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By the Committee on Transportation; and Senator Altman
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A bill to be entitled An act relating to highway safety; amending s. 316.003, F.S.; providing definitions; amending s. 316.027, F.S.; deleting the definition of the term "vulnerable road user"; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 316.083, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the passing of a vehicle; directing a law enforcement officer issuing a citation for specified violations to note certain information on the citation; amending s. 316.084, F.S.; exempting bicycles from provisions for passing a vehicle on the right under certain circumstances; amending s. 316.0875, F.S.; revising exceptions to provisions for designated no-passing zones; amending s. 316.151, F.S.; revising provisions for turning at intersections; directing a law enforcement officer issuing a citation for specified violations to note certain information on the citation; amending s. 316.1925, F.S.; revising provisions relating to careless driving; directing a law enforcement officer issuing a citation for specified violations to note certain information on the citation; amending s. 316.2065, F.S.; revising provisions for operation of a bicycle; requiring motor vehicle operators to allow a group of bicycles to travel through an intersection under certain circumstances; creating s. 318.142, F.S.; providing penalties for specified infractions contributing to bodily injury of a vulnerable user; amending s. 318.19, F.S.; requiring a hearing for specified offenses; directing a law enforcement officer issuing a citation for specified violations to note certain information on the citation; amending s.

322.0261, F.S., relating to driver improvement courses; revising the definition of "vulnerable road users"; amending ss. 212.05, 316.1303, 316.235, 316.545, 316.605, 316.6105, 316.613, 316.622, 316.650, 316.70, 320.01, 320.08, 320.0801, 320.38, 322.031, 450.181, 559.903, 655.960, 732.402, and 860.065, F.S.; conforming cross-references; reenacting ss. 316.072(4)(b), 316.1923(5), 318.14(2), and 318.18(1)(b), F.S., relating to obedience to and effect of traffic laws, aggressive careless driving, noncriminal traffic infractions, and amount of penalties, respectively, to incorporate amendments made by the act in references thereto; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, the Legislature recognizes that everyone must share the road, and

WHEREAS, there are laws in place, such as ss. 316.2065 and 316.2068, Florida Statutes, that require certain vulnerable road users to follow safe practices when operating on the roadways of the state, and

WHEREAS, there are laws in place that similarly require persons who operate a vehicle on the highways of the state to operate the vehicle in a safe manner, and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Legislature to amend the Florida Uniform Traffic Control laws to protect vulnerable road users while balancing their rights against the rights of those who choose to travel by motor vehicle, NOW, THEREFORE,

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

Section 1. 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 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.
- (3) (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 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. No person under the age of 16 may operate or ride upon a motorized

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- (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.
- (4) BICYCLE LANE.—A portion of a roadway or highway that has been designated by pavement markings and signs for the preferential or exclusive use by bicycles.
- (9) (5) CANCELLATION.—Cancellation means that a license which was issued through error or fraud is declared void and terminated. A new license may be obtained only as permitted in this chapter.

$(14) \cdot (6)$ 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.
- $\underline{\text{(15)}}$ DAYTIME.—The period from a half hour before sunrise to a half hour after sunset. Nighttime means at any other hour.
- $\underline{\text{(16)}}$ DEPARTMENT.—The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles as defined in s. 20.24. Any reference herein to Department of Transportation shall be construed as referring to

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the Department of Transportation, defined in s. 20.23, or the appropriate division thereof.

- $\underline{(17)}$ DIRECTOR.—The Director of the Division of the Florida Highway Patrol of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.
- (18) (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.
- (20) (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.
- (22) (12) FARM TRACTOR.—Any motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines, and other implements of husbandry.
- (23) (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.
- $\underline{\text{(25)}}$ (14) GROSS WEIGHT.—The weight of a vehicle without load plus the weight of any load thereon.
 - $(27) \frac{(15)}{(15)}$ HOUSE TRAILER.-
 - (a) A trailer or semitrailer which is designed,

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constructed, and equipped as a dwelling place, living abode, or sleeping place (either 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.
- (28) (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.

$(29) \frac{(17)}{(17)}$ 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. 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.

(30) (18) LANED HIGHWAY.—A highway the roadway of which is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

(31) (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 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.

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

(38) (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 in s. 320.01(1)(a).

(39) (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) (23) OFFICIAL TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES.—All signs, signals, markings, and devices, not inconsistent with this

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chapter, placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

- $\underline{(43)}$ OFFICIAL TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL.—Any device, whether manually, electrically, or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and permitted to proceed.
- (44) (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.
- (45)(26) OWNER.—A person who holds the legal title of a vehicle, 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 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.
- (46) (27) PARK OR PARKING.—The standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, 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.
 - (47) (28) PEDESTRIAN.—Any person afoot.
- (48) (29) PERSON.—Any natural person, firm, copartnership, association, or corporation.
 - (49) (30) PNEUMATIC TIRE.—Any tire in which compressed air

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is designed to support the load.

(50) (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.

- (51) (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.
- (52) (33) PRIVATE ROAD OR DRIVEWAY.—Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (74) (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.
- (53) (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.
- (54) (35) RAILROAD.—A carrier of persons or property upon cars operated upon stationary rails.
- (55) (36) RAILROAD SIGN OR SIGNAL.—Any sign, signal, or 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.
- (56) (37) RAILROAD TRAIN.—A steam engine, electric or other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon

rails, except a streetcar.

(57) (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.

- (58) (39) REVOCATION.—Revocation means that a licensee's privilege to drive a motor vehicle is terminated. A new license may be obtained only as permitted by law.
- (59) (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.
- (60) (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.
- (61) (42) ROADWAY.—That portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder. 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.
- (62) (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

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rest upon the ground. Such combinations may include one full mount, whereby a smaller transport vehicle is placed completely on the last towed vehicle.

- (63) (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.
- (65) (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 operated by common carriers in urban transportation of school children. The term "school" includes all preelementary, elementary, secondary, and postsecondary schools.
- (66) (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.
- (67) (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.
- (68) (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

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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.

- (69) (49) STAND OR STANDING.—The halting of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, 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.
- (70) (50) STATE ROAD.—Any highway designated as a state-maintained road by the Department of Transportation.
- (71) (51) STOP.—When required, complete cessation from movement.
- (72) (52) STOP OR STOPPING.—When prohibited, any halting, even momentarily, of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, 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.
 - $(74) \cdot (53)$ 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

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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 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.
- (75) (54) SUSPENSION.—Temporary withdrawal of a licensee's privilege to drive a motor vehicle.
- (81) (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.
- (82) (56) TIRE WIDTH.—Tire width is that width stated 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.
- (83) (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) (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) (59) TRUCK.—Any motor vehicle designed, used, or maintained primarily for the transportation of property.
- (90) (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.
- (35) (61) MIGRANT OR SEASONAL FARM WORKER.—Any person employed in hand labor operations in planting, cultivation, or harvesting agricultural crops.
- (21) (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).
- (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-of-way or within an independent right-of-way.

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(10) (64) CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER.—The head, or his or her designee, of any law enforcement agency which is authorized to enforce traffic laws.

- (11) (65) CHILD.—A child as defined in s. 39.01, s. 984.03, or s. 985.03.
- (12) (66) COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE.—Any self-propelled or towed vehicle used on the public highways in commerce to transport passengers or cargo, if such vehicle:
- (a) Has a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or more:
- (b) Is designed to transport more than 15 passengers, 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.).

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 transported.

- (13) (67) COURT.—The court having jurisdiction over traffic offenses.
 - (24) (68) GOLF CART.—A motor vehicle designed and

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manufactured for operation on a golf course for sporting or recreational purposes.

- (26) (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).
- $\underline{(73)}$ (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.
- (78) (71) TANDEM TRAILER TRUCK.—Any combination of a truck tractor, semitrailer, and trailer coupled together so as to operate as a complete unit.
- (79) (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.
 - (80) (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.
- (87) (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

468 public.

(92) (75) VEHICLE.—Every device, in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, excepting devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

- $\underline{\text{(6)}}$ BRAKE HORSEPOWER.—The actual unit of torque developed per unit of time at the output shaft of an engine, as measured by a dynamometer.
- (36) (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.
- (41) (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.
- (95) (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 is closed to traffic.
 - (34) (80) MAXI-CUBE VEHICLE.—A specialized combination

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vehicle consisting of a truck carrying a separable cargocarrying 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.

- (77) (81) TANDEM AXLE.—Any two axles whose centers 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.
- (40) (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.
- (19) (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 weighs 170 pounds, is less than 20 miles per hour. Electric personal assistive mobility devices are not vehicles as defined in this section.
- (85) (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.

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(93) (85) VICTIM SERVICES PROGRAMS.—Any community—based organization whose primary purpose 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 legal action, or connecting persons with other service providers, and providing emergency financial assistance.

- (37) (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 America or other agreements providing for the interchange, use, or possession of intermodal chassis, containers, or other intermodal equipment.
- (84) (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

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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.

- (88) TRI-VEHICLE.—An enclosed three-wheeled passenger vehicle that:
- (a) Is designed to operate with three wheels in contact with the ground;
 - (b) Has a minimum unladen weight of 900 pounds;
- (c) Has a single, completely enclosed, occupant 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

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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

- 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).
- (76) (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.
- (2) (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 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 enables the vehicle on which the technology is installed to drive without the active control or monitoring by a human operator.

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(33) (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.

- (64) (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.
- (91) (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) VULNERABLE USER OF A PUBLIC ROADWAY OR VULNERABLE USER.—
- (a) A pedestrian, including a person actually engaged in work upon a highway, work upon utility facilities along a highway, or the provision of emergency services within the right-of-way;
 - (b) A person operating, or who is a passenger on, a

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642 bicycle, motorcycle, scooter, or moped lawfully on the roadway; 643 (c) A person riding an animal; or 644 (d) A person lawfully operating on a public roadway, 645 crosswalk, or shoulder of the roadway: 1. A farm tractor or similar vehicle designed primarily for 646 647 farm use; 648 2. A horse-drawn carriage; 649 3. An electric personal assistive mobility device; or 650 4. A wheelchair. Section 2. Subsection (1) and paragraphs (e) and (f) of 651 652 subsection (2) of section 316.027, Florida Statutes, are amended 653 to read: 654 316.027 Crash involving death or personal injuries. -655 (1) As used in this section, the term: 656 (a) "serious bodily injury" means an injury to a person, 657 including the driver, which consists of a physical condition 658 that creates a substantial risk of death, serious personal 659 disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function 660 of a bodily member or organ. 661 (b) "Vulnerable road user" means: 662 1. A pedestrian, including a person actually engaged in 663 work upon a highway, or in work upon utility facilities along a 664 highway, or engaged in the provision of emergency services 665 within the right-of-way; 666 2. A person operating a bicycle, motorcycle, scooter, or 667 moped lawfully on the roadway; 668 3. A person riding an animal; or 669 4. A person lawfully operating on a public right-of-way,

crosswalk, or shoulder of the roadway:

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a. A farm tractor or similar vehicle designed primarily for farm use;

b. A skateboard, roller skates, or in-line skates;

c. A horse-drawn carriage;

d. An electric personal assistive mobility device; or

e. A wheelchair.

(2)

- (e) A driver who violates paragraph (a), paragraph (b), or paragraph (c) shall have his or her driver license revoked for at least 3 years as provided in s. 322.28(4).
- 1. A person convicted of violating paragraph (a), paragraph (b), or paragraph (c) shall, before his or her driving privilege may be reinstated, present to the department proof of completion of a victim's impact panel session in a judicial circuit if such a panel exists, or if such a panel does not exist, a department-approved driver improvement course relating to the rights of vulnerable road users relative to vehicles on the roadway as provided in s. 322.0261(2).
- 2. The department may reinstate an offender's driving privilege after he or she satisfies the 3-year revocation period as provided in s. 322.28(4) and successfully completes either a victim's impact panel session or a department-approved driver improvement course relating to the rights of vulnerable road users relative to vehicles on the roadway as provided in s. 322.0261(2).
- 3. For purposes of this paragraph, an offender's driving privilege may be reinstated only after the department verifies that the offender participated in and successfully completed a victim's impact panel session or a department-approved driver

improvement course.

(f) For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921 and determining incentive gain-time eligibility under chapter 944, an offense listed in this subsection is ranked one level above the ranking specified in s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 for the offense committed if the victim of the offense was a vulnerable road user.

Section 3. Section 316.083, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.083 Overtaking and passing a vehicle.—The following provisions rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of a vehicle vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to those limitations, exceptions, and special rules hereinafter stated:

- (1) The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall give an appropriate signal as provided for in s. 316.156, shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance, and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.
- <u>operating a bicycle</u> or other <u>vulnerable user of a public roadway nonmotorized vehicle</u> must pass the <u>person operating the</u> bicycle or other <u>vulnerable user nonmotorized vehicle</u> at a safe distance of not less than 3 feet between <u>any part of or attachment to</u> the <u>motor vehicle, anything extending from the motor vehicle, or any trailer or other thing being towed by the motor vehicle and the bicycle, the person operating the bicycle, or other <u>vulnerable user nonmotorized vehicle</u>.</u>

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(3)(2) Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle, on audible signal or upon the visible blinking of the headlamps of the overtaking vehicle if such overtaking is being attempted at nighttime, and shall not increase the speed of his or her vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

(4) (3) A violation of this section is a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a moving violation as provided in chapter 318. If a violation of this section contributed to the bodily injury of a vulnerable user of a public roadway, the law enforcement officer issuing the citation for the violation shall note such information on the citation.

Section 4. Section 316.084, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.084 When overtaking on the right is permitted.-

- (1) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass on the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions:
- (a) When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn;
- (b) Upon a street or highway with unobstructed pavement not occupied by parked vehicles of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving traffic in each direction;
- (c) Upon a one-way street, or upon any roadway on which traffic is restricted to one direction of movement, where the roadway is free from obstructions and of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles.
- (2) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle on the right only under conditions permitting such

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movement in safety. In no event shall such movement be made by driving off the pavement or main-traveled portion of the roadway.

- (3) This section does not prohibit a bicycle that is in a bicycle lane or on the shoulder of a roadway or highway from passing another vehicle on the right.
- $\underline{(4)}$ (3) A violation of this section is a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a moving violation as provided in chapter 318.

Section 5. Section 316.0875, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.0875 No-passing zones.-

- (1) The Department of Transportation and local authorities are authorized to determine those portions of any highway under their respective jurisdiction where overtaking and passing or driving to the left of the roadway would be especially hazardous and may, by appropriate signs or markings on the roadway, indicate the beginning and end of such zones, and, when such signs or markings are in place and clearly visible to an ordinarily observant person, each every driver of a vehicle shall obey the directions thereof.
- (2) Where signs or markings are in place to define a nopassing zone as set forth in subsection (1), <u>a</u> no driver <u>may not</u>, <u>shall</u> at any time, drive on the left side of the roadway with such no-passing zone or on the left side of any pavement striping designed to mark such no-passing zone throughout its length.
- (3) This section does not apply to a person who safely and briefly drives to the left of the center of the roadway or

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pavement striping only to the extent necessary to:

- (a) Avoid When an obstruction; exists making it necessary to drive to the left of the center of the highway, nor
- (b) Turn To the driver of a vehicle turning left into or from an alley, private road, or driveway; or
- (c) Comply with the requirements regarding a safe distance to pass a vulnerable user, as required by s. 316.083(2).
- (4) A violation of this section is a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a moving violation as provided in chapter 318.
- Section 6. Section 316.151, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 316.151 Required position and method of turning at intersections.—
- (1) (a) Right turn.—The driver of a vehicle intending to turn right at an intersection onto a highway, public or private roadway, or driveway shall do so as follows:
- $\underline{1.}$ (a) Right turn.—Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.
- 2. When overtaking and passing a bicycle or other vulnerable user proceeding in the same direction, the driver of a motor vehicle shall give an appropriate signal as provided for in s. 316.155 and shall make the right turn only if it can be made at a safe distance from the bicycle or other vulnerable user.
- 3. When crossing a sidewalk, bicycle lane, or bicycle path to turn right, the driver of a motor vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to a bicycle or pedestrian.

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(b) Left turn.—The driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at an any intersection onto a highway, public or private roadway, or driveway shall do so as follows:

- 1. The driver shall approach the intersection in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle. Thereafter, and, after entering the intersection, the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection in a lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered.
- $\underline{2.}$ A person riding a bicycle and intending to turn left in accordance with this section is entitled to the full use of the lane from which the turn may legally be made. Whenever practicable the left turn shall be made in that portion of the intersection to the left of the center of the intersection.
- (c) Left turn by bicycle.—In addition to the method of making a left turn described in paragraph (b), a person riding a bicycle and intending to turn left may do so as follows has the option of following the course described hereafter:
- <u>a.</u> The rider shall approach the turn as close as practicable to the right curb or edge of the roadway;
- <u>b.</u> After proceeding across the intersecting roadway, the turn shall be made as close as practicable to the curb or edge of the roadway on the far side of the intersection; and,
- <u>c.</u> Before proceeding, the bicyclist shall comply with any official traffic control device or police officer regulating traffic on the highway along which the bicyclist intends to proceed.
- (2) The state, county, and local authorities in their respective jurisdictions may cause official traffic control

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devices to be placed within or adjacent to intersections and thereby require and direct that a different course from that specified in this section be traveled by vehicles turning at an intersection. When such devices are so placed, the no driver of a vehicle may not turn a vehicle at an intersection other than as directed and required by such devices.

(3) A violation of this section is a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a moving violation as provided in chapter 318. If a violation of this section contributes to the bodily injury of a vulnerable user of a public roadway, the law enforcement officer issuing the citation for the violation shall note such information on the citation.

Section 7. Section 316.1925, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.1925 Careless driving.

- (1) \underline{A} Any person operating a vehicle upon the streets or highways within the state shall drive the same in a careful and prudent manner, having regard for the width, grade, curves, corners, traffic, and all other attendant circumstances, so as not to endanger the life, limb, or property of any person. \underline{A} person who fails Failure to drive in such manner commits shall constitute careless driving and a violation of this section.
- (2) Any person who violates this section shall be cited for a moving violation, punishable as provided in chapter 318.
- (2) If a violation under subsection (1) contributed to the bodily injury of a vulnerable user of a public roadway, the law enforcement officer issuing the citation for the violation shall note such information on the citation.
 - Section 8. Subsections (1), (5), and (6) of section

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316.2065, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

316.2065 Bicycle regulations.-

- operated in the same manner as any other vehicle and every person operating a bicycle propelling a vehicle by human power has all of the rights and all of the duties applicable to the driver of any other vehicle under this chapter, except as to special regulations in this chapter, and except as to provisions of this chapter which by their nature can have no application.
- (5) (a) Any person operating a bicycle upon a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall ride in the bicycle lane marked for bicycle use or, if there is no bicycle lane in the roadway is marked for bicycle use, as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway except under any of the following situations:
- 1. When overtaking and passing another bicycle or vehicle proceeding in the same direction.
- 2. When preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.
- 3. When reasonably necessary to avoid any condition or potential conflict, including, but not limited to, a fixed or moving object, parked or moving vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian, animal, surface hazard, turn lane, or substandard-width lane, which makes it unsafe to continue along the right-hand curb or edge or within a bicycle lane. For the purposes of this subsection, a "substandard-width lane" is a lane that is too narrow for a bicycle and another vehicle to travel safely side by side within the lane.

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(b) Any person operating a bicycle upon a one-way highway with two or more marked traffic lanes may ride as near the left-hand curb or edge of such roadway as practicable.

- (6) (a) Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway or in a bicycle lane may not ride more than two abreast except on bicycle paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles. Persons riding two abreast may not impede traffic when traveling at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing and shall ride within a single lane.
- (b) When stopping at a stop sign, persons riding bicycles in groups of four or more, after coming to a full stop and obeying all traffic laws, may proceed through the stop sign in a group and motor vehicle operators shall allow the entire group to travel through the intersection before moving forward.

Section 9. Section 318.142, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

318.142 Infractions contributing to bodily injury of a vulnerable user of a public roadway.—In addition to any other penalty imposed for a violation under s. 316.192, if the violation contributed to the bodily injury of a vulnerable user of a public roadway as defined in s. 316.003, the law enforcement officer issuing the citation for the infraction shall note such information on the citation and the designated official may impose a fine of not more than \$2,500.

Section 10. Section 318.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

318.19 Infractions requiring a mandatory hearing.—Any person cited for the infractions listed in this section shall

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not have the provisions of s. 318.14(2), (4), and (9) available to him or her but must appear before the designated official at the time and location of the scheduled hearing:

- (1) Any infraction which results in a crash that causes the death of another;
- (2) Any infraction which results in a crash that causes "serious bodily injury" of another as defined in s. 316.1933(1);
 - (3) Any infraction of s. 316.172(1)(b);
 - (4) Any infraction of s. 316.520(1) or (2); or
- (5) Any infraction of s. 316.183(2), s. 316.187, or s. 316.189 of exceeding the speed limit by 30 m.p.h. or more; or
- (6) Any infraction of s. 316.083, s. 316.151, or s. 316.1925 which contributes to bodily injury of a vulnerable user of a public roadway as defined in s. 316.003. If an infraction listed in this subsection contributes to the bodily injury of a vulnerable user of a public roadway, the law enforcement officer issuing the citation for the infraction shall note such information on the citation.

Section 11. 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 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.

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(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 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.

 316.003(12)(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

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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 12. 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. $\underline{316.003}$ $\underline{316.003}$ $\underline{316.003}$ $\underline{(17)}$, 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.

Section 13. Subsection (5) of section 316.235, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.235 Additional lighting equipment.-

(5) A bus, as defined in s. 316.003 316.003(3), may be equipped with a deceleration lighting system which cautions following vehicles that the bus is slowing, preparing to stop, or is stopped. Such lighting system shall consist of amber lights mounted in horizontal alignment on the rear of the vehicle at or near the vertical centerline of the vehicle, 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 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 14. 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 motor vehicle, as defined in s. $316.003 \frac{316.003(66)}{}$, to determine 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 motor vehicle, as defined in s. $316.003 \frac{316.003(66)}{}$, 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

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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. 316.003 316.003(48), which qualifies for the license tax provided for in 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) No commercial motor vehicle, as defined in s. 316.003 316.003(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 15. Subsection (2) of section 316.605, Florida

Statutes, is amended to read:

316.605 Licensing of vehicles.-

(2) Any commercial motor vehicle, as defined in s. 316.003 316.003(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 16. 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. $\underline{316.003}$ $\underline{316.003}$ (66) or transit buses owned or operated by a governmental entity.

Section 17. 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 does not include:
 - (a) A school bus as defined in s. $316.003 \frac{316.003(45)}{}$.

Section 18. Subsection (8) of section 316.622, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.622 Farm labor vehicles.-

(8) The department shall provide to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation each quarter a copy of each accident report involving a farm labor vehicle, as defined in s. $\frac{316.003}{62}$, commencing with the first quarter of the 2006-2007 fiscal year.

Section 19. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 316.650, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.650 Traffic citations.-

(1)

(b) The department shall prepare, and supply to every traffic enforcement agency in the state, an appropriate affidavit-of-compliance form that shall be issued along with the form traffic citation for any violation of s. 316.610 and that indicates the specific defect needing to be corrected. However, such affidavit of compliance shall not be issued in the case of a violation of s. 316.610 by a commercial motor vehicle as defined in s. 316.003 316.003(66). Such affidavit-of-compliance form shall be distributed in the same manner and to the same parties as is the form traffic citation.

Section 20. Subsection (1) of section 316.70, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.70 Nonpublic sector buses; safety rules.-

(1) The Department of Transportation shall establish and revise standards to assure the safe operation of nonpublic sector buses, as defined in s. $\underline{316.003}$ $\underline{316.003}$ (78), which standards shall be those contained in 49 C.F.R. parts 382, 385,

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and 390-397 and which shall be directed 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 21. 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:
- (a) An automobile, motorcycle, truck, trailer, semitrailer, truck tractor and semitrailer combination, or any 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. 316.003 316.003(48), vehicles that run only upon a track, bicycles, swamp buggies, or mopeds.

Section 22. Section 320.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.08 License taxes.—Except as otherwise provided herein,

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there are hereby levied and imposed annual license taxes for the operation of motor vehicles, mopeds, motorized bicycles as defined in s. $\underline{316.003}$ $\underline{316.003(2)}$, tri-vehicles as defined in s. $\underline{316.003}$ and mobile homes, as defined in s. $\underline{320.01}$, 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 Motorcycle Safety Education Program established in s. 322.0255, 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.
- (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.
- 1188 (c) Net weight of 2,500 pounds or more, but less than 3,500 pounds: \$22.50 flat.
 - (d) Net weight of 3,500 pounds or more: \$32.50 flat.
- 1191 (3) TRUCKS.—
 - (a) Net weight of less than 2,000 pounds: \$14.50 flat.

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(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 sanitary equipment, and the towing of farm trailers.
- (e) An ancient or antique truck, as defined in s. 320.086: \$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

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- (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.
- (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

1251 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.

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

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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

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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 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

1309 Revenue Fund.

- (e) A wrecker that is used to tow any nondisabled motor vehicle, a vessel, or any other cargo unless used as defined in paragraph (d), as follows:
- 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.
- 8. 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.
 - 9. Gross vehicle weight of 72,000 pounds or more: \$1,322

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flat, of which \$343 shall be deposited into the General Revenue
1339 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.-
- (a) Net weight under 2,000 pounds: \$3.50 flat, of which \$1 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) 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

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- (9) RECREATIONAL VEHICLE-TYPE UNITS.-
- (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 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.
- 1391 (10) PARK TRAILERS; TRAVEL TRAILERS; FIFTH-WHEEL TRAILERS; 1392 35 FEET TO 40 FEET.—
- 1393 (a) Park trailers.—Any park trailer, as defined in s. 1394 320.01(1)(b)7.: \$25 flat.
 - (b) A travel trailer or fifth-wheel trailer, as defined in

- 1396 s. 320.01(1)(b), that exceeds 35 feet: \$25 flat.
- 1397 (11) MOBILE HOMES.—

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- 1398 (a) A mobile home not exceeding 35 feet in length: \$20 1399 flat.
- 1400 (b) A mobile home over 35 feet in length, but not exceeding 1401 40 feet: \$25 flat.
- 1402 (c) A mobile home over 40 feet in length, but not exceeding 1403 45 feet: \$30 flat.
- 1404 (d) A mobile home over 45 feet in length, but not exceeding 1405 50 feet: \$35 flat.
- 1406 (e) A mobile home over 50 feet in length, but not exceeding 1407 55 feet: \$40 flat.
 - (f) A mobile home over 55 feet in length, but not exceeding 60 feet: \$45 flat.
- 1410 (g) A mobile home over 60 feet in length, but not exceeding 1411 65 feet: \$50 flat.
 - (h) A mobile home over 65 feet in length: \$80 flat.
 - (12) DEALER AND MANUFACTURER LICENSE PLATES.—A franchised 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

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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 23. 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 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.

Section 24. 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

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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 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 25. Subsection (2) of section 322.0261, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.0261 Driver improvement course; requirement to maintain driving privileges; failure to complete; department approval of course.—

(2) With respect to an operator convicted of, or who pleaded nolo contendere to, a traffic offense giving rise to a crash identified in paragraph (1)(a) or paragraph (1)(b), the department shall require that the operator, in addition to other

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applicable penalties, attend a department-approved driver improvement course in order to maintain his or her driving privileges. The department shall include in the course curriculum instruction specifically addressing the rights of vulnerable road users as defined in s. 316.003 316.027 relative to vehicles on the roadway. If the operator fails to complete the course within 90 days after receiving notice from the department, the operator's driver license shall be canceled by the department until the course is successfully completed.

Section 26. 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 27. Subsection (3) of section 450.181, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

450.181 Definitions.—As used in part II, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning:

(3) The term "migrant laborer" has the same meaning as

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1512 migrant or seasonal farm workers as defined in s. 316.003 316.003(61). 1513

> Section 28. 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. $316.003 \frac{316.003(48)}{}$.

Section 29. 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. 316.003(74)(a) or (b) $\frac{316.003(53)(a)}{(a)}$ or (b), including any adjacent sidewalk, as defined in s. 316.003 316.003(47).

Section 30. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 732.402, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

732.402 Exempt property.-

- (2) Exempt property shall consist of:
- 1538 (b) Two motor vehicles as defined in s. 316.003 1539 316.003(21), which do not, individually as to either such motor vehicle, have a gross vehicle weight in excess of 15,000 pounds,

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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.

Section 31. Subsection (1) of section 860.065, Florida 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 motor 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 32. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.1925, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 316.072, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

316.072 Obedience to and effect of traffic laws.-

- (4) PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES TO OBEY CHAPTER; EXCEPTIONS.—
- (b) Unless specifically made applicable, the provisions of this chapter, except those contained in ss. 316.192, 316.1925, and 316.193, shall not apply to persons, teams, or motor vehicles and other equipment while actually engaged in work upon the surface of a highway, but shall apply to such persons and vehicles when traveling to or from such work.

Section 33. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to sections 316.083 and 316.084, Florida

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Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (5) of section 316.1923, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

316.1923 Aggressive careless driving.—"Aggressive careless driving" means committing two or more of the following acts simultaneously or in succession:

(5) Improperly passing as defined in s. 316.083, s. 316.084, or s. 316.085.

Section 34. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 318.19, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 318.14, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

318.14 Noncriminal traffic infractions; exception; procedures.—

(2) Except as provided in ss. 316.1001(2) and 316.0083, any person cited for a violation requiring a mandatory hearing listed in s. 318.19 or any other criminal traffic violation listed in chapter 316 must sign and accept a citation indicating a promise to appear. The officer may indicate on the traffic citation the time and location of the scheduled hearing and must indicate the applicable civil penalty established in s. 318.18. For all other infractions under this section, except for infractions under s. 316.1001, the officer must certify by electronic, electronic facsimile, or written signature that the citation was delivered to the person cited. This certification is prima facie evidence that the person cited was served with the citation.

Section 35. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.2065, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section

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1599 318.18, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:
1600 318.18 Amount of penalties.—The penalties required for a
1601 noncriminal disposition pursuant to s. 318.14 or a criminal
1602 offense listed in s. 318.17 are as follows:

- (1) Fifteen dollars for:
- (b) All infractions of s. 316.2065, unless otherwise specified.

Section 36. This act shall take effect October 1, 2016.