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A bill to be entitled An act relating to transportation; amending s. 311.12, F.S.; establishing the Seaport Security Advisory Committee directed by the Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Council; providing for membership and duties; directing the council to establish a Seaport Security Grant Program to assist in implementation of security at specified seaports; directing the council to adopt rules; amending s. 316.003, F.S.; revising and providing definitions; creating s. 316.2069, F.S.; authorizing a municipality or county to permit the use of commercial megacycles; providing requirements; providing applicability; amending s. 316.235, F.S.; revising specifications for bus deceleration lighting systems; amending s. 316.303, F.S.; providing exceptions to a prohibition of a viewer or screen visible from the driver's seat of a motor vehicle; amending s. 320.525, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "port vehicles and equipment"; creating s. 332.0012, F.S.; establishing the Florida Aviation Transportation and Economic Development Program within the Department of Transportation to finance certain projects at specified airports; requiring certain funds to be made available from the State Transportation Trust Fund; requiring an airport that receives funding to adopt

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procedures that comply with specified equal opportunity hiring practices; authorizing the department to require audits and adopt rules relating to such audits; creating s. 332.0014, F.S.; creating the Florida Aviation Transportation and Economic Development Council within the department; providing for membership, organization, and duties of the council; providing for payment of certain administrative costs by airports receiving funds from the program; directing the council to prepare an aviation mission plan that includes recommendations for specific projects; directing the council to adopt rules for evaluating projects that may be funded through the program; providing procedures for approval of projects for funding under the program; providing for review and approval of projects by the Department of Transportation and the Department of Economic Opportunity; directing the council to develop programs for industry-related job training; directing the council to submit reports to the Legislature; directing the Department of Transportation to include project funding in its annual budget request; providing for inclusion of projects in the department's tentative work program; providing procedures for submission of work program amendments and implementation of funding; requiring procurements

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and negotiations to be made under specified provisions; amending s. 332.08, F.S.; revising the maximum period of time for which certain municipalities may lease airports, navigation facilities, or related real property; amending s. 333.01, F.S.; revising and providing definitions of terms used in provisions relating to airport safety regulation; amending s. 333.025, F.S.; revising requirements for a permit to construct or alter an obstruction; revising procedures for issuing such permit; revising duties of the department relating to issuance of the permit; providing for administrative review of a denial of a permit; amending s. 333.03, F.S.; revising requirements and procedures for certain local political subdivisions to adopt and enforce airport zoning regulations; directing the department to provide assistance to political subdivisions with regard to federal obstruction standards; providing minimum requirements for airport land use compatibility zoning regulations; directing political subdivisions to provide the department with copies of airport zoning regulations; providing applicability and effect; amending s. 333.04, F.S.; revising provisions for incorporation of zoning regulations with a political subdivision's comprehensive regulations; revising provisions for a conflict

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between airport zoning regulations and other regulations; amending s. 333.05, F.S.; revising procedure for adoption of zoning regulations; revising provisions relating to an airport zoning commission; amending s. 333.06, F.S.; revising airport zoning regulation requirements; revising requirements for adoption of an airport master plan and amendments thereto; amending s. 333.07, F.S.; requiring a permit to construct, alter, or allow an airport obstruction in an airport hazard area under certain circumstances; providing conditions for issuance or denial of such permit; revising provisions to compel conformance; removing provisions for obtaining a variance to zoning regulations; removing reference to a board of adjustment; revising provisions directing a political subdivision to require an owner to install and maintain certain lighting or marking of obstructions; amending s. 333.09, F.S.; revising requirements for administration of airport protection zoning regulations; requiring the political subdivision to provide a process for permitting, notifications to the department, and enforcement; providing for appeal of decisions made by the political subdivision; amending s. 333.11, F.S.; revising provisions for judicial review of decisions by a political subdivision; revising jurisdiction of the court relating to

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105 decisions of the political subdivision; removing 106 reference to a board of adjustment; requiring certain 107 procedures before an appeal to a court; amending s. 108 333.12, F.S.; revising provisions for acquisition of 109 property when a nonconforming obstruction is 110 determined to be an airport hazard; amending s. 111 333.13, F.S.; revising penalty provisions; creating s. 333.135, F.S.; providing a timeframe for compliance by 112 113 political subdivisions; repealing ss. 333.065, 333.08, 114 333.10, and 333.14, F.S., relating to guidelines regarding land use near airports, appeals, boards of 115 116 adjustment, and a short title; reenacting s. 350.81(6), F.S., relating to communications services 117 118 offered by governmental entities, to incorporate 119 changes made by the act in a reference thereto; 120 amending s. 337.18, F.S., relating to contracts for 121 construction or maintenance; revising conditions for 122 waiver of a required surety bond; amending 338.165, 123 F.S.; removing an option to issue certain bonds 124 secured by toll revenues collected on certain 125 facilities; authorizing the department to transfer the 126 Pinellas Bayway System to the Florida Turnpike; 127 providing applicability; repealing chapter 85-364, Laws of Florida, as amended, relating to the Pinellas 128 129 Bayway; amending s. 338.231, F.S., relating to the 130 Florida Turnpike; removing a provision that authorizes

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the department to use revenues from the turnpike system for the payment of principal and interest of certain bonds and the operation and maintenance expenses of the Sawgrass Expressway; amending s. 339.175, F.S., relating to the Tampa Bay Area Regional Transportation Authority; revising provisions for a coordinating committee composed of metropolitan planning organizations; designating the committee as the "TBARTA Metropolitan Planning Organizations Chairs Coordinating Committee"; revising membership of the committee; providing duties of the authority, M.P.O.'s, and the department; amending s. 339.2818, F.S., relating to the Small County Outreach Program; revising the definition of the term "small county"; amending s. 339.55, F.S., relating to the State Infrastructure Bank; revising the types of projects eligible for consideration for state infrastructure loans; repealing s. 341.0532, F.S., relating to statewide transportation corridors; amending s. 341.301, F.S.; revising definitions relating to rail programs; amending s. 341.302, F.S., relating to the rail program; revising provisions for assumption of obligations and liability in conjunction with the acquisition, ownership, construction, operation, maintenance, and management of a rail corridor; amending s. 343.92, F.S.; revising membership of the

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governing board of the Tampa Bay Area Regional Transportation Authority; providing for the Secretary of Transportation to appoint two advisors to the board; amending s. 343.922, F.S., relating to powers and duties of such authority; revising the time period for updating the authority's master plan; directing the authority to provide administrative support and direction to the TBARTA Metropolitan Planning Organizations Chairs Coordinating Committee; amending s. 348.565, relating to the Tampa-Hillsborough County Expressway Authority; revising provisions that authorize certain projects to be financed by revenue bonds; amending s. 348.753, F.S., relating to the Central Florida Expressway Authority; revising provisions for membership on the authority; removing a provision for appointment of a secretary of the authority; amending s. 565.02, F.S., authorizing the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to issue a license for the sale of beer and wine on certain commercial megacycles; amending s. 810.09, F.S.; providing enhanced criminal penalties for a trespass upon the operational area of an airport with specified intent if specified signage is posted; providing a definition; directing the Office of Economic and Demographic Research to determine the

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183	economic benefits of the Department of
184	Transportation's adopted work program; directing the
L85	department to provide access to necessary data;
186	requiring a report to the Legislature; directing the
L87	department to study the operation of driver-assistive
188	truck platooning technology; authorizing the
L89	department to conduct a pilot project to test such
190	operation; providing security requirements; requiring
191	a report to the Governor and Legislature; amending ss.
192	212.05, 316.1303, 316.545, 316.605, 316.6105, 316.613,
193	316.622, 316.650, 316.70, 320.01, 320.08, 320.0801,
194	320.38, 322.031, 450.181, 559.903, 655.960, 732.402,
L95	and 860.065, F.S.; conforming cross-references;
196	providing an effective date.
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198	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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200	Section 1. Subsections (5) and (6) are added to section
201	311.12, Florida Statutes, to read:
202	311.12 Seaport security
203	(5) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—
204	(a) There is created the Seaport Security Advisory
205	Committee, which shall be under the direction of the Florida
206	Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Council.
207	(b) The committee shall consist of the following members:
208	1. Five or more port security directors appointed by the

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council chair shall serve as voting members. The council chair shall designate one member of the committee to serve as committee chair.

- 2. A designee from the United States Coast Guard shall serve ex officio as a nonvoting member.
- 3. A designee from United States Customs and Border Protection shall serve ex officio as a nonvoting member.
- 4. Two representatives from local law enforcement agencies providing security services at a Florida seaport shall serve ex officio as nonvoting members.
- (c) The committee shall meet at the call of the chair but at least annually. A majority of the voting members constitutes a quorum for the purpose of transacting business of the committee, and a vote of the majority of the voting members present is required for official action by the committee.
- (d) The committee shall provide a forum for discussion of seaport security issues, including, but not limited to, matters such as national and state security strategy and policy, actions required to meet current and future security threats, statewide cooperation on security issues, and security concerns of the state's maritime industry.
- (e) The committee shall work closely with the United

 States Coast Guard, United States Customs and Border Protection,

 and the ports listed in s. 311.09(1) to advise, report to, and

 make recommendations to the council on matters relating to

 maritime security in the state.

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(6) GRANT PROGRAM.-

- (a) The Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic

 Development Council shall establish a Seaport Security Grant

 Program for the purpose of assisting in the implementation of
 security plans and security measures at the seaports listed in

 s. 311.09(1). Funds may be used for the purchase of equipment,
 infrastructure needs, cybersecurity programs, and other security
 measures identified in a seaport's approved federal security
 plan. Such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total cost of
 the request and are subject to legislative appropriation.
- (b) The Seaport Security Advisory Committee shall review applications for the grant program and make recommendations to the council for grant approvals. The council shall adopt by rule criteria to implement this subsection.
- Section 2. Section 316.003, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended 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:
- (1) AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLES.—Vehicles of the fire department (fire patrol), police vehicles, and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments, public service corporations operated by private corporations, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Health, the

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Department of Transportation, and the Department of Corrections as are designated or authorized by their respective department or the chief of police of an incorporated city or any sheriff of any of the various counties.

- (2) AUTONOMOUS TECHNOLOGY.—Technology installed on a motor vehicle that has the capability to drive the vehicle on which the technology is installed without active control or monitoring by a human operator.
- (3) (90) AUTONOMOUS VEHICLE.—Any vehicle equipped with autonomous technology. The term "autonomous technology" means technology installed on a motor vehicle that has the capability to drive the vehicle on which the technology is installed without the active control or monitoring by a human operator. The term does not include excludes a motor vehicle enabled with active safety systems or driver assistance systems, including, without limitation, a system to provide electronic blind spot assistance, crash avoidance, emergency braking, parking assistance, adaptive cruise control, lane keep assistance, lane departure warning, or traffic jam and queuing assistant, unless any such system alone or in combination with other systems has the capability to drive the vehicle enables the vehicle on which the technology is installed to drive without the active control or monitoring by a human operator.
- (4) (2) BICYCLE.—Every vehicle propelled solely by human power, and every motorized bicycle propelled by a combination of human power and an electric helper motor capable of propelling

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the vehicle at a speed of not more than 20 miles per hour on level ground upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels, and including any device generally recognized as a bicycle though equipped with two front or two rear wheels. The term does not include such a vehicle with a seat height of no more than 25 inches from the ground when the seat is adjusted to its highest position or a scooter or similar device. A No person under the age of 16 may not operate or ride upon a motorized bicycle.

- (5) (63) BICYCLE PATH.—Any road, path, or way that is open to bicycle travel, which road, path, or way is physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or by a barrier and is located either within the highway right-ofway or within an independent right-of-way.
- $\underline{(6)}$ (76) BRAKE HORSEPOWER.—The actual unit of torque developed per unit of time at the output shaft of an engine, as measured by a dynamometer.
- $\underline{(7)}$ BUS.—Any motor vehicle designed for carrying more than 10 passengers and used for the transportation of persons and any motor vehicle, other than a taxicab, designed and used for the transportation of persons for compensation.
- (8) (4) BUSINESS DISTRICT.—The territory contiguous to, and including, a highway when 50 percent or more of the frontage thereon, for a distance of 300 feet or more, is occupied by buildings in use for business.
 - (9) (5) CANCELLATION.—Declaration of Cancellation means

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313	$rac{ ext{that}}{ ext{a}}$ a license $rac{ ext{which was}}{ ext{us}}$ issued through error or fraud $rac{ ext{as}}{ ext{ts}}$
314	declared void and terminated. A new license may be obtained only
315	as permitted in this chapter.
316	(10) (64) CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER.—The head, or his or
317	her designee, of any law enforcement agency which is authorized
318	to enforce traffic laws.
319	(11) (65) CHILD.—A child as defined in s. 39.01, s. 984.03,
320	or s. 985.03.
321	(12) COMMERCIAL MEGACYCLE.—A vehicle that has fully
322	operational pedals for propulsion entirely by human power and
323	meets all of the following requirements:
324	(a) Has four wheels and is operated in a manner similar to
325	a bicycle.
326	(b) Has at least five but no more than 15 seats for
327	passengers.
328	(c) Is primarily powered by pedaling but may have an
329	auxiliary motor capable of propelling the vehicle at no more
330	than 15 miles per hour.
331	(d) Is used for commercial purposes.
332	(13) (66) COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE.—Any self-propelled or
333	towed vehicle used on the public highways in commerce to
334	transport passengers or cargo, if such vehicle:
335	(a) Has a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or
336	more;

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Is designed to transport more than 15 passengers,

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

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(b)

including the driver; or

(c) Is used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous for the purposes of the Hazardous Materials

Transportation Act, as amended (49 U.S.C. ss. 1801 et seq.).

transported.

- A vehicle that occasionally transports personal property to and from a closed-course motorsport facility, as defined in s. 549.09(1)(a), is not a commercial motor vehicle if it is not used for profit and corporate sponsorship is not involved. As used in this subsection, the term "corporate sponsorship" means a payment, donation, gratuity, in-kind service, or other benefit provided to or derived by a person in relation to the underlying activity, other than the display of product or corporate names, logos, or other graphic information on the property being
- $\underline{\text{(14)}}$ COURT.—The court having jurisdiction over traffic offenses.

$(15) \frac{(6)}{(6)}$ CROSSWALK.

- (a) That part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway, measured from the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway.
- (b) Any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.
- $\underline{\text{(16)}}$ DAYTIME.—The period from a half hour before sunrise to a half hour after sunset. The term "nighttime" means

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at any other hour.

(17) (8) DEPARTMENT.—The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles as defined in s. 20.24. Any reference herein to the Department of Transportation shall be construed as referring to the Department of Transportation $\underline{as_7}$ defined in s. 20.23 $_7$ or the appropriate division thereof.

- (18) (9) DIRECTOR.—The Director of the Division of the Florida Highway Patrol of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.
- (19) (10) DRIVER.—Any person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or who is exercising control of a vehicle or steering a vehicle being towed by a motor vehicle.
- automation and safety technology that integrates sensor array, wireless vehicle-to-vehicle communications, active safety systems, and specialized software to link safety systems and synchronize acceleration and braking between two vehicles while leaving each vehicle's steering control and systems command in the control of the vehicle's driver.
- (21) (83) ELECTRIC PERSONAL ASSISTIVE MOBILITY DEVICE.—Any self-balancing, two-nontandem-wheeled device, designed to transport only one person, with an electric propulsion system with average power of 750 watts (1 horsepower), the maximum speed of which, on a paved level surface when powered solely by such a propulsion system while being ridden by an operator who

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weighs 170 pounds, is less than 20 miles per hour. Electric personal assistive mobility devices are not vehicles as defined in this section.

- (22) (11) EXPLOSIVE.—Any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing an explosion and which contains any oxidizing and combustive units or other ingredients in such proportions, quantities, or packing that an ignition by fire, friction, concussion, percussion, or detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effect on contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb.
- (23) (62) FARM LABOR VEHICLE.—Any vehicle equipped and used for the transportation of nine or more migrant or seasonal farm workers, in addition to the driver, to or from a place of employment or employment-related activities. The term does not include:
- (a) Any vehicle carrying only members of the immediate family of the owner or driver.
- (b) Any vehicle being operated by a common carrier of passengers.
 - (c) Any carpool as defined in s. 450.28(3).
- (24) (12) FARM TRACTOR.—Any motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines, and other implements of husbandry.

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(25) (13) FLAMMABLE LIQUID.—Any liquid which has a flash point of 70 degrees Fahrenheit or less, as determined by a Tagliabue or equivalent closed-cup test device.

- (26) (68) GOLF CART.—A motor vehicle designed and manufactured for operation on a golf course for sporting or recreational purposes.
- (27) (14) GROSS WEIGHT.—The weight of a vehicle without load plus the weight of any load thereon.
- (28) (69) HAZARDOUS MATERIAL.—Any substance or material which has been determined by the secretary of the United States Department of Transportation to be capable of imposing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property. This term includes hazardous waste as defined in s. 403.703(13).

$(29) \frac{(15)}{(15)}$ HOUSE TRAILER.-

- (a) A trailer or semitrailer which is designed, constructed, and equipped as a dwelling place, living abode, or sleeping place, teither permanently or temporarily, and is equipped for use as a conveyance on streets and highways; or
- (b) A trailer or a semitrailer the chassis and exterior shell of which is designed and constructed for use as a house trailer, as defined in paragraph (a), but which is used instead, permanently or temporarily, for the advertising, sales, display, or promotion of merchandise or services or for any other commercial purpose except the transportation of property for hire or the transportation of property for distribution by a private carrier.

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(30) (16) IMPLEMENT OF HUSBANDRY.—Any vehicle designed and adapted exclusively for agricultural, horticultural, or livestock-raising operations or for lifting or carrying an implement of husbandry and in either case not subject to registration if used upon the highways.

$(31) \frac{(17)}{(17)}$ INTERSECTION.—

- (a) The area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curblines; or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles; or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict.
- (b) Where a highway includes two roadways 30 feet or more apart, then every crossing of each roadway of such divided highway by an intersecting highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection. If the In the event such intersecting highway also includes two roadways 30 feet or more apart, then every crossing of two roadways of such highways shall be regarded as a separate intersection.
- $\underline{\text{(32)}}$ (18) LANED HIGHWAY.—A highway the roadway of which is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.
- (33) (19) LIMITED ACCESS FACILITY.—A street or highway especially designed for through traffic and over, from, or to which owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons have no right or easement, or only a limited right or easement, of

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access, light, air, or view by reason of the fact that their property abuts upon such limited access facility or for any other reason. Such highways or streets may be parkways from which trucks, buses, and other commercial vehicles are excluded; or they may be freeways open to use by all customary forms of street and highway traffic.

(34) (20) LOCAL AUTHORITIES.—Includes All officers and public officials of the several counties and municipalities of this state.

(35) (91) LOCAL HEARING OFFICER.—The person, designated by a department, county, or municipality that elects to authorize traffic infraction enforcement officers to issue traffic citations under s. 316.0083(1)(a), who is authorized to conduct hearings related to a notice of violation issued pursuant to s. 316.0083. The charter county, noncharter county, or municipality may use its currently appointed code enforcement board or special magistrate to serve as the local hearing officer. The department may enter into an interlocal agreement to use the local hearing officer of a county or municipality.

(36) (80) MAXI-CUBE VEHICLE.—A specialized combination vehicle consisting of a truck carrying a separable cargo-carrying unit combined with a semitrailer designed so that the separable cargo-carrying unit is to be loaded and unloaded through the semitrailer. The entire combination may not exceed 65 feet in length, and a single component of that combination may not exceed 34 feet in length.

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(37) (61) MIGRANT OR SEASONAL FARM WORKER.—Any person employed in hand labor operations in planting, cultivation, or harvesting agricultural crops.

- (38) (77) MOPED.—Any vehicle with pedals to permit propulsion by human power, having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels, with a motor rated not in excess of 2 brake horsepower and not capable of propelling the vehicle at a speed greater than 30 miles per hour on level ground and with a power-drive system that functions directly or automatically without clutching or shifting gears by the operator after the drive system is engaged. If an internal combustion engine is used, the displacement may not exceed 50 cubic centimeters.
 - (39) (86) MOTOR CARRIER TRANSPORTATION CONTRACT.
 - (a) A contract, agreement, or understanding covering:
- 1. The transportation of property for compensation or hire by the motor carrier;
- 2. Entrance on property by the motor carrier for the purpose of loading, unloading, or transporting property for compensation or hire; or
- 3. A service incidental to activity described in subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., including, but not limited to, storage of property.
- (b) "Motor carrier transportation contract" does not include the Uniform Intermodal Interchange and Facilities Access Agreement administered by the Intermodal Association of North

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America or other agreements providing for the interchange, use, or possession of intermodal chassis, containers, or other intermodal equipment.

- (40) (21) MOTOR VEHICLE.—Except when used in s. 316.1001, a self-propelled vehicle not operated upon rails or guideway, but not including any bicycle, motorized scooter, electric personal assistive mobility device, swamp buggy, or moped. For purposes of s. 316.1001, "motor vehicle" has the same meaning as provided in s. 320.01(1)(a).
- (41) (22) MOTORCYCLE.—Any motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a tractor or a moped.
- (42) (82) MOTORIZED SCOOTER.—Any vehicle not having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider, designed to travel on not more than three wheels, and not capable of propelling the vehicle at a speed greater than 30 miles per hour on level ground.
- (43) (78) NONPUBLIC SECTOR BUS.—Any bus which is used for the transportation of persons for compensation and which is not owned, leased, operated, or controlled by a municipal, county, or state government or a governmentally owned or managed nonprofit corporation.
- (44) (23) OFFICIAL TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES.—All signs, signals, markings, and devices, not inconsistent with this chapter, placed or erected by authority of a public body or

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official having jurisdiction for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

- (45)(24) OFFICIAL TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL.—Any device, whether manually, electrically, or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and permitted to proceed.
- (46) (25) OPERATOR.—Any person who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the highway, or who is exercising control over or steering a vehicle being towed by a motor vehicle.
- (47) (26) OWNER.—A person who holds the legal title of a vehicle. If, or, in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or if in the event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then such conditional vendee, or lessee, or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner, for the purposes of this chapter.
- (48) (27) PARK OR PARKING.—The standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not occupied, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading merchandise or passengers as may be permitted by law under this chapter.
 - (49) (28) PEDESTRIAN.—Any person afoot.
 - (50) (29) PERSON.—Any natural person, firm, copartnership,

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573 association, or corporation.

 $\underline{\text{(51)}}$ PNEUMATIC TIRE.—Any tire in which compressed air is designed to support the load.

(52)(31) POLE TRAILER.—Any vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by another vehicle and attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach or pole, or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, and ordinarily used for transporting long or irregularly shaped loads such as poles, pipes, or structural members capable, generally, of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connections.

(53) (32) POLICE OFFICER.—Any officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic regulations, including Florida highway patrol officers, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, and municipal police officers.

(54) (33) PRIVATE ROAD OR DRIVEWAY.—Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (76) (b) (53) (b), any privately owned way or place used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons.

(55) (34) RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS.—Any materials or combination of materials which emit ionizing radiation spontaneously in which the radioactivity per gram of material, in any form, is greater than 0.002 microcuries.

 $\underline{\text{(56)}}$ RAILROAD.—A carrier of persons or property upon cars operated upon stationary rails.

(57) (36) RAILROAD SIGN OR SIGNAL.—Any sign, signal, or

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device erected by authority of a public body or official, or by a railroad, and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train.

- (58) (37) RAILROAD TRAIN.—A steam engine, electric or other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails, except a streetcar.
- (59) (38) RESIDENCE DISTRICT.—The territory contiguous to, and including, a highway, not comprising a business district, when the property on such highway, for a distance of 300 feet or more, is, in the main, improved with residences or residences and buildings in use for business.
- (60) (39) REVOCATION.—<u>Termination of Revocation means that</u> a licensee's privilege to drive a motor vehicle is terminated. A new license may be obtained only as permitted by law.
- (61) (40) RIGHT-OF-WAY.—The right of one vehicle or pedestrian to proceed in a lawful manner in preference to another vehicle or pedestrian approaching under such circumstances of direction, speed, and proximity as to give rise to danger of collision unless one grants precedence to the other.
- (62)(41) ROAD TRACTOR.—Any motor vehicle designed and used for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry any load thereon, either independently or as any part of the weight of a vehicle or load so drawn.
- (63) (42) ROADWAY.—That portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of

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the berm or shoulder. <u>If</u> In the event a highway includes two or more separate roadways, the term "roadway" as used herein refers to any such roadway separately, but not to all such roadways collectively.

- (64)(43) SADDLE MOUNT; FULL MOUNT.—An arrangement whereby the front wheels of one vehicle rest in a secured position upon another vehicle. All of the wheels of the towing vehicle are upon the ground, and only the rear wheels of the towed vehicle rest upon the ground. Such combinations may include one full mount, whereby a smaller transport vehicle is placed completely on the last towed vehicle.
- (65)(44) SAFETY ZONE.—The area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and protected or so marked by adequate signs or authorized pavement markings as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone.
- (66) (92) SANITATION VEHICLE.—A motor vehicle that bears an emblem that is visible from the roadway and clearly identifies that the vehicle belongs to or is under contract with a person, entity, cooperative, board, commission, district, or unit of local government that provides garbage, trash, refuse, or recycling collection.
- (67) (45) SCHOOL BUS.—Any motor vehicle that complies with the color and identification requirements of chapter 1006 and is used to transport children to or from public or private school or in connection with school activities, but not including buses

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operated by common carriers in urban transportation of school children. The term "school" includes all preelementary, elementary, secondary, and postsecondary schools.

- (68) (46) SEMITRAILER.—Any vehicle with or without motive power, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon, or is carried by, another vehicle.
- (69) (47) SIDEWALK.—That portion of a street between the curbline, or the lateral line, of a roadway and the adjacent property lines, intended for use by pedestrians.
- (70) (48) SPECIAL MOBILE EQUIPMENT.—Any vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and only incidentally operated or moved over a highway, including, but not limited to, ditchdigging apparatus, well-boring apparatus, and road construction and maintenance machinery, such as asphalt spreaders, bituminous mixers, bucket loaders, tractors other than truck tractors, ditchers, leveling graders, finishing machines, motor graders, road rollers, scarifiers, earthmoving carryalls and scrapers, power shovels and draglines, and self-propelled cranes and earthmoving equipment. The term does not include house trailers, dump trucks, truck-mounted transit mixers, cranes or shovels, or other vehicles designed for the transportation of persons or property to which machinery has been attached.
 - (71) (49) STAND OR STANDING.—The halting of a vehicle,

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whether occupied or not <u>occupied</u>, otherwise than temporarily, for the purpose of, and while actually engaged in, receiving or discharging passengers, as may be permitted by law under this chapter.

- (72) (50) STATE ROAD.—Any highway designated as a state-maintained road by the Department of Transportation.
- $\underline{(73)}$ (51) STOP.—When required, complete cessation from movement.
- (74) (52) STOP OR STOPPING.—When prohibited, any halting, even momentarily, of a vehicle, whether occupied or not occupied, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or to comply with the directions of a law enforcement officer or traffic control sign or signal.
- (75) (70) STRAIGHT TRUCK.—Any truck on which the cargo unit and the motive power unit are located on the same frame so as to form a single, rigid unit.
 - $(76) \frac{(53)}{(53)}$ STREET OR HIGHWAY.

- (a) The entire width between the boundary lines of every way or place of whatever nature when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular traffic;
- (b) The entire width between the boundary lines of any privately owned way or place used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons, or any limited access road owned or controlled by a special district, whenever, by written agreement entered into under s. 316.006(2)(b) or (3)(b), a

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county or municipality exercises traffic control jurisdiction over said way or place;

- (c) Any area, such as a runway, taxiway, ramp, clear zone, or parking lot, within the boundary of any airport owned by the state, a county, a municipality, or a political subdivision, which area is used for vehicular traffic but which is not open for vehicular operation by the general public; or
- (d) Any way or place used for vehicular traffic on a controlled access basis within a mobile home park recreation district which has been created under s. 418.30 and the recreational facilities of which district are open to the general public.
- (77) (54) SUSPENSION.—Temporary withdrawal of a licensee's privilege to drive a motor vehicle.
- (78) (89) SWAMP BUGGY.—A motorized off-road vehicle that is designed or modified to travel over swampy or varied terrain and that may use large tires or tracks operated from an elevated platform. The term does not include any vehicle defined in chapter 261 or otherwise defined or classified in this chapter.
- <u>(79) (81)</u> TANDEM AXLE.—Any two axles the whose centers of which are more than 40 inches but not more than 96 inches apart and are individually attached to or articulated from, or both, a common attachment to the vehicle, including a connecting mechanism designed to equalize the load between axles.
- (80) (71) TANDEM TRAILER TRUCK.—Any combination of a truck tractor, semitrailer, and trailer coupled together so as to

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729 operate as a complete unit.

(81) (72) TANDEM TRAILER TRUCK HIGHWAY NETWORK.—A highway network consisting primarily of four or more lanes, including all interstate highways; highways designated by the United States Department of Transportation as elements of the National Network; and any street or highway designated by the Florida Department of Transportation for use by tandem trailer trucks, in accordance with s. 316.515, except roads on which truck traffic was specifically prohibited on January 6, 1983.

(82) (73) TERMINAL.—Any location where:

- (a) Freight either originates, terminates, or is handled in the transportation process; or
- (b) Commercial motor carriers maintain operating facilities.
- (83) (55) THROUGH HIGHWAY.—Any highway or portion thereof on which vehicular traffic is given the right-of-way and at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required to yield right-of-way to vehicles on such through highway in obedience to either a stop sign or yield sign, or otherwise in obedience to law.
- (84) (56) TIRE WIDTH.—<u>The Tire width is that width stated</u> on the surface of the tire by the manufacturer of the tire, if the width stated does not exceed 2 inches more than the width of the tire contacting the surface.
- $\underline{(85)}$ (57) TRAFFIC.—Pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, and vehicles, streetcars, and other conveyances either singly or

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together while using any street or highway for purposes of travel.

- (86) (87) TRAFFIC INFRACTION DETECTOR.—A vehicle sensor installed to work in conjunction with a traffic control signal and a camera or cameras 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 notification under s. 316.0083(1)(b) or traffic citation issued by the use of a traffic infraction detector must include a photograph or other recorded image showing both the license tag of the offending vehicle and the traffic control device being violated.
- (87) (84) TRAFFIC SIGNAL PREEMPTION SYSTEM.—Any system or device with the capability of activating a control mechanism mounted on or near traffic signals which alters a traffic signal's timing cycle.
- (88) (58) TRAILER.—Any vehicle with or without motive power, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle.
- (89) (74) TRANSPORTATION.—The conveyance or movement of goods, materials, livestock, or persons from one location to another on any road, street, or highway open to travel by the public.
 - (90) (88) TRI-VEHICLE.—An enclosed three-wheeled passenger

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781 vehicle that:

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- 782 (a) Is designed to operate with three wheels in contact 783 with the ground;
 - (b) Has a minimum unladen weight of 900 pounds;
- 785 (c) Has a single, completely enclosed, occupant 786 compartment;
 - (d) Is produced in a minimum quantity of 300 in any calendar year;
 - (e) Is capable of a speed greater than 60 miles per hour on level ground; and
 - (f) Is equipped with:
 - 1. Seats that are certified by the vehicle manufacturer to meet the requirements of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 207, "Seating systems" (49 C.F.R. s. 571.207);
 - 2. A steering wheel used to maneuver the vehicle;
 - 3. A propulsion unit located forward or aft of the enclosed occupant compartment;
 - 4. A seat belt for each vehicle occupant certified to meet the requirements of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 209, "Seat belt assemblies" (49 C.F.R. s. 571.209);
 - 5. A windshield and an appropriate windshield wiper and washer system that are certified by the vehicle manufacturer to meet the requirements of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 205, "Glazing materials" (49 C.F.R. s. 571.205) and Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 104, "Windshield wiping and washing systems" (49 C.F.R. s. 571.104); and

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6. A vehicle structure certified by the vehicle manufacturer to meet the requirements of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 216, "Rollover crush resistance" (49 C.F.R. s. 571.216).

(91) (59) TRUCK.—Any motor vehicle designed, used, or maintained primarily for the transportation of property.

- (92) (60) TRUCK TRACTOR.—Any motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn.
- (93) (93) UTILITY SERVICE VEHICLE.—A motor vehicle that bears an emblem that is visible from the roadway and clearly identifies that the vehicle belongs to or is under contract with a person, entity, cooperative, board, commission, district, or unit of local government that provides electric, natural gas, water, wastewater, cable, telephone, or communications services.
- (94) (75) VEHICLE.—Every device, in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, except excepting devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.
- (95) (85) VICTIM SERVICES PROGRAMS.—Any community-based organization the whose primary purpose of which is to act as an advocate for the victims and survivors of traffic crashes and for their families. The victims services offered by these programs may include grief and crisis counseling, assistance with preparing victim compensation claims excluding third-party

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legal action, or connecting persons with other service providers, and providing emergency financial assistance.

- (96) (79) WORK ZONE AREA.—The area and its approaches on any state-maintained highway, county-maintained highway, or municipal street where construction, repair, maintenance, or other street-related or highway-related work is being performed or where one or more lanes are is closed to traffic.
- Section 3. Section 316.2069, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 316.2069 Commercial megacycles.—

- (1) The governing body of a municipality, or the governing board of a county with respect to an unincorporated portion of the county, may permit the use of a commercial megacycle within its jurisdiction pursuant to the following:
- (a) The authorization by the governing body must clearly limit the area of operation of commercial megacycles and their hours of operation.
- (b) During commercial operation, a commercial megacycle
 must be:
- 1. Propelled solely by pedal power. Except under emergency circumstances, an auxiliary motor may not be operating while a passenger is in a commercial megacycle.
- 2. Operated at all times by its owner or lessee or an employee of the owner or lessee.
- 3. Operated by a driver at least 21 years of age who possesses a Class E driver license and must be occupied by a

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safety monitor at least 21 years of age who shall supervise the passengers while the commercial megacycle is in motion.

- (2) The governing body of a municipality, or the governing board of a county with respect to an unincorporated portion of the county, may permit the use of a commercial megacycle within its jurisdiction for the sale of beer or wine pursuant to the requirements of subsection (1) and the following:
- (a) The owner or lessee of the commercial megacycle must be authorized to sell beer and wine under the Beverage Law.
- (b) A commercial megacycle may not operate within 100 feet of a licensed vendor of beer or spirituous beverages unless the commercial megacycle is owned or operated by such vendor.
- (3) Section 316.1936 does not apply to a commercial megacycle while operating under subsections (1) and (2).
- Section 4. Subsection (5) of section 316.235, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 316.235 Additional lighting equipment.-
- with a deceleration lighting system which cautions following vehicles that the bus is slowing, <u>is</u> preparing to stop, or is stopped. Such lighting system shall consist of <u>two red or</u> amber lights mounted in horizontal alignment on the rear of the vehicle at <u>or near</u> the vertical centerline of the vehicle, <u>no</u> greater than 12 inches apart, and not higher than the lower edge of the rear window or, if the vehicle has no rear window, not higher than 72 inches from the ground. Such lights shall be

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visible from a distance of not less than 300 feet to the rear in normal sunlight. Lights are permitted to light and flash during deceleration, braking, or standing and idling of the bus. Vehicular hazard warning flashers may be used in conjunction with or in lieu of a rear-mounted deceleration lighting system.

Section 5. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 316.303, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

316.303 Television receivers.-

- (1) \underline{A} No motor vehicle operated on the highways of this state \underline{may} not \underline{shall} be equipped with television-type receiving equipment so located that the viewer or screen is visible from the driver's seat \underline{unless} the vehicle is operating in autonomous \underline{mode} as provided in s. 316.85(2) or operating with driverassistive truck platooning technology.
- (3) This section does not prohibit the use of an electronic display used in conjunction with a vehicle navigation system, used by the operator of a vehicle operating in autonomous mode as provided in s. 316.85(2), or used by the operator of a vehicle operating with driver-assistive truck platooning technology.

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 320.525, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 320.525 Port vehicles and equipment; definition; exemption.—
- (1) As used in this section, the term "port vehicles and equipment" means trucks, tractors, trailers, truck cranes, top

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loaders, fork lifts, hostling tractors, chassis, or other

vehicles or equipment used for transporting cargo, containers, or other equipment. The term includes motor vehicles being relocated within a port facility or via designated port district roads.

Section 7. Section 332.0012, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

332.0012 Florida aviation transportation and economic development funding.—

(1) The Florida Aviation Transportation and Economic Development Program is created within the Department of Transportation to finance airport transportation or airport facilities projects that will improve the movement and intermodal transportation of cargo or passengers in commerce and

(2) A minimum of \$15 million per year shall be made available from the State Transportation Trust Fund to fund the Florida Aviation Transportation and Economic Development Program. The Florida Aviation Transportation and Economic Development Council created in s. 332.0014 shall develop guidelines for project funding. The Florida Aviation Transportation and Economic Development Council, the Department of Transportation, and the Department of Economic Opportunity

trade and support the interests, purposes, and requirements of

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shall work in cooperation to review projects and allocate funds

in accordance with the schedule required for the Department of

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

all airports listed in s. 332.0014(1)(a)1.

Transportation to include these projects in the tentative work program developed pursuant to s. 339.135.

- (3) (a) Florida Aviation Transportation and Economic

 Development Program funds shall be used for approved projects in accordance with s. 332.007. Program funds may also be used by the Florida Aviation Transportation and Economic Development

 Council for data and analysis that will assist the state's airports and international trade.
- (b) The following airport facilities or airport transportation projects are eligible for funding under the program:
- $\underline{\text{1. Transportation facilities within the jurisdiction of}}$ the airport.
- 2. The construction, acquisition, improvement, enlargement, extension, or rehabilitation of airport facilities, storage facilities, terminals, or automated people mover systems or any related facilities that are necessary or useful.
- 3. The acquisition of mechanized equipment used in the movement of cargo or passengers in international commerce.
- 4. The acquisition of land to be used for airport purposes.
- 5. Environmental protection projects that result from the funding of eligible projects or that are necessary because of requirements imposed by a state agency as a condition of a permit or other form of state approval or for environmental mitigation required as a condition of a state, federal, or local

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963	environmental permit.
964	6. Transportation facilities as defined in s. 334.03 which
965	are not otherwise part of the Department of Transportation's
966	adopted work program.
967	7. Intermodal access projects.
868	(4) An airport that receives funding under the program
969	must adopt procedures to ensure that jobs created as a result of
970	state funding comply with equal opportunity hiring practices as
971	provided in s. 110.112.
972	(5) The Department of Transportation may require a final
973	audit of any project that receives funds under this section. The
974	Department of Transportation may adopt rules and perform such
975	other acts necessary to ensure that the final audits are
976	conducted and that any deficiency or questioned costs noted by
977	the audit are resolved.
978	Section 8. Section 332.0014, Florida Statutes, is created
979	to read:
086	332.0014 Florida Aviation Transportation and Economic
981	Development Council.—
982	(1) The Florida Aviation Transportation and Economic
83	Development Council is created within the Department of
984	Transportation.
85	(a) The council consists of the following members:
986	1. The airport director, or the airport director's
987	designee, of each of the following airports:

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Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport.

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989	b. Jacksonville International Airport.
990	c. Miami International Airport.
991	d. Orlando International Airport.
992	e. Palm Beach International Airport.
993	f. Southwest Florida International Airport.
994	g. Tampa International Airport.
995	h. Miami Executive Airport.
996	i. Kissimmee Gateway Airport.
997	j. Daytona Beach International Airport.
998	k. Destin-Fort Walton Beach Airport.
999	1. Gainesville Regional Airport.
1000	m. Melbourne International Airport.
1001	n. Northwest Florida Beaches International Airport.
1002	o. Orlando Sanford International Airport.
1003	p. Pensacola International Airport.
1004	q. Sarasota-Bradenton International Airport.
1005	r. Saint Petersburg-Clearwater International Airport.
1006	s. Tallahassee International Airport.
1007	2. The Secretary of Transportation or his or her designee.
1008	3. The executive director of the Department of Economic
1009	Opportunity or his or her designee.
1010	(b) The council shall meet at the call of its chair, at
1011	the request of a majority of its membership, or at such times as
1012	may be prescribed in its bylaws. However, the council must meet
1013	at least semiannually. A majority of voting members of the
1014	council constitutes a quorum for the purpose of transacting the

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business of the council. All members of the council are voting members. A vote of the majority of the members present is sufficient for any action of the council, except that a member representing the Department of Transportation or the Department of Economic Opportunity may vote to overrule any action of the council approving a project pursuant to subsection (4). The bylaws of the council may require a greater vote for a particular action.

- (c) Members of the council shall serve without compensation but are entitled to reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061.
- (d) The council may employ an administrative staff to provide services to the council on matters relating to the Florida Aviation Transportation and Economic Development Program and the council. The cost for such administrative services shall be paid by all airports that receive funding from the Florida Aviation Transportation and Economic Development Program, based on a pro rata formula measured by each recipient's share of the funds as compared to the total funds disbursed to all recipients during the year. The share of costs for administrative services shall be paid in its total amount by the recipient airport upon execution by the airport and the Department of Transportation of a joint participation agreement for each council-approved project. Such payment is in addition to the matching funds required to be paid by the recipient airport.
 - The council shall adopt bylaws governing the conduct

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of business of the council. The bylaws shall specify the procedure for election of the council chair.

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- The council shall prepare a 5-year aviation mission plan defining the goals and objectives of the council concerning the development of airport facilities and an intermodal transportation system consistent with the goals of the Florida Transportation Plan. The mission plan shall include specific recommendations for the construction of transportation facilities connecting any airport to another transportation mode and for the efficient, cost-effective development of transportation facilities or airport facilities for the purpose of enhancing trade, promoting cargo flow, increasing passenger movements, increasing airport revenues, and providing economic benefits to the state. Each year, the council shall update the 5-year mission plan and submit the plan no later than February 1 to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Department of Economic Opportunity, and the Department of Transportation.
- (b) Each year, the council shall develop a prioritized list of projects based on the recommendations in the mission plan and submit the list to the Department of Transportation.
- (c) The council shall develop programs, based on a review of existing programs in this state and other states, for the training of minorities and secondary school students in job skills associated with employment opportunities in the aviation industry and annually submit a report on progress and

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recommendations for further action to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

- (3) The council shall adopt rules for evaluating projects that may be funded through the Florida Aviation Transportation and Economic Development Program. The rules shall provide criteria for evaluating a potential project, including, but not limited to, consistency with appropriate plans, economic benefit, readiness for construction, noncompetition with other airports in this state, and capacity within the airport system. Priority shall be given to projects eligible for funding as a strategic airport investment project pursuant to s. 332.007(10).
- each project for funding under the Florida Aviation

 Transportation and Economic Development Program. Each year, the council shall submit a list of approved projects to the

 Secretary of Transportation and the executive director of the Department of Economic Opportunity. The list shall specify the recommended funding level for each project and, if staged implementation of the project is appropriate, the funding requirements for each stage.
- (5) The Department of Transportation shall review the application of each project on the list to determine whether the project is consistent with the Florida Transportation Plan, the statewide aviation system plan, and the Department of Transportation's adopted work program. In evaluating the consistency of a project, the Department of Transportation shall

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assess the transportation impacts and economic benefits of the project. The Department of Transportation shall identify those projects that are inconsistent with the Florida Transportation Plan, the statewide aviation system plan, or the adopted work program and notify the council of its findings. A project may not be approved for funding if it is determined to be inconsistent with the Florida Transportation Plan, the statewide aviation system plan, or the adopted work program pursuant to this subsection.

The Department of Economic Opportunity shall review the application of each project on the list to evaluate the economic benefit of each project and to determine whether the project is consistent with the statewide aviation system plan and the state's economic development goals and policies. The Department of Economic Opportunity shall review the proposed project's consistency with state, regional, and local plans, as appropriate, and the economic benefits of each project based on the rules adopted pursuant to subsection (3). The Department of Economic Opportunity shall identify those projects that it determines do not offer an economic benefit to the state or that are inconsistent with an appropriate plan, the statewide aviation system plan, or the state's economic development goals and policies and shall notify the council of its findings. A project may not be approved for funding if it is determined to be inconsistent with an appropriate plan, the statewide aviation system plan, or the state's economic development goals and

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policies pursuant to this subsection.

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(7) The Department of Transportation shall include at least \$15 million per year in its annual legislative budget request for funding the Florida Aviation Transportation and Economic Development Program under s. 332.0012, including funding for those projects approved for funding under this section. The Department of Transportation shall include the specific projects to be funded through the Florida Aviation Transportation and Economic Development Program during the ensuing fiscal year in the tentative work program developed pursuant to s. 339.135. The total amount of funding to be allocated to Florida Aviation Transportation and Economic Development Program projects during the successive 4 fiscal years shall also be included in the tentative work program. The council may submit to the Department of Transportation a list of approved projects that could be made production ready within the next 2 years. The list shall be submitted by the Department of Transportation as part of the needs and project list prepared pursuant to s. 339.135(2)(b). However, the Department of Transportation shall, upon written request by the council, submit work program amendments pursuant to s. 339.135(7) to the Governor within 10 days after the later of the date the request is received by the Department of Transportation or the effective date of an amendment to, or termination or closure of, the applicable funding agreement between the Department of Transportation and the affected airport, as required to release

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1145 the funds from the existing commitment. Notwithstanding s. 1146 339.135(7)(c), any work program amendment to transfer prior year 1147 funds from one approved airport project to another airport 1148 project is subject to the procedures in s. 339.135(7)(d). 1149 Notwithstanding any law provision of law, the Department of 1150 Transportation may transfer unexpended budget funds between the 1151 airport projects as identified in the approved work program 1152 amendments.

- (8) Except as otherwise provided by law, all moneys derived from the Florida Aviation Transportation and Economic Development Program shall be expended in accordance with s. 287.057. Airports subject to competitive negotiation requirements of a local governing body must comply with s. 287.055.
- Section 9. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 332.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1161 332.08 Additional powers.—

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- (1) In addition to the general powers in ss. 332.01-332.12 conferred and without limitation thereof, a municipality that has established or may hereafter establish airports, restricted landing areas, or other air navigation facilities, or that has acquired or set apart or may hereafter acquire or set apart real property for such purposes, is authorized:
- (c) To lease for a term not exceeding 50 30 years such airports or other air navigation facilities, or real property acquired or set apart for airport purposes, to private parties,

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any municipal or state government or the national government, or any department of either thereof, for operation; to lease or assign for a term not exceeding 50 30 years to private parties, any municipal or state government or the national government, or any department of either thereof, for operation or use consistent with the purposes of ss. 332.01-332.12, space, area, improvements, or equipment on such airports; to sell any part of such airports, other air navigation facilities, or real property to any municipal or state government, or the United States or any department or instrumentality thereof, for aeronautical purposes or purposes incidental thereto, and to confer the privileges of concessions of supplying upon its airports goods, commodities, things, services, and facilities; provided, that in each case in so doing the public is not deprived of its rightful equal and uniform use thereof.

Section 10. Section 333.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 333.01 Definitions.—As used in For the purpose of this chapter, the term following words, terms, and phrases shall have the meanings herein given, unless otherwise specifically defined, or unless another intention clearly appears, or the context otherwise requires:
- (1) "Aeronautical study" means a Federal Aviation

 Administration study, conducted in accordance with the standards
 of 14 C.F.R. part 77, subpart C, and Federal Aviation

 Administration policy and guidance, on the effect of proposed

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construction or alteration on the operation of air navigation facilities and the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace.

- (1) "Aeronautics" means transportation by aircraft; the operation, construction, repair, or maintenance of aircraft, aircraft power plants and accessories, including the repair, packing, and maintenance of parachutes; the design, establishment, construction, extension, operation, improvement, repair, or maintenance of airports, restricted landing areas, or other air navigation facilities, and air instruction.
- (2) "Airport" means any area of land or water designed and set aside for the landing and taking off of aircraft and <u>used</u> utilized or to be <u>used</u> utilized in the interest of the public for such purpose.
- navigation that affects the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace or the operation of planned or existing air navigation and communication facilities any structure or tree or use of land which would exceed the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23,77.25, 77.28, and 77.29 and which obstructs the airspace required for the flight of aircraft in taking off, maneuvering, or landing or is otherwise hazardous to such taking off, maneuvering, or landing of aircraft and for which no person has previously obtained a permit or variance pursuant to s. 333.025 or s. 333.07.
- (4) "Airport hazard area" means any area of land or water upon which an airport hazard might be established if not

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prevented as provided in this chapter.

- (5) "Airport land use compatibility zoning" means airport zoning regulations governing restricting the use of land on, adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of airports in the manner enumerated in s. 333.03(2) to activities and purposes compatible with the continuation of normal airport operations including landing and takeoff of aircraft in order to promote public health, safety, and general welfare.
- (6) "Airport layout plan" means a set of scaled drawings that provides a graphic representation of the existing and future development plan for the airport and demonstrates the preservation and continuity of safety, utility, and efficiency of the airport detailed, scale engineering drawing, including pertinent dimensions, of an airport's current and planned facilities, their locations, and runway usage.
- (7) "Airport master plan" means a comprehensive plan of an airport which typically describes current and future plans for airport development designed to support existing and future aviation demand.
- (8) "Airport protection zoning" means airport zoning regulations governing airport hazards.
 - (9) "Department" means the Department of Transportation.
- (10) "Educational facility" means any structure, land, or use thereof that includes a public or private K-12 school, charter school, magnet school, college campus, or university campus. The term does not include space used for educational

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1249 purposes within a multitenant building. 1250 (11) "Landfill" has the same meaning as provided in s. 1251 403.703. (12) (7) "Obstruction" means any object of natural growth 1252 1253 or terrain, or permanent or temporary construction or 1254 alteration, including equipment or materials used and any 1255 permanent or temporary apparatus, or alteration of any permanent 1256 or temporary existing structure by a change in its height, 1257 including appurtenances, or lateral dimensions, including 1258 equipment or material used therein, existing or proposed, which 1259 exceeds manmade object or object of natural growth or terrain 1260 that violates the federal obstruction standards contained in 14 C.F.R. part 77, subpart C ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 1261 1262 77.29. (13) (8) "Person" means any individual, firm, 1263 1264 copartnership, corporation, company, association, joint-stock 1265 association, or body politic, and includes any trustee, 1266 receiver, assignee, or other similar representative thereof. 1267 (14) (9) "Political subdivision" means the local government of any county, city, town, village, or other subdivision or 1268 1269 agency thereof, or any district or special district, port 1270 commission, port authority, or other such agency authorized to 1271 establish or operate airports in the state. (15) "Public-use airport" means an airport, publicly or 1272 1273 privately owned, licensed by the state, which is open for use by 1274 the public.

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(16) (10) "Runway protection clear zone" means an area at ground level beyond the runway end to enhance the safety and protection of people and property on the ground a runway clear zone as defined in 14 C.F.R. s. 151.9(b).

- (17) (11) "Structure" means any object, constructed, erected, altered, or installed by humans, including, but not limited to without limitation thereof, buildings, towers, smokestacks, utility poles, power generation equipment, and overhead transmission lines.
- (18) "Substantial modification" means any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or improvement of a structure the actual cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure.
- (12) "Tree" includes any plant of the vegetable kingdom.

 Section 11. Section 333.025, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 333.025 Permit required for <u>obstructions</u> structures exceeding federal obstruction standards.—
- (1) A person proposing the construction or alteration of an obstruction shall obtain a permit from the department In order to prevent the erection of structures dangerous to air navigation, subject to the provisions of subsections (2), (3), and (4), each person shall secure from the Department of Transportation a permit for the erection, alteration, or modification of any structure the result of which would exceed the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss.

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77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29. However, permits from the department are of Transportation will be required only within an airport hazard area where federal obstruction standards are exceeded and if the proposed construction or alteration is within a 10-nautical-mile radius of the airport reference point, located at the approximate geometric geographical center of all usable runways of a public-use airport or a publicly owned or operated airport, a military airport, or an airport licensed by the state for public use.

- (2) Existing, planned, and proposed Affected airports will be considered as having those facilities on public-use airports contained in an which are shown on the airport master plan, on or an airport layout plan submitted to the Federal Aviation Administration, Airport District Office or in comparable military documents shall, and will be so protected from airport hazards. Planned or proposed public-use airports which are the subject of a notice or proposal submitted to the Federal Aviation Administration or to the Department of Transportation shall also be protected.
- (3) A permit is not required for existing structures that requirements of subsection (1) shall not apply to projects which received construction permits from the Federal Communications Commission for structures exceeding federal obstruction standards before prior to May 20, 1975, and a permit is not required for provided such structures now exist; nor shall it apply to previously approved structures now existing, or any

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necessary replacement or repairs to such existing structures provided, so long as the height and location are is unchanged.

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- When political subdivisions have, in compliance with this chapter, adopted adequate airport airspace protection zoning regulations, placed in compliance with s. 333.03, and such regulations are on file with the department's Aviation and Spaceports Office Department of Transportation, and established a permitting process, a permit for such structure is shall not be required from the department of Transportation. Upon receipt of a complete permit application, the local government shall provide a copy of the application to the department's Aviation and Spaceports Office by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by delivery service that provides a receipt evidencing delivery. To evaluate technical consistency with this subsection, the department has a 15-day review period following receipt of the application, which runs concurrently with the local government permitting process. Cranes, construction equipment, and other temporary structures in use or in place for a period not to exceed 18 consecutive months are exempt from department review unless such review is requested by the department.
- (5) The department of Transportation shall, within 30 days after of the receipt of an application for a permit, issue or deny a permit for the construction or erection, alteration, or modification of an obstruction. The department shall review permit applications in accordance with s. 120.60 any structure

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L353	the result of which would exceed federal obstruction standards
L354	as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and
L355	77.29 .
L356	(6) In determining whether to issue or deny a permit, the
L357	department shall consider:
L358	(a) The safety of persons on the ground and in the air.
L359	(b) The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace.
L360	(c) (a) The nature of the terrain and height of existing
L361	structures.
L362	(d) The effect of the construction or alteration of an
L363	obstruction on the state licensing standards for a public-use
L364	airport contained in chapter 330 and rules adopted thereunder.
L365	(b) Public and private interests and investments.
L366	(e) (c) The character of existing and planned flight flying
L367	operations and $\frac{\text{planned}}{\text{planned}}$ developments $\frac{\text{at public-use}}{\text{use}}$ $\frac{\text{of}}{\text{of}}$ airports.
L368	(f) (d) Federal airways, visual flight rules, flyways and
L369	corridors, and instrument approaches as designated by the Federal
L370	Aviation Administration.
L371	$\underline{\text{(g)}}$ $\underline{\text{(e)}}$ The effect of Whether the construction $\underline{\text{or}}$
L372	alteration of an obstruction on of the proposed structure would
L373	cause an increase in the minimum descent altitude or the
L374	decision height at the affected airport.
L375	(f) Technological advances.
L376	(g) The safety of persons on the ground and in the air.
L377	(h) Land use density.

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and efficient use of navigable airspace.

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

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(h)(j) The cumulative effects on navigable airspace of all existing obstructions structures, proposed structures identified in the applicable jurisdictions' comprehensive plans, and all other known proposed obstructions structures in the area.

- (7) When issuing a permit under this section, the department of Transportation shall, as a specific condition of such permit, require the owner of the obstruction to install, operate, and maintain thereon, at the owner's expense, marking and lighting in conformance with the specific standards established by the Federal Aviation Administration of the permitted structure as provided in s. 333.07(3)(b).
- (8) The department <u>may</u> of <u>Transportation shall</u> not approve a permit for the <u>construction or alteration of an obstruction</u> erection of a structure unless the applicant submits both documentation showing compliance with the federal requirement for notification of proposed construction <u>or alteration</u> and a valid aeronautical <u>study</u>. A <u>evaluation</u>, and no permit <u>may not shall</u> be approved solely <u>because the Federal Aviation</u>

 Administration determines that the proposed obstruction is not an airport hazard on the basis that such proposed structure will not exceed federal obstruction standards as contained in 14

 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, or 77.29, or any other federal aviation regulation.
- (9) The denial of a permit under this section is subject to administrative review under chapter 120.
 - Section 12. Section 333.03, Florida Statutes, is amended

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1405 to read:

- (1) (a) In order to prevent the creation or establishment of airport hazards, Every political subdivision having an airport hazard area within its territorial limits shall, by October 1, 1977, adopt, administer, and enforce, under the police power and in the manner and upon the conditions hereinafter prescribed in this section, airport protection zoning regulations for such airport hazard area.
- (b) When Where an airport is owned or controlled by a political subdivision and any other political subdivision has land upon which an obstruction may be constructed or altered, which land underlies any of the surfaces of the airport described in 14 C.F.R. part 77, subpart C, the political subdivisions airport hazard area appertaining to such airport is located wholly or partly outside the territorial limits of said political subdivision, the political subdivision owning or controlling the airport and the political subdivision within which the airport hazard area is located, shall either:
- 1. By interlocal agreement, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 163, adopt, administer, and enforce a set of airport protection zoning regulations applicable to the airport hazard area in question; or
- 2. By ordinance, regulation, or resolution duly adopted, create a joint airport protection zoning board that, which board

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shall have the same power to adopt, administer, and enforce a set of airport protection zoning regulations applicable to the airport hazard area in question as that vested in paragraph (a) in the political subdivision within which such area is located. The Each such joint airport protection zoning board shall have as voting members two representatives appointed by each participating political subdivision participating in its creation and in addition a chair elected by a majority of the members so appointed. However, The airport manager or a representative of each airport in managers of the participating affected political subdivisions shall serve on the board in a nonvoting capacity.

- (c) Airport <u>protection</u> zoning regulations adopted under paragraph (a) shall, at as a minimum, require:
- 1. A <u>permit</u> <u>variance</u> for the <u>construction or</u> <u>erection</u>, alteration, <u>or modification</u> of any <u>obstruction</u> <u>structure which</u> would cause the structure to exceed the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29;
- 2. Obstruction Marking and lighting for obstructions structures as specified in s. 333.07(3);
- 3. Documentation showing compliance with the federal requirement for notification of proposed construction or alteration of structures and a valid aeronautical study evaluation submitted by each person applying for a permit variance;

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4. Consideration of the criteria in s. $333.025(6)_{\tau}$ when determining whether to issue or deny a permit variance; and

- 5. That a permit may not no variance shall be approved solely because the Federal Aviation Administration determines that the proposed obstruction is not an airport hazard on the basis that such proposed structure will not exceed federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, or 77.29, or any other federal aviation regulation.
- assistance to political subdivisions with regard to issue copies of the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29 to each political subdivision having airport hazard areas and, in cooperation with political subdivisions, shall issue appropriate airport zoning maps depicting within each county the maximum allowable height of any structure or tree. Material distributed pursuant to this subsection shall be at no cost to authorized recipients.
- (2) In the manner provided in subsection (1), political subdivisions shall adopt, administer, and enforce interim airport land use compatibility zoning regulations shall be adopted. Airport land use compatibility zoning regulations shall, at a minimum, address When political subdivisions have adopted land development regulations in accordance with the provisions of chapter 163 which address the use of land in the manner consistent with the provisions herein, adoption of

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airport land use compatibility regulations pursuant to this subsection shall not be required. Interim airport land use compatibility zoning regulations shall consider the following:

- (a) <u>Prohibiting any new landfills and restricting any existing Whether sanitary</u> landfills are located within the following areas:
- 1. Within 10,000 feet from the nearest point of any runway used or planned to be used by $\underline{\text{turbine}}$ $\underline{\text{turbojet}}$ or $\underline{\text{turboprop}}$ aircraft.
- 2. Within 5,000 feet from the nearest point of any runway used only by nonturbine piston-type aircraft.
- 3. Outside the perimeters defined in subparagraphs 1. and 2., but still within the lateral limits of the civil airport imaginary surfaces defined in 14 C.F.R. s. 77.19 part 77.25. Case-by-case review of such landfills is advised.
- (b) Where Whether any landfill is located and constructed so that it attracts or sustains hazardous bird movements from feeding, water, or roosting areas into, or across, the runways or approach and departure patterns of aircraft. The operator of such a landfill must be required to political subdivision shall request from the airport authority or other governing body operating the airport a report on such bird feeding or roosting areas that at the time of the request are known to the airport. In preparing its report, the authority, or other governing body, shall consider whether the landfill will incorporate bird management techniques or other practices to minimize bird

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hazards to airborne aircraft. The airport authority or other governing body shall respond to the political subdivision no later than 30 days after receipt of such request.

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- Where an airport authority or other governing body operating a publicly owned, public-use airport has conducted a noise study in accordance with the provisions of 14 C.F.R. part 150 or where a public-use airport owner has established noise contours pursuant to another public study approved by the Federal Aviation Administration. Noncompatible land uses, as established in the noise study under Appendix A to 14 C.F.R. part 150 or as a part of an alternative public study approved by the Federal Aviation Administration, are not permitted within the noise contours established by such study, except where such land use is specifically contemplated by such study with appropriate mitigation or similar techniques described in the study, neither residential construction nor any educational facility as defined in chapter 1013, with the exception of aviation school facilities, shall be permitted within the area contiguous to the airport defined by an outer noise contour that is considered incompatible with that type of construction by 14 C.F.R. part 150, Appendix A or an equivalent noise level as established by other types of noise studies.
- (d) Where an airport authority or other governing body operating a publicly owned, public-use airport has not conducted a noise study., neither Residential construction and nor any educational facility as defined in chapter 1013, with the

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exception of <u>an</u> aviation school <u>facility</u> <u>facilities</u>, <u>are not</u> <u>shall be</u> permitted within an area contiguous to the airport measuring one-half the length of the longest runway on either side of and at the end of each runway centerline.

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(e) (3) Restricting In the manner provided in subsection (1), airport zoning regulations shall be adopted which restrict new incompatible uses, activities, or substantial modifications to existing incompatible uses construction within runway protection clear zones, including uses, activities, or construction in runway clear zones which are incompatible with normal airport operations or endanger public health, safety, and welfare by resulting in congregations of people, emissions of light or smoke, or attraction of birds. Such regulations shall prohibit the construction of an educational facility of a public or private school at either end of a runway of a publicly owned, public-use airport within an area which extends 5 miles in a direct line along the centerline of the runway, and which has a width measuring one-half the length of the runway. Exceptions approving construction of an educational facility within the delineated area shall only be granted when the political subdivision administering the zoning regulations makes specific findings detailing how the public policy reasons for allowing the construction outweigh health and safety concerns prohibiting such a location.

(4) The procedures outlined in subsections (1), (2), and (3) for the adoption of such regulations are supplemental to any

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existing procedures utilized by political subdivisions in the adoption of such regulations.

- (3) (5) Political subdivisions The Department of
 Transportation shall provide technical assistance to any
 political subdivision requesting assistance in the preparation
 of an airport zoning code. a copy of all local airport
 protection zoning codes, rules, and regulations and airport land
 use compatibility zoning regulations, together with any related
 amendments, to the department's Aviation and Spaceports Office
 within 30 days after adoption, and amendments and proposed and
 granted variances thereto, shall be filed with the department.
- (4) (6) Nothing in Subsection (2) does not or subsection (3) shall be construed to require the removal, alteration, sound conditioning, or other change to, or to interfere with the continued use or adjacent expansion of, any educational facility structure or site in existence on July 1, 1993, or be construed to prohibit the construction of any new structure for which a site has been determined as provided in former s. 235.19, as of July 1, 1993.
- (5) This section does not preclude an airport authority, a political subdivision or its administrative agency, or other governing body operating a public-use airport from establishing airport zoning regulations more restrictive than prescribed in this section in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public in the air and on the ground.
 - Section 13. Section 333.04, Florida Statutes, is amended

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1587 to read:

333.04 Comprehensive <u>plans or policies</u> zoning regulations; most stringent zoning regulations to prevail where conflicts occur.—

- (1) INCORPORATION.—<u>If</u> In the event that a political subdivision has adopted, or hereafter adopts, a comprehensive plan or policy that regulates zoning ordinance regulating, among other things, the height of buildings, structures, and natural objects, and uses of property, any airport zoning regulations applicable to the same area or portion thereof may be incorporated in and made a part of such comprehensive plan or policy zoning regulations, and be administered and enforced in connection therewith.
- (2) CONFLICT.—If there is a In the event of conflict between any airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter and any other regulations applicable to the same area, whether the conflict be with respect to the height of structures or vegetation trees, the use of land, or any other matter, and whether such regulations were adopted by the political subdivision that which adopted the airport zoning regulations or by some other political subdivision, the more stringent limitation or requirement shall govern and prevail.

Section 14. Section 333.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 333.05 Procedure for adoption of zoning regulations.-
- (1) NOTICE AND HEARING. No Airport zoning regulations may

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not shall be adopted, amended, or repealed changed under this chapter except by action of the legislative body of the political subdivision or affected subdivisions in question, or the joint board provided for in s. 333.03(1)(b)2. 333.03(1)(b) by the bodies therein provided and set forth, after a public hearing on the adoption, amendment, or repeal in relation thereto, at which parties in interest and citizens shall have an opportunity to be heard. Notice of the hearing shall be published at least once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper an official paper, or a paper of general circulation; in the political subdivision or subdivisions where in which are located the airport zoning regulations are areas to be adopted, amended, or deleted zoned.

(2) AIRPORT ZONING COMMISSION.—<u>Before Prior to</u> the initial zoning of any airport area under this chapter, the political subdivision or joint airport zoning board that which is to adopt, administer, and enforce the regulations shall appoint a commission, to be known as the airport zoning commission, to recommend the boundaries of the various zones to be established and the regulations to be adopted therefor. <u>The Such commission</u> shall make a preliminary report and hold public hearings on the preliminary report thereon before submitting its final report. The legislative body of the political subdivision or the joint airport zoning board may shall not hold its public hearings or take any action until it has received the final report of the such commission, and at least 15 days have elapsed

shall clapse between the receipt of the final report of the commission and the hearing to be held by the <u>legislative body or the latter</u> board. Where a <u>planning city plan</u> commission, airport <u>commission</u>, or comprehensive zoning commission already exists, it may be appointed as the airport zoning commission.

Section 15. Section 333.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.06 Airport zoning regulation requirements.-

- (1) REASONABLENESS.—All airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter shall be reasonable and may not none shall impose any requirement or restriction that which is not reasonably necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. In determining what regulations it may adopt, each political subdivision and joint airport zoning board shall consider, among other things, the character of the flying operations expected to be conducted at the airport, the nature of the terrain within the airport hazard area and runway protection clear zones, the character of the neighborhood, the uses to which the property to be zoned is put and adaptable, and the impact of any new use, activity, or construction on the airport's operating capability and capacity.
- (2) INDEPENDENT JUSTIFICATION.—The purpose of all airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter is to provide both airspace protection and land uses use compatible with airport operations. Each aspect of this purpose requires independent justification in order to promote the public interest in safety,

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health, and general welfare. Specifically, construction in a runway <u>protection</u> clear zone which does not exceed airspace height restrictions is not <u>conclusive</u> evidence per se that such use, activity, or construction is compatible with airport operations.

- (3) NONCONFORMING USES.—No Airport <u>protection</u> zoning regulations adopted under this chapter <u>may not shall</u> require the removal, lowering, or other change or alteration of any <u>obstruction</u> structure or tree not conforming to the regulations when adopted or amended, or otherwise interfere with the continuance of any nonconforming use, except as provided in s. 333.07(1) and (3).
- (4) ADOPTION OF AIRPORT MASTER PLAN AND NOTICE TO AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—An airport master plan shall be prepared by each <u>public-use</u> <u>publicly owned and operated</u> airport licensed by the department of Transportation under chapter 330. The authorized entity having responsibility for governing the operation of the airport, when either requesting from or submitting to a state or federal governmental agency with funding or approval jurisdiction a "finding of no significant impact," an environmental assessment, a site-selection study, an airport master plan, or any amendment to an airport master plan, shall submit simultaneously a copy of said request, submittal, assessment, study, plan, or amendments by certified mail to all affected local governments. For the purposes of this subsection, "affected local government" means is defined as any city or

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county having jurisdiction over the airport and any city or county located within 2 miles of the boundaries of the land subject to the airport master plan.

Section 16. Section 333.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 333.07 <u>Local government permitting of airspace</u> obstructions Permits and variances.-
 - (1) PERMITS.-

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A person proposing to construct, alter, or allow an airport obstruction in an airport hazard area in violation of the airport protection zoning regulations adopted under this chapter shall apply for a permit. A Any airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter may require that a permit be obtained before any new structure or use may be constructed or established and before any existing use or structure may be substantially changed or substantially altered or repaired. In any event, however, all such regulations shall provide that before any nonconforming structure or tree may be replaced, substantially altered or repaired, rebuilt, allowed to grow higher, or replanted, a permit must be secured from the administrative agency authorized to administer and enforce the regulations, authorizing such replacement, change, or repair. No permit may not shall be issued granted that would allow the establishment or creation of an airport hazard or that would permit a nonconforming obstruction structure or tree or nonconforming use to be made or become higher or to become a

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greater hazard to air navigation than it was when the applicable airport protection zoning regulation was adopted that allowed the establishment or creation of the obstruction or than it is when the application for a permit is made.

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(b) Whenever the political subdivision or its administrative agency determines that a nonconforming obstruction use or nonconforming structure or tree has been abandoned or that is more than 80 percent of the obstruction is torn down, destroyed, deteriorated, or decayed, a no permit may not shall be granted that would allow the obstruction said structure or tree to exceed the applicable height limit or otherwise deviate from the airport protection zoning regulations. Regardless of; and, whether an application is made for a permit under this subsection or not, the said agency may by appropriate action, compel the owner of the nonconforming obstruction may be required structure or tree, at his or her own expense, to lower, remove, reconstruct, alter, or equip such obstruction object as may be necessary to conform to the current airport protection zoning regulations. If the owner of the nonconforming obstruction fails or refuses structure or tree shall neglect or refuse to comply with such requirement within order for 10 days after notice thereof, the administrative said agency may report the violation to the political subdivision involved therein, which subdivision, through its appropriate agency, may proceed to have the obstruction object so lowered, removed, reconstructed, altered, or equipped, and assess the

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cost and expense thereof upon the <u>owner of the obstruction</u> object or the land <u>on which</u> whereon it is or was located, and, unless such an assessment is paid within 90 days from the service of notice thereof on the owner or the owner's agent, of such object or land, the sum shall be a lien on said land, and shall bear interest thereafter at the rate of 6 percent per annum until paid, and shall be collected in the same manner as taxes on real property are collected by said political subdivision, or, at the option of said political subdivision, said lien may be enforced in the manner provided for enforcement of liens by chapter 85.

- (c) Except as provided herein, applications for permits shall be granted, provided the matter applied for meets the provisions of this chapter and the regulations adopted and in force hereunder.
- (2) CONSIDERATIONS WHEN ISSUING OR DENYING PERMITS.—In determining whether to issue or deny a permit, the political subdivision or its administrative agency shall consider the following, as applicable:
 - (a) The safety of persons on the ground and in the air.
 - (b) The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace.
- (c) The nature of the terrain and height of existing structures.
- (d) The effect of the construction or alteration on the state licensing standards for a public-use airport contained in chapter 330 and rules adopted thereunder.

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(e) The character of existing and planned flight operations and developments at public-use airports.

- (f) Federal airways, visual flight rules, flyways and corridors, and instrument approaches as designated by the Federal Aviation Administration.
- (g) The effect of the construction or alteration of the proposed structure on the minimum descent altitude or the decision height at the affected airport.
- (h) The cumulative effects on navigable airspace of all existing structures and all other known proposed structures in the area.
- (i) Additional requirements adopted by the political subdivision or administrative agency pertinent to evaluation and protection of airspace and airport operations.
 - (2) VARIANCES.-

(a) Any person desiring to erect any structure, increase the height of any structure, permit the growth of any tree, or otherwise use his or her property in violation of the airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter or any land development regulation adopted pursuant to the provisions of chapter 163 pertaining to airport land use compatibility, may apply to the board of adjustment for a variance from the zoning regulations in question. At the time of filing the application, the applicant shall forward to the department by certified mail, return receipt requested, a copy of the application. The department shall have 45 days from receipt of the application to

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comment and to provide its comments or waiver of that right to the applicant and the board of adjustment. The department shall include its explanation for any objections stated in its comments. If the department fails to provide its comments within 45 days of receipt of the application, its right to comment is waived. The board of adjustment may proceed with its consideration of the application only upon the receipt of the department's comments or waiver of that right as demonstrated by the filing of a copy of the return receipt with the board. Noncompliance with this section shall be grounds to appeal pursuant to s. 333.08 and to apply for judicial relief pursuant to s. 333.11. Such variances may only be allowed where a literal application or enforcement of the regulations would result in practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship and where the relief granted would not be contrary to the public interest but would do substantial justice and be in accordance with the spirit of the regulations and this chapter. However, any variance may be allowed subject to any reasonable conditions that the board of adjustment may deem necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. (b) The Department of Transportation shall have the authority to appeal any variance granted under this chapter pursuant to s. 333.08, and to apply for judicial relief pursuant to s. 333.11. (3) OBSTRUCTION MARKING AND LIGHTING.-

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When issuing a In granting any permit or variance

under this section, the <u>political subdivision or its</u>
administrative agency or board of adjustment shall require the owner of the <u>obstruction</u> structure or tree in question to install, operate, and maintain thereon, at <u>the owner's</u> his or her own expense, such marking and lighting <u>in conformance with the specific standards established by the Federal Aviation Administration as may be necessary to indicate to aircraft pilots the presence of an obstruction.</u>

- (b) Such marking and lighting shall conform to the specific standards established by rule by the Department of Transportation.
- (c) Existing structures not in compliance on October 1, 1988, shall be required to comply whenever the existing marking requires refurbishment, whenever the existing lighting requires replacement, or within 5 years of October 1, 1988, whichever occurs first.

Section 17. Section 333.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 333.09 Administration of airport zoning regulations.-
- (1) ADMINISTRATION.—All airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter shall provide for the administration and enforcement of such regulations by the political subdivision or its an administrative agency which may be an agency created by such regulations or any official, board, or other existing agency of the political subdivision adopting the regulations or of one of the political subdivisions which participated in the

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ereation of the joint airport zoning board adopting the regulations, if satisfactory to that political subdivision, but in no case shall such administrative agency be or include any member of the board of adjustment. The duties of an any administrative agency designated pursuant to this chapter shall include that of hearing and deciding all permits under s. 333.07 (1), deciding all matters under s. 333.07(3), as they pertain to such agency, and all other matters under this chapter applying to such said agency, but such agency shall not have or exercise any of the powers herein delegated to the board of adjustment.

- (2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROCESS.-
- (a) A political subdivision required to adopt airport zoning regulations under this chapter shall provide a process to:
 - 1. Issue or deny permits consistent with s. 333.07.
- 2. Provide the department with a copy of a complete application consistent with s. 333.025(4).
- 3. Enforce the issuance or denial of a permit or other determination made by the administrative agency with respect to airport zoning regulations.
- (b) If a zoning board or permitting body already exists within a political subdivision, the zoning board or permitting body may implement the airport zoning regulation permitting and appeals processes.
 - (3) APPEALS.—

(a) A person, a political subdivision or its administrative

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agency, or a joint airport zoning board that contends that a decision made by a political subdivision or its administrative agency is an improper application of airport zoning regulations may use the process established for an appeal.

- (b) All appeals taken under this section must be taken within a reasonable time, as provided by the political subdivision or its administrative agency, by filing with the entity from which the appeal is taken a notice of appeal specifying the grounds for appeal.
- (c) An appeal shall stay all proceedings in the underlying action appealed from, unless the entity from which the appeal is taken certifies, pursuant to the rules for appeal, that by reason of the facts stated in the certificate a stay would, in its opinion, cause imminent peril to life or property. In such cases, proceedings may not be stayed except by order of the political subdivision or its administrative agency on notice to the entity from which the appeal is taken and for good cause shown.
- (d) The political subdivision or its administrative agency shall set a reasonable time for the hearing of appeals, give public notice and due notice to the parties in interest, and decide the issue within a reasonable time. Upon the hearing, any party may appear in person, by agent, or by attorney.
- (e) The political subdivision or its administrative agency may, in accordance with this chapter, affirm, reverse, or modify the decision on the permit or other determination from which the appeal is taken.

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Section 18. Section 333.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.11 Judicial review.-

- (1) A Any person, aggrieved, or taxpayer affected, by any decision of a board of adjustment, or any governing body of a political subdivision, or the Department of Transportation or any joint airport zoning board affected by a decision of a political subdivision, or its of any administrative agency hereunder, may apply for judicial relief to the circuit court in the judicial circuit where the political subdivision board of adjustment is located within 30 days after rendition of the decision by the board of adjustment. Review shall be by petition for writ of certiorari, which shall be governed by the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.
- (2) Upon presentation of such petition to the court, it may allow a writ of certiorari, directed to the board of adjustment, to review such decision of the board. The allowance of the writ shall not stay the proceedings upon the decision appealed from, but the court may, on application, on notice to the board, on due hearing and due cause shown, grant a restraining order.
- (3) The board of adjustment shall not be required to return the original papers acted upon by it, but it shall be sufficient to return certified or sworn copies thereof or of such portions thereof as may be called for by the writ. The return shall concisely set forth such other facts as may be

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pertinent and material to show the grounds of the decision appealed from and shall be verified.

(2) (4) The court has shall have exclusive jurisdiction to affirm, reverse, or modify, or set aside the decision on the permit or other determination from which the appeal is taken brought up for review, in whole or in part, and, if appropriate need be, to order further proceedings by the political subdivision or its administrative agency board of adjustment. The findings of fact by the political subdivision or its administrative agency board, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be accepted by the court as conclusive, and an ne objection to a decision of the political subdivision or its administrative agency may not board shall be considered by the court unless such objection was raised in the underlying proceeding shall have been urged before the board, or, if it was not so urged, unless there were reasonable grounds for failure to do so.

(3)(5) In any case in which airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter, although generally reasonable, are held by a court to interfere with the use and enjoyment of a particular structure or parcel of land to such an extent, or to be so onerous in their application to such a structure or parcel of land, as to constitute a taking or deprivation of that property in violation of the State Constitution or the Constitution of the United States, such holding shall not affect the application of such regulations to other structures and

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parcels of land, or such regulations as are not involved in the particular decision.

(4) (6) A judicial No appeal to any court may not shall be or is permitted under this section until the appellant has exhausted all of its remedies through application for local government permits, exceptions, and appeals, to any courts, as herein provided, save and except an appeal from a decision of the board of adjustment, the appeal herein provided being from such final decision of such board only, the appellant being hereby required to exhaust his or her remedies hereunder of application for permits, exceptions and variances, and appeal to the board of adjustment, and gaining a determination by said board, before being permitted to appeal to the court hereunder.

Section 19. Section 333.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.12 Acquisition of air rights.—<u>If</u> In any case which: it is desired to remove, lower or otherwise terminate a nonconforming obstruction is determined to be an airport hazard and the owner will not remove, lower, or otherwise eliminate it structure or use; if or the approach protection necessary cannot, because of constitutional limitations, be provided by airport regulations under this chapter; or if it appears advisable that the necessary approach protection be provided by acquisition of property rights rather than by airport zoning regulations, the political subdivision within which the property or nonconforming obstruction use is located, or the political

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subdivision owning or operating the airport or being served by it, may acquire, by purchase, grant, or condemnation in the manner provided by chapter 73_{τ} such property, air right, avigation navigation easement, or other estate, portion, or interest in the property or nonconforming obstruction structure or use or such interest in the air above such property, tree, structure, or use, in question, as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter, and in so doing, if by condemnation, may to have the right to take immediate possession of the property, interest in property, air right, or other right sought to be condemned, at the time, and in the manner and form, and as authorized by chapter 74. If the political subdivision acquires any In the case of the purchase of any property, or any easement, or estate or interest therein by purchase or the acquisition of the same by the power of eminent domain, the political subdivision making such purchase or exercising such power shall, in addition to the damages for the taking, injury, or destruction of property, also pay the cost of the removal and relocation of any structure or any public utility that must which is required to be moved to a new location.

Section 20. Section 333.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 333.13 Enforcement and remedies.-
- (1) A Each violation of this chapter or of any airport zoning regulations, orders, or rulings adopted promulgated or made under pursuant to this chapter is shall constitute a

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misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and each day a violation continues to exist constitutes shall constitute a separate offense.

- (2) In addition, the political subdivision or agency adopting the airport zoning regulations under this chapter may institute in any court of competent jurisdiction an action to prevent, restrain, correct, or abate a any violation of this chapter, any or of airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter, or of any order or ruling made in connection with their administration or enforcement, and the court shall adjudge to the plaintiff such relief, by way of injunction (which may be mandatory) or otherwise, as may be proper under all the facts and circumstances of the case in order to fully effectuate the purposes of this chapter and of the regulations adopted and orders and rulings made pursuant thereto.
- (3) The department of Transportation may institute a civil action for injunctive relief in the appropriate circuit court to prevent violation of any provision of this chapter.
- Section 21. Section 333.135, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 333.135 Transition provisions.—
- (1) For those political subdivisions that have not adopted airport zoning regulations pursuant to this chapter, the department shall administer the permitting process as provided in s. 333.025.
 - (2) By July 1, 2017:

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(a) Any airport zoning regulation in effect on July 1,

2016, that includes provisions in conflict with this chapter
shall be amended to conform to the requirements of this chapter.

- (b) Any political subdivision having an airport within its territorial limits which has not adopted airport zoning regulations shall adopt airport zoning regulations consistent with this chapter.
- Section 22. Sections 333.065, 333.08, 333.10, and 333.14, Florida Statutes, are repealed.
 - Section 23. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 333.01, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (6) of section 350.81, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:
 - 350.81 Communications services offered by governmental entities.—
 - (6) To ensure the safe and secure transportation of passengers and freight through an airport facility, as defined in s. 159.27(17), an airport authority or other governmental entity that provides or is proposing to provide communications services only within the boundaries of its airport layout plan, as defined in s. 333.01(6), to subscribers which are integral and essential to the safe and secure transportation of passengers and freight through the airport facility, is exempt from this section. An airport authority or other governmental entity that provides or is proposing to provide shared-tenant service under s. 364.339, but not dial tone enabling subscribers

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to complete calls outside the airport layout plan, to one or more subscribers within its airport layout plan which are not integral and essential to the safe and secure transportation of passengers and freight through the airport facility is exempt from this section. An airport authority or other governmental entity that provides or is proposing to provide communications services to one or more subscribers within its airport layout plan which are not integral and essential to the safe and secure transportation of passengers and freight through the airport facility, or to one or more subscribers outside its airport layout plan, is not exempt from this section. By way of example and not limitation, the integral, essential subscribers may include airlines and emergency service entities, and the nonintegral, nonessential subscribers may include retail shops, restaurants, hotels, or rental car companies.

Section 24. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 337.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 337.18 Surety bonds for construction or maintenance contracts; requirement with respect to contract award; bond requirements; defaults; damage assessments.—
- (1) (a) A surety bond shall be required of the successful bidder in an amount equal to the awarded contract price. However, the department may choose, in its discretion and applicable only to multiyear maintenance contracts, to allow for incremental annual contract bonds that cumulatively total the full, awarded, multiyear contract price.

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1. The department may waive the requirement for all or a portion of a surety bond if:

- <u>a.</u> For a project for which The contract price is \$250,000 or less and, the department may waive the requirement for all or a portion of a surety bond if it determines that the project is of a noncritical nature and nonperformance will not endanger public health, safety, or property;
- b. The prime contractor is a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or for the other severely handicapped under s. 413.036(2); or
- c. The prime contractor is using a subcontractor that is a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or for the other severely handicapped under s. 413.036(2). However, the department may not waive more than the amount of the subcontract.
- 2. If the Secretary of Transportation or the secretary's designee determines that it is in the best interests of the department to reduce the bonding requirement for a project and that to do so will not endanger public health, safety, or property, the department may waive the requirement of a surety bond in an amount equal to the awarded contract price for a project having a contract price of \$250 million or more and, in its place, may set a surety bond amount that is a portion of the total contract price and provide an alternate means of security for the balance of the contract amount that is not covered by the surety bond or provide for incremental surety bonding and

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provide an alternate means of security for the balance of the contract amount that is not covered by the surety bond. Such alternative means of security may include letters of credit, United States bonds and notes, parent company guarantees, and cash collateral. The department may require alternate means of security if a surety bond is waived. The surety on such bond shall be a surety company authorized to do business in the state. All bonds shall be payable to the department and conditioned for the prompt, faithful, and efficient performance of the contract according to plans and specifications and within the time period specified, and for the prompt payment of all persons defined in s. 713.01 furnishing labor, material, equipment, and supplies for work provided in the contract; however, whenever an improvement, demolition, or removal contract price is \$25,000 or less, the security may, in the discretion of the bidder, be in the form of a cashier's check, bank money order of any state or national bank, certified check, or postal money order. The department shall adopt rules to implement this subsection. Such rules shall include provisions under which the department shall refuse to accept bonds on contracts when a surety wrongfully fails or refuses to settle or provide a defense for claims or actions arising under a contract for which the surety previously furnished a bond. Section 25. Subsection (4) of section 338.165, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (11) is added to that section, to read:

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338.165 Continuation of tolls.-

- (4) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, pursuant to s. 11, Art. VII of the State Constitution, and subject to the requirements of subsection (2), the Department of Transportation may request the Division of Bond Finance to issue bonds secured by toll revenues collected on the Alligator Alley and, the Sunshine Skyway Bridge, the Beeline-East Expressway, the Navarre Bridge, and the Pinellas Bayway to fund transportation projects located within the county or counties in which the project is located and contained in the adopted work program of the department.
- transferred by the department and become part of the turnpike system under the Florida Turnpike Enterprise Law. The transfer shall not affect the rights of the parties, or their successors in interest, under the settlement agreement and final judgment in Leon County Circuit Court Case Number 67-1081, Leonard Lee Ratner, Esther Ratner, and Leeco Gas and Oil Co., Plaintiffs, vs. State Road Department of the State of Florida, Defendants. Upon transfer of the Pinellas Bayway system to the turnpike system, the department shall also transfer to the Florida Turnpike Enterprise the funds deposited in the reserve account established by chapter 85-364, Laws of Florida, which funds shall be used by the Florida Turnpike Enterprise solely to help fund the costs of repair or replacement of the transferred

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2159 facilities.

Section 26. Chapter 85-364, Laws of Florida, as amended by chapters 95-382 and 2014-223, Laws of Florida, is repealed.

Section 27. Subsection (5) of section 338.231, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

338.231 Turnpike tolls, fixing; pledge of tolls and other revenues.—The department shall at all times fix, adjust, charge, and collect such tolls and amounts for the use of the turnpike system as are required in order to provide a fund sufficient with other revenues of the turnpike system to pay the cost of maintaining, improving, repairing, and operating such turnpike system; to pay the principal of and interest on all bonds issued to finance or refinance any portion of the turnpike system as the same become due and payable; and to create reserves for all such purposes.

Broward County Expressway Authority series 1984 and series 1986—A remain outstanding, the department is authorized to pledge revenues from the turnpike system to the payment of principal and interest of such series of bonds and the operation and maintenance expenses of the Sawgrass Expressway, to the extent gross toll revenues of the Sawgrass Expressway are insufficient to make such payments. The terms of an agreement relative to the pledge of turnpike system revenue will be negotiated with the parties of the 1984 and 1986 Broward County Expressway Authority lease-purchase agreements, and subject to the covenants of those

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Expressway is subject to the planning, management, and operating control of the department limited only by the terms of the lease-purchase agreements. The department shall provide for the payment of operation and maintenance expenses of the Sawgrass Expressway until such agreement is in effect. This pledge of turnpike system revenues is subordinate to the debt service requirements of any future issue of turnpike bonds, the payment of turnpike system operation and maintenance expenses, and subject to any subsequent resolution or trust indenture relating to the issuance of such turnpike bonds.

Section 28. Paragraph (i) of subsection (6) of section 339.175, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 339.175 Metropolitan planning organization.-
- (6) POWERS, DUTIES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—The powers, privileges, and authority of an M.P.O. are those specified in this section or incorporated in an interlocal agreement authorized under s. 163.01. Each M.P.O. shall perform all acts required by federal or state laws or rules, now and subsequently applicable, which are necessary to qualify for federal aid. It is the intent of this section that each M.P.O. shall be involved in the planning and programming of transportation facilities, including, but not limited to, airports, intercity and high-speed rail lines, seaports, and intermodal facilities, to the extent permitted by state or federal law.
 - (i) The TBARTA Metropolitan Planning Organization Chairs $\frac{A}{A}$

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2211 chair's Coordinating Committee is created within the Tampa Bay Area Regional Transportation Authority, composed of the M.P.O.'s 2212 2213 serving Citrus, Hernando, Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco, 2214 Pinellas, Polk, and Sarasota Counties. The authority shall 2215 provide administrative support and direction to the committee, 2216 and the department and member M.P.O.'s shall provide necessary 2217 funding to the authority for this purpose. The committee must, 2218 at a minimum:

1. Coordinate transportation projects deemed to be regionally significant by the committee.

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- 2. Review the impact of regionally significant land use decisions on the region.
- 3. Review all proposed regionally significant transportation projects in the respective transportation improvement programs which affect more than one of the M.P.O.'s represented on the committee.
- 4. Institute a conflict resolution process to address any conflict that may arise in the planning and programming of such regionally significant projects.
- Section 29. Subsection (2) of section 339.2818, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 339.2818 Small County Outreach Program. -
- (2) $\frac{1}{10}$ For the purposes of this section, the term "small county" means any county that has a population of $\frac{170,000}{150,000}$ or less as determined by the most recent official estimate pursuant to s. 186.901.

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(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), for the 2015-2016 fiscal year, for purposes of this section, the term "small county" means any county that has a population of 165,000 or less as determined by the most recent official estimate pursuant to s. 186.901. This paragraph expires July 1, 2016.

Section 30. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 339.55, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

339.55 State-funded infrastructure bank.-

- (1) There is created within the Department of Transportation a state-funded infrastructure bank for the purpose of providing loans and credit enhancements to government units and private entities for use in constructing and improving transportation facilities or ancillary facilities that produce or distribute natural gas or fuel.
- (2) The bank may lend capital costs or provide credit enhancements for:
- (a) A transportation facility project that is on the State Highway System or that provides for increased mobility on the state's transportation system or provides intermodal connectivity with airports, seaports, rail facilities, and other transportation terminals, pursuant to s. 341.053, for the movement of people and goods.
- (b) Projects of the Transportation Regional Incentive Program which are identified pursuant to s. 339.2819(4).
- (c)1. Emergency loans for damages incurred to public-use commercial deepwater seaports, public-use airports, and other

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public-use transit and intermodal facilities that are within an area that is part of an official state declaration of emergency pursuant to chapter 252 and all other applicable laws. Such loans:

- a. May not exceed 24 months in duration except in extreme circumstances, for which the Secretary of Transportation may grant up to 36 months upon making written findings specifying the conditions requiring a 36-month term.
- b. Require application from the recipient to the department that includes documentation of damage claims filed with the Federal Emergency Management Agency or an applicable insurance carrier and documentation of the recipient's overall financial condition.
- c. Are subject to approval by the Secretary of Transportation and the Legislative Budget Commission.
- 2. Loans provided under this paragraph must be repaid upon receipt by the recipient of eligible program funding for damages in accordance with the claims filed with the Federal Emergency Management Agency or an applicable insurance carrier, but no later than the duration of the loan.
- (d) Beginning July 1, 2017, the development and construction of natural gas or fuel production or distribution facilities used primarily to support the state's transportation system. Loans provided under this paragraph may be used to refinance outstanding debt.
 - Section 31. Section 341.0532, Florida Statutes, is

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2289 repealed.

2290 Section 32. Section 341.301, Florida Statutes, is amended 2291 to read:

341.301 Definitions; ss. 341.302-341.303.—As used in ss. 341.302-341.303, the term:

- (1) "Ancillary development" includes any lessee or licensee of the department, including other governmental entities, vendors, retailers, restaurateurs, or contract service providers, within a department—owned rail corridor owned by the department or in which the department has an easement interest, a right to operate, or a right of access. The term does not include, except for providers of commuter rail service, intercity rail passenger service by an intercity rail passenger operator or by National Railroad Passenger Corporation, or freight rail service. The term includes air and subsurface rights, services that provide a local area network for devices for transmitting data over wireless networks, and advertising.
- (2) "Branch line continuance project" means a project that involves branch line rehabilitation, new connecting track, rail banking, and other similar types of projects, including those specifically identified in the federal Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976, and subsequent amendments to that act.
- (3) "Commuter rail passenger" or "passengers" means all persons, ticketed or unticketed, using the commuter rail service on a department-owned rail corridor owned by the department or

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in which the department has an easement interest, a right to operate, or a right of access:

- (a) On board trains, locomotives, rail cars, or rail equipment employed in commuter rail service or entraining thereon and detraining therefrom;
- (b) On or about the rail corridor for any purpose related to the commuter rail service, including parking, inquiring about commuter rail service, or purchasing tickets therefor, and coming to, waiting for, leaving from, or observing trains, locomotives, rail cars, or rail equipment; or
- (c) Meeting, assisting, or in the company of any person described in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b).
- (4) "Commuter rail service" means the transportation of commuter rail passengers and other passengers by rail pursuant to a rail program provided by the department or any other governmental entity.
- (5) "Department train" means a train operating in the rail corridor pursuant to an easement interest, a right to operate, or a right to access granted to the department, or an assignee of the department, or an "other train" as defined in s.

 341.302(17)(a)4.
- $\underline{(6)}$ "Governmental entity" or "entities" has the same meaning as provided in s. 11.45, including a "public agency" as defined in s. 163.01.
- (7) "Intercity rail passenger operator" means a private rail operator of passenger rail service in a minimum of three

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counties, other than National Railroad Passenger Corporation,
whose ridership consists of passengers traveling between two or
more metropolitan areas.

- (8)(6) "Intercity rail transportation system" means the network of railroad facilities used or available for interstate and intrastate passenger and freight operations by railroads, whether or not on a schedule or whether or not restricted.
 - (9) (7) "Limited covered accident" means:

- (a) A collision directly between the trains, locomotives, rail cars, or rail equipment of the department and the freight rail operator only, where the collision is caused by or arising from the willful misconduct of the freight rail operator or its subsidiaries, agents, licensees, employees, officers, or directors or where punitive damages or exemplary damages are awarded due to the conduct of the freight rail operator or its subsidiaries, agents, licensees, employees, officers, or directors; or
- (b) A collision directly between the trains, locomotives, rail cars, or rail equipment of the department and National Railroad Passenger Corporation only, where the collision is caused by or arising from the willful misconduct of National Railroad Passenger Corporation or its subsidiaries, agents, licensees, employees, officers, or directors or where punitive damages or exemplary damages are awarded due to the conduct of National Railroad Passenger Corporation or its subsidiaries, agents, licensees, employees, officers, or directors; or

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(c) A collision directly between the trains, locomotives, rail cars, or rail equipment of the department and the intercity rail passenger operator only, where the collision is caused by or arising from the willful misconduct of the intercity rail passenger operator or its subsidiaries, agents, licensees, employees, officers, or directors or where punitive damages or exemplary damages are awarded due to the conduct of the intercity rail passenger operator or its subsidiaries, agents, licensees, employees, officers, or directors.

(10) (8) "Rail corridor" means a linear contiguous strip of real property that is used for rail service. The term includes the corridor and structures essential to railroad operations, including the land, structures, improvements, rights-of-way, easements, rail lines, rail beds, guideway structures, switches, yards, parking facilities, power relays, switching houses, rail stations, any ancillary development, and any other facilities or equipment used for the purposes of construction, operation, or maintenance of a railroad that provides rail service.

- (11) (9) "Rail corridor invitee" means all persons who are on or about a department-owned rail corridor owned by the department or in which the department has an easement interest, a right to operate, or a right of access:
- (a) For any purpose related to any ancillary development thereon; or
- (b) Meeting, assisting, or in the company of any person described in paragraph (a).

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(12) (10) "Rail programs" means those programs administered by the state or other governmental entities which involve projects affecting the movement of people or goods by rail lines that have been or will be constructed to serve freight or passenger markets within a city or between cities.

(13) (11) "Rail service development project" means a project undertaken by a public agency to determine whether a new or innovative technique or measure can be utilized to improve or expand rail service. The duration of the project funding shall be limited according to the type of project and in no case shall exceed 3 years. Rail service development projects include those projects and other actions undertaken to enhance railroad operating efficiency or increased rail service, including measures that result in improved speed profiles, operations, or technological applications that lead to reductions in operating costs and increases in productivity or service.

(14) (12) "Railroad" or "rail system" means any common carrier fixed-guideway transportation system such as the conventional steel rail-supported, steel-wheeled system as well as the high-speed rail system defined in s. 341.8203.

(15) (13) "Railroad capital improvement project" means a project identified by the rail component of the Florida Transportation Plan, which project involves the leasing, acquisition, design, construction, reconstruction, or improvement to the existing intercity rail transportation system or future segments thereof, including such items as locomotives

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and other rolling stock, tracks, terminals, and rights-of-way for the continuance or expansion of rail service as necessary to ensure the continued effectiveness of the state's rail facilities and systems in meeting mobility and industrial development needs.

(16) (14) "Railroad operations" means the use of the rail corridor to conduct commuter rail service by an intercity rail passenger operator or by National Railroad Passenger

Corporation, intercity rail passenger service, or freight rail service.

(17) (15) "Train" means any locomotive engine that is powered by diesel fuel, electricity, or other means, with or without cars coupled thereto, and operated upon a railroad track or any other form of fixed guideway, except that the term does not include a light rail vehicle such as a streetcar or people mover.

Section 33. Subsection (17) of section 341.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

341.302 Rail program; duties and responsibilities of the department.—The department, in conjunction with other governmental entities, including the rail enterprise and the private sector, shall develop and implement a rail program of statewide application designed to ensure the proper maintenance, safety, revitalization, and expansion of the rail system to assure its continued and increased availability to respond to statewide mobility needs. Within the resources provided pursuant

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to chapter 216, and as authorized under federal law, the department shall:

- (17) In conjunction with the acquisition, ownership, construction, operation, maintenance, and management of a rail corridor, have the authority to:
 - (a) Assume obligations pursuant to the following:
- 1.a. The department may assume the obligation by contract to forever protect, defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the freight rail operator, or its successors, from whom the department has acquired a real property interest in the rail corridor, and that freight rail operator's officers, agents, and employees, from and against any liability, cost, and expense, including, but not limited to, commuter rail passengers and rail corridor invitees in the rail corridor, regardless of whether the loss, damage, destruction, injury, or death giving rise to any such liability, cost, or expense is caused in whole or in part, and to whatever nature or degree, by the fault, failure, negligence, misconduct, nonfeasance, or misfeasance of such freight rail operator, its successors, or its officers, agents, and employees, or any other person or persons whomsoever; ex
- b. The department may assume the obligation by contract to forever protect, defend, indemnify, and hold harmless National Railroad Passenger Corporation, or its successors, and officers, agents, and employees of National Railroad Passenger Corporation, from and against any liability, cost, and expense, including, but not limited to, commuter rail passengers and rail

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corridor invitees in the rail corridor, regardless of whether the loss, damage, destruction, injury, or death giving rise to any such liability, cost, or expense is caused in whole or in part, and to whatever nature or degree, by the fault, failure, negligence, misconduct, nonfeasance, or misfeasance of National Railroad Passenger Corporation, its successors, or its officers, agents, and employees, or any other person or persons whomsoever; or

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- The department may assume the obligation by contract to forever protect, defend, indemnify, and hold harmless an intercity rail passenger operator or its successors, or a freight rail operator or its successors, from whom the department has acquired an easement interest, a right to operate, or a right of access in the rail corridor and that intercity rail passenger operator's or freight rail operator's officers, agents, and employees from and against any liability, cost, and expense, including, but not limited to, commuter rail passengers and rail corridor invitees in the rail corridor, regardless of whether the loss, damage, destruction, injury, or death giving rise to any such liability, cost, or expense is caused in whole or in part, and to whatever nature or degree, by the fault, failure, negligence, misconduct, nonfeasance, or misfeasance of such intercity rail passenger operator or such freight rail operator, its successors, or its officers, agents, and employees or any other person.
 - 2. The assumption of liability of the department by

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contract pursuant to sub-subparagraph 1.a. or sub-subparagraph 1.b. may not in any instance exceed the following parameters of allocation of risk:

- a. The department may be solely responsible for any loss, injury, or damage to commuter rail passengers, or rail corridor invitees, or trespassers, regardless of circumstances or cause, subject to sub-subparagraph b. and subparagraphs 3., 4., 5., and 6.
- b.(I) In the event of a limited covered accident, the authority of the department to protect, defend, and indemnify the freight operator for all liability, cost, and expense, including punitive or exemplary damages, in excess of the deductible or self-insurance retention fund established under paragraph (b) and actually in force at the time of the limited covered accident exists only if the freight operator agrees, with respect to the limited covered accident, to protect, defend, and indemnify the department for the amount of the deductible or self-insurance retention fund established under paragraph (b) and actually in force at the time of the limited covered accident.
- (II) In the event of a limited covered accident, the authority of the department to protect, defend, and indemnify National Railroad Passenger Corporation for all liability, cost, and expense, including punitive or exemplary damages, in excess of the deductible or self-insurance retention fund established under paragraph (b) and actually in force at the time of the

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limited covered accident exists only if National Railroad
Passenger Corporation agrees, with respect to the limited
covered accident, to protect, defend, and indemnify the
department for the amount of the deductible or self-insurance
retention fund established under paragraph (b) and actually in
force at the time of the limited covered accident.

- authority of the department to protect, defend, and indemnify the intercity rail passenger operator for all liability, cost, and expense, including punitive or exemplary damages, in excess of the deductible or self-insurance retention fund established under paragraph (b) and actually in force at the time of the limited covered accident exists only if the intercity rail passenger operator agrees, with respect to the limited covered accident, to protect, defend, and indemnify the department for the amount of the deductible or self-insurance retention fund established under paragraph (b) and actually in force at the time of the limited covered accident.
- 3. When only one train is involved in an incident, the department may be solely responsible for any loss, injury, or damage if the train is a department train or other train pursuant to subparagraph 4., but only if:
- a. When an incident occurs with only a freight train involved, including incidents with trespassers or at grade crossings, the freight rail operator is solely responsible for any loss, injury, or damage, except for commuter rail passengers

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2549 and rail corridor invitees; or

- b. When an incident occurs with only a National Railroad Passenger Corporation train involved, including incidents with trespassers or at grade crossings, National Railroad Passenger Corporation is solely responsible for any loss, injury, or damage, except for commuter rail passengers and rail corridor invitees; or
- c. When an incident occurs with only an intercity rail passenger train involved, including incidents with trespassers or at grade crossings, the intercity rail passenger operator is solely responsible for any loss, injury, or damage, except for commuter rail passengers and rail corridor invitees.
 - 4. For the purposes of this subsection:
- a. Any train involved in an incident that is <u>not</u> neither the department's train, <u>nor</u> the freight rail operator's train, <u>or an intercity rail passenger operator's train, hereinafter</u> referred to in this subsection as an "other train," may be treated as a department train, solely for purposes of any allocation of liability between the department and the freight rail operator only, but only if the department and the freight rail operator share responsibility equally as to third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of any incident involving both a department train and a freight rail operator train, and the allocation as between the department and the freight rail operator, regardless of whether the other train is treated as a department train, shall remain

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one-half each as to third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident. The involvement of any other train shall not alter the sharing of equal responsibility as to third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident; or

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Any train involved in an incident that is not neither the department's train or nor the National Railroad Passenger Corporation's train, hereinafter referred to in this subsection as an "other train," may be treated as a department train, solely for purposes of any allocation of liability between the department and National Railroad Passenger Corporation only, but only if the department and National Railroad Passenger Corporation share responsibility equally as to third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of any incident involving both a department train and a National Railroad Passenger Corporation train, and the allocation as between the department and National Railroad Passenger Corporation, regardless of whether the other train is treated as a department train, shall remain one-half each as to third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident. The involvement of any other train shall not alter the sharing of equal responsibility as to third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident; or

c. Any train involved in an incident that is not the

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department's train, the intercity rail passenger operator's train, or the freight rail operator's train, referred to in this subsection as an "other train," may be treated as a department train, solely for purposes of any allocation of liability between the department and the intercity rail passenger operator only, but only if the department and the intercity rail passenger operator share responsibility equally as to third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of any incident involving both a department train and an intercity rail passenger train, and the allocation as between the department and the intercity rail passenger operator, regardless of whether the other train is treated as a department train, shall remain one-half each as to third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident. The involvement of any other train shall not alter the sharing of equal responsibility as to third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damages as a result of the incident.

- 5. When more than one train is involved in an incident:
- a.(I) If only a department train and freight rail operator's train, or only an other train as described in subsubparagraph 4.a. and a freight rail operator's train, are involved in an incident, the department may be responsible for its property and all of its people, all commuter rail passengers, and rail corridor invitees, but only if the freight rail operator is responsible for its property and all of its

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people, and the department and the freight rail operator each share one-half responsibility as to trespassers or third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident; or

- Passenger Corporation train, or only an other train as described in sub-subparagraph 4.b. and a National Railroad Passenger Corporation train, are involved in an incident, the department may be responsible for its property and all of its people, all commuter rail passengers, and rail corridor invitees, but only if National Railroad Passenger Corporation is responsible for its property and all of its people, all National Railroad Passenger Corporation each share one-half responsibility as to trespassers or third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident; or
- passenger operator's train, or only an other train as described in sub-subparagraph 4.a. and an intercity rail passenger operator's train, are involved in an incident, the department may be responsible for its property and all of its people, all commuter rail passengers, and rail corridor invitees, but only if the intercity rail passenger operator is responsible for its property and all of its people, and the department and the intercity rail passenger operator each share one-half

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responsibility as to trespassers or third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident.

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- b.(I) If a department train, a freight rail operator train, and any other train are involved in an incident, the allocation of liability between the department and the freight rail operator, regardless of whether the other train is treated as a department train, shall remain one-half each as to third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident; the involvement of any other train shall not alter the sharing of equal responsibility as to third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident; and, if the owner, operator, or insurer of the other train makes any payment to injured third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident, the allocation of credit between the department and the freight rail operator as to such payment shall not in any case reduce the freight rail operator's third-party-sharing allocation of one-half under this paragraph to less than one-third of the total third party liability; or
- (II) If a department train, a National Railroad Passenger Corporation train, and any other train are involved in an incident, the allocation of liability between the department and National Railroad Passenger Corporation, regardless of whether the other train is treated as a department train, shall remain

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one-half each as to third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident; the involvement of any other train shall not alter the sharing of equal responsibility as to third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident; and, if the owner, operator, or insurer of the other train makes any payment to injured third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident, the allocation of credit between the department and National Railroad Passenger Corporation as to such payment shall not in any case reduce National Railroad Passenger

Corporation's third-party-sharing allocation of one-half under this sub-subparagraph to less than one-third of the total third party liability; or

operator train, and any other train are involved in an incident, the allocation of liability between the department and the intercity rail passenger operator, regardless of whether the other train is treated as a department train, shall remain one-half each as to third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident; the involvement of any other train shall not alter the sharing of equal responsibility as to third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident; and, if the owner, operator, or insurer of the other train makes any payment to injured third parties outside the

rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident, the allocation of credit between the department and the intercity rail passenger operator as to such payment shall not in any case reduce the intercity rail passenger operator's third-party-sharing allocation of one-half under this sub-subparagraph to less than one-third of the total third party liability.

- 6. Any such contractual duty to protect, defend, indemnify, and hold harmless such a freight rail operator, intercity rail passenger operator, or National Railroad Passenger Corporation shall expressly include a specific cap on the amount of the contractual duty, which amount shall not exceed \$200 million without prior legislative approval, and the department to purchase liability insurance and establish a self-insurance retention fund in the amount of the specific cap established under this subparagraph, provided that:
- a. No such contractual duty shall in any case be effective nor otherwise extend the department's liability in scope and effect beyond the contractual liability insurance and self-insurance retention fund required pursuant to this paragraph; and
- b.(I) The freight rail operator's compensation to the department for future use of the department's rail corridor shall include a monetary contribution to the cost of such liability coverage for the sole benefit of the freight rail operator.

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(II) National Railroad Passenger Corporation's compensation to the department for future use of the department's rail corridor shall include a monetary contribution to the cost of such liability coverage for the sole benefit of National Railroad Passenger Corporation.

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- (III) The intercity rail passenger operator's compensation to the department for future use of the department's rail corridor shall include a monetary contribution to the cost of such liability coverage for the sole benefit of the intercity rail passenger operator.
- Purchase liability insurance, which amount shall not exceed \$200 million, and establish a self-insurance retention fund for the purpose of paying the deductible limit established in the insurance policies it may obtain, including coverage for the department, any intercity rail passenger operator, any freight rail operator as described in paragraph (a), National Railroad Passenger Corporation, commuter rail service providers, governmental entities, or any ancillary development, which selfinsurance retention fund or deductible shall not exceed \$10 million. The insureds shall pay a reasonable monetary contribution to the cost of such liability coverage for the sole benefit of the insured. Such insurance and self-insurance retention fund may provide coverage for all damages, including, but not limited to, compensatory, special, and exemplary, and be maintained to provide an adequate fund to cover claims and liabilities for loss, injury, or damage arising out of or

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connected with the ownership, operation, maintenance, and management of a rail corridor.

(c) Incur expenses for the purchase of advertisements, marketing, and promotional items.

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Neither the assumption by contract to protect, defend, indemnify, and hold harmless; the purchase of insurance; nor the establishment of a self-insurance retention fund shall be deemed to be a waiver of any defense of sovereign immunity for torts nor deemed to increase the limits of the department's or the governmental entity's liability for torts as provided in s. 768.28. The requirements of s. 287.022(1) shall not apply to the purchase of any insurance under this subsection. The provisions of this subsection shall apply and inure fully as to any other governmental entity providing commuter rail service and constructing, operating, maintaining, or managing a rail corridor on publicly owned right-of-way, including a public easement on private right-of-way, under contract by the governmental entity with the department or a governmental entity designated by the department. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, procurement for the construction, operation, maintenance, and management of any rail corridor described in this subsection, whether by the department, a governmental entity under contract with the department, or a governmental entity designated by the department, shall be pursuant to s. 287.057 and shall include, but not be limited to, criteria for

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the consideration of qualifications, technical aspects of the proposal, and price. Further, any such contract for design-build shall be procured pursuant to the criteria in s. 337.11(7).

Section 34. Subsection (2) of section 343.92, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

2.787

- 343.92 Tampa Bay Area Regional Transportation Authority.-
- (2) The governing board of the authority shall consist of 15 voting $\frac{16}{10}$ members.
- (a) There shall be one nonvoting, ex officio member of the board who shall be appointed by The secretary of the department shall appoint two advisors to the board but who must be the district secretary for each one of the department districts within the seven-county area of the authority, at the discretion of the secretary of the department.
- (b) The There shall be 15 voting members of the board shall be as follows:
- 1. The county commissions of Citrus, Hernando,
 Hillsborough, Pasco, Pinellas, Manatee, and Sarasota Counties
 shall each appoint one elected official to the board. Members
 appointed under this subparagraph shall serve 2-year terms with
 not more than three consecutive terms being served by any
 person. If a member under this subparagraph leaves elected
 office, a vacancy exists on the board to be filled as provided
 in this subparagraph.
- 2. The West Central Florida M.P.O. Chairs Coordinating Committee shall appoint one member to the board who must be a

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chair of one of the six metropolitan planning organizations in the region. The member appointed under this subparagraph shall serve a 2-year term with not more than three consecutive terms being served by any person.

- 3.a. Two members of the board shall be the mayor, or the mayor's designee, of the largest municipality within the service area of each of the following independent transit agencies or their legislatively created successor agencies: Pinellas Suncoast Transit Authority and Hillsborough Area Regional Transit Authority. The largest municipality is that municipality with the largest population as determined by the most recent United States Decennial Census.
- b. Should a mayor choose not to serve, his or her designee must be an elected official selected by the mayor from that largest municipality's city council or city commission. A mayor or his or her designee shall serve a 2-year term with not more than three consecutive terms being served by any person.
- c. A designee's term ends if the mayor leaves office for any reason. If a designee leaves elected office on the city council or commission, a vacancy exists on the board to be filled by the mayor of that municipality as provided in subsubparagraph a.
- d. A mayor who has served three consecutive terms on the board must designate an elected official from that largest municipality's city council or city commission to serve on the board for at least one term.

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4.a. One membership on the board shall rotate every 2 years between the mayor, or his or her designee, of the largest municipality within Manatee County and the mayor, or his or her designee, of the largest municipality within Sarasota County. The mayor, or his or her designee, from the largest municipality within Manatee County shall serve the first 2-year term. The largest municipality is that municipality with the largest population as determined by the most recent United States Decennial Census.

- b. Should a mayor choose not to serve, his or her designee must be an elected official selected by the mayor from that municipality's city council or city commission.
- 5. The Governor shall appoint to the board four business representatives, each of whom must reside in one of the seven counties governed by the authority, none of whom may be elected officials, and at least one but not more than two of whom shall represent counties within the federally designated Tampa Bay Transportation Management Area. Members appointed by the Governor shall serve 3-year terms with not more than two consecutive terms being served by any person.
- (c) Appointments may be staggered to avoid mass turnover at the end of any 2-year or 4-year period. A vacancy during a term shall be filled by the respective appointing authority within 90 days in the same manner as the original appointment and only for the remainder of the unexpired term.
 - Section 35. Paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of subsection (3)

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of section 343.922, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (g) is added to that subsection, to read:

343.922 Powers and duties.-

2864 (3)

- (d) After its adoption, the master plan shall be updated every 5 $\frac{2}{2}$ years before July 1.
- (e) The authority shall present the original master plan and updates to the governing bodies of the counties within the seven-county region, to the TBARTA Metropolitan Planning
 Organization West Central Florida M.P.O.
 Chairs Coordinating
 Committee, and to the legislative delegation members representing those counties within 90 days after adoption.
- (f) The authority shall coordinate plans and projects with the TBARTA Metropolitan Planning Organization West Central Florida M.P.O. Chairs Coordinating Committee, to the extent practicable, and participate in the regional M.P.O. planning process to ensure regional comprehension of the authority's mission, goals, and objectives.
- (g) The authority shall provide administrative support and direction to the TBARTA Metropolitan Planning Organization

 Chairs Coordinating Committee as provided in s. 339.175(6)(i).

Section 36. Section 348.565, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

348.565 Revenue bonds for specified projects.—The existing facilities that constitute the Tampa-Hillsborough County Expressway System are hereby approved to be refinanced by

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revenue bonds issued by the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration pursuant to s. 11(f), Art. VII of the State Constitution and the State Bond Act or by revenue bonds issued by the authority pursuant to s. 348.56(1)(b). In addition, the following projects of the Tampa-Hillsborough County Expressway Authority are approved to be financed or refinanced by the issuance of revenue bonds in accordance with this part and s. 11(f), Art. VII of the State Constitution:

(1) Brandon area feeder roads.

- (2) Capital improvements to the expressway system, including safety and operational improvements and toll collection equipment.
- (3) Lee Roy Selmon Crosstown Expressway System widening and any extensions thereof.
- (4) The connector highway linking the Lee Roy Selmon Crosstown Expressway to Interstate 4.
- (5) Capital projects that the authority is authorized to acquire, construct, reconstruct, equip, operate, and maintain pursuant to this part, provided that any such capital project financed by the issuance of bonds or other evidence of indebtedness does not pledge the full faith and credit of the state.

Section 37. Subsection (3) and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 348.753, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

348.753 Central Florida Expressway Authority.—

(3) The governing body of the authority shall consist of

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nine members. The chairs of the boards of the county commissions of Seminole, Lake, and Osceola Counties shall each appoint one member from his or her respective county, who must may be a commission member or chair or a county mayor. The Mayor of Orange County shall appoint a member from the Orange County Commission. The Governor shall appoint three citizen members, each of whom must be a citizen of either Orange County, Seminole County, Lake County, or Osceola County. The eighth member must be the Mayor of Orange County and. The ninth member must be the Mayor of the City of Orlando shall also serve as members. The executive director of the Florida Turnpike Enterprise shall serve as a nonvoting advisor to the governing body of the authority. Each member appointed by the Governor shall serve for 4 years, with his or her term ending on December 31 of his or her last year of service. Each county-appointed member shall serve for 2 years. The terms of standing board members expire June 20, 2014. Each appointed member shall hold office until his or her successor has been appointed and has qualified. A vacancy occurring during a term must be filled only for the balance of the unexpired term. Each appointed member of the authority shall be a person of outstanding reputation for integrity, responsibility, and business ability, but, except as provided in this subsection, a person who is an officer or employee of a municipality or county may not be an appointed member of the authority. Any member of the authority is eligible for reappointment.

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2939	(4)(a) The authority shall elect one of its members as
2940	chair of the authority. The authority shall also elect one of
2941	its members as vice chair, one of its members as secretary, and
2942	one of its members as treasurer. The chair, vice chair,
2943	$\frac{1}{2}$ secretary, and treasurer shall hold such offices at the will of
2944	the authority. Five members of the authority constitute a
2945	quorum, and the vote of five members is necessary for any action
2946	taken by the authority. A vacancy in the authority does not
2947	impair the right of a quorum of the authority to exercise all of
2948	the rights and perform all of the duties of the authority.
2949	Section 38. Subsection (12) of section 565.02, Florida
2950	Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (13), and a new subsection
2951	(12) is added to that section to read:
2952	565.02 License fees; vendors; clubs; caterers; and
2953	others
2954	(12) Upon the filing of an application and payment of an
2955	annual fee of \$1,100, the division may issue a permit
2956	authorizing the owner or lessee of a commercial megacycle, as
2957	defined in s. 316.003, to sell beer and wine for consumption on
2958	the megacycle while operating under s. 316.2069.
2959	Section 39. Paragraph (j) is added to subsection (2) of
2960	section 810.09, Florida Statutes, to read:
2961	810.09 Trespass on property other than structure or
2962	conveyance
2963	(2)
2964	(j)1. The offender commits a felony of the third degree,

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punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the offender trespasses with the intent to injure another person, damage property, or impede the operation or use of an aircraft, runway, taxiway, ramp, or apron area and the property trespassed upon is the operational area of an airport that is legally posted and identified in substantially the following manner: "THIS AREA IS A DESIGNATED OPERATIONAL AREA OF AN AIRPORT. ANYONE WHO TRESPASSES ON THIS PROPERTY COMMITS A FELONY."

2. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "operational area of an airport" means any portion of an airport to which access by the public is prohibited by fences or appropriate signs and includes runways, taxiways, ramps, apron areas, aircraft parking and storage areas, fuel storage areas, maintenance areas, and any other area of an airport used or intended to be used for landing, takeoff, or surface maneuvering of aircraft.

Section 40. (1)(a) The Office of Economic and Demographic Research shall evaluate and determine the economic benefits, as defined in s. 288.005(1), Florida Statutes, of the state's investment in the Department of Transportation's adopted work program developed in accordance with s. 339.135(5), Florida Statutes, for fiscal year 2016-2017 and the following 4 fiscal years. At a minimum, a separate return on investment shall be projected for each of the following areas:

1. Roads and highways.

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2991	2.	Rails.
992	3.	Public transit.
2993	4.	Aviation.

5. Seaports.

- (b) The evaluation shall be limited to the funding anticipated by the adopted work program but may address the continuing economic impact for those transportation projects in the 5 years after the conclusion of the adopted work program. The evaluation must also determine the number of jobs created, the increase or decrease in personal income, and the impact on gross domestic product from the direct, indirect, and induced effects on the state's investment in each area.
- (2) The Department of Transportation and each of its district offices shall provide the Office of Economic and Demographic Research full access to all data necessary to complete the evaluation, including any confidential data.
- (3) The Office of Economic and Demographic Research shall submit the evaluation to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1, 2017.

Section 41. The Department of Transportation, in consultation with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, shall study the use and safe operation of driverassistive truck platooning technology, as defined in s. 316.003, Florida Statutes, for the purpose of developing a pilot project to test vehicles that are equipped to operate using driverassistive truck platooning technology.

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(1) Upon conclusion of the study, the Department of Transportation, in consultation with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, may conduct a pilot project to test the use and safe operation of vehicles equipped with driverassistive truck platooning technology.

- (2) Notwithstanding ss. 316.0895 and 316.303, Florida

 Statutes, the Department of Transportation may conduct the pilot project in such a manner and at such locations as determined by the Department of Transportation based on the study.
- (3) Before the start of the pilot project, manufacturers of driver-assistive truck platooning technology being tested in the pilot project must submit to the Department of Highway

 Safety and Motor Vehicles an instrument of insurance, surety bond, or proof of self-insurance acceptable to the department in the amount of \$5 million.
- (4) Upon conclusion of the pilot project, the Department of Transportation, in consultation with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, shall submit the results of the study and any findings or recommendations from the pilot project to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Section 42. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 212.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.05 Sales, storage, use tax.—It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of selling

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tangible personal property at retail in this state, including the business of making mail order sales, or who rents or furnishes any of the things or services taxable under this chapter, or who stores for use or consumption in this state any item or article of tangible personal property as defined herein and who leases or rents such property within the state.

- (1) For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied on each taxable transaction or incident, which tax is due and payable as follows:
- (c) At the rate of 6 percent of the gross proceeds derived from the lease or rental of tangible personal property, as defined herein; however, the following special provisions apply to the lease or rental of motor vehicles:
- 1. When a motor vehicle is leased or rented for a period of less than 12 months:
- a. If the motor vehicle is rented in Florida, the entire amount of such rental is taxable, even if the vehicle is dropped off in another state.
- b. If the motor vehicle is rented in another state and dropped off in Florida, the rental is exempt from Florida tax.
- 2. Except as provided in subparagraph 3., for the lease or rental of a motor vehicle for a period of not less than 12 months, sales tax is due on the lease or rental payments if the vehicle is registered in this state; provided, however, that no tax shall be due if the taxpayer documents use of the motor vehicle outside this state and tax is being paid on the lease or

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rental payments in another state.

3. The tax imposed by this chapter does not apply to the lease or rental of a commercial motor vehicle as defined in s. $\frac{316.003(13)(a)}{316.003(66)(a)}$ to one lessee or rentee for a period of not less than 12 months when tax was paid on the purchase price of such vehicle by the lessor. To the extent tax was paid with respect to the purchase of such vehicle in another state, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, the Florida tax payable shall be reduced in accordance with the provisions of s. 212.06(7). This subparagraph shall only be available when the lease or rental of such property is an established business or part of an established business or the same is incidental or germane to such business.

Section 43. Subsection (1) of section 316.1303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.1303 Traffic regulations to assist mobility-impaired persons.—

(1) Whenever a pedestrian who is mobility impaired is in the process of crossing a public street or highway with the assistance of a guide dog or service animal designated as such with a visible means of identification, a walker, a crutch, an orthopedic cane, or a wheelchair, the driver of a vehicle approaching the intersection, as defined in s. 316.003(17), shall bring his or her vehicle to a full stop before arriving at the intersection and, before proceeding, shall take precautions necessary to avoid injuring the pedestrian.

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Section 44. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) 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.—

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(b) The officer or inspector shall inspect the license plate or registration certificate of the commercial vehicle, as defined in s. $316.003(66)_{r}$ to determine whether if its gross weight is in compliance with the declared gross vehicle weight. If its gross weight exceeds the declared weight, the penalty shall be 5 cents per pound on the difference between such weights. In those cases when the commercial vehicle, as defined $\frac{\text{in s. }316.003(66)_{7}}{\text{is being operated over the highways of the}}$ state with an expired registration or with no registration from this or any other jurisdiction or is not registered under the applicable provisions of chapter 320, the penalty herein shall apply on the basis of 5 cents per pound on that scaled weight which exceeds 35,000 pounds on laden truck tractor-semitrailer combinations or tandem trailer truck combinations, 10,000 pounds on laden straight trucks or straight truck-trailer combinations, or 10,000 pounds on any unladen commercial motor vehicle. If the license plate or registration has not been expired for more than 90 days, the penalty imposed under this paragraph may not exceed \$1,000. In the case of special mobile equipment as defined in s. 316.003(48), which qualifies for the license tax provided for in

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 s. 320.08(5)(b), being operated on the highways of the state with an expired registration or otherwise not properly registered under the applicable provisions of chapter 320, a penalty of \$75 shall apply in addition to any other penalty which may apply in accordance with this chapter. A vehicle found in violation of this section may be detained until the owner or operator produces evidence that the vehicle has been properly registered. Any costs incurred by the retention of the vehicle shall be the sole responsibility of the owner. A person who has been assessed a penalty pursuant to this paragraph for failure to have a valid vehicle registration certificate pursuant to the provisions of chapter 320 is not subject to the delinquent fee authorized in s. 320.07 if such person obtains a valid registration certificate within 10 working days after such penalty was assessed.

(4) (a) A No commercial vehicle may not, as defined in s. 316.003(66), shall be operated over the highways of this state unless it has been properly registered under the provisions of s. 207.004. Whenever any law enforcement officer identified in s. 207.023(1), upon inspecting the vehicle or combination of vehicles, determines that the vehicle is in violation of s. 207.004, a penalty in the amount of \$50 shall be assessed, and the vehicle may be detained until payment is collected by the law enforcement officer.

Section 45. Subsection (2) of section 316.605, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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3147 316.605 Licensing of vehicles.—

- (2) Any commercial motor vehicle, as defined in s.

 316.003(66), operating over the highways of this state with an expired registration, with no registration from this or any other jurisdiction, or with no registration under the applicable provisions of chapter 320 shall be in violation of s. 320.07(3) and shall subject the owner or operator of such vehicle to the penalty provided. In addition, a commercial motor vehicle found in violation of this section may be detained by any law enforcement officer until the owner or operator produces evidence that the vehicle has been properly registered and that any applicable delinquent penalties have been paid.
- Section 46. Subsection (6) of section 316.6105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 316.6105 Violations involving operation of motor vehicle in unsafe condition or without required equipment; procedure for disposition.—
- (6) This section does not apply to commercial motor vehicles as defined in s. 316.003(66) or transit buses owned or operated by a governmental entity.
- Section 47. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 316.613, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 316.613 Child restraint requirements.—
- (2) As used in this section, the term "motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle as defined in s. 316.003 that is operated on the roadways, streets, and highways of the state. The term

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3173 does not include: 3174 A school bus as defined in s. 316.003(45). 3175 Section 48. Subsection (8) of section 316.622, Florida 3176 Statutes, is amended to read: 3177 316.622 Farm labor vehicles.— 3178 The department shall provide to the Department of 3179 Business and Professional Regulation each quarter a copy of each 3180 accident report involving a farm labor vehicle, as defined in s. 3181 316.003(62), commencing with the first quarter of the 2006-2007 3182 fiscal year. 3183 Section 49. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 3184 316.650, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 3185 316.650 Traffic citations.-3186 (1)3187 The department shall prepare, and supply to every 3188 traffic enforcement agency in the state, an appropriate 3189 affidavit-of-compliance form that shall be issued along with the 3190 form traffic citation for any violation of s. 316.610 and that 3191 indicates the specific defect needing to be corrected. However, such affidavit of compliance may shall not be issued in the case 3192 3193 of a violation of s. 316.610 by a commercial motor vehicle as 3194 defined in s. 316.003(66). Such affidavit-of-compliance form shall be distributed in the same manner and to the same parties 3195 as is the form traffic citation. 3196 3197 Section 50. Subsection (1) of section 316.70, Florida

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

Statutes, is amended to read:

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316.70 Nonpublic sector buses; safety rules.-

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- (1) The Department of Transportation shall establish and revise standards to ensure assure the safe operation of nonpublic sector buses, as defined in s. 316.003(78), which standards shall be those contained in 49 C.F.R. parts 382, 385, and 390-397 and which shall be directed toward ensuring towards assuring that:
- (a) Nonpublic sector buses are safely maintained, equipped, and operated.
- (b) Nonpublic sector buses are carrying the insurance required by law and carrying liability insurance on the checked baggage of passengers not to exceed the standard adopted by the United States Department of Transportation.
- (c) Florida license tags are purchased for nonpublic sector buses pursuant to s. 320.38.
- (d) The driving records of drivers of nonpublic sector buses are checked by their employers at least once each year to ascertain whether the driver has a suspended or revoked driver license.
- Section 51. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 320.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 320.01 Definitions, general.—As used in the Florida Statutes, except as otherwise provided, the term:
 - (1) "Motor vehicle" means:
- 3223 (a) An automobile, motorcycle, truck, trailer, 3224 semitrailer, truck tractor and semitrailer combination, or any

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other vehicle operated on the roads of this state, used to transport persons or property, and propelled by power other than muscular power, but the term does not include traction engines, road rollers, special mobile equipment as defined in s. $\underline{316.003}$ $\underline{316.003(48)}$, vehicles that run only upon a track, bicycles, swamp buggies, or mopeds.

Section 52. Section 320.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.08 License taxes.—Except as otherwise provided herein, there are hereby levied and imposed annual license taxes for the operation of motor vehicles, mopeds, motorized bicycles as defined in s. 316.003(4) 316.003(2), tri-vehicles as defined in s. 316.003, and mobile homes, as defined in s. 320.01, which shall be paid to and collected by the department or its agent upon the registration or renewal of registration of the following:

- (1) MOTORCYCLES AND MOPEDS.-
- (a) Any motorcycle: \$10 flat.
- (b) Any moped: \$5 flat.

(c) Upon registration of a motorcycle, motor-driven cycle, or moped, in addition to the license taxes specified in this subsection, a nonrefundable motorcycle safety education fee in the amount of \$2.50 shall be paid. The proceeds of such additional fee shall be deposited in the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund to fund a motorcycle driver improvement program implemented pursuant to s. 322.025, the Florida

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3251 Motorcycle Safety Education Program established in s. 322.0255, 3252 or the general operations of the department.

- (d) An ancient or antique motorcycle: \$7.50 flat, of which \$2.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
 - (2) AUTOMOBILES OR TRI-VEHICLES FOR PRIVATE USE.
- 3256 (a) An ancient or antique automobile, as defined in s. 320.086, or a street rod, as defined in s. 320.0863: \$7.50 flat.
 - (b) Net weight of less than 2,500 pounds: \$14.50 flat.
- 3259 (c) Net weight of 2,500 pounds or more, but less than 3260 3,500 pounds: \$22.50 flat.
 - (d) Net weight of 3,500 pounds or more: \$32.50 flat.
- 3262 (3) TRUCKS.-

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- (a) Net weight of less than 2,000 pounds: \$14.50 flat.
- (b) Net weight of 2,000 pounds or more, but not more than 3,000 pounds: \$22.50 flat.
- (c) Net weight more than 3,000 pounds, but not more than 5,000 pounds: \$32.50 flat.
- (d) A truck defined as a "goat," or other vehicle if used in the field by a farmer or in the woods for the purpose of harvesting a crop, including naval stores, during such harvesting operations, and which is not principally operated upon the roads of the state: \$7.50 flat. The term "goat" means a motor vehicle designed, constructed, and used principally for the transportation of citrus fruit within citrus groves or for the transportation of crops on farms, and which can also be used for hauling associated equipment or supplies, including required

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3277 sanitary equipment, and the towing of farm trailers.

- 3278 (e) An ancient or antique truck, as defined in s. 320.086: 3279 \$7.50 flat.
 - (4) HEAVY TRUCKS, TRUCK TRACTORS, FEES ACCORDING TO GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT.—
 - (a) Gross vehicle weight of 5,001 pounds or more, but less than 6,000 pounds: \$60.75 flat, of which \$15.75 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
 - (b) Gross vehicle weight of 6,000 pounds or more, but less than 8,000 pounds: \$87.75 flat, of which \$22.75 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
 - (c) Gross vehicle weight of 8,000 pounds or more, but less than 10,000 pounds: \$103 flat, of which \$27 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
 - (d) Gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds or more, but less than 15,000 pounds: \$118 flat, of which \$31 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
 - (e) Gross vehicle weight of 15,000 pounds or more, but less than 20,000 pounds: \$177 flat, of which \$46 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
 - (f) Gross vehicle weight of 20,000 pounds or more, but less than 26,001 pounds: \$251 flat, of which \$65 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
 - (g) Gross vehicle weight of 26,001 pounds or more, but less than 35,000: \$324 flat, of which \$84 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

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(h) Gross vehicle weight of 35,000 pounds or more, but less than 44,000 pounds: \$405 flat, of which \$105 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

- (i) Gross vehicle weight of 44,000 pounds or more, but less than 55,000 pounds: \$773 flat, of which \$201 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- (j) Gross vehicle weight of 55,000 pounds or more, but less than 62,000 pounds: \$916 flat, of which \$238 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- (k) Gross vehicle weight of 62,000 pounds or more, but less than 72,000 pounds: \$1,080 flat, of which \$280 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- (1) Gross vehicle weight of 72,000 pounds or more: \$1,322 flat, of which \$343 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- (m) Notwithstanding the declared gross vehicle weight, a truck tractor used within a 150-mile radius of its home address is eligible for a license plate for a fee of \$324 flat if:
- 1. The truck tractor is used exclusively for hauling forestry products; or
- 2. The truck tractor is used primarily for the hauling of forestry products, and is also used for the hauling of associated forestry harvesting equipment used by the owner of the truck tractor.

Of the fee imposed by this paragraph, \$84 shall be deposited

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3329 into the General Revenue Fund.

- (n) A truck tractor or heavy truck, not operated as a forhire vehicle, which is engaged exclusively in transporting raw, unprocessed, and nonmanufactured agricultural or horticultural products within a 150-mile radius of its home address, is eligible for a restricted license plate for a fee of:
- 1. If such vehicle's declared gross vehicle weight is less than 44,000 pounds, \$87.75 flat, of which \$22.75 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- 2. If such vehicle's declared gross vehicle weight is 44,000 pounds or more and such vehicle only transports from the point of production to the point of primary manufacture; to the point of assembling the same; or to a shipping point of a rail, water, or motor transportation company, \$324 flat, of which \$84 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

Such not-for-hire truck tractors and heavy trucks used exclusively in transporting raw, unprocessed, and nonmanufactured agricultural or horticultural products may be incidentally used to haul farm implements and fertilizers delivered direct to the growers. The department may require any documentation deemed necessary to determine eligibility prior to issuance of this license plate. For the purpose of this paragraph, "not-for-hire" means the owner of the motor vehicle must also be the owner of the raw, unprocessed, and nonmanufactured agricultural or horticultural product, or the

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user of the farm implements and fertilizer being delivered.

- (5) SEMITRAILERS, FEES ACCORDING TO GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT; SCHOOL BUSES; SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES.—
- (a)1. A semitrailer drawn by a GVW truck tractor by means of a fifth-wheel arrangement: \$13.50 flat per registration year or any part thereof, of which \$3.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- 2. A semitrailer drawn by a GVW truck tractor by means of a fifth-wheel arrangement: \$68 flat per permanent registration, of which \$18 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- (b) A motor vehicle equipped with machinery and designed for the exclusive purpose of well drilling, excavation, construction, spraying, or similar activity, and which is not designed or used to transport loads other than the machinery described above over public roads: \$44 flat, of which \$11.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- (c) A school bus used exclusively to transport pupils to and from school or school or church activities or functions within their own county: \$41 flat, of which \$11 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- (d) A wrecker, as defined in s. 320.01, which is used to tow a vessel as defined in s. 327.02, a disabled, abandoned, stolen-recovered, or impounded motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01, or a replacement motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01: \$41 flat, of which \$11 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

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3381 (e) A wrecker that is used to tow any nondisabled motor 3382 vehicle, a vessel, or any other cargo unless used as defined in 3383 paragraph (d), as follows:

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- 1. Gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds or more, but less than 15,000 pounds: \$118 flat, of which \$31 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- 2. Gross vehicle weight of 15,000 pounds or more, but less than 20,000 pounds: \$177 flat, of which \$46 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- 3. Gross vehicle weight of 20,000 pounds or more, but less than 26,000 pounds: \$251 flat, of which \$65 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- 4. Gross vehicle weight of 26,000 pounds or more, but less than 35,000 pounds: \$324 flat, of which \$84 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- 5. Gross vehicle weight of 35,000 pounds or more, but less than 44,000 pounds: \$405 flat, of which \$105 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- 6. Gross vehicle weight of 44,000 pounds or more, but less than 55,000 pounds: \$772 flat, of which \$200 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- 7. Gross vehicle weight of 55,000 pounds or more, but less than 62,000 pounds: \$915 flat, of which \$237 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- 3405 8. Gross vehicle weight of 62,000 pounds or more, but less 3406 than 72,000 pounds: \$1,080 flat, of which \$280 shall be

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3407 deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

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- 9. Gross vehicle weight of 72,000 pounds or more: \$1,322 flat, of which \$343 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
 - (f) A hearse or ambulance: \$40.50 flat, of which \$10.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
 - (6) MOTOR VEHICLES FOR HIRE.-
 - (a) Under nine passengers: \$17 flat, of which \$4.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund; plus \$1.50 per cwt, of which 50 cents shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
 - (b) Nine passengers and over: \$17 flat, of which \$4.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund; plus \$2 per cwt, of which 50 cents shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
 - (7) TRAILERS FOR PRIVATE USE.-
 - (a) Any trailer weighing 500 pounds or less: \$6.75 flat per year or any part thereof, of which \$1.75 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
 - (b) Net weight over 500 pounds: \$3.50 flat, of which \$1 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund; plus \$1 per cwt, of which 25 cents shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
 - (8) TRAILERS FOR HIRE.-
- 3431 (a) Net weight under 2,000 pounds: \$3.50 flat, of which \$1 3432 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund; plus \$1.50 per

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3433 cwt, of which 50 cents shall be deposited into the General 3434 Revenue Fund.

- (b) Net weight 2,000 pounds or more: \$13.50 flat, of which \$3.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund; plus \$1.50 per cwt, of which 50 cents shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
 - (9) RECREATIONAL VEHICLE-TYPE UNITS.-

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- (a) A travel trailer or fifth-wheel trailer, as defined by s. 320.01(1)(b), that does not exceed 35 feet in length: \$27 flat, of which \$7 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- (b) A camping trailer, as defined by s. 320.01(1)(b)2.: \$13.50 flat, of which \$3.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
 - (c) A motor home, as defined by s. 320.01(1)(b)4.:
- 1. Net weight of less than 4,500 pounds: \$27 flat, of which \$7 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- 2. Net weight of 4,500 pounds or more: \$47.25 flat, of which \$12.25 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
 - (d) A truck camper as defined by s. 320.01(1)(b)3.:
- 1. Net weight of less than 4,500 pounds: \$27 flat, of which \$7 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- 2. Net weight of 4,500 pounds or more: \$47.25 flat, of which \$12.25 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
 - (e) A private motor coach as defined by s. 320.01(1)(b)5.:
 - 1. Net weight of less than 4,500 pounds: \$27 flat, of

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3459	which \$7 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
3460	2. Net weight of 4,500 pounds or more: \$47.25 flat, of
3461	which \$12.25 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
3462	(10) PARK TRAILERS; TRAVEL TRAILERS; FIFTH-WHEEL TRAILERS;
3463	35 FEET TO 40 FEET.—
3464	(a) Park trailers.—Any park trailer, as defined in s.
3465	320.01(1)(b)7.: \$25 flat.
3466	(b) A travel trailer or fifth-wheel trailer, as defined in
3467	s. 320.01(1)(b), that exceeds 35 feet: \$25 flat.
3468	(11) MOBILE HOMES.—
3469	(a) A mobile home not exceeding 35 feet in length: \$20
3470	flat.
3471	(b) A mobile home over 35 feet in length, but not
3472	exceeding 40 feet: \$25 flat.
3473	(c) A mobile home over 40 feet in length, but not
3474	exceeding 45 feet: \$30 flat.
3475	(d) A mobile home over 45 feet in length, but not
3476	exceeding 50 feet: \$35 flat.
3477	(e) A mobile home over 50 feet in length, but not
3478	exceeding 55 feet: \$40 flat.
3479	(f) A mobile home over 55 feet in length, but not
3480	exceeding 60 feet: \$45 flat.
3481	(g) A mobile home over 60 feet in length, but not
3482	exceeding 65 feet: \$50 flat.
3483	(h) A mobile home over 65 feet in length: \$80 flat

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DEALER AND MANUFACTURER LICENSE PLATES.—A franchised

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

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motor vehicle dealer, independent motor vehicle dealer, marine boat trailer dealer, or mobile home dealer and manufacturer license plate: \$17 flat, of which \$4.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

- (13) EXEMPT OR OFFICIAL LICENSE PLATES.—Any exempt or official license plate: \$4 flat, of which \$1 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- (14) LOCALLY OPERATED MOTOR VEHICLES FOR HIRE.—A motor vehicle for hire operated wholly within a city or within 25 miles thereof: \$17 flat, of which \$4.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund; plus \$2 per cwt, of which 50 cents shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- (15) TRANSPORTER.—Any transporter license plate issued to a transporter pursuant to s. 320.133: \$101.25 flat, of which \$26.25 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

Section 53. Subsection (1) of section 320.0801, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.0801 Additional license tax on certain vehicles.-

(1) In addition to the license taxes specified in s. 320.08 and in subsection (2), there is hereby levied and imposed an annual license tax of 10 cents for the operation of a motor vehicle, as defined in s. 320.01, and moped, as defined in s. 316.003 316.003(77), which tax shall be paid to the department or its agent upon the registration or renewal of registration of the vehicle. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 320.20, revenues collected from the tax imposed in this subsection shall

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be deposited in the Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund and used solely for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of ss. 395.401, 395.4015, 395.404, and 395.4045 and s. 11, chapter 87-399, Laws of Florida.

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Section 54. Section 320.38, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.38 When nonresident exemption not allowed.—The provisions of s. 320.37 authorizing the operation of motor vehicles over the roads of this state by nonresidents of this state when such vehicles are duly registered or licensed under the laws of some other state or foreign country do not apply to any nonresident who accepts employment or engages in any trade, profession, or occupation in this state, except a nonresident migrant or seasonal farm worker as defined in s. 316.003 316.003(61). In every case in which a nonresident, except a nonresident migrant or seasonal farm worker as defined in s. 316.003 316.003(61), accepts employment or engages in any trade, profession, or occupation in this state or enters his or her children to be educated in the public schools of this state, such nonresident shall, within 10 days after the commencement of such employment or education, register his or her motor vehicles in this state if such motor vehicles are proposed to be operated on the roads of this state. Any person who is enrolled as a student in a college or university and who is a nonresident but who is in this state for a period of up to 6 months engaged in a work-study program for which academic credits are earned from a

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college whose credits or degrees are accepted for credit by at least three accredited institutions of higher learning, as defined in s. 1005.02, is not required to have a Florida registration for the duration of the work-study program if the person's vehicle is properly registered in another jurisdiction. Any nonresident who is enrolled as a full-time student in such institution of higher learning is also exempt for the duration of such enrollment.

Section 55. Subsection (1) of section 322.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.031 Nonresident; when license required.-

(1) In each case in which a nonresident, except a nonresident migrant or seasonal farm worker as defined in s. 316.003 316.003(61), accepts employment or engages in a trade, profession, or occupation in this state or enters his or her children to be educated in the public schools of this state, such nonresident shall, within 30 days after beginning such employment or education, be required to obtain a Florida driver license if such nonresident operates a motor vehicle on the highways of this state. The spouse or dependent child of such nonresident shall also be required to obtain a Florida driver license within that 30-day period before operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state.

Section 56. Subsection (3) of section 450.181, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

450.181 Definitions.—As used in part II, unless the

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3563 context clearly requires a different meaning:

(3) The term "migrant laborer" has the same meaning as migrant or seasonal farm worker workers as defined in s. $\underline{316.003}$ $\underline{316.003}$ (61).

Section 57. Subsection (5) of section 559.903, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

559.903 Definitions.—As used in this act:

(5) "Motor vehicle" means any automobile, truck, bus, recreational vehicle, motorcycle, motor scooter, or other motor powered vehicle, but does not include trailers, mobile homes, travel trailers, trailer coaches without independent motive power, watercraft or aircraft, or special mobile equipment as defined in s. 316.003 316.003 (48).

Section 58. Subsection (1) of section 655.960, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

655.960 Definitions; ss. 655.960-655.965.—As used in this section and ss. 655.961-655.965, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Access area" means any paved walkway or sidewalk which is within 50 feet of any automated teller machine. The term does not include any street or highway open to the use of the public, as defined in s. $\underline{316.003(76)(a)}$ $\underline{316.003(53)(a)}$ or (b), including any adjacent sidewalk, as defined in s. $\underline{316.003}$ $\underline{316.003(47)}$.

Section 59. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 732.402, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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3589 732.402 Exempt property.—

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- (2) Exempt property shall consist of:
- (b) Two motor vehicles as defined in s. 316.003 316.003 (21), which do not, individually as to either such motor vehicle, have a gross vehicle weight in excess of 15,000 pounds, held in the decedent's name and regularly used by the decedent or members of the decedent's immediate family as their personal motor vehicles.
- 3597 Section 60. Subsection (1) of section 860.065, Florida 3598 Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 860.065 Commercial transportation; penalty for use in commission of a felony.—
 - (1) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to obtain, solicit to obtain, or obtain any means of public or commercial transportation or conveyance, including vessels, aircraft, railroad trains, or commercial vehicles as defined in s. 316.003 316.003(66), with the intent to use such public or commercial transportation or conveyance to commit any felony or to facilitate the commission of any felony.
 - Section 61. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

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