

Agenda Order

Tab 1	CS/SB 382 by TR, Truenow; Similar to CS/H 00243 Electric Bicycles				
Tab 2	SB 628 by Gaetz; Identical to H 00403 Transportation Facility Designations/Warrior Sacrifice Way				
Tab 3	CS/SB 654 by TR, DiCeglie; Compare to H 00521 Traffic Infraction Enforcement				
190034	A	S	ATD, DiCeglie	Delete L.248 - 1359:	01/27 01:17 PM
Tab 4	SB 696 by Martin; Similar to CS/H 00679 Registration of Trademarks				
Tab 5	SB 880 by Jones; Similar to H 00329 Specialty License Plates/Miami Northwestern Alumni Association				

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

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

BILL: CS/SB 382

INTRODUCER: Transportation Committee and Senator Truenow

SUBJECT: Electric Bicycles

DATE: January 27, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Shutes	Vickers	TR	Fav/CS
2.	Wells	Nortelus	ATD	Pre-meeting
3.			FP	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 382 provides that a person operating an electric bicycle on certain shared pathways must adhere to certain protocols. It also provides that a person operating an electric bicycle on a sidewalk or other area designated for pedestrians may not operate the electric bicycle at a speed greater than 10 miles per hour if a pedestrian is within 50 feet of the electric bicycle.

The bill creates the Electric Bicycle Safety Task Force, adjunct to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (Department), and provides certain requirements for membership and administrative requirements related to data collection and reporting.

The bill will have an indeterminate fiscal impact on private and governmental sectors. See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement for details.

The bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

II. Present Situation:

Electric Bicycle Regulations

An electric bicycle is defined as a bicycle or tricycle equipped with fully operable pedals, a seat or saddle for the use of the rider, and an electric motor of less than 750 watts which meets the requirements of one of the following three classifications:

- “Class 1 electric bicycle” means an electric bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and that ceases to provide assistance when the electric bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour.
- “Class 2 electric bicycle” means an electric bicycle equipped with a motor that may be used exclusively to propel the electric bicycle and that ceases to provide assistance when the electric bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour.
- “Class 3 electric bicycle” means an electric bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and that ceases to provide assistance when the electric bicycle reaches the speed of 28 miles per hour.¹

Florida law provides that an electric bicycle or an operator of an electric bicycle shall be afforded all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all of the duties, of a bicycle or the operator of a bicycle, including those of traditional bicycle regulations.² An electric bicycle is a vehicle to the same extent as a bicycle.³ Florida law allows local governments to adopt ordinances governing the operation of electric bicycles on streets, highways, sidewalks, and sidewalk areas under or within the local government’s jurisdiction.⁴ It prevents a municipality, county, or agency of the state having jurisdiction over a bicycle path, multiuse path, or trail network from restricting or prohibiting the operation of an electric bicycle on a bicycle path, multiuse path, or trail network.⁵ It also prevents a municipality, county, or agency of the state having jurisdiction over a beach or dune, from restricting or prohibiting the operation of an electric bicycle on such beach or dune.⁶

An electric bicycle, or an operator of an electric bicycle, is not subject to the provisions of law relating to financial responsibility, driver or motor vehicle licenses, vehicle registration, title certificates, off-highway motorcycles, or off-highway vehicles.⁷

Beginning in January 2021, manufacturers and distributors of electric bicycles were mandated to apply a label to be permanently affixed in a prominent location to each electric bicycle. The label contains the classification number, top assisted speed, and motor wattage of the electric bicycle.⁸ A person is prohibited from tampering with or modifying an electric bicycle so as to change the motor-powered speed capability or engagement of an electric bicycle, unless the label indicating the classification number is replaced under certain requirements.⁹

Under Federal Law, an electric bicycle must comply with the equipment and manufacturing requirements for bicycles adopted by the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission under 16 C.F.R. part 1512.

An electric bicycle must operate in the following manner:

¹ Section 316.003(23), F.S.

² Section 316.20655(1), F.S.

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ Section 316.20655(2), F.S.

⁸ Section 316.20655(3), F.S.

⁹ Section 316.20655(4), F.S.

- The electric motor is disengaged or ceases to function when the rider stops pedaling or when the brakes are applied;
- Operators may ride an electric bicycle where bicycles are allowed, including, but not limited to, streets, highways, roadways, shoulders, bicycle lanes, and bicycle or multiuse paths.¹⁰

A local government may adopt an ordinance providing one or more minimum age requirements to operate an electric bicycle and may adopt an ordinance requiring an operator of an electric bicycle to possess a government-issued photographic identification while operating the electric bicycle.¹¹ Also, a local government may provide training on the safe operation of electric bicycles and compliance with the traffic laws of this state that apply to electric bicycles.¹²

Written Reports of Crashes and Crash Report Forms

Section 316.066, F.S., provides that a Florida Traffic Crash Report, Long Form must be completed and submitted to the Department within 10 days after an investigation is completed by the law enforcement officer. The Florida Crash Report Long Form must include the following information:

- The date, time, and location of the crash;
- A description of the vehicles involved;
- The names and addresses of the parties involved, including all drivers and passengers, and the identification of the vehicle in which each was a driver or a passenger;
- The names and addresses of witnesses;
- The name, badge number, and law enforcement agency of the officer investigating the crash; and
- The names of the insurance companies for the respective parties involved in the crash.¹³

In any crash for which a Florida Traffic Crash Report, Long Form is not required and which occurs on the public roadways of this state, the law enforcement officer must complete a short-form crash report or provide a driver exchange-of-information form, to be completed by all drivers and passengers involved in the crash, which requires the identification of each vehicle that the drivers and passengers were in.¹⁴ The short-form crash report contains the same information as listed above in the long-form.

Every crash report required to be made in writing must be made on the appropriate form approved by the DHSMV and must contain all the information from the long and short forms.¹⁵

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends section 316.20655, F.S., to provide that a person operating an electric bicycle that is not located adjacent to a roadway, including a shared pathway located in a park or recreational area, shall yield to pedestrians and shall give an audible signal before overtaking and

¹⁰ Section 316.20655(6) and (7), F.S.

¹¹ Section 316.20655(8), F.S.

¹² Section 316.20655(9), F.S.

¹³ Section 316.066, F.S.

¹⁴ Section 316.066(c), F.S.

¹⁵ Section 316.068, F.S.

passing a pedestrian. Any person operating an electric bicycle on a sidewalk or any other area designated for pedestrian use may not operate the electric bicycle at a speed greater than 10 miles per hour if a pedestrian is within 50 feet of the electric bicycle. A person who fails to comply commits a non-criminal traffic infraction, punishable as a nonmoving violation as provided in chapter 318, F.S.

The bill requires that an Electric Bicycle Safety Task Force be created, adjunct to the Department and shall provide administrative and staff support services related to functions of the task force.

The purpose of this task force is to examine and recommend improvements to state law enforcement and regulatory framework governing electric bicycles in order to encourage the safe operation of electric bicycles and to prevent traffic incidents, injuries, and fatalities involving such bicycles.

The task force shall be composed of the executive director of the Department, his or her designee; the secretary of the Department of Transportation (DOT), or his or her designee; and the following members who shall be appointed by the executive director of the Department:

- A representative from the Florida Sheriff's Association.
- A representative from the Florida Police Chiefs Association.
- A representative from the Florida League of Cities.
- A representative from the Florida Association on Counties.
- A representative from the medical field with experience relating to treating bicycle and pedestrian injuries.
- A representative from an organization involved in efforts to prevent bicycle, including electric bicycle, injuries and fatalities.

Appointments for this task force must be made within 15 days after the effective date of this act.

The executive director of the Department, or his or her designee, must chair the task force. Any vacancy on the task force must be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

The task force shall convene no later than 30 days after the effective date of this act. The task force shall meet at least monthly but may meet more frequently at the call of the chair. At least one meeting of the task force must occur in each of the following regions of the state: North Florida, Central Florida, and South Florida. All meetings shall be held at the time and place designated by the chair.

Members of the task force shall serve without compensation but are entitled to receive reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses pursuant to section 112.061, F.S.

The task force shall develop a report that includes legislative recommendations for improvements to state law and the regulatory framework governing electric bicycles. The report must consider methods to improve traffic safety for electric bicycle operators and riders, pedestrians, and other vehicle operators through reasonable measures designed to reduce traffic incidents, injuries, and fatalities. Before October 1, 2026, the task force shall submit the report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Upon submission of the report, the task force is dissolved. This section expires October 1, 2026.

Beginning 30 days after the effective date of this act, the Florida Highway Patrol and each police department and sheriff's office shall maintain a list of all traffic crashes that the respective agency investigates which involve an electric bicycle. Any such traffic crash must be included in the list, regardless of whether the crash is reported on a Florida Traffic Crash Report, Long Form; short-form crash report; or driver exchange-of-information form. The list must contain the following information for each traffic crash:

- Date and time of the crash.
- Class of electric bicycle involved in the crash.
- Age of the electric bicycle operator involved in the crash.
- If known, whether the electric bicycle operator possessed a valid Florida learner's driver license or driver license at the time of the crash.

By October 31, 2026, the Department shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report summarizing the reports submitted to the Department, and including the list created by the Florida Highway Patrol. The report must separate the traffic crash data by county and list the reporting law enforcement agencies within each county.

The bill takes effect upon becoming a law.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

A person operating an electric bike on a shared pathway, sidewalk, or other area designated for pedestrian use in violation of the provisions of the bill would be subject to a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a nonmoving violation.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Department will incur costs associated with providing administrative staffing and support to the newly created Electric Bicycle Safety Task Force. Costs can be absorbed within existing Department resources.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 316.20655 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Transportation on January 20, 2026:

The committee substitute removes various provisions in the bill relating to equipment and operational requirements governing electric bicycles, scooters and motorcycles. The committee substitute provides that a person operating an electric bicycle on certain shared pathways must adhere to certain protocols. It also provides that a person operating an electric bicycle on a sidewalk or other area designated for pedestrians may not operate the electric bicycle at a speed greater than 10 miles per hour if a pedestrian is within 50 foot of the electric bicycle. It creates the Electric Bicycle Safety Task Force, adjunct to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and provides certain requirements for membership and administrative requirements related to data collection and reporting.

B. Amendments:

None.

By the Committee on Transportation; and Senator Truenow

596-02023-26

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to electric bicycles; amending s. 316.20655, F.S.; providing requirements for the operation of electric bicycles; prohibiting the operation of an electric bicycle above a certain speed under certain circumstances; providing penalties; creating the Electric Bicycle Safety Task Force adjunct to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; requiring the department to provide administrative and support staff support services to the task force; providing the purpose of the task force; providing the composition of the task force; requiring the appointment of task force members within a specified timeframe; providing the manner in which task force vacancies must be filled; requiring that the task force convene within a certain timeframe; requiring the task force to meet at least monthly; providing requirements for the time and place of the task force meetings; providing that members of the task force are entitled to reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses; requiring the task force to develop and submit a certain report to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date; providing for the dissolution of the task force; providing for the future expiration of specified provisions; requiring the Florida Highway Patrol and each police department and sheriff's office to maintain a certain list, beginning on a certain date; providing requirements for the list; requiring each police department and

596-02023-26

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sheriff's office to submit a certain report to the department by a specified date; requiring the department to provide a certain report to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. Effective July 1, 2026, subsection (10) is added to section 316.20655, Florida Statutes, to read:

316.20655 Electric bicycle regulations.—

(10) (a) A person operating an electric bicycle on a shared pathway that is not located adjacent to a roadway, including a shared pathway located in a park or recreational area, shall yield to pedestrians and shall give an audible signal before overtaking and passing a pedestrian.

(b) A person operating an electric bicycle on a sidewalk or any other area designated for pedestrian use may not operate the electric bicycle at a speed greater than 10 miles per hour if a pedestrian is within 50 feet of the electric bicycle.

(c) A person who fails to comply with this subsection commits a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a nonmoving violation as provided in chapter 318.

Section 2. Electric Bicycle Safety Task Force.—

(1) CREATION.—The Electric Bicycle Safety Task Force, a task force as defined in s. 20.03(5), Florida Statutes, is created adjunct to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. The department shall provide administrative and staff support services related to the functions of the task force.

596-02023-26

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59 (2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the task force is to examine
60 and recommend improvements to state law and regulatory framework
61 governing electric bicycles in order to encourage the safe
62 operation of electric bicycles and to prevent traffic incidents,
63 injuries, and fatalities involving such bicycles.

64 (3) MEMBERSHIP; MEETINGS.—

65 (a) The task force shall be composed of the executive
66 director of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles,
67 or his or her designee; the secretary of the Department of
68 Transportation, or his or her designee; and the following
69 members, who shall be appointed by the executive director of the
70 Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles:

71 1. A representative from the Florida Sheriffs Association.

72 2. A representative from the Florida Police Chiefs
73 Association.

74 3. A representative from the electric bicycle industry.

75 4. A representative from the Florida League of Cities.

76 5. A representative from the Florida Association of
77 Counties.

78 6. A representative from the medical field with experience
79 relating to treating bicycle and pedestrian injuries.

80 7. A representative from an organization involved in
81 efforts to prevent bicycle, including electric bicycle, injuries
82 and fatalities.

83 (b) Appointments to the task force must be made within 15
84 days after the effective date of this act.

85 (c) The executive director of the department, or his or her
86 designee, shall chair the task force. Any vacancy on the task
87 force must be filled in the same manner as the original

596-02023-26

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88 appointment.

89 (d) The task force shall convene no later than 30 days
90 after the effective date of this act. The task force shall meet
91 at least monthly, but may meet more frequently at the call of
92 the chair. At least one meeting of the task force must occur in
93 each of the following regions of the state: North Florida,
94 Central Florida, and South Florida. All meetings shall be held
95 at the time and place designated by the chair.

96 (e) Members of the task force shall serve without
97 compensation but are entitled to receive reimbursement for per
98 diem and travel expenses pursuant to s. 112.061, Florida
99 Statutes.

100 (4) REPORT.—The task force shall develop a report that
101 includes legislative recommendations for improvements to state
102 law and the regulatory framework governing electric bicycles.
103 The report must take into account methods to improve traffic
104 safety for electric bicycle operators and riders, pedestrians,
105 and other vehicle operators through reasonable measures designed
106 to reduce traffic incidents, injuries, and fatalities. Before
107 October 1, 2026, the task force shall submit the report to the
108 Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the
109 House of Representatives. Upon submission of the report, the
110 task force is dissolved.

111 (5) EXPIRATION.—This section expires October 1, 2026.

112 Section 3. (1) Beginning 30 days after the effective date
113 of this act, the Florida Highway Patrol and each police
114 department and sheriff's office shall maintain a list of all
115 traffic crashes that the respective agency investigates which
116 involve an electric bicycle. Any such traffic crash must be

596-02023-26

2026382c1

117 included in the list, regardless of whether the crash is
118 reported on a Florida Traffic Crash Report, Long Form; short-
119 form crash report; or driver exchange-of-information form. The
120 list must contain the following information for each traffic
121 crash:

122 (a) Date and time of the crash.

123 (b) Class of electric bicycle involved in the crash.

124 (c) Age of the electric bicycle operator involved in the
125 crash.

126 (d) If known, whether the electric bicycle operator
127 possessed a valid Florida learner's driver license or driver
128 license at the time of the crash.

129 (2) By October 15, 2026, each police department and
130 sheriff's office shall submit a report to the Department of
131 Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles which contains the list
132 required under subsection (1) of traffic crashes investigated by
133 the respective police department or sheriff's office from the
134 beginning of the reporting period to September 30, 2026. The
135 report must be submitted in a form and manner determined by the
136 department.

137 (3) By October 31, 2026, the Department of Highway Safety
138 and Motor Vehicles shall submit to the Governor, the President
139 of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a
140 report summarizing the reports submitted to the department
141 pursuant to subsection (2) and including the list created by the
142 Florida Highway Patrol pursuant to subsection (1). The report
143 must separate the traffic crash data by county and list the
144 reporting law enforcement agencies within each county.

145 Section 4. Except as otherwise provided in this act, this

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146 act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

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

BILL: SB 628

INTRODUCER: Senator Gaetz

SUBJECT: Transportation Facility Designations/Warrior Sacrifice Way

DATE: January 27, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Johnson	Vickers	TR	Favorable
2.	Griffin	Nortelus	ATD	Pre-meeting
3.			FP	

I. Summary:

SB 628 designates that portion of S.R. 295/Navy Boulevard between Duncan Road and S.R. 292/Gulf Beach Highway in Escambia County as “Warrior Sacrifice Way” and directs the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to erect suitable markers.

The FDOT estimates its cost to install the designation markers is \$2,400. See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement below for details.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Section 334.071, F.S., provides that legislative designations of transportation facilities are for honorary or memorial purposes or to distinguish a particular facility. Such designations may not be construed as requiring any action by local governments or private parties regarding the changing of any street signs, mailing addresses, or 911 emergency telephone number system listings, unless the legislation specifically provides for such changes.¹

When the Legislature establishes road or bridge designations, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is required to place markers only at the termini specified for each highway segment or bridge designated and to erect any other markers it deems appropriate for the transportation facility.²

The FDOT may not erect the markers for honorary road or bridge designations unless the affected city or county commission enacts a resolution supporting the designation. When the

¹ Section 334.071(1), F.S.

² Section 334.071(2), F.S.

designated road or bridge segment is located in more than one city or county, each affected local government must pass resolutions supporting the designations before the installation of the markers.³

Warrior Sacrifice Way

Warrior Sacrifice Way honors the victims of the terrorist attack at Naval Air Station Pensacola on December 6, 2019, where three men were killed and eight others were injured.⁴

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 creates an undesignated section of Florida law designating that portion of S.R. 295/Navy Boulevard between Duncan Road and S.R. 292/Gulf Beach Highway in Escambia County as “Warrior Sacrifice Way” and directs the FDOT to erect suitable markers.

Section 2 provides that the bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

³ Section 334.071(3), F.S.

⁴ NBC News, *Suspected shooter at Naval Air Station Pensacola was Saudi Air Force member*, December 6, 2019, <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/active-shooter-reported-naval-air-station-pensacola-n1096966> (last visited January 5, 2026).

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The FDOT estimates that its cost to erect the designation markers required by this bill to be \$2,400. This assumes that a minimum of two markers are required at the FDOT's cost of no less than \$1,200 each.⁵ This estimate includes labor, materials, manufacturing, and installation. The FDOT expects to absorb this cost within existing resources.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates an undesignated section of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

⁵ Email from Jack Rogers, Legislative Affairs Director, Florida Department of Transportation, RE. Transportation Facility Designation Costs, December 9, 2024. (On file with Senate Committee on Transportation). Confirmed by an email from Jack Rogers, RE SB 174 – Charlie Kirk Designation, October 22, 2025. (On file with Senate Committee on Transportation).

By Senator Gaetz

1-01092-26

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1 A bill to be entitled
2 An act relating to transportation facility
3 designations; providing an honorary designation of a
4 certain transportation facility in a specified county;
5 directing the Department of Transportation to erect
6 suitable markers; providing an effective date.
7

8 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
9

10 Section 1. Warrior Sacrifice Way designated; Department of
11 Transportation to erect suitable markers.-

12 (1) That portion of S.R. 295/Navy Boulevard between Duncan
13 Road and S.R. 292/Gulf Beach Highway in Escambia County is
14 designated as "Warrior Sacrifice Way."

15 (2) The Department of Transportation is directed to erect
16 suitable markers designating Warrior Sacrifice Way as described
17 in subsection (1).

18 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

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

BILL: CS/SB 654

INTRODUCER: Transportation Committee and Senator DiCeglie

SUBJECT: Traffic Infraction Enforcement

DATE: January 27, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Johnson</u>	<u>Vickers</u>	<u>TR</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
2.	<u>Wells</u>	<u>Nortelus</u>	<u>ATD</u>	<u>Pre-meeting</u>
3.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>FP</u>	<u> </u>

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 654 relates to the automated (camera-based) enforcement of traffic infractions and amends the various statutory provisions governing these programs to address a range of issues, including programmatic consistency and transparency.

For traffic infraction detectors, commonly referred to as red light cameras, the bill:

- Authorizes clerks of court to retain 10 percent of the revenues it receives from penalties related to red light cameras, consistent with the processing of other traffic infractions.
- Defines the term “careful and prudent manner” as it relates to right turns on red.
- Authorizes virtual hearings to allow motorists to challenge a notice of violation.
- Requires counties and municipalities to retain certain records for a minimum of two years.
- Prohibits the use of traffic infraction detectors for remote surveillance and limits the use of data recorded by such detectors.

For speed detection systems in school zones, the bill:

- Limits the use of such systems to times when the restrictive school zone speed limit is in effect and requires any applicable flashing beacon to be activated during periods of enforcement.
- Suspends a county or municipal program for not meeting certain reporting requirements.
- Requires the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) to post on its website program data submitted by counties and municipalities.

- Prohibits individuals and vendors from receiving a commission or being paid on a per violation basis, consistent with other camera-enforcement programs.
- Authorizes virtual hearings to allow motorists to challenge a notice of violation.

For school bus infraction detection systems, the bill:

- Requires school board approval of the installation of school bus infraction detection systems on district school buses.
- Authorizes the use of traffic infraction enforcement officers to enforce violations.
- Removes a provision providing that sufficiency of signage may not be used to challenge a violation.
- Removes the preponderance of evidence standard for administrative hearings.
- Requires a school district to provide an annual report on the operation of a school bus camera program at a school board meeting.
- Requires the DHSMV to post on its website, program data submitted by school districts.
- Requires traffic infraction enforcement officers to meet specified standards.
- Requires infraction data to be transmitted to the local hearing officer during the same time frames as required for other camera-enforcement programs.
- Clarifies that the clerk of court receives 10 percent of the certain penalties, consistent with other traffic violations.

The bill also:

- Clarifies the DHSMV's authority to withhold a driver license for the nonpayment of a traffic citation issued using an automated enforcement system.
- Resets the one-year time limitation for camera-enforced traffic violations if an affidavit is submitted to the appropriate entity transferring liability for the violation to another person.
- Repeals obsolete provisions and makes other technical changes.

While the bill does not fundamentally change the authorization and operation of these programs, provisions of the bill may result in indeterminate fiscal impacts to the private and governmental sectors. *See* Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement for details.

This bill takes effect October 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

For ease of organization and readability, the present situation is discussed below with the effect of proposed changes.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Background

Prior to 2010, some counties and municipalities enacted local ordinances authorizing the use of cameras to enforce red light running. While these ordinances were broadly similar, they varied in the amount of the fine, the nature of the required signage, the notice requirements to a motor

vehicle owner for an alleged violation, and the process for a motor vehicle owner to challenge a violation.¹

In 2010, the Legislature preempted the state the regulation of the use of cameras to enforce the Florida Uniform Traffic Control Law,² and authorized the use of traffic infraction detectors, commonly known as red light cameras, to enforce red light running.³

In 2023, the Legislature authorized the use of speed detection systems to enforce unlawful speed in school zones,⁴ and the use of school bus infraction detection systems to enforce the unlawful passing of a stopped school bus.⁵

The table below summarizes the current penalties and the associated distribution schedule for each of the camera-based enforcement programs:

Camera Program	Penalty	Penalty Distribution
Traffic Infraction Detectors (Red Light Cameras) ⁶	\$158	\$70 – General Revenue Fund \$10 – Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund \$3 – Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Trust Fund \$75 – County or Municipality
Speed Detection Systems in School Zones (School Zone Cameras) ⁷	\$100	\$20 – General Revenue Fund \$60 – County or Municipality \$3 – Criminal Justice Standards and Training Trust Fund \$12 – County School District \$5-County or municipality’s School Crossing Guard Recruitment and Retention Program
School Bus Infraction Detection Systems (School Bus Cameras) ⁸	\$225 (\$200 +\$25 to the school district)	Paid to school district student transportation safety initiatives, bus driver recruitment and retention, and administration and enforcement costs for the program.

The table below summarizes key data regarding the deployment of camera-based traffic infraction systems for the state fiscal year 2024-2025:⁹

¹ Florida House of Representatives, Finance & Tax Council, Post Meeting Staff Analysis of CS/CS/HB 325 (2010), April 19, 2010, pp. 2-5., available at: <https://www.flhouse.gov/Sections/Documents/loadoc.aspx?FileName=h0325e.FTC.doc&DocumentType=Analysis&BillNumber=325&Session=2010> (last visited January 14, 2026).

² Chapter 316, F.S. This preemption is codified in s. 316.0776, F.S.

³ Chapter 2010-80, Laws of Fla.

⁴ Chapter 2023-174, Laws of Fla.

⁵ Chapter 2023-171, Laws of Fla.

⁶ Section 316.0083(1)(c) and 318.18(16), F.S.

⁷ Sections 316.1896(5) and 318.18(3), F.S.

⁸ Sections 316.173(8) and 318.18(5), F.S.

⁹ Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, *Red Light Camera Programs, Fiscal Year 2024-2025 Summary Report*, December 2025, p. 2-3, available at: <https://www.flhsmv.gov/pdf/cabinetreports/redlightcameraanalysis2025.pdf> (last visited January 9, 2026), and *School Bus & School Zone Cameras Summary Report, December 2025*, p. 2-3, available at: https://www.flhsmv.gov/pdf/cabinetreports/school-bus-school-zone_summary_fy24-25.pdf (last visited January 9, 2026).

Camera Program	Number of Jurisdictions	Number of Cameras	Notices of Violation Issued
Traffic Infraction Detectors (Red Light Cameras)	42	302	923,133
Speed Detection Systems in School Zones (School Zone Cameras)	7	101	645,104
School Bus Infraction Detection Systems (School Bus Cameras)	5	2635	304,220

Program Authorization (Sections 2, 3, 4, 8, and 9)

Present Situation

Traffic Infraction Detectors

Florida law authorizes the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV),¹⁰ counties, and municipalities to use traffic infraction enforcement officers to issue traffic citations for red light running¹¹ when enforced by traffic infraction detectors.¹² This does not prohibit the DHSMV, a county, or a municipality from issuing notification to the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation.¹³

However, a traffic infraction enforcement officer may not issue a notice of violation and a traffic citation for failing to stop at a red light while making a right-turn on red, if the driver makes such a turn in a careful and prudent manner at an intersection where right-hand turns are permissible.¹⁴ A notice of violation and a traffic citation may not be issued if the driver came to a complete stop after crossing the stop line and before turning right if permissible at a red light but failed to stop before crossing over the stop line or other point at which a stop is required.¹⁵

Speed Detection Systems in School Zones

Florida law authorizes counties and municipalities to use traffic infraction enforcement officers to issue uniform traffic citations for speed violations evidenced by a speed detection system,¹⁶ in excess of 10 miles per hour over the speed limit in a school zone as follows:

- For unlawful speed in a school zone¹⁷ within 30 minutes before, through 30 minutes after the start of a regularly scheduled breakfast program.

¹⁰ The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles has never used its authority.

¹¹ Running a red light is a violation of s. 316.074(1), F.S., or s. 317.075(1)(c)1., F.S.

¹² Section 316.003(101), F.S., defines the term “traffic infraction detector” to mean 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.

¹³ Section 316.0083(1)(a), F.S.

¹⁴ Sections 316.0083(1)(a) and (2), F.S.

¹⁵ Section 316.0083(1)(a), F.S.

¹⁶ Section 316.003(84), F.S., defines the term “speed detection system” to mean a portable or fixed automated system used to detect a motor vehicle's speed using radar or LiDAR and to capture a photograph or video of the rear of a motor vehicle that exceeds the speed limit in force at the time of the violation.

¹⁷ Unlawful speed in a school zone is a violation of s. 316.1895, F.S.

- For unlawful speed in a school zone which occurs within 30 minutes before through 30 minutes after the start of a regularly scheduled school session.
- For an unlawful speed¹⁸ during the entirety of a regularly scheduled school session.
- For unlawful speed in a school zone within 30 minutes before through 30 minutes after the end of a regularly scheduled school session.¹⁹

School Bus Infraction Detection Systems

Florida law authorizes a school district to contract with a private vendor or manufacturer to install school bus infraction detection systems²⁰ on any of its school buses.²¹ District school boards, after considering recommendations from the district school superintendent, may install and operate, or enter into an agreement with a private vendor or manufacturer to provide, a school bus infraction detection system.²²

In order to operate school bus infraction detection systems, a school district must enter into an interlocal agreement with one or more law enforcement agencies authorized to enforce school bus passing violations²³ within the school district. This agreement jointly establishes enforcement responsibilities and the reimbursement of costs.²⁴

Effect of Proposed Changes

Traffic Infraction Detectors – Right Turns on Red

As it relates to right turns on red enforced by traffic infraction detectors, the bill defines the term “careful and prudent manner” to mean that the driver made a right-hand turn after coming to a complete stop and without interfering with the operation of any oncoming vehicular traffic or pedestrians in a crosswalk.

The bill also repeals a provision regarding vehicles coming to a complete stop after passing the stop line or other point where a stop is required.

Speed Detection Systems

The bill limits the use of speed detection systems to the times when the school zone speed limit is in effect. Such times are only during those times 30 minutes before, during, and 30 minutes after the periods of time when pupils are arriving at a regularly scheduled breakfast program or a regularly scheduled school session and leaving a regularly scheduled school session.²⁵

¹⁸ Unlawful speed is a violation of s. 316.183, F.S.

¹⁹ Sections 316.008(9)(a) and 316.1896(1)(a), F.S.

²⁰ Section 316.003(79), F.S., defines the term “school bus infraction detection system” to mean a camera system affixed to a school bus with two or more camera sensors or computers that produce a recorded video and two or more film or digital photographic still images for the purpose of documenting a motor vehicle being used or operated in a manner that allegedly violates s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b), F.S.

²¹ Section 316.173(1), F.S.

²² Section 1006.21(3)(h), F.S.

²³ School bus passing violations are codified in ss. 316.172(1)(a) and (b), F.S.

²⁴ Section 316.173(1)(d), F.S.

²⁵ Section 316.1896(5), F.S.

In doing so, the bill removes references to s. 316.183, F.S., relating to unlawful speed in speed detection system-related statutes, including:

- Section 316.008(9), F.S., authorizing counties and municipalities to install speed detection systems;
- Section 316.0776(3), F.S., providing for the placement of speed detection systems;
- Section 316.1896, F.S., implementing speed detection in school zones;
- Section 316.1906(1)(d), F.S., defining the term “traffic infraction enforcement officer”;
- Section 316.1906(3), F.S., providing testing requirements for speed detection systems;
- Section 318.18(3)(d), F.S., providing penalties traffic infractions enforced by speed detection systems; and
- Section 322.27(3)(d), F.S., prohibiting the assessment of driver license points for traffic violations enforced by speed detection systems.

The bill also amends the definition of the term “speed detection system” to limit their use to an active school speed zone.

The bill also requires any applicable flashing beacon used to provide notice of the enforcement restrictive school zone speed limit to be activated at the time of the violation.

School Bus Infraction Detection Systems

The bill authorizes traffic infraction enforcement officers to issue uniform traffic citations for school bus passing violations enforced by a school bus infraction detection system. This does not prohibit a law enforcement agency or its designee from issuing a notice of violation to the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in a school bus passing violation.

Authorizing Ordinance/Contract Requirements (Sections 3,7, 8, and 18)

Traffic Infraction Detectors and Speed Detection Systems

For traffic infraction detectors and speed detection systems, a county or municipality wishing to place or install one or more such systems must enact an ordinance authorizing the placement or installation of or contracting with a vendor for the placement or installation of such systems. The county or municipality must consider traffic data or other evidence supporting the installation and operation of each such system and determine that the location at which the system is to be placed or installed constitutes a heightened safety risk that warrants additional enforcement measures.²⁶

Before a county or municipality contracts or renews a contract to place or install one or more traffic infraction detectors or speed detection systems, the governing body of the county or municipality must approve the contract or contract renewal. The public must be allowed to comment regarding the contract, or contract renewal under the county's or municipality's public

²⁶ Sections 316.0083(4)(a)1. and 316.008(9)(b) and (c), F.S.

comment policies or formats. Additionally, the governing body may not consider the contract or contract renewal as part of a consent agenda.²⁷

School Bus Infraction Detection Systems

Current law only requires the school district's decision to install school bus infraction detection systems to be based solely on the need to increase public safety.²⁸ A district school board is not required to hold hearings or approve any contract to install and operate such systems.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill requires the district's school board to specifically authorize the use of school bus infraction detectors before the school district places or installs, or contract with a vendor to operate, install, and maintain such systems. As part of the board's public hearing on such authorization, the board must consider evidence supporting the installation and operation of such detectors. Interested members of the public must be allowed to comment regarding the contract or its renewal and the contract or its renewal may not be considered as part of a consent agenda.

The bill amends s. 1006.21(3)(h), F.S., to conform requirements of the district school board as it relates to transportation.

The bill also makes technical changes to the ordinance and public comment requirements for traffic infraction detectors and speed detection systems.

Public Awareness Campaigns – Warning Period (Section 7)

Present Situation

For all three camera enforcement programs, if an entity (DHSMV, municipality, county, or school district) begins such a program, the appropriate entity must make a public announcement and conduct a public awareness campaign on its proposed use of traffic infraction detectors at least 30 days before beginning enforcement.²⁹

For school bus infraction detection systems and speed detection systems, only a warning may be given for the camera-enforced violation, and a penalty may not be imposed during the public awareness campaign.³⁰ However, this requirement does not exist for traffic infraction detectors.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill requires that for a new traffic infraction detector program only a warning may be given for violations enforced by such detectors during the 30-day public awareness period and that penalties may not be assessed for such violations.

²⁷ Section 316.0083(4)(a)2.a., and 316.0776(3)(c), F.S.

²⁸ Section 316.173(1)(b), F.S.

²⁹ Sections 316.0776(2)(b) and (3)(b) and 316.173(3), F.S.

³⁰ Sections 316.0776(3)(b) and 316.173(3), F.S.

Signage Requirements – School Bus Infraction Detection Systems (Section 8)

Present Situation

For school bus infraction detection systems, the school district must post signage on the rear of each school bus where a system is installed and operational indicating the use of such system, with requirements for size and wording of the signs.³¹ However, the sufficiency of signage or compliance with signage requirements may not be raised in a proceeding challenging a violation.³²

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill repeals the sufficiency of signage provision related to school bus infraction detection systems. Thus, insufficient signage may be raised in a proceeding challenging a violation.

Placement and Testing Requirements (Sections 6, 8, and 10)

Present Situation

Traffic Infraction Detectors and Speed Detection Systems

Counties and municipalities may install and operate traffic infraction detectors and speed detection systems on streets and highways under their jurisdictions.³³ When permitted by the FDOT, a county, or a municipality may install and operate such systems on state roads.³⁴ All traffic infraction detectors and speed detection systems must meet the FDOT's placement, installation, and testing specifications.³⁵

For traffic infraction detectors, the FDOT was required to establish such specifications by December 31, 2010. However, any such equipment acquired by a county or municipality on or before July 1, 2011, or equipment used to enforce an ordinance enacted by a county or municipality on or before July 1, 2011, had until July 1, 2011, to meet the FDOT's specifications.³⁶

For speed detection systems, the FDOT was required to establish such specifications by December 31, 2023.³⁷ Speed detection systems must perform a self-test at least once every 30 days and must have an independent calibration test at least once every 12 months.³⁸

School Bus Infraction Detection Systems

A school bus infraction detection system must meet State Board of Education-established specifications and must be tested at regular intervals according to specifications prescribed by

³¹ Sections 316.173(2)(a) and (b), F.S.

³² Section 316.173(2)(c), F.S.

³³ Sections 316.008(8)(a), and 316.0773(3), F.S. F.S.

³⁴ Sections 316.008(8)(c), 316.07456, 316.0776(1) and (3), and 321.50, F.S.

³⁵ Sections 316.07456 and 316.0776(3)(a), F.S.

³⁶ Section 316.07456, F.S.

³⁷ Section 316.0776(3)(a), F.S.

³⁸ Section 316.1906(3), F.S.

state board rule. The state board was required to establish such specifications by rule on or before December 31, 2023. However, any such equipment acquired by a school district on or before December 31, 2023, was not required to meet the specifications established by the state board until July 1, 2024.³⁹

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill removes obsolete dates associated with the placement of various detectors and deadlines for developing specifications.

Notices of Violation (Sections 4, 5, and 9)

Present Situation

Traffic Infraction Detectors

Within 30 days after a traffic infraction detector detects a violation, a notice of violation must be sent by first class mail to the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation. The notice of violation must specify the available remedies and that the violator must, within 60 days following the date of the notice of violation, in order to avoid the issuance of a traffic citation:

- Pay the \$158 penalty to the DHSMV, county, or municipality;
- Furnish an affidavit providing an exemption;⁴⁰ or
- Request a hearing.⁴¹

The \$158 penalty, less the amount retained by the county or municipality, is remitted to the Department of Revenue (DOR) weekly.⁴² To transition from local ordinances to a state law regarding the camera enforcement of red light running, the 2010 law establishing the state framework for traffic infraction detectors required the DHSMV or any county or municipality that collected the penalties from traffic infraction detectors after the effective date of that act (May 13, 2010), but before the DOR could accept and distribute those funds, to retain the portion of the penalty distributed to the DOR until after it was notified that the DOR could accept and distribute those funds.⁴³

Speed Detection Systems

Within 30 days after a violation, notice must be sent to the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation specifying the remedies available and that the violator must:

- Pay the \$100 penalty to the county or municipality; or
- Furnish an affidavit claiming an exemption.

This must be done within 30 days after the date of the notice of violation in order to avoid court fees, costs, and the issuance of a uniform traffic citation.⁴⁴

³⁹ Section 316.173(19), F.S. These specifications are codified in Rule 6A-3.003(5), F.A.C.

⁴⁰ Exemptions are listed in s. 316.0083(1)(d), F.S.,

⁴¹ Section 316.0083(1)(b)1.a., F.S.

⁴² Section 316.0083(1)(b)2., F.S.

⁴³ Section 316.00831, F.S.

⁴⁴ Section 316.1896(2), F.S.

A person who receives a notice of violation may request a hearing within 30 days after the notice of violation or may pay the \$100 penalty on the notice of violation.⁴⁵ Penalties assessed and collected, less the amount retained by the county or municipality and the amount remitted to the county school district, are paid to the DOR weekly.

School Bus Infraction Detection System

Within 30 days after a school bus infraction detection system records an alleged violation, the school district or its private vendor or manufacturer must submit information related to the alleged violation to a law enforcement agency with an interlocal agreement with the school district and traffic infraction enforcement jurisdiction at the location of the alleged violation.⁴⁶

Within 30 days after receiving the required information, the law enforcement agency or its designee must, if it determines that a violation was committed, send a notice of violation to the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation specifying the available remedies and that within 60 days after the notice of violation was sent, the violator must pay the \$225 penalty, furnish an affidavit providing an exemption, or request an administrative hearing with the applicable school district or county in order to avoid court fees, costs, and the issuance of a uniform traffic citation.⁴⁷

Points may not be assessed against a driver license for any camera-enforced traffic violations, and such violations may not be used to set motor vehicle insurance rates.⁴⁸

Effect of Proposed Changes

Traffic Infraction Detectors

The bill repeals obsolete s. 316.00831, F.S., which required the DHSMV, counties, and municipalities to retain certain camera-related penalties until the DOR had a system in place to collect and distribute such penalties.

Speed Detection Systems

The bill provides 60 days, instead of the current 30 days, for the registered owner of a motor vehicle to address a notice of violation from a speed detection system to be consistent with other camera enforcement provisions.

⁴⁵ Section 316.1896(3), F.S. This is notwithstanding any other provision of law.

⁴⁶ Section 316.173(4), F.S.

⁴⁷ Section 316.173(5), F.S.

⁴⁸ Section 322.27(3)(d), F.S.

Timeline for Uniform Traffic Citations – Speed Detection Systems (Section 9)

Present Situation

Traffic Infraction Detectors

If, within 60 days after the notice of violation, the registered owner of the motor vehicle has not paid the \$158 penalty, submitted an affidavit claiming an exemption, or requested a hearing, a traffic citation must be issued by certified mail to the address of the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation.⁴⁹

Speed Detection Systems

A uniform traffic citation must be issued by mailing the citation by certified mail to the address of the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation. This occurs if payment has not been made within 30 days after notification, if the registered owner has not requested a hearing, or if the registered owner has not submitted an affidavit claiming an exemption.⁵⁰

School Bus Infraction Detection Systems

A uniform traffic citation for a school bus passing violation enforced by a school bus infraction detection system must be issued by mailing, by certified mail, the citation to the address of the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation if, within 60 days after the notice of violation, payment has not been made, the registered owner has not submitted an affidavit claiming an exemption, or the registered owner has not requested an administrative hearing contesting the notice of violation.⁵¹

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill changes 30 days to 60 days for speed detection systems to conform to changes in the bill related to notices of violation.

Commission Prohibition – Speed Detection Systems (Sections 9 and 14)

Present Situation

For traffic infraction detectors and school bus infraction detection systems, current law provides that an individual may not receive a commission from any revenue collected through the use of a traffic infraction detector. A manufacturer or vendor may not be paid based upon the number of violations detected through the camera enforcement of traffic violations.⁵²

The school bus infraction detection system statute provides that the above may not be construed to prohibit a private vendor or manufacturer from receiving a fixed amount of collected proceeds

⁴⁹ Section 316.0083(1)(c)1.b., F.S.

⁵⁰ Section 316.1896(6), F.S.

⁵¹ Section 316.173(9), F.S.

⁵² Sections 316.0083(1)(b)4., 316.173(1)(b), and 318.18(16)(d), F.S.

for services rendered in relation to the installation, operation, or maintenance of school bus infraction detection systems.⁵³

The statutes regarding the use of speed detection systems does not prohibit such commissions.

Effect of Proposed Changes

For speed detection systems, the bill prohibits an individual from receiving a commission or per-ticket fee from revenue collected from violations detected through the use of speed detection system. Additionally, a manufacturer or vendor may not receive a fee or remuneration based upon the number of violations collected through the use of a speed detection system.

Hearing Procedures and Requirements (Sections 3, 4, 8, 9, and 14)

Present Situation

Definition of Local Hearing Officer

The term “local hearing officer” is defined to mean the person, designated by the DHSMV, a county, or municipality to conduct hearings related to a notice of violation issued pursuant to s. 316.0083, F.S., or s. 316.1896, F.S. 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 DHSMV may enter into an interlocal agreement to use the local hearing officer of a county or municipality.⁵⁴

Traffic Infraction Detectors and Speed Detection Systems

For traffic infraction detectors and speed detection systems, the DHSMV must publish and make electronically available to each county and municipality a model Request for Hearing form to assist in administering the hearing process.⁵⁵ A county or municipality authorizing traffic infraction enforcement officers to issue traffic citations must, by resolution, designate existing staff to serve as its clerk to the local hearing officer.⁵⁶

The clerk to the local hearing officer must provide notice of the hearing to any person (petitioner) who requests a hearing. Upon receiving the notice, the petitioner may reschedule the hearing once by submitting a written request to the clerk to the local hearing officer at least five calendar days before the date of the originally scheduled hearing. Before the hearing, the petitioner may cancel his or her hearing by paying the statutory penalty, plus \$50 in administrative costs.⁵⁷

All hearing testimony must be under oath and recorded. The local hearing officer must take testimony from a traffic infraction enforcement officer and the petitioner and may take testimony from others. The local hearing officer must review the images or video showing the alleged

⁵³ Section 316.173(1)(b), F.S.

⁵⁴ Section 316.003(38), F.S.

⁵⁵ Sections 316.0083(5)(a), and 316.1896(14)(a), F.S.

⁵⁶ Sections 316.0083(5)(b), and 316.1896(14)(b), F.S.

⁵⁷ Sections 316.0083(5)(c), and 316.1896(14)(c), F.S.

violation. Formal rules of evidence do not apply, but due process must be observed and governs the proceedings.⁵⁸

At the conclusion of the hearing, the local hearing officer determines whether or not a violation has occurred, in which case the hearing officer must uphold or dismiss the violation. The local hearing officer must issue a final administrative order including his or her determination and, if the he or she upholds the notice of violation, require the petitioner to pay the statutory penalty. The local hearing officer may also require the petitioner to pay county or municipal costs, not to exceed \$250. The final administrative order is mailed to the petitioner by first-class mail.

The only difference in the hearing procedures for traffic infraction detectors and speed detection systems is that the petitioner may reschedule his or her hearing up to two times prior to the date of the originally scheduled hearing for a speed detection system.

School Bus Infraction Detection Systems

For school bus infraction detection systems, a school district or county appointed local hearing officer administers an administrative hearing process for a contested notice of violation. The school district may appoint an attorney who is, and has been for the preceding five years, a member in good standing with The Florida Bar to serve as a local hearing officer. The county in which a school district has entered into an interlocal agreement with a law enforcement agency to issue uniform traffic citations may designate by resolution existing staff to serve as its local hearing officer.⁵⁹

At the hearing, the local hearing officer determines whether or not violation has occurred. If the local hearing officer finds by a preponderance of the evidence⁶⁰ that a violation has occurred, the local hearing officer must uphold the notice of violation and require the petitioner to pay the \$225 penalty. The local hearing officer must also require the petitioner to pay \$250 in administrative costs.⁶¹

The DHSMV must make available electronically to the school district or its designee or the county a Request for Hearing form to assist in administering the hearing process.⁶² A person (petitioner) who elects to request a hearing must be scheduled for a hearing. The hearing may be conducted either virtually via live video conferencing or in person.⁶³

Within 120 days after receiving a timely request for a hearing, the law enforcement agency or its designee must provide violation-related data to the school district or county. Then the school district or its designee or the county must mail a notice of hearing, which must include a hearing date and may at the discretion of the district or county include virtual and in-person hearing options, to the petitioner by first-class mail. Mailing of the notice of hearing constitutes

⁵⁸ Sections 316.0083(5)(d) and 316.1896(14)(d), F.S.

⁵⁹ Section 316.173(6)(a), F.S.

⁶⁰ Section 318.14(6), F.S., provides that the commission of a charged infraction under ch. 318, F.S.; relating to the disposition of traffic infractions, must be proved by a reasonable doubt.

⁶¹ Section 316.173(6)(a), F.S. These are the costs assessed in s. 316.0083(5), F.S., associated with red light camera costs.

⁶² Section 316.173(6)(b)1., F.S.

⁶³ Section 316.173(6)(b)2., F.S.

notification. Upon receiving the notice, the petitioner may reschedule the hearing once by submitting a written request to the local hearing officer at least five calendar days before the date of the originally scheduled hearing. The petitioner may cancel his or her hearing by paying the penalty assessed in the notice of violation.⁶⁴

All hearing testimony must be under oath but is not required to be recorded. The local hearing officer must take testimony from the law enforcement agency and the petitioner and may take testimony from others. The local hearing officer must review the video and images recorded by a school bus infraction detection system. Formal rules of evidence do not apply, but due process must be observed and govern the proceedings.⁶⁵

At the conclusion of the hearing, the local hearing officer determines by a preponderance of the evidence whether a violation has occurred and must uphold or dismiss the violation. The local hearing officer must issue a final administrative order including the determination and, if the notice of violation is upheld, require the petitioner to pay the civil penalty previously assessed in the notice of violation, and must also require the petitioner to pay costs, not to exceed \$250.⁶⁶

These costs must be used by the county for operational costs relating to the hearing process or by the school district for technology and operational costs relating to the hearing process as well as school transportation safety-related initiatives.⁶⁷ However, if a county's local hearing officer administers the administrative hearing process for a contested notice of violation, the costs imposed resulting from notice of violation are remitted to the county.⁶⁸

Hearing Costs

Sections 316.0083(5) and 318.18(23), F.S., provide that in addition to the penalty prescribed for a red light camera violation which is upheld, the local hearing officer may also order the payment of county or municipal costs not to exceed \$250. The assessment of \$250 in hearing costs is required for school bus infractions that are upheld by the local hearing officer.

While hearing provisions for school bus and school zone violations authorize the assessment of up to \$250 in local costs by referring to s. 316.0083(5), F.S.,⁶⁹ those hearing provisions are not mentioned in s. 318.18(23), F.S.

Effect of Proposed Changes

Definition of Local Hearing Officer

The bill amends the definition of the term “local hearing officer” to incorporate school bus infraction detection systems into that definition. The bill moves the qualifications for a school district local hearing officer to this provision and authorizes a school district to enter into an

⁶⁴ Section 316.173(6)(b)3., F.S.

⁶⁵ Section 316.173(6)(b)4., F.S.

⁶⁶ The statute cross-references s. 316.0083(5), F.S., relating to hearings regarding traffic infraction detectors.

⁶⁷ Section 316.173(6)(b)5., F.S.

⁶⁸ Sections 316.173(6)(b)5., and 318.18(5)(c)1., F.S.

⁶⁹ See ss. 316.173(6)(b)5., and 316.1896(14)(e), F.S.

interlocal agreement to use the county's local hearing officer. The bill also makes technical changes.

Traffic Infraction Detectors and Speed Detection Systems

The bill authorizes hearings to be conducted virtually through live video conferencing or in person, with the notice of the hearing including the option for a virtual or in person hearing. For traffic infraction detectors, the bill authorizes the petitioner to reschedule the hearing up to two times, consistent with the requirements governing speed detection systems.

School Bus Infraction Detection Systems

The bill moves the qualifications for school district local hearing officers in the administrative hearing provision and places them in the definition of local hearing officer. The bill also removes references to administrative hearings and the preponderance of the evidence standards for hearings. The bill also adds a clerk to the local hearing officer, consistent with other hearing provisions. The bill also requires hearing testimony to be recorded and clarifies that a representative of a law enforcement agency testifies at the hearing.

Hearing Costs

The bill amends s. 318.18(23), F.S., relating to hearing costs for traffic infraction detectors to incorporate speed detection systems and school bus infraction detection systems. The bill also reenacts 318.121, F.S., preempting the assessment of additional municipal or county fees related to traffic violations to incorporate this change.

Privacy Protections (Section 4)

Present Situation

School bus infraction detection system and speed detection system statutes contain various provisions regarding the use of data from such systems. Data from such systems may not be used for remote surveillance. The collection of evidence by such systems to enforce specific traffic violations does not constitute remote surveillance.⁷⁰

Video and images recorded as part of such systems may only be used for traffic enforcement and for purposes of determining criminal or civil liability for incidents captured by such systems incidental to the permissible use of such systems.⁷¹ To the extent practicable, such systems must use necessary technology to ensure that personal identifying information contained in the video or still images recorded by the system which is not relevant to the alleged violation is sufficiently obscured so as not to reveal such personal identifying information.⁷²

⁷⁰ Sections 316.173(17)(a)1., and 316.1896(15)(a), F.S.

⁷¹ Sections 316.173(17)(a)2., F.S.

⁷² Section 316.173(17)(a)3, and 316.1896(15)(b), F.S.

A notice of a violation or uniform traffic citation issued may not be dismissed solely because a recorded video or still images reveal personal identifying information as long as a reasonable effort has been made to comply with these requirements.⁷³

Any recorded video or still image obtained through the use of such systems must be destroyed within 90 days after the final disposition of the recorded event. The system's vendor must provide the authorizing entity (county, municipality, or school district) with written notice by December 31 of each year that it has destroyed such records.⁷⁴

However, motor vehicle owner registration information obtained as a result of the operation of such systems is not the property of the system's manufacturer or vendor and may be used only for specified purposes.⁷⁵

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill establishes surveillance and privacy provisions for traffic infraction detectors that are identical to requirements for other camera-based enforcement programs.

Local Reporting Requirements (Sections 2, 7, and 8)

Present Situation

Traffic Infraction Detectors and Speed Detection Systems

A county or municipality operating one or more traffic infraction detectors or speed detection systems must annually report the results of all of its systems by placing its annual report to the DSHMV as a single reporting item on the agenda of a regular or special meeting of its governing body.⁷⁶ The public must be allowed to comment regarding the report, under the county's or municipality's public comment policies or formats, and the report may not be considered as part of a consent agenda.⁷⁷

The report to the governing body must include a written summary, which must be read aloud at the meeting, which must contain, for the same time period as its annual report to DHSMV, the number of notices of violation issued, the number that were contested, the number that were upheld, the number that were dismissed, the number that were issued as uniform traffic citations, and the number that were paid and how collected funds were distributed and in what amounts. The county or municipality must report to the DHSMV that its annual report was considered, including the date of the meeting at which the report was considered.⁷⁸

The compliance or sufficiency of compliance with the above reporting requirements may not be raised in a proceeding challenging a violation enforced by an automated system.⁷⁹

⁷³ Sections 316.173(17)(a)4., and 316.1896(15)(c), F.S.

⁷⁴ Section 316.173(17)(b), F.S.

⁷⁵ Section 316.173(17)(c), F.S.

⁷⁶ Section 316.0083(4)(a)2., F.S.

⁷⁷ Section 316.0083(4)(a)2.a., F.S.

⁷⁸ Section 316.0083(4)(a)2.b., F.S.

⁷⁹ Section 316.0083(4)(a)3., F.S.

For traffic infraction detectors, a county or municipality that does not comply with the above reporting requirements may not operate traffic infraction detectors until such noncompliance is corrected.⁸⁰

There are no such requirements for school bus infraction detection systems.

Effect of Proposed Changes

Speed Detection Systems

The bill amends reporting requirements to provide that if a county or municipality does not comply with requirements for the public discussion of its annual report during a meeting of its governing board, the county or municipality is suspended from operating speed detection systems until it corrects such noncompliance.

School Bus Infraction Detection Systems

The bill requires each school district with a school bus infraction detection system to present an annual report to the district school board, similar to the one currently required for municipalities and counties for other camera-related enforcement provisions. Interested members of the public must be allowed to comment on the report and the report may not be considered as part of a consent agenda.

The bill also makes technical changes relating to the reporting requirements for traffic infraction detectors.

Local Reports to DHSMV and Data Retention (Sections 4, 8, and 9)

Present Situation

Traffic Infraction Detectors

By October 1, annually, each county or municipality operating traffic infraction detectors must submit a report to the DHSMV detailing its use of such detectors and its procedures for enforcement for the preceding state fiscal year. The information submitted by the counties and municipalities must include information regarding violations, alternative safety countermeasures, and any additional data required by the DHSMV. The DHSMV must publish each report submitted by a county or municipality on its website.⁸¹

Speed Detection Systems

By October 1, annually, each county or municipality that operates one or more speed detection systems must submit a report to the DHSMV identifying the public safety objectives used to identify a school zone for enforcement, reports compliance with annual reporting requirements,

⁸⁰ Section 316.0083(4)(a)4., F.S.

⁸¹ Section 316.0083(4)(b), F.S. Copies of these reports are available at: <https://www.flhsmv.gov/resources/cabinet-and-legislature-reports/red-light-camera-program-analysis/> (last visited November 7, 2025).

and details the results of the speed detection system in the school zone and the procedures for enforcement. The DHSMV may require data components to be submitted quarterly. The report must include certain information regarding locations and use of systems, violations issued, and any other information required by the DHSMV.⁸²

School Bus Infraction Detection Systems

By October 1, 2023, and quarterly thereafter, each school district operating a school bus infraction detection system must submit to the DHSMV, in consultation with the law enforcement agencies with which it has interlocal agreements, a report detailing the results of its school bus infraction detection system for the preceding quarter. The information from the school districts must include certain information regarding such systems and their use.⁸³

For speed detection systems and school bus infraction detection systems, each entity operating such systems is responsible for and must maintain its respective data for reporting purposes for at least two years after it reports such data to the DHSMV.⁸⁴

Effect of Proposed Changes

Traffic Infraction Detectors

The bill requires each county or municipality operating a traffic infraction detector to be responsible for and maintain its data for the DHSMV reporting purposes for at least two years after the data is reported to the DHSMV.

Speed Detection Systems

The bill clarifies that each county or municipality's annual report to the DHSMV is for the preceding state fiscal year. The bill also requires the DHSMV to post on its website each report it receives from a municipality or county regarding the use of speed detection systems.

School Bus Infraction Detection Systems

The bill also amends the school district report to the DHSMV to make it annually by October 1, and to align the reporting period to the preceding state fiscal year. The bill also requires the DHSMV to place the reports it receives from school districts on its website.

The bill also repeals obsolete dates regarding reporting requirements.

DHSMV's Reports to the Governor and Legislature (Sections 4, 8, and 9)

Present Situation

For each camera enforcement program, annually, on or before December 31, the DHSMV must submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of

⁸² Section 316.1896(16)(a), F.S.

⁸³ Section 316.173(18)(a), F.S.

⁸⁴ Section 316.173(18)(b), F.S.

Representatives regarding each camera enforcement program. These reports must review information it receives from counties and municipalities and provide any recommendations, including any recommended legislative changes.⁸⁵

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill makes technical changes to reporting requirements for consistency between programs and for ease of understanding.

Distribution of Court Fines (Sections 1 and 14)

Present Situation

Under Florida law, 10 percent of all court-related fines collected by the clerks of court are deposited into the fine and forfeiture fund to be used for the clerk's court-related functions. The only exception is for penalties or fines distributed to counties or municipalities from violations enforced by traffic infraction detectors.⁸⁶

Florida law requires the \$200 penalty for a notice of violation or uniform traffic citation for school bus passing violation detected using school bus infraction detection system to be remitted to the school district at least monthly. This penalty must be used to administer the program, student transportation safety initiatives, and school bus driver recruitment and retention stipends. This is notwithstanding any other provision of law.⁸⁷

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill removes the exception for penalties from traffic infraction detectors distributed to municipalities and counties. This amount will now be deposited into the clerk's fine and forfeiture fund.

The bill provides that the \$200 penalty remitted to the school district for violations detected using school bus infraction detection system, while notwithstanding any other provision of law, this does not include s. 28.37(6), F.S., distributing 10 percent of court-related fines to the clerk's fine and forfeiture fund.

Qualifications of Traffic Infraction Enforcement Officers (Section 11)

Present Situation

Any sheriff's department or municipal police department is authorized to employ traffic infraction enforcement officers. These officers must successfully complete instruction in traffic enforcement procedures and court presentation through the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program, approved by the Department of Law Enforcement's Division of Criminal Justice Standards and Training or a similar program. These officers are not otherwise required to meet

⁸⁵ Sections 316.0083(4)(c), 316.173(18)(c), and 316.1896(16)(c), F.S.

⁸⁶ Section 28.37(6), F.S.

⁸⁷ Section 318.18(5)(a)2., and (b)2., F.S.

the uniform minimum standards for law enforcement officers of auxiliary law enforcement officers.⁸⁸

A traffic infraction enforcement officer may issue a traffic citation for violations enforced by a traffic infraction detector or a speed detection system. For purposes of enforcing these violations, any sheriff's department or municipal police department may designate employees as traffic infraction enforcement officers. Traffic infraction enforcement officers must be physically located in the county of the respective sheriff's or municipal police department.⁸⁹

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill authorizes traffic infraction enforcement officers to issue traffic citations enforced by school bus infraction detection systems. The bill also makes technical changes to that provision.

Courts – Traffic Citations – School Bus Infraction Detection Systems (Section 12)

Present Situation

Except for camera-enforced traffic violations,⁹⁰ each traffic enforcement officer, upon issuing a traffic citation, must deposit the original citation or an electronic replica of the citation data to the court with jurisdiction over the alleged offense or with its traffic violations bureau within five business days after the citation is issued to the violator.⁹¹

If a traffic citation is issued by the use of a traffic infraction detector or a speed detection system, the traffic infraction enforcement officer must electronically transmit a replica of the traffic citation data to the court with jurisdiction over the alleged offense or its traffic violations bureau within five business days after the date the traffic citation is issued to the violator. If a hearing is requested, the traffic infraction enforcement officer must provide a replica of the notice of violation data to the clerk for the local hearing officer with jurisdiction over the alleged offense within 14 days.⁹²

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill adds violations detected by school bus infraction detection systems to the requirement that certain data be supplied to the clerk for the local hearing officer within 14 days. This corresponds with the repeal of the 120 day transmission requirement in the school bus infraction detection system's hearing provisions.

Failure to Comply or Failure to Appear – Driver License Suspension (Section 13)

Present Situation

For violations enforced by traffic infraction detectors, the clerk of court must notify the DHSMV of persons who were mailed a notice of violation and who failed to enter into or comply with the

⁸⁸ Section 316.640(5)(a), F.S.

⁸⁹ *Id.*

⁹⁰ This also includes toll violations.

⁹¹ Section 316.650(3)(a), F.S.

⁹² Section 316.650(3)(c), F.S.

terms of a penalty payment plan, order with the clerk to the local hearing officer, or failed to appear at a scheduled hearing. This notification must take place within 10 days after such failure and reference the person's driver's license number, or in the case of a business entity, vehicle registration number.⁹³

Upon receiving such notice, the DHSMV, or its authorized agent, may not issue a license plate or revalidation sticker for any motor vehicle owned or co-owned by that person until that person has fully paid the assessed amounts.⁹⁴

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill requires clerks of court to notify the DHSMV of persons who were mailed notices of violation related to school bus and school zone camera violations, comply with certain orders, or failed to appear at the hearing. After such notification, the bill prohibits the DHSMV, or its authorized agent, from issuing a driver license to such person.

Withholding of a Motor Vehicle Registration (Section 16)

Present Situation

Except as otherwise provided by law, every motor vehicle operated or driven on Florida's roads must be registered.⁹⁵ The DHSMV is authorized to withhold any motor vehicle registration or re-registration if the vehicle's owner, or one of its co-owners, has a suspended driver license for failure to pay any traffic fine or driver license-related fines.⁹⁶

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill authorizes the DHSMV to withhold a motor vehicle's registration or reregistration if the vehicle's owner or co-owner received a camera-enforced uniform traffic citation and did not request a hearing, submit an affidavit claiming an exemption, or pay the citation as provided in each camera enforcement program authorizing statute.

Time Limitations for Noncriminal Traffic Infractions (Section 17)

Present Situation

Among the exemptions from liability for a camera-enforced traffic infraction is that the vehicle was in the care, custody, and control of another person at the time of the violation. This can be established by submitting an affidavit providing specified information to the entity that issued the notice of violation or uniform traffic citation.⁹⁷

Section 775.15, F.S., provides time limitations for the prosecution of various offenses. Except as otherwise provided, the prosecution of a noncriminal violation must commence within one year

⁹³ Section 318.15(3), F.S.

⁹⁴ Section 318.15(3)(a), F.S.

⁹⁵ Section 322.02(1), F.S.

⁹⁶ Section 320.02(12), F.S. Traffic fines are administered pursuant to ch. 318, F.S., and driver licenses are administered pursuant to ch. 322, F.S.

⁹⁷ Sections 316.0083(1)(d), 316.173(11), and 316.173(8), F.S.

after the offense is committed.⁹⁸ This one year limitation starts to run on the day after the offense is committed.⁹⁹

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill provides that for camera enforced traffic violations, the one year period of limitation for noncriminal violations resets upon receipt by the appropriate county, municipality, or law enforcement agency of an affidavit indicating that the motor vehicle was in the care, custody, and control of another person at the time of the violation, as authorized in the statutes providing exemptions from liability related to each camera enforcement program.

Effective Date (Section 20)

This bill takes effect on October 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

The bill does not appear to require counties and municipalities to expend funds or further limit their authority to raise revenue or receive state-shared revenues as specified by Article VII, s. 18 of the State Constitution.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

⁹⁸ Section 775.15(2)(d), F.S.

⁹⁹ Section 775.15(3), F.S.

B. Private Sector Impact:

While the bill does not change the fundamental parameters of these camera-enforcement programs, changes made by the bill may have an indeterminate fiscal impact on the program vendors and contractors.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Revenue Estimating Conference has not evaluated this bill. While the bill does not change the overall authorization and operational requirements associated with these camera-enforcement programs, the bill may have an indeterminate, negative fiscal impact on the state, counties, municipalities, and school districts.

The bill reduces the timeframes in which speed detection systems may be used in school zones to the times when the restrictive school zone speed limit is active. This may result in fewer notices of violation and traffic citations, resulting in a reduction in revenue to the state, counties or municipalities, and school districts.

The bill provides enhanced consistency and uniformity between these programs and could make their operations more efficient, thus reducing the administrative costs of the programs.

Additionally, the bill authorizes the clerks to retain 10 percent of all court-related fines collected by the clerk under ss. 316.0083(1)(b)3. and s. 318.18(16), F.S.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 28.37, 316.003, 316.008, 316.0083, 316.07456, 316.0776, 316.173, 316.1896, 316.1906, 316.640, 316.650, 318.15, 318.18, 320.02, 322.27, 775.15, and 1006.21.

This bill repeals section 316.00831 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill reenacts section 318.121 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Transportation on January 20, 2026:

The amendment:

- Clarifies that a county or municipality's annual report to the DHSMV is for the preceding state fiscal year;
- Provides that the clerks of court receive 10 percent of penalties assessed for infractions detected by a school bus infraction detection system; and
- Clarifies that the affidavit to extend the time limitation of a camera-enforced traffic violation must be received by the appropriate county, municipality, or law enforcement agency.

B. Amendments:

None.



190034

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate

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House

The Appropriations Committee on Transportation, Tourism, and
Economic Development (DiCeglie) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 248 - 1359

and insert:

after coming to a complete stop and, in the traffic enforcement
officer's determination, failed to yield to a pedestrian or
bicyclist or placed a pedestrian or bicyclist in danger of
injury as a result of the right-hand turn, failed to yield to
another vehicle, or did not substantially reduce the speed of
the motor vehicle before making the right-hand turn.



190034

(4)(a)1. A county or municipality that desires to have one or more traffic infraction detectors placed or installed on or after July 1, 2025, in an area where no traffic infraction detectors are currently placed or installed must enact an ordinance in order to authorize the placement or installation of, or to authorize contracting with a vendor for the placement or installation of, one or more traffic infraction detectors to enforce s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. As part of the public hearing on such proposed ordinance, the county or municipality must consider traffic data or other evidence supporting the installation and operation of each traffic infraction detector, and the county or municipality must determine that the intersection at which a traffic infraction detector is to be placed or installed constitutes a heightened safety risk that warrants additional enforcement measures.

2. A county or municipality that operates one or more traffic infraction detectors must annually report the results of all traffic infraction detectors within the county's or municipality's jurisdiction by placing the annual report to the department required under paragraph (b) as a single reporting item on the agenda of a regular or special meeting of the county's or municipality's governing body. Before a county or municipality contracts or renews a contract to place or install one or more traffic infraction detectors, the county or municipality must approve the contract or contract renewal at a regular or special meeting of the county's or municipality's governing body.

a. Interested members of the public must be allowed to comment regarding the report, contract, or contract renewal



190034

under the county's or municipality's public comment policies or
procedures ~~formats~~, and the report, contract, or contract
renewal may not be considered as part of a consent agenda.

b. The report required under this subparagraph must include
a written summary, which must be read aloud at the regular or
special meeting, and the summary must contain, for the same time
period pertaining to the annual report to the department
required under paragraph (b), the number of notices of violation
issued, the number that were contested, the number that were
upheld, the number that were dismissed, the number that were
issued as uniform traffic citations, and the number that were
paid and how collected funds were distributed and in what
amounts. The county or municipality must report to the
department that the county's or municipality's annual report was
considered in accordance with this subparagraph, including the
date of the regular or special meeting at which the annual
report was considered.

3. The compliance or sufficiency of compliance with this
paragraph may not be raised in a proceeding challenging a
violation of s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. enforced by a
traffic infraction detector.

4. A county or municipality that does not comply with this
paragraph may not operate ~~is suspended from operating~~ traffic
infraction detectors under this subsection until such
noncompliance is corrected.

(b) Each county or municipality that operates a traffic
infraction detector shall submit a report by October 1,
annually, to the department which details the results of using
the traffic infraction detector and the procedures for



190034

enforcement for the preceding state fiscal year. The information submitted by the counties and municipalities must include:

1. The number of notices of violation issued, the number that were contested, the number that were upheld, the number that were dismissed, the number that were issued as uniform traffic citations, the number that were paid, and the number in each of the preceding categories for which the notice of violation was issued for a right-hand turn violation.

2. A description of alternative safety countermeasures taken before and after the placement or installation of a traffic infraction detector.

3. Statistical data and information required by the department to complete the summary report required under paragraph (d) ~~(e)~~.

The department shall ~~must~~ publish on its website each report submitted by a county or municipality pursuant to this paragraph ~~on its website~~.

(c) Each county or municipality that operates a traffic infraction detector is responsible for and shall maintain its respective data for reporting purposes under this subsection for at least 2 years after such data is reported to the department.

(d) On or before December 31, annually, the department shall provide a summary report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives regarding the use and operation of traffic infraction detectors under this section, along with the department's recommendations and any recommended ~~necessary~~ legislation. The summary report must include a review of the information submitted to the



190034

department by the counties and municipalities and must describe the enhancement of the traffic safety and enforcement programs.

(5) Procedures for a hearing under this section are as follows:

(a) The department shall publish and make available electronically to each county and municipality a model Request for Hearing form to assist each county and municipality local government administering this section.

(b) The ~~charter county, noncharter county,~~ or municipality electing to authorize traffic infraction enforcement officers to issue traffic citations under paragraph (1)(a) shall designate by resolution existing staff to serve as the clerk to the local hearing officer.

(c) Any person, herein referred to as the "petitioner," who elects to request a hearing under paragraph (1)(b) must ~~shall~~ be scheduled for a hearing. The hearing may be conducted either virtually through live video conferencing or in person. The clerk to the local hearing officer shall provide the petitioner with notice of the hearing, including the option for a virtual or in-person hearing, which must ~~by the clerk to the local hearing officer to appear before a local hearing officer with notice to~~ be sent by first-class mail. Upon receipt of the notice, the petitioner may reschedule the hearing up to two times ~~once~~ by submitting a written request to reschedule to the clerk to the local hearing officer, at least 5 calendar days before the day of the originally scheduled hearing. The petitioner may cancel his or her appearance before the local hearing officer by paying the penalty assessed under paragraph (1)(b), plus \$50 in administrative costs, before the start of



190034

the hearing.

(6) (a) 1. A traffic infraction detector may not be used for remote surveillance. The collection of evidence by a traffic infraction detector to enforce violations of s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1) (c) 1. does not constitute remote surveillance.

2. Video and images recorded by a traffic infraction detector may be used only for the enforcement of violations of s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1) (c) 1. and for purposes of determining criminal or civil liability captured by the traffic infraction detector incidental to the permissible use of a traffic infraction detector.

3. To the extent practicable, a traffic infraction detector must use necessary technology to ensure that personal identifying information contained in the video and images recorded by the traffic infraction detector which is not relevant to the alleged violation is sufficiently obscured so as to not reveal such personal identifying information.

4. A notice of violation or a uniform traffic citation issued under this section may not be dismissed solely because the recorded video or images reveal personal identifying information as provided in subparagraph 3. as long as a reasonable effort has been made to comply with this subsection.

(b) Any recorded video or image obtained through the use of a traffic infraction detector must be destroyed within 90 days after the final disposition of the recorded event. The vendor of the traffic infraction detector must provide the county or municipality with written notice by December 31 of each year that such records have been destroyed in accordance with this paragraph.



190034

(c) Notwithstanding any other law, motor vehicle registration and owner information obtained as the result of the operation of a traffic infraction detector is not the property of the manufacturer or vendor of the traffic infraction detector and may be used only for purposes authorized in this section.

Section 5. Section 316.00831, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 6. Section 316.07456, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.07456 Traffic infraction detectors; specifications
~~Transitional implementation.~~—Any traffic infraction detector deployed on the highways, streets, and roads of this state must meet specifications established by the Department of Transportation, and must be tested at regular intervals according to specifications prescribed by the Department of Transportation. ~~The Department of Transportation must establish such specifications on or before December 31, 2010. However, any such equipment acquired by purchase, lease, or other arrangement under an agreement entered into by a county or municipality on or before July 1, 2011, or equipment used to enforce an ordinance enacted by a county or municipality on or before July 1, 2011, is not required to meet the specifications established by the Department of Transportation until July 1, 2011.~~

Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 316.0776, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

316.0776 Traffic infraction detectors; speed detection systems; placement and installation.—

(2)

(b) If the department, county, or municipality begins a



190034

185 traffic infraction detector program in a county or municipality
186 that has never conducted such a program, the respective
187 department, county, or municipality must ~~shall~~ also make a
188 public announcement and conduct a public awareness campaign of
189 the proposed use of traffic infraction detectors at least 30
190 days before commencing the enforcement program. During the 30-
191 day public awareness campaign, only a warning may be issued to
192 the registered owner of a motor vehicle for a violation of s.
193 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. enforced by a traffic
194 infraction detector, and a penalty may not be imposed pursuant
195 to s. 318.18(16)(a)2. or 3.

196 (3) A speed detection system authorized by s. 316.008(9)
197 may be placed or installed in a school zone on a state road when
198 permitted by the Department of Transportation and in accordance
199 with placement and installation specifications developed by the
200 Department of Transportation. The speed detection system may be
201 placed or installed in a school zone on a street or highway
202 under the jurisdiction of a county or a municipality in
203 accordance with placement and installation specifications
204 established by the Department of Transportation. ~~The Department~~
205 ~~of Transportation must establish such placement and installation~~
206 ~~specifications by December 31, 2023.~~

207 (a) If a county or municipality places or installs a speed
208 detection system as authorized by s. 316.008(9), the county or
209 municipality must notify the public that a speed detection
210 system may be in use by posting signage indicating photographic
211 or video enforcement of the school zone speed limits. Such
212 signage must ~~shall~~ clearly designate the time period during
213 which the school zone speed limits are enforced using a speed



190034

detection system and must meet the placement and installation specifications established by the Department of Transportation. For a speed detection system enforcing violations of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~ on a roadway maintained as a school zone, this paragraph governs the signage notifying the public of the use of a speed detection system.

(b) If a county or municipality begins a school zone speed detection system program in a county or municipality that has never conducted such a program, the respective county or municipality must make a public announcement and conduct a public awareness campaign of the proposed use of speed detection systems at least 30 days before commencing enforcement under the speed detection system program and must notify the public of the specific date on which the program will commence. During the 30-day public awareness campaign, only a warning may be issued to the registered owner of a motor vehicle for a violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~ enforced by a speed detection system, and liability may not be imposed for the civil penalty under s. 318.18(3)(d).

(c) A county or municipality that operates one or more school zone speed detection systems shall ~~must~~ annually report the results of all systems within the county's or municipality's jurisdiction by placing the report required under s. 316.1896(16)(a) as a single reporting item on the agenda of a regular or special meeting of the county's or municipality's governing body. Before a county or municipality contracts or renews a contract to place or install a speed detection system in a school zone pursuant to s. 316.008(9), the county or municipality must approve the contract or contract renewal at a



190034

regular or special meeting of the county's or municipality's governing body.

1. Interested members of the public must be allowed to comment regarding the report, contract, or contract renewal under the county's or municipality's public comment policies or procedures ~~formats~~, and the report, contract, or contract renewal may not be considered as part of a consent agenda.

2. The report required under this paragraph must include a written summary, which must be read aloud at the regular or special meeting, and the summary must contain, for the same time period pertaining to the annual report to the department under s. 316.1896(16) (a), the number of notices of violation issued, the number that were contested, the number that were upheld, the number that were dismissed, the number that were issued as uniform traffic citations, and the number that were paid and how collected funds were distributed and in what amounts. The county or municipality shall ~~must~~ report to the department that the county's or municipality's annual report was considered in accordance with this paragraph, including the date of the regular or special meeting at which the annual report was considered.

3. The compliance or sufficiency of compliance with this paragraph may not be raised in a proceeding challenging a violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~ enforced by a speed detection system in a school zone.

4. A county or municipality that does not comply with this paragraph may not operate a speed detection system under this section until such noncompliance is corrected.

Section 8. Subsection (1), paragraph (c) of subsection (2),



190034

subsections (4) and (6), paragraph (a) of subsection (17), and subsections (18) and (19) of section 316.173, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

316.173 School bus infraction detection systems.—

(1)(a) A school district may install and operate a school bus infraction detection system on a school bus for the purpose of enforcing s. 316.172(1)(a) and (b) as provided in and consistent with this section.

(b) A school district that desires to install one or more school bus infraction detection systems on school buses in its fleet must have specific authorization from the district school board to place or install, or contract with a vendor to install, operate, and maintain, school bus infraction detection systems to enforce s. 316.172(1)(a) and (b). As part of a public hearing held by the school board on such authorization, the school board shall consider traffic data or other evidence supporting the installation and operation of each school bus infraction detection system, and the school board shall determine whether the school bus route for which school bus infraction detection systems are to be placed or installed constitutes a heightened safety risk that warrants additional enforcement measures. Interested members of the public must be allowed to comment regarding a contract or renewal of a contract for the installation, operation, and maintenance of school bus infraction detection systems under the school board's public comment policies or procedures, and the contract or contract renewal may not be considered as part of a consent agenda.

(c) After an affirmative vote from the school board authorizing such a contract, the school district may enter into



190034

a contract with a private vendor or manufacturer to install a school bus infraction detection system on any school bus in ~~within~~ its fleet, whether owned, contracted, or leased, and for services including, but not limited to, the installation, operation, and maintenance of the system. ~~The school district's decision to install school bus infraction detection systems must be based solely on the need to increase public safety.~~ An individual may not receive a commission from any revenue collected from violations detected through the use of a school bus infraction detection system. A private vendor or manufacturer may not receive a fee or remuneration based upon the number of violations detected through the use of a school bus infraction detection system. This paragraph may not be construed to prohibit a private vendor or manufacturer from receiving a fixed amount of collected proceeds for service rendered in relation to the installation, operation, or maintenance of school bus infraction detection systems.

(d)-(e) The school district shall ~~must~~ ensure that each school bus infraction detection system meets the requirements of subsection (19).

(e)-(d) The school district must enter into an interlocal agreement with one or more law enforcement agencies authorized to enforce violations of s. 316.172(1)(a) and (b) within the school district which jointly establishes the responsibilities of enforcement and the reimbursement of costs associated with school bus infraction detection systems consistent with this section. For school bus infraction detection system programs established after October 1, 2026, the school district must enter into an interlocal agreement before beginning its school



190034

bus infraction detection system program.

(f) For purposes of administering this section, a law enforcement agency may authorize a traffic infraction enforcement officer under s. 316.640 to issue uniform traffic citations for violations of s. 316.172(1)(a) and (b). This paragraph does not prohibit the review of information from a school bus infraction detection system by an authorized employee or agent of the school district or law enforcement agency before issuance of the traffic citation by the traffic infraction enforcement officer. This paragraph does not prohibit the law enforcement agency or its designee from issuing a notification as provided in subsection (5) to the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation of s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b).

(2)

~~(c) The sufficiency of signage or compliance with the signage requirements under this subsection may not be raised in a proceeding challenging a violation of s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b).~~

(4) Within 30 days after an alleged violation of s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b) is recorded by a school bus infraction detection system, the school district or the private vendor or manufacturer under paragraph (1)(c) ~~(1)(b)~~ must submit the following information to a law enforcement agency that has entered into an interlocal agreement with the school district pursuant to paragraph (1)(e) ~~(1)(d)~~ and has traffic infraction enforcement jurisdiction at the location where the alleged violation occurred:

(a) A copy of the recorded video and images showing the motor vehicle allegedly violating s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b).



190034

(b) The motor vehicle's license plate number and the state of issuance of the motor vehicle's license plate.

(c) The date, time, and location of the alleged violation.

(6)(a) A local hearing officer appointed by the school district or county shall administer a ~~an administrative~~ hearing process for a contested notice of violation. ~~The school district may appoint an attorney who is, and has been for the preceding 5 years, a member in good standing with The Florida Bar to serve as a local hearing officer.~~ The county in which a school district has entered into an interlocal agreement with a law enforcement agency to issue uniform traffic citations may designate by resolution existing staff to serve as clerk to the local hearing officer. At the ~~administrative~~ hearing, the local hearing officer shall determine whether a violation of s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b) has occurred. If the local hearing officer finds ~~by a preponderance of the evidence~~ that a violation has occurred, the local hearing officer must uphold the notice of violation and require the petitioner to pay the penalty previously assessed under s. 318.18(5). The local hearing officer may ~~shall~~ also require the petitioner to pay costs consistent with this subsection.

(b) Procedures for a ~~an administrative~~ hearing conducted under this subsection are as follows:

1. The department shall make available electronically to the school district ~~or its designee~~ or the county a Request for Hearing form to assist each district or county with administering this subsection.

2. A person, referred to in this paragraph as the petitioner, who elects to request a hearing under this



190034

subsection must ~~shall~~ be scheduled for a hearing. The hearing may be conducted either virtually through ~~via~~ live video conferencing or in person.

3. The clerk to the local hearing officer shall provide the petitioner with notice of the hearing, including the option for a virtual or in-person hearing, which must be sent ~~Within 120 days after receipt of a timely request for a hearing, the law enforcement agency or its designee shall provide a replica of the notice of violation data to the school district or county by manual or electronic transmission, and thereafter the school district or its designee or the county shall mail a notice of hearing, which shall include a hearing date and may at the discretion of the district or county include virtual and in-person hearing options, to the petitioner by first-class mail.~~ Mailing of the notice of hearing constitutes notification. Upon receipt of the notice ~~of hearing~~, the petitioner may reschedule the hearing up to two times ~~once~~ by submitting a written request to the local hearing officer at least 5 calendar days before the day of the originally scheduled hearing. The petitioner may cancel his or her hearing by paying the penalty assessed in the notice of violation and any costs authorized in s. 316.0083(5)(c) before the start of the hearing.

4. All testimony at the hearing must ~~shall~~ be under oath and recorded. The local hearing officer shall take testimony from a representative of the law enforcement agency and the petitioner, and may take testimony from others. The local hearing officer shall review the video and images recorded by a school bus infraction detection system. Formal rules of evidence do not apply, but due process shall be observed and govern the



190034

proceedings.

5. At the conclusion of the hearing, the local hearing officer shall determine ~~by a preponderance of the evidence~~ whether a violation has occurred and shall uphold or dismiss the violation. The local hearing officer shall issue a final administrative order including the determination and, if the notice of violation is upheld, must require the petitioner to pay the civil penalty previously assessed in the notice of violation, and may ~~shall~~ also require the petitioner to pay costs, not to exceed those established in s. 316.0083(5)(e), to be used by the county for operational costs relating to the hearing process or by the school district for technology and operational costs relating to the hearing process as well as school transportation safety-related initiatives. The final administrative order must ~~shall~~ be mailed to the petitioner by first-class mail.

6. An aggrieved party may appeal a final administrative order consistent with the process provided in s. 162.11.

(c) Any hearing for a contested notice of violation that has not been conducted before July 1, 2025, may be conducted pursuant to the procedures in this subsection within 1 year after such date.

(17)(a)1. A school bus infraction detection system may not be used for remote surveillance. The collection of evidence by a school bus infraction detection system to enforce violations of s. 316.172 does not constitute remote surveillance.

2. Video and images recorded as part of a school bus infraction detection system may only be used for traffic enforcement and for purposes of determining criminal or civil



190034

liability ~~for incidents~~ captured by the school bus infraction detection system incidental to the permissible use of the school bus infraction detection system.

3. To the extent practicable, a school bus infraction detection system must use necessary technology to ensure that personal identifying information contained in the video or still images recorded by the system which is not relevant to the alleged violation, including, but not limited to, the identity of the driver and any passenger of a motor vehicle, the interior or contents of a motor vehicle, the identity of an uninvolved person, a number identifying the address of a private residence, and the contents or interior of a private residence, is sufficiently obscured so as not to reveal such personal identifying information.

4. A notice of a violation or uniform traffic citation issued under this section may not be dismissed solely because a recorded video or still images reveal personal identifying information as provided in subparagraph 3. as long as a reasonable effort has been made to comply with this subsection.

(18)(a)1. A school district that operates one or more school bus infraction detection systems shall annually report the results of all such systems operated within the school district by placing the annual report to the department required under paragraph (b) as a single reporting item on the agenda of a regular or special meeting of the school board.

2. Interested members of the public must be allowed to comment regarding the report under the school board's public comment policies or procedures, and the report may not be considered as part of a consent agenda.



190034

3. The report required under this paragraph must include a written summary, which must be read aloud at the regular or special meeting, and the summary must contain, for the same time period as the annual report to the department under paragraph (b), the number of school buses that have a school bus infraction detection system installed, including the date of installation and, if applicable, the date the systems were removed; the number of notices of violations issued and the number that were contested, the number that were upheld, the number that were dismissed, the number that were issued as uniform traffic citations, and the number that were paid; and the manner in which collected funds were distributed and in what amounts.

4. The compliance or sufficiency of compliance with this paragraph may not be raised in a proceeding challenging a violation of s. 316.172(a) or (b) enforced by a school bus infraction detection system.

5. A school district that does not comply with this paragraph may not operate school bus infraction detection systems under this section until such noncompliance is corrected.

(b) By October 1, annually 2023, and quarterly thereafter, each school district operating a school bus infraction detection system shall ~~must~~ submit, in consultation with the law enforcement agencies with which it has interlocal agreements pursuant to this section, a report to the department which details the results of the school bus infraction detection systems in the school district during the preceding state fiscal year ~~in the preceding quarter~~. The information from the school



190034

districts must be submitted in a form and manner determined by the department, ~~which the department must make available to the school districts by August 1, 2023,~~ and must include at least the following:

1. The number of school buses that have a school bus infraction detection system installed, including the date of installation and, if applicable, the date the systems were removed.

2. The number of notices of violations issued, the number that were contested, the number that were upheld, the number that were dismissed, the number that were issued as uniform traffic citations, and the number that were paid.

3. Data for each infraction to determine locations in need of safety improvements. Such data may include, but is not limited to, global positioning system coordinates of the infraction, the date and time of the infraction, and the name of the school that the school bus was transporting students to or from.

4. Any other statistical data and information required by the department to complete the report required by paragraph (c).

The department shall publish on its website each report submitted by a school district pursuant to this paragraph.

(c) ~~(b)~~ Each school district that operates a school bus infraction detection system is responsible for and shall ~~must~~ maintain its respective data for reporting purposes under this subsection for at least 2 years after such data is reported to the department.

(d) ~~(e)~~ On or before December 31, ~~2024,~~ and annually



190034

533 ~~thereafter~~, the department shall submit a summary report to the
534 Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the
535 House of Representatives regarding the use and operation of
536 school bus infraction detection systems under this section,
537 along with the department's recommendations and any recommended
538 legislation. The summary report must include a review of the
539 information submitted to the department by the school districts
540 and must describe the enhancement of traffic safety and
541 enforcement programs.

542 (19) A school bus infraction detection system must meet
543 specifications established by the State Board of Education and
544 must be tested at regular intervals according to specifications
545 prescribed by state board rule. ~~The state board must establish~~
546 ~~such specifications by rule on or before December 31, 2023.~~
547 ~~However, any such equipment acquired by purchase, lease, or~~
548 ~~other arrangement under an agreement entered into by a school~~
549 ~~district on or before December 31, 2023, is not required to meet~~
550 ~~the specifications established by the state board until July 1,~~
551 ~~2024.~~

552 Section 9. Subsection (1), paragraphs (b) and (c) of
553 subsection (2), subsections (3), (5) through (9), (12), and
554 (13), paragraph (c) of subsection (14), paragraph (a) of
555 subsection (15), and paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (16)
556 of section 316.1896, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

557 316.1896 Roadways maintained as school zones; speed
558 detection system enforcement; penalties; appeal procedure;
559 privacy; reports.—

560 (1) For purposes of administering this section, a county or
561 municipality may authorize a traffic infraction enforcement



190034

officer under s. 316.640 to issue uniform traffic citations for violations of s. 316.1895 during the times listed in s.

316.1895(5) ~~ss. 316.1895 and 316.183~~ as authorized by s.

~~316.008(9), as follows:~~

~~(a) For a violation of s. 316.1895 in excess of 10 miles per hour over the school zone speed limit which occurs within 30 minutes before through 30 minutes after the start of a regularly scheduled breakfast program.~~

~~(b) For a violation of s. 316.1895 in excess of 10 miles per hour over the school zone speed limit which occurs within 30 minutes before through 30 minutes after the start of a regularly scheduled school session.~~

~~(c) For a violation of s. 316.183 in excess of 10 miles per hour over the posted speed limit during the entirety of a regularly scheduled school session.~~

~~(d) For a violation of s. 316.1895 in excess of 10 miles per hour over the school zone speed limit which occurs within 30 minutes before through 30 minutes after the end of a regularly scheduled school session.~~

Such violation must be evidenced by a speed detection system described in ss. 316.008(9) and 316.0776(3). This subsection does not prohibit a review of information from a speed detection system by an authorized employee or agent of a county or municipality before issuance of the uniform traffic citation by the traffic infraction enforcement officer. This subsection does not prohibit a county or municipality from issuing notices as provided in subsection (2) to the registered owner of the motor vehicle for a violation of s. 316.1895. The school zone speed



190034

limit may not be enforced through the use of a speed detection system if any flashing beacon used to provide notice of the times during which a restrictive school speed limit is being enforced in the school zone is not activated at the time of the violation ~~or s. 316.183.~~

(2) Within 30 days after a violation, notice must be sent to the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation specifying the remedies available under s. 318.14 and that the violator must pay the penalty under s. 318.18(3)(d) to the county or municipality, or furnish an affidavit in accordance with subsection (8), within 30 days after the date of the notice of violation in order to avoid court fees, costs, and the issuance of a uniform traffic citation. The notice of violation must:

(b) Include a photograph or other recorded image showing the license plate of the motor vehicle; the date, time, and location of the violation; the maximum speed at which the motor vehicle was traveling within the school zone; and the speed limit within the school zone ~~at the time of the violation.~~

(c) Include a notice that the owner has the right to review, in person or remotely, the photograph or video captured by the speed detection system and the evidence of the speed of the motor vehicle detected by the speed detection system which constitute a rebuttable presumption that the motor vehicle was used in violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183.~~

(3) Notwithstanding any other law, a person who receives a notice of violation under this section may request a hearing within 60 ~~30~~ days after the notice of violation or may pay the penalty pursuant to the notice of violation, but a payment or



190034

fee may not be required before the hearing requested by the person. The notice of violation must be accompanied by, or direct the person to a website that provides, information on the person's right to request a hearing and on all costs related thereto and a form used for requesting a hearing. As used in this subsection, the term "person" includes a natural person, the registered owner or co-owner of a motor vehicle, or the person identified in an affidavit as having actual care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle at the time of the violation.

(5) Penalties assessed and collected by the county or municipality authorized to collect the funds provided for in this section, less the amount retained by the county or municipality pursuant to paragraphs (b) and (e) ~~paragraph (b) and paragraph (e)~~ and the amount remitted to the county school district pursuant to paragraph (d), must be paid to the Department of Revenue weekly. Such payment must be made by means of electronic funds transfer. In addition to the payment, a detailed summary of the penalties remitted must be reported to the Department of Revenue. Penalties to be assessed and collected by the county or municipality as established in s. 318.18(3)(d) must be remitted as follows:

(a) Twenty dollars must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund.

(b) Sixty dollars must be retained by the county or municipality and must be used to administer speed detection systems in school zones and other public safety initiatives.

(c) Three dollars must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Department of Law Enforcement



190034

Criminal Justice Standards and Training Trust Fund.

(d) Twelve dollars must be remitted to the county school district in which the violation occurred and must be used for school security initiatives, for student transportation, or to improve the safety of student walking conditions. Funds remitted under this paragraph must be shared with charter schools in the district based on each charter school's proportionate share of the district's total unweighted full-time equivalent student enrollment and must be used for school security initiatives or to improve the safety of student walking conditions.

(e) Five dollars must be retained by the county or municipality for the School Crossing Guard Recruitment and Retention Program pursuant to s. 316.1894.

Under a school zone speed detection system contract entered into or renewed on or after October 1, 2026, an individual may not receive a commission or per-ticket fee from any revenue collected from violations detected through the use of a speed detection system. A manufacturer or vendor of speed detection systems may not receive a fee or remuneration based upon the number of violations detected through the use of a speed detection system.

(6) A uniform traffic citation must be issued by mailing the uniform traffic citation by certified mail to the address of the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation if payment has not been made within 60 ~~30~~ days after notification under subsection (2), if the registered owner has not requested a hearing as authorized under subsection (3), and if the registered owner has not submitted an affidavit in



190034

accordance with subsection (8).

(a) Delivery of the uniform traffic citation constitutes notification of a violation under this subsection. If the registered owner or co-owner of the motor vehicle; the person identified as having care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle at the time of the violation; or a duly authorized representative of the owner, co-owner, or identified person initiates a proceeding to challenge the citation pursuant to this section, such person waives any challenge or dispute as to the delivery of the uniform traffic citation.

(b) In the case of joint ownership of a motor vehicle, the uniform traffic citation must be mailed to the first name appearing on the motor vehicle registration, unless the first name appearing on the registration is a business organization, in which case the second name appearing on the registration may be used.

(c) The uniform traffic citation mailed to the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the infraction must be accompanied by the information described in paragraphs (2)(b)-(d).

(7) The registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation is responsible and liable for paying the uniform traffic citation issued for a violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~ unless the owner can establish that:

(a) The motor vehicle was, at the time of the violation, in the care, custody, or control of another person;

(b) A uniform traffic citation was issued by law enforcement to the driver of the motor vehicle for the alleged violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~; or



190034

(c) The motor vehicle's owner was deceased on or before the date of the alleged violation, as established by an affidavit submitted by the representative of the motor vehicle owner's estate or other identified person or family member.

(8) To establish such facts under subsection (7), the registered owner of the motor vehicle must, within 60 ~~30~~ days after the date of issuance of the notice of violation or the uniform traffic citation, furnish to the appropriate governmental entity an affidavit setting forth information supporting an exception under subsection (7).

(a) An affidavit supporting the exception under paragraph (7)(a) must include the name, address, date of birth, and, if known, the driver license number of the person who leased, rented, or otherwise had care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle at the time of the alleged violation. If the motor vehicle was stolen at the time of the alleged violation, the affidavit must include the police report indicating that the motor vehicle was stolen.

(b) If a uniform traffic citation for a violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~ was issued at the location of the violation by a law enforcement officer, the affidavit must include the serial number of the uniform traffic citation.

(c) If the motor vehicle's owner to whom a notice of violation or a uniform traffic citation has been issued is deceased, the affidavit must include a certified copy of the owner's death certificate showing that the date of death occurred on or before the date of the alleged violation and one of the following:

1. A bill of sale or other document showing that the



190034

deceased owner's motor vehicle was sold or transferred after his or her death but on or before the date of the alleged violation.

2. Documented proof that the registered license plate belonging to the deceased owner's motor vehicle was returned to the department or any branch office or authorized agent of the department after his or her death but on or before the date of the alleged violation.

3. A copy of the police report showing that the deceased owner's registered license plate or motor vehicle was stolen after his or her death but on or before the date of the alleged violation.

Upon receipt of the affidavit and documentation required under paragraphs (b) and (c), or 60 ~~30~~ days after the date of issuance of a notice of violation sent to a person identified as having care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle at the time of the violation under paragraph (a), the county or municipality must dismiss the notice or citation and provide proof of such dismissal to the person who submitted the affidavit. If, within 30 days after the date of a notice of violation sent to a person under subsection (9), the county or municipality receives an affidavit under subsection (10) from the person sent a notice of violation affirming that the person did not have care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle at the time of the violation, the county or municipality must notify the registered owner that the notice or citation will not be dismissed due to failure to establish that another person had care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle at the time of the violation.

(9) Upon receipt of an affidavit under paragraph (8)(a),



190034

the county or municipality may issue the person identified as having care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle at the time of the violation a notice of violation pursuant to subsection (2) for a violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~. The affidavit is admissible in a proceeding pursuant to this section for the purpose of providing evidence that the person identified in the affidavit was in actual care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle. The owner of a leased motor vehicle for which a uniform traffic citation is issued for a violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~ is not responsible for paying the uniform traffic citation and is not required to submit an affidavit as specified in subsection (8) if the motor vehicle involved in the violation is registered in the name of the lessee of such motor vehicle.

(12) The photograph or video captured by a speed detection system and the evidence of the speed of the motor vehicle detected by a speed detection system which are attached to or referenced in the uniform traffic citation are evidence of a violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~ and are admissible in any proceeding to enforce this section. The photograph or video and the evidence of speed detected raise a rebuttable presumption that the motor vehicle named in the report or shown in the photograph or video was used in violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~.

(13) This section supplements the enforcement of s. 316.1895 ~~ss. 316.1895 and 316.183~~ by a law enforcement officer and does not prohibit a law enforcement officer from issuing a uniform traffic citation for a violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~.



190034

(14) A hearing under this section must be conducted under the procedures established by s. 316.0083(5) and as follows:

(c) A person, referred to in this subsection as the "petitioner," who elects to request a hearing under subsection (3) must be scheduled for a hearing by the clerk to the local hearing officer. The hearing may be conducted either virtually through live video conferencing or in person. The clerk to the local hearing officer shall provide ~~must furnish~~ the petitioner with notice of the hearing, including the option for a virtual or in-person hearing, which must be sent by first-class mail. Upon receipt of the notice, the petitioner may reschedule the hearing up to two times by submitting a written request to reschedule to the clerk at least 5 calendar days before the day of the scheduled hearing. The petitioner may cancel his or her appearance before the local hearing officer by paying the penalty assessed under subsection (2), plus the administrative costs established in s. 316.0083(5)(c), before the start of the hearing.

(15)(a) A speed detection system in a school zone may not be used for remote surveillance. The collection of evidence by a speed detection system to enforce violations of s. 316.1895 ~~ss. 316.1895 and 316.183~~, or user-controlled pan or tilt adjustments of speed detection system components, do not constitute remote surveillance. Recorded video or photographs collected by ~~as part of~~ a speed detection system in a school zone may only be used to document violations of s. 316.1895 ~~ss. 316.1895 and 316.183~~ and for purposes of determining criminal or civil liability ~~for incidents~~ captured by the speed detection system incidental to the permissible use of the speed detection system.



190034

(16) (a) Each county or municipality that operates one or more speed detection systems shall ~~must~~ submit a report by October 1, 2024, ~~and annually thereafter~~, to the department which identifies the public safety objectives used to identify a school zone for enforcement under this section, reports compliance with s. 316.0776(3)(c), and details the results of the speed detection system in the school zone during the preceding state fiscal year and the procedures for enforcement.

The information from counties and municipalities must be submitted in a form and manner determined by the department, ~~which the department must make available to the counties and municipalities by August 1, 2023, and the department may require data components to be submitted quarterly.~~ The report must include at least the following:

1. Information related to the location of each speed detection system, including the geocoordinates of the school zone, the directional approach of the speed detection system, the school name, the school level, the times the speed detection system was active, the restricted school zone speed limit enforced pursuant to s. 316.1895(5), ~~the posted speed limit enforced at times other than those authorized by s. 316.1895(5),~~ the date the systems were activated to enforce violations of s. 316.1895 ss. 316.1895 and 316.183, and, if applicable, the date the systems were deactivated.

2. The number of notices of violation issued, the number, if any, that were issued outside of the enforcement periods authorized in subsection (1), the number that were contested, the number that were upheld, the number that were dismissed, the number that were issued as uniform traffic citations, and the



190034

number that were paid.

3. Any other statistical data and information related to the procedures for enforcement which is required by the department to complete the report required under paragraph (c).

The department shall publish on its website each report submitted by a county or municipality pursuant to this paragraph.

(c) On or before December 31, ~~2024~~, and annually ~~thereafter~~, the department shall ~~must~~ submit a summary report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives regarding the use of speed detection systems under this section, along with any recommended legislation ~~legislative recommendations from the department~~. The summary report must include a review of the information submitted to the department by the counties and municipalities and must describe the enhancement of safety and enforcement programs.

Section 10. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 316.1906, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended, and subsection (3) of that section is amended, to read:

316.1906 Radar speed-measuring devices; speed detection systems; evidence, admissibility.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—

(d) "Officer" means any:

2.1. "Law enforcement officer" who is elected, appointed, or employed full time by any municipality or the state or any political subdivision thereof; who is vested with the authority to bear arms and make arrests; and whose primary responsibility



190034

is the prevention and detection of crime or the enforcement of the penal, criminal, traffic, or highway laws of the state;

~~3.2-~~ "Part-time law enforcement officer" who is employed or appointed less than full time, as defined by an employing agency, with or without compensation; who is vested with authority to bear arms and make arrests; and whose primary responsibility is the prevention and detection of crime or the enforcement of the penal, criminal, traffic, or highway laws of the state; or

~~1.3-~~ "Auxiliary law enforcement officer" who is employed or appointed, with or without compensation; who aids or assists a full-time or part-time law enforcement officer; and who, while under the direct supervision of a full-time or part-time law enforcement officer, has the authority to arrest and perform law enforcement functions; ~~or~~

4. "Traffic infraction enforcement officer" who is employed or appointed, with or without compensation, and satisfies the requirements of s. 316.640(5) and is vested with authority to enforce violations of s. 316.1895 ~~ss. 316.1895 and 316.183~~ pursuant to s. 316.1896.

(3) A speed detection system is exempt from the design requirements for radar or LiDAR units established by the department. A speed detection system must have the ability to perform self-tests as to its detection accuracy. The system must perform a self-test at least once every 30 days. The law enforcement agency, or an agent acting on behalf of the law enforcement agency, operating a speed detection system must maintain a log of the results of the system's self-tests. The law enforcement agency, or an agent acting on behalf of the law



190034

enforcement agency, operating a speed detection system must also perform an independent calibration test on the speed detection system at least once every 12 months. The self-test logs, as well as the results of the annual calibration test, are admissible in any court proceeding for a uniform traffic citation issued for a violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~ enforced pursuant to s. 316.1896. Notwithstanding subsection (2), evidence of the speed of a motor vehicle detected by a speed detection system compliant with this subsection and the determination by a traffic infraction enforcement officer that a motor vehicle is operating in excess of the applicable speed limit is admissible in any proceeding with respect to an alleged violation of law regulating the speed of motor vehicles in school zones.

Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 316.640, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.640 Enforcement.—The enforcement of the traffic laws of this state is vested as follows:

(5)(a) Any sheriff's department or police department of a municipality may employ, as a traffic infraction enforcement officer, any individual who successfully completes instruction in traffic enforcement procedures and court presentation through the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program as approved by the Division of Criminal Justice Standards and Training of the Department of Law Enforcement, or through a similar program, but who does not necessarily otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary law enforcement officers under s. 943.13. Any such traffic



190034

infraction enforcement officer who observes the commission of a traffic infraction or, in the case of a parking infraction, who observes an illegally parked vehicle may issue a traffic citation for the infraction when, based upon personal investigation, he or she has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that an offense has been committed which constitutes a noncriminal traffic infraction as defined in s. 318.14. In addition, any such traffic infraction enforcement officer may issue a traffic citation under ss. 316.0083, 316.173, and 316.1896 ~~ss. 316.0083 and 316.1896~~. For purposes of enforcing ss. 316.074(1), 316.075(1)(c)1., 316.172(1)(a) and (b), and 316.1895(10) ~~ss. 316.0083, 316.1895, and 316.183~~, any sheriff's department or police department of a municipality may designate employees as traffic infraction enforcement officers. The traffic infraction enforcement officers must be physically located in the county of the respective sheriff's or police department.

Section 12. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 316.650, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.650 Traffic citations.—

(3)

(c) If a traffic citation is issued under s. 316.0083, s. 316.173, or s. 316.1896, the traffic infraction enforcement officer must ~~shall~~ provide by electronic transmission a replica of the traffic citation data to the court having jurisdiction over the alleged offense or its traffic violations bureau within 5 business days after the date of issuance of the traffic citation to the violator. If a hearing is requested, the traffic infraction enforcement officer must ~~shall~~ provide a replica of



190034

the ~~traffic~~ notice of violation data to the clerk to ~~for~~ the local hearing officer having jurisdiction over the alleged offense within 14 days.

Section 13. Subsection (3) of section 318.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

318.15 Failure to comply with civil penalty or to appear; penalty.—

(3) The clerk shall notify the department of persons who were mailed a notice of violation of s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. pursuant to s. 316.0083, of s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b) pursuant to s. 316.173, or of s. 316.1895(10) pursuant to s. 316.1896, and who failed to enter into, or comply with the terms of, a penalty payment plan, or order with the clerk to the local hearing officer or failed to appear at a scheduled hearing within 10 days after such failure, and shall reference the person's driver license number, or in the case of a business entity, vehicle registration number.

(a) Upon receipt of such notice, the department, or authorized agent thereof, may not issue a license plate or revalidation sticker for any motor vehicle owned or co-owned by that person pursuant to s. 320.03(8) until the amounts assessed have been fully paid.

(b) After the issuance of the person's license plate or revalidation sticker is withheld pursuant to paragraph (a), the person may challenge the withholding of the license plate or revalidation sticker only on the basis that the outstanding fines and civil penalties have been paid pursuant to s. 320.03(8).

Section 14. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3), paragraphs (a)



190034

and (b) of subsection (5), and subsection (23) of section 318.18, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

318.18 Amount of penalties.—The penalties required for a noncriminal disposition pursuant to s. 318.14 or a criminal offense listed in s. 318.17 are as follows:

(3)

(d)1. Notwithstanding paragraphs (b) and (c), a person cited for a violation of s. 316.1895(10) ~~or s. 316.183~~ for exceeding the speed limit in force at the time of the violation on a roadway maintained as a school zone as provided in s. 316.1895, when enforced by a traffic infraction enforcement officer pursuant to s. 316.1896, must pay a fine of \$100. Fines collected under this paragraph must be distributed as follows:

a. Twenty dollars must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund.

b. Seventy-seven dollars must be distributed to the county for any violations occurring in any unincorporated areas of the county or to the municipality for any violations occurring in the incorporated boundaries of the municipality in which the infraction occurred, to be used as provided in s. 316.1896(5).

c. Three dollars must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Department of Law Enforcement Criminal Justice Standards and Training Trust Fund to be used as provided in s. 943.25.

2. If a person who is mailed a notice of violation or a uniform traffic citation for a violation of s. 316.1895(10) ~~or s. 316.183~~, as enforced by a traffic infraction enforcement officer under s. 316.1896, presents documentation from the appropriate governmental entity that the notice of violation or



190034

uniform traffic citation was in error, the clerk of court or clerk to the local hearing officer may dismiss the case. The clerk of court or clerk to the local hearing officer may not charge for this service.

3. Under a school zone speed detection system contract entered into or renewed on or after October 1, 2026, an individual may not receive a commission or per-ticket fee from any revenue collected from violations detected through the use of a speed detection system. A manufacturer or vendor may not receive a fee or remuneration based upon the number of violations detected through the use of a speed detection system.

(5)(a)1. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., \$200 for a violation of s. 316.172(1)(a), failure to stop for a school bus. If, at a hearing, the alleged offender is found to have committed this offense, the court shall impose a minimum civil penalty of \$200. In addition to this penalty, for a second or subsequent offense within a period of 5 years, the department shall suspend the driver license of the person for not less than 180 days and not more than 1 year.

2. If a violation of s. 316.172(1)(a) is enforced by a school bus infraction detection system pursuant to s. 316.173, the penalty of \$200 shall be imposed. If, at a ~~an administrative~~ hearing contesting a notice of violation or uniform traffic citation, the alleged offender is found to have committed this offense, a minimum civil penalty of \$200 shall be imposed. Notwithstanding any other provision of law except s. 28.37(6), the civil penalties assessed under this subparagraph resulting from a notice of violation or uniform traffic citation shall be remitted to the school district at least monthly and used



190034

pursuant to s. 316.173(8).

(b)1. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., \$400 for a violation of s. 316.172(1)(b), passing a school bus on the side that children enter and exit when the school bus displays a stop signal. If, at a hearing, the alleged offender is found to have committed this offense, the court shall impose a minimum civil penalty of \$400.

2. If a violation of s. 316.172(1)(b) is enforced by a school bus infraction detection system pursuant to s. 316.173, the penalty under this subparagraph is a minimum of \$200. If, at a hearing contesting a notice of violation or uniform traffic citation, the alleged offender is found to have committed this offense, the court shall impose a minimum civil penalty of \$200. Notwithstanding any other provision of law except s. 28.37(6), the civil penalties assessed under this subparagraph resulting from notice of violation or uniform traffic citation shall be remitted to the school district at least monthly and used pursuant to s. 316.173(8).

3. In addition to this penalty, for a second or subsequent offense within a period of 5 years, the department shall suspend the driver license of the person for not less than 360 days and not more than 2 years.

(23) In addition to the penalty prescribed under s. 316.0083, s. 316.173, or s. 316.1896 for violations enforced under those sections ~~s. 316.0083~~ which are upheld by the local hearing officer, the local hearing officer may also order the payment of county, ~~or~~ municipal, or school district costs, not to exceed \$250.

Section 15. Subsection (12) of section 320.02, Florida



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Statutes, is amended to read:

320.02 Registration required; application for registration; forms.—

(12) The department is authorized to withhold registration or reregistration of any motor vehicle if the owner, or one of the co-owners of the vehicle:—

(a) Has a driver license which is under suspension for the failure to remit payment of any fines levied in this state pursuant to chapter 318 or chapter 322; or

(b) Received a traffic citation for a violation of s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1., s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b), or s. 316.1895(10), as enforced by s. 316.0083, s. 316.173, or s. 316.1896, respectively, and did not request a hearing, submit an affidavit claiming an exception, or pay the traffic citation.

Section 16. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 322.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.27 Authority of department to suspend or revoke driver license or identification card.—

(3) There is established a point system for evaluation of convictions of violations of motor vehicle laws or ordinances, and violations of applicable provisions of s. 403.413(6)(b) when such violations involve the use of motor vehicles, for the determination of the continuing qualification of any person to operate a motor vehicle. The department is authorized to suspend the license of any person upon showing of its records or other good and sufficient evidence that the licensee has been convicted of violation of motor vehicle laws or ordinances, or applicable provisions of s. 403.413(6)(b), amounting to 12 or more points as determined by the point system. The suspension



190034

shall be for a period of not more than 1 year.

(d) The point system shall have as its basic element a graduated scale of points assigning relative values to convictions of the following violations:

1. Reckless driving, willful and wanton—4 points.

2. Leaving the scene of a crash resulting in property damage of more than \$50—6 points.

3. Unlawful speed, or unlawful use of a wireless communications device, resulting in a crash—6 points.

4. Passing a stopped school bus:

a. Not causing or resulting in serious bodily injury to or death of another—4 points.

b. Causing or resulting in serious bodily injury to or death of another—6 points.

c. Points may not be imposed for a violation of passing a stopped school bus as provided in s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b) when enforced by a school bus infraction detection system pursuant to s. 316.173. In addition, a violation of s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b) when enforced by a school bus infraction detection system pursuant to s. 316.173 may not be used for purposes of setting motor vehicle insurance rates and is not admissible as character evidence under s. 90.404.

5. Unlawful speed:

a. Not in excess of 15 miles per hour of lawful or posted speed—3 points.

b. In excess of 15 miles per hour of lawful or posted speed—4 points.

c. Points may not be imposed for a violation of unlawful speed as provided in s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~ when enforced by



190034

a traffic infraction enforcement officer pursuant to s.
316.1896. In addition, a violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~
when enforced by a traffic infraction enforcement officer
pursuant to s. 316.1896 may not be used for purposes of setting
motor vehicle insurance rates and is not admissible as character
evidence under s. 90.404.

6. A violation of a traffic control signal device as
provided in s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1.-4 points.
However, points may not be imposed for a violation of s.
316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. when a driver has failed to
stop at a traffic signal and when enforced by a traffic
infraction enforcement officer. In addition, a violation of s.
316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. when a driver has failed to
stop at a traffic signal and when enforced by a traffic
infraction enforcement officer may not be used for purposes of
setting motor vehicle insurance rates and is not admissible as
character evidence under s. 90.404.

===== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =====

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 66 - 129

and insert:

public hearing process; requiring a school district
that establishes a school bus infraction detection
system program after a certain date to enter into a
certain interlocal agreement before beginning its
school bus infraction detection system program;
providing that law enforcement agencies may authorize
traffic infraction enforcement officers to issue



190034

1171 certain uniform traffic citations for violations
1172 enforced through the use of a school bus infraction
1173 detection system; providing construction; deleting a
1174 prohibition on raising certain arguments in a
1175 proceeding challenging certain traffic violations;
1176 deleting a required evidentiary standard for certain
1177 findings and determinations by local hearing officers;
1178 revising the notice of hearing process; revising the
1179 number of times a petitioner may reschedule a certain
1180 hearing; requiring a petitioner to pay certain costs
1181 before the start of the hearing in order to cancel the
1182 hearing; requiring that certain testimony be recorded;
1183 authorizing, rather than requiring, a local hearing
1184 officer to require a petitioner to pay certain costs;
1185 revising authorized uses for videos and images
1186 recorded as part of a school bus infraction detection
1187 system; requiring a school district that operates a
1188 school bus infraction detection system annually to
1189 report the results of such systems at a meeting of the
1190 school board; providing requirements for such meeting;
1191 prohibiting certain arguments in a proceeding
1192 challenging certain traffic violations; prohibiting a
1193 school district from operating school bus infraction
1194 detection systems under certain circumstances;
1195 requiring certain school districts to submit a certain
1196 report to the department annually, rather than
1197 quarterly; requiring the department to publish certain
1198 reports on its website; deleting obsolete provisions;
1199 conforming provisions to changes made by the act;



190034

1200 amending s. 316.1896, F.S.; revising the periods for
1201 which a county or municipality may authorize a traffic
1202 infraction enforcement officer to issue certain
1203 uniform traffic citations; prohibiting the enforcement
1204 of a school zone speed limit through the use of a
1205 speed detection system under certain circumstances;
1206 revising the period within which a person may take
1207 certain action after receiving a notice of violation;
1208 prohibiting an individual from receiving certain
1209 commissions or per-ticket fees under a contract
1210 established or renewed on or after a certain date;
1211 prohibiting a manufacturer or vendor of speed
1212 detection systems from receiving certain fees or
1213 remuneration; providing that certain hearings may be
1214 conducted either virtually or in person; revising
1215 authorized uses for videos and images recorded as part
1216 of a speed detection system; deleting an obsolete
1217 provision; revising information that must be included
1218 in certain reports; deleting a provision authorizing
1219 the department to require quarterly submission of
1220 certain data components; requiring the department to
1221 publish certain reports on its website; conforming
1222 provisions to changes made by the act; reordering and
1223 amending s. 316.1906, F.S.; conforming provisions to
1224 changes made by the act; making a technical change;
1225 amending ss. 316.640, 316.650, and 318.15, F.S.;
1226 conforming provisions to changes made by the act;
1227 amending s. 318.18, F.S.; prohibiting an individual
1228 from receiving certain commissions or per-ticket fees



190034

1229 under a contract established or renewed on or after a
1230 certain date; prohibiting a manufacturer or vendor of
1231 speed detection systems from receiving certain fees or
1232 remuneration; providing exceptions to requirements
1233 that certain civil penalties be remitted to school
1234 districts; conforming provisions to changes made by
1235 the act; amending s. 320.02, F.S.; authorizing the
1236 department to withhold registration or reregistration
1237 of a motor vehicle under certain circumstances;
1238 amending s. 322.27, F.S.; prohibiting the
1239 admissibility of certain infractions as character
1240 evidence;

By the Committee on Transportation; and Senator DiCeglie

596-02020-26

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to traffic infraction enforcement; amending s. 28.37, F.S.; deleting a provision exempting certain penalties and fines from a requirement that a certain percentage of all court-related fines collected by the clerk be deposited into the fines and forfeiture fund for a specified purpose; amending s. 316.003, F.S.; revising the definitions of the terms "local hearing officer" and "speed detection system"; amending s. 316.008, F.S.; revising the periods during which a county or municipality may enforce school zone speed limits, and the violations for which such enforcement is authorized, through the use of a speed detection system; prohibiting the enforcement of a school zone speed limit through the use of a speed detection system under certain circumstances; revising the circumstances for which a county or municipality may place or install, or contract with a vendor to place or install, a speed detection system within a roadway maintained as a school zone; amending s. 316.0083, F.S.; deleting a provision prohibiting the issuance of certain notices of violation and traffic citations for failure to stop before crossing over a stop line or other point at which a stop is required under certain circumstances; defining the term "careful and prudent manner"; providing that certain counties and municipalities are responsible for and must maintain certain data for a specified period; requiring the Department of Highway

596-02020-26

2026654c1

Safety and Motor Vehicles to provide to the Governor and the Legislature recommended legislation, rather than necessary legislation, with a certain report; providing that certain hearings may be conducted either virtually or in person; prohibiting the use of a traffic infraction detector for remote surveillance; providing construction; specifying the purposes for which video and images recorded by a traffic infraction detector may be used; requiring that a traffic infraction detector use technology to obscure certain personal identifying information; providing that certain notices of violation and uniform traffic citations may not be dismissed for a specified reason; requiring the destruction of certain recorded videos and images within a certain timeframe; requiring a traffic infraction detector vendor annually to provide certain written notice to the county or municipality; providing that motor vehicle registration and owner information obtained in a certain manner is not the property of certain manufacturers and vendors; repealing s. 316.00831, F.S., relating to distribution of penalties collected under the Mark Wandall Traffic Safety Program; amending s. 316.07456, F.S.; deleting obsolete provisions; amending s. 316.0776, F.S.; providing that only warnings may be issued for certain violations during the duration of a certain public awareness campaign; deleting an obsolete provision; prohibiting a county or municipality from operating a speed detection system under certain circumstances;

596-02020-26

2026654c1

conforming provisions to changes made by the act;
amending s. 316.173, F.S.; requiring district school
board authorization and a public hearing process
before a school district may place or install, or
contract with a vendor to install, operate, and
maintain, school bus infraction detection systems;
providing requirements for such authorization and
public hearing process; requiring a school district to
enter into a certain interlocal agreement with a law
enforcement agency before beginning its school bus
infraction detection system program; providing that
law enforcement agencies may authorize traffic
infraction enforcement officers to issue certain
uniform traffic citations for violations enforced
through the use of a school bus infraction detection
system; providing construction; deleting a prohibition
on raising certain arguments in a proceeding
challenging certain traffic violations; deleting a
required evidentiary standard for certain findings and
determinations by local hearing officers; revising the
notice of hearing process; revising the number of
times a petitioner may reschedule a certain hearing;
requiring that certain testimony be recorded;
authorizing, rather than requiring, a local hearing
officer to require a petitioner to pay certain costs;
requiring a school district that operates a school bus
infraction detection system annually to report the
results of such systems at a meeting of the school
board; providing requirements for such meeting;

596-02020-26

2026654c1

prohibiting certain arguments in a proceeding
challenging certain traffic violations; prohibiting a
school district from operating school bus infraction
detection systems under certain circumstances;
requiring certain school districts to submit a certain
report to the department annually, rather than
quarterly; requiring the department to publish certain
reports on its website; deleting obsolete provisions;
conforming provisions to changes made by the act;
amending s. 316.1896, F.S.; revising the periods for
which a county or municipality may authorize a traffic
infraction enforcement officer to issue certain
uniform traffic citations; prohibiting the enforcement
of a school zone speed limit through the use of a
speed detection system under certain circumstances;
revising the period within which a person may take
certain action after receiving a notice of violation;
prohibiting an individual from receiving a commission
or per-ticket fee from certain revenue; prohibiting a
manufacturer or vendor of speed detection systems from
receiving certain fees or remuneration; providing that
certain hearings may be conducted either virtually or
in person; deleting an obsolete provision; deleting a
provision authorizing the department to require
quarterly submission of certain data components;
requiring the department to publish certain reports on
its website; conforming provisions to changes made by
the act; reordering and amending s. 316.1906, F.S.;
conforming provisions to changes made by the act;

596-02020-26

2026654c1

making a technical change; amending ss. 316.640,
316.650, and 318.15, F.S.; conforming provisions to
changes made by the act; amending s. 318.18, F.S.;
prohibiting an individual from receiving a commission
or per-ticket fee from certain revenue; prohibiting a
manufacturer or vendor of speed detection systems from
receiving certain fees or remuneration; providing
exceptions to requirements that certain civil
penalties be remitted to school districts; conforming
provisions to changes made by the act; amending s.
320.02, F.S.; authorizing the department to withhold
registration or reregistration of a motor vehicle
under certain circumstances; amending s. 322.27, F.S.;
conforming provisions to changes made by the act;
amending s. 775.15, F.S.; providing that a 1-year
period of limitation for certain noncriminal
violations resets upon receipt of certain affidavits;
amending s. 1006.21, F.S.; conforming a provision to
changes made by the act; reenacting s. 318.121, F.S.,
relating to preemption of additional fees, fines,
surcharges, and costs, to incorporate the amendment
made to s. 318.18, F.S., in a reference thereto;
providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (6) of section 28.37, Florida
Statutes, is amended to read:

28.37 Fines, fees, service charges, and costs remitted to

596-02020-26

2026654c1

the state.—

(6) Ten percent of all court-related fines collected by the clerk, ~~except for penalties or fines distributed to counties or municipalities under s. 316.0083(1)(b)3. or s. 318.18(16)(a),~~ must be deposited into the fine and forfeiture fund to be used exclusively for clerk court-related functions, as provided in s. 28.35(3)(a).

Section 2. Subsections (38) and (84) of section 316.003, Florida Statutes, are 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:

(38) LOCAL HEARING OFFICER.—The person, designated by a department, county, ~~or~~ municipality, or school district that elects to authorize traffic infraction enforcement officers to issue traffic citations under s. 316.0083(1)(a), s. 316.173(1)(f), or s. 316.1896(1) ~~ss. 316.0083(1)(a) and 316.1896(1)~~, who is authorized to conduct hearings related to a notice of violation issued pursuant to s. 316.0083, s. 316.173, or s. 316.1896. A ~~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. A school district may appoint an attorney who is, and has been for the preceding 5 years, a member in good standing of The Florida Bar to serve as the local hearing officer or may enter into an interlocal agreement to use the local hearing officer of the county. The department may enter into an interlocal agreement to use the local hearing officer of a

596-02020-26

2026654c1

175 county or municipality.

176 (84) SPEED DETECTION SYSTEM.—A portable or fixed automated
177 system used to detect a motor vehicle's speed using radar or
178 LiDAR and to capture a photograph or video of the rear of a
179 motor vehicle that exceeds the speed limit in a school zone
180 during the times listed in s. 316.1895(5) ~~force at the time of~~
181 ~~the violation.~~

182 Section 3. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (9) of
183 section 316.008, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

184 316.008 Powers of local authorities.—

185 (9)(a) A county or municipality may enforce the applicable
186 speed limit on a roadway properly maintained as a school zone
187 pursuant to s. 316.1895 during the times listed in s.
188 316.1895(5)÷

189 1. ~~Within 30 minutes before through 30 minutes after the~~
190 ~~start of a regularly scheduled breakfast program;~~

191 2. ~~Within 30 minutes before through 30 minutes after the~~
192 ~~start of a regularly scheduled school session;~~

193 3. ~~During the entirety of a regularly scheduled school~~
194 ~~session; and~~

195 4. ~~Within 30 minutes before through 30 minutes after the~~
196 ~~end of a regularly scheduled school session~~

197
198 through the use of a speed detection system for the detection of
199 speed and capturing of photographs or videos for violations in
200 excess of 10 miles per hour over the school zone speed limit ~~in~~
201 ~~force at the time of the violation.~~ A school zone's compliance
202 with s. 316.1895 creates a rebuttable presumption that the
203 school zone is properly maintained. The school zone speed limit

596-02020-26

2026654c1

may not be enforced through the use of a speed detection system
if any flashing beacon used to provide notice of the times
during which a restrictive school speed limit is being enforced
in the school zone is not activated at the time of the
violation.

(b) A county or municipality may place or install, or
contract with a vendor to place or install, a speed detection
system within a roadway maintained as a school zone as provided
in s. 316.1895 to enforce school zone ~~unlawful~~ speed limit
violations, as specified in s. 316.1895(10), which are in excess
of 10 miles per hour over the school zone speed limit ~~or s.~~
~~316.183~~, on that roadway.

Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsections
(2), (4), and (5) of section 316.0083, Florida Statutes, are
amended, and subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

316.0083 Mark Wandall Traffic Safety Program;
administration; report.—

(1)(a) For purposes of administering this section, the
department, a county, or a municipality may authorize a traffic
infraction enforcement officer under s. 316.640 to issue a
traffic citation for a violation of s. 316.074(1) or s.
~~316.075(1)(c)1. A notice of violation and a traffic citation may~~
~~not be issued for failure to stop at a red light if the driver~~
~~is making a right-hand turn in a careful and prudent manner at~~
~~an intersection where right-hand turns are permissible. A notice~~
~~of violation and a traffic citation may not be issued under this~~
~~section if the driver of the vehicle came to a complete stop~~
~~after crossing the stop line and before turning right if~~
~~permissible at a red light, but failed to stop before crossing~~

596-02020-26

2026654c1

~~over the stop line or other point at which a stop is required.~~

This paragraph does not prohibit a review of information from a traffic infraction detector by an authorized employee or agent of the department, a county, or a municipality before issuance of the traffic citation by the traffic infraction enforcement officer. This paragraph does not prohibit the department, a county, or a municipality from issuing notification as provided in paragraph (b) to the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation of s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1.

(2) A notice of violation and a traffic citation may not be issued under this section for failure to stop at a red light if the driver is making a right-hand turn in a careful and prudent manner at an intersection where right-hand turns are permissible. For purposes of this subsection, the term "careful and prudent manner" means that the driver made a right-hand turn after coming to a complete stop and without interfering with the operation of any oncoming vehicular traffic or pedestrians in a crosswalk.

(4)(a)1. A county or municipality that desires to have one or more traffic infraction detectors placed or installed on or after July 1, 2025, in an area where no traffic infraction detectors are currently placed or installed must enact an ordinance in order to authorize the placement or installation of, or to authorize contracting with a vendor for the placement or installation of, one or more traffic infraction detectors to enforce s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. As part of the public hearing on such proposed ordinance, the county or municipality must consider traffic data or other evidence supporting the installation and operation of each traffic

596-02020-26

2026654c1

262 infraction detector, and the county or municipality must
263 determine that the intersection at which a traffic infraction
264 detector is to be placed or installed constitutes a heightened
265 safety risk that warrants additional enforcement measures.

266 2. A county or municipality that operates one or more
267 traffic infraction detectors must annually report the results of
268 all traffic infraction detectors within the county's or
269 municipality's jurisdiction by placing the annual report to the
270 department required under paragraph (b) as a single reporting
271 item on the agenda of a regular or special meeting of the
272 county's or municipality's governing body. Before a county or
273 municipality contracts or renews a contract to place or install
274 one or more traffic infraction detectors, the county or
275 municipality must approve the contract or contract renewal at a
276 regular or special meeting of the county's or municipality's
277 governing body.

278 a. Interested members of the public must be allowed to
279 comment regarding the report, contract, or contract renewal
280 under the county's or municipality's public comment policies or
281 procedures ~~formats~~, and the report, contract, or contract
282 renewal may not be considered as part of a consent agenda.

283 b. The report required under this subparagraph must include
284 a written summary, which must be read aloud at the regular or
285 special meeting, and the summary must contain, for the same time
286 period pertaining to the annual report to the department
287 required under paragraph (b), the number of notices of violation
288 issued, the number that were contested, the number that were
289 upheld, the number that were dismissed, the number that were
290 issued as uniform traffic citations, and the number that were

596-02020-26

2026654c1

291 paid and how collected funds were distributed and in what
292 amounts. The county or municipality must report to the
293 department that the county's or municipality's annual report was
294 considered in accordance with this subparagraph, including the
295 date of the regular or special meeting at which the annual
296 report was considered.

297 3. The compliance or sufficiency of compliance with this
298 paragraph may not be raised in a proceeding challenging a
299 violation of s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. enforced by a
300 traffic infraction detector.

301 4. A county or municipality that does not comply with this
302 paragraph may not operate ~~is suspended from operating~~ traffic
303 infraction detectors under this subsection until such
304 noncompliance is corrected.

305 (b) Each county or municipality that operates a traffic
306 infraction detector shall submit a report by October 1,
307 annually, to the department which details the results of using
308 the traffic infraction detector and the procedures for
309 enforcement for the preceding state fiscal year. The information
310 submitted by the counties and municipalities must include:

311 1. The number of notices of violation issued, the number
312 that were contested, the number that were upheld, the number
313 that were dismissed, the number that were issued as uniform
314 traffic citations, the number that were paid, and the number in
315 each of the preceding categories for which the notice of
316 violation was issued for a right-hand turn violation.

317 2. A description of alternative safety countermeasures
318 taken before and after the placement or installation of a
319 traffic infraction detector.

596-02020-26

2026654c1

320 3. Statistical data and information required by the
321 department to complete the summary report required under
322 paragraph (d) ~~(e)~~.

323
324 The department shall ~~must~~ publish on its website each report
325 submitted by a county or municipality pursuant to this paragraph
326 ~~on its website~~.

327 (c) Each county or municipality that operates a traffic
328 infraction detector is responsible for and shall maintain its
329 respective data for reporting purposes under this subsection for
330 at least 2 years after such data is reported to the department.

331 (d) On or before December 31, annually, the department
332 shall provide a summary report to the Governor, the President of
333 the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives
334 regarding the use and operation of traffic infraction detectors
335 under this section, along with the department's recommendations
336 and any recommended ~~necessary~~ legislation. The summary report
337 must include a review of the information submitted to the
338 department by the counties and municipalities and must describe
339 the enhancement of the traffic safety and enforcement programs.

340 (5) Procedures for a hearing under this section are as
341 follows:

342 (a) The department shall publish and make available
343 electronically to each county and municipality a model Request
344 for Hearing form to assist each county and municipality ~~local~~
345 ~~government~~ administering this section.

346 (b) The ~~charter county, noncharter county,~~ or municipality
347 electing to authorize traffic infraction enforcement officers to
348 issue traffic citations under paragraph (1)(a) shall designate

596-02020-26

2026654c1

349 by resolution existing staff to serve as the clerk to the local
350 hearing officer.

351 (c) Any person, herein referred to as the "petitioner," who
352 elects to request a hearing under paragraph (1)(b) must ~~shall~~ be
353 scheduled for a hearing. The hearing may be conducted either
354 virtually through live video conferencing or in person. The
355 clerk to the local hearing officer shall provide the petitioner
356 with notice of the hearing, including the option for a virtual
357 or in-person hearing, which must ~~by the clerk to the local~~
358 ~~hearing officer to appear before a local hearing officer with~~
359 ~~notice to~~ be sent by first-class mail. Upon receipt of the
360 notice, the petitioner may reschedule the hearing up to two
361 times ~~once~~ by submitting a written request to reschedule to the
362 clerk to the local hearing officer, at least 5 calendar days
363 before the day of the originally scheduled hearing. The
364 petitioner may cancel his or her appearance before the local
365 hearing officer by paying the penalty assessed under paragraph
366 (1)(b), plus \$50 in administrative costs, before the start of
367 the hearing.

368 (6)(a)1. A traffic infraction detector may not be used for
369 remote surveillance. The collection of evidence by a traffic
370 infraction detector to enforce violations of s. 316.074(1) or s.
371 316.075(1)(c)1. does not constitute remote surveillance.

372 2. Video and images recorded by a traffic infraction
373 detector may be used only for the enforcement of violations of
374 s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. and for purposes of
375 determining criminal or civil liability for incidents captured
376 by the traffic infraction detector incidental to the permissible
377 use of a traffic infraction detector.

596-02020-26

2026654c1

378 3. To the extent practicable, a traffic infraction detector
379 must use necessary technology to ensure that personal
380 identifying information contained in the video and images
381 recorded by the traffic infraction detector which is not
382 relevant to the alleged violation is sufficiently obscured so as
383 to not reveal such personal identifying information.

384 4. A notice of violation or a uniform traffic citation
385 issued under this section may not be dismissed solely because
386 the recorded video or images reveal personal identifying
387 information as provided in subparagraph 3. as long as a
388 reasonable effort has been made to comply with this subsection.

389 (b) Any recorded video or image obtained through the use of
390 a traffic infraction detector must be destroyed within 90 days
391 after the final disposition of the recorded event. The vendor of
392 the traffic infraction detector must provide the county or
393 municipality with written notice by December 31 of each year
394 that such records have been destroyed in accordance with this
395 paragraph.

396 (c) Notwithstanding any other law, motor vehicle
397 registration and owner information obtained as the result of the
398 operation of a traffic infraction detector is not the property
399 of the manufacturer or vendor of the traffic infraction detector
400 and may be used only for purposes authorized in this section.

401 Section 5. Section 316.00831, Florida Statutes, is
402 repealed.

403 Section 6. Section 316.07456, Florida Statutes, is amended
404 to read:

405 316.07456 Traffic infraction detectors; specifications
406 ~~Transitional implementation.~~ Any traffic infraction detector

596-02020-26

2026654c1

407 deployed on the highways, streets, and roads of this state must
408 meet specifications established by the Department of
409 Transportation, and must be tested at regular intervals
410 according to specifications prescribed by the Department of
411 Transportation. ~~The Department of Transportation must establish~~
412 ~~such specifications on or before December 31, 2010. However, any~~
413 ~~such equipment acquired by purchase, lease, or other arrangement~~
414 ~~under an agreement entered into by a county or municipality on~~
415 ~~or before July 1, 2011, or equipment used to enforce an~~
416 ~~ordinance enacted by a county or municipality on or before July~~
417 ~~1, 2011, is not required to meet the specifications established~~
418 ~~by the Department of Transportation until July 1, 2011.~~

419 Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and subsection
420 (3) of section 316.0776, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
421 316.0776 Traffic infraction detectors; speed detection
422 systems; placement and installation.—

423 (2)

424 (b) If the department, county, or municipality begins a
425 traffic infraction detector program in a county or municipality
426 that has never conducted such a program, the respective
427 department, county, or municipality must ~~shall~~ also make a
428 public announcement and conduct a public awareness campaign of
429 the proposed use of traffic infraction detectors at least 30
430 days before commencing the enforcement program. During the 30-
431 day public awareness campaign, only a warning may be issued to
432 the registered owner of a motor vehicle for a violation of s.
433 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. enforced by a traffic
434 infraction detector, and a penalty may not be imposed pursuant
435 to s. 318.18(16)(a)2. or 3.

596-02020-26

2026654c1

436 (3) A speed detection system authorized by s. 316.008(9)
437 may be placed or installed in a school zone on a state road when
438 permitted by the Department of Transportation and in accordance
439 with placement and installation specifications developed by the
440 Department of Transportation. The speed detection system may be
441 placed or installed in a school zone on a street or highway
442 under the jurisdiction of a county or a municipality in
443 accordance with placement and installation specifications
444 established by the Department of Transportation. ~~The Department~~
445 ~~of Transportation must establish such placement and installation~~
446 ~~specifications by December 31, 2023.~~

447 (a) If a county or municipality places or installs a speed
448 detection system as authorized by s. 316.008(9), the county or
449 municipality must notify the public that a speed detection
450 system may be in use by posting signage indicating photographic
451 or video enforcement of the school zone speed limits. Such
452 signage must ~~shall~~ clearly designate the time period during
453 which the school zone speed limits are enforced using a speed
454 detection system and must meet the placement and installation
455 specifications established by the Department of Transportation.
456 For a speed detection system enforcing violations of s. 316.1895
457 ~~or s. 316.183~~ on a roadway maintained as a school zone, this
458 paragraph governs the signage notifying the public of the use of
459 a speed detection system.

460 (b) If a county or municipality begins a school zone speed
461 detection system program in a county or municipality that has
462 never conducted such a program, the respective county or
463 municipality must make a public announcement and conduct a
464 public awareness campaign of the proposed use of speed detection

596-02020-26

2026654c1

systems at least 30 days before commencing enforcement under the speed detection system program and must notify the public of the specific date on which the program will commence. During the 30-day public awareness campaign, only a warning may be issued to the registered owner of a motor vehicle for a violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~ enforced by a speed detection system, and liability may not be imposed for the civil penalty under s. 318.18(3)(d).

(c) A county or municipality that operates one or more school zone speed detection systems shall ~~must~~ annually report the results of all systems within the county's or municipality's jurisdiction by placing the report required under s. 316.1896(16)(a) as a single reporting item on the agenda of a regular or special meeting of the county's or municipality's governing body. Before a county or municipality contracts or renews a contract to place or install a speed detection system in a school zone pursuant to s. 316.008(9), the county or municipality must approve the contract or contract renewal at a regular or special meeting of the county's or municipality's governing body.

1. Interested members of the public must be allowed to comment regarding the report, contract, or contract renewal under the county's or municipality's public comment policies or procedures ~~formats~~, and the report, contract, or contract renewal may not be considered as part of a consent agenda.

2. The report required under this paragraph must include a written summary, which must be read aloud at the regular or special meeting, and the summary must contain, for the same time period pertaining to the annual report to the department under

596-02020-26

2026654c1

494 s. 316.1896(16) (a), the number of notices of violation issued,
495 the number that were contested, the number that were upheld, the
496 number that were dismissed, the number that were issued as
497 uniform traffic citations, and the number that were paid and how
498 collected funds were distributed and in what amounts. The county
499 or municipality shall ~~must~~ report to the department that the
500 county's or municipality's annual report was considered in
501 accordance with this paragraph, including the date of the
502 regular or special meeting at which the annual report was
503 considered.

504 3. The compliance or sufficiency of compliance with this
505 paragraph may not be raised in a proceeding challenging a
506 violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~ enforced by a speed
507 detection system in a school zone.

508 4. A county or municipality that does not comply with this
509 paragraph may not operate a speed detection system under this
510 section until such noncompliance is corrected.

511 Section 8. Subsection (1), paragraph (c) of subsection (2),
512 and subsections (4), (6), (18), and (19) of section 316.173,
513 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

514 316.173 School bus infraction detection systems.—

515 (1) (a) A school district may install and operate a school
516 bus infraction detection system on a school bus for the purpose
517 of enforcing s. 316.172(1) (a) and (b) as provided in and
518 consistent with this section.

519 (b) A school district that desires to install one or more
520 school bus infraction detection systems on school buses in its
521 fleet must have specific authorization from the district school
522 board to place or install, or contract with a vendor to install,

596-02020-26

2026654c1

operate, and maintain, school bus infraction detection systems to enforce s. 316.172(1)(a) and (b). As part of a public hearing held by the school board on such authorization, the school board shall consider traffic data or other evidence supporting the installation and operation of each school bus infraction detection system, and the school board shall determine whether the school bus route for which each school bus infraction detection system is to be placed or installed constitutes a heightened safety risk that warrants additional enforcement measures. Interested members of the public must be allowed to comment regarding a contract or renewal of a contract for the installation, operation, and maintenance of school bus infraction detection systems under the school board's public comment policies or procedures, and the contract or contract renewal may not be considered as part of a consent agenda.

(c) After an affirmative vote from the school board authorizing such a contract, the school district may enter into a contract with a private vendor or manufacturer to install a school bus infraction detection system on any school bus in ~~within~~ its fleet, whether owned, contracted, or leased, and for services including, but not limited to, the installation, operation, and maintenance of the system. ~~The school district's decision to install school bus infraction detection systems must be based solely on the need to increase public safety.~~ An individual may not receive a commission from any revenue collected from violations detected through the use of a school bus infraction detection system. A private vendor or manufacturer may not receive a fee or remuneration based upon the number of violations detected through the use of a school

596-02020-26

2026654c1

bus infraction detection system. This paragraph may not be construed to prohibit a private vendor or manufacturer from receiving a fixed amount of collected proceeds for service rendered in relation to the installation, operation, or maintenance of school bus infraction detection systems.

(d)~~(e)~~ The school district shall ~~must~~ ensure that each school bus infraction detection system meets the requirements of subsection (19).

(e)~~(d)~~ Before beginning its school bus infraction detection system program, a ~~the~~ school district must enter into an interlocal agreement with one or more law enforcement agencies authorized to enforce violations of s. 316.172(1)(a) and (b) within the school district which jointly establishes the responsibilities of enforcement and the reimbursement of costs associated with school bus infraction detection systems consistent with this section.

(f) For purposes of administering this section, a law enforcement agency may authorize a traffic infraction enforcement officer under s. 316.640 to issue uniform traffic citations for violations of s. 316.172(1)(a) and (b). This paragraph does not prohibit the review of information from a school bus infraction detection system by an authorized employee or agent of the school district or law enforcement agency before issuance of the traffic citation by the traffic infraction enforcement officer. This paragraph does not prohibit the law enforcement agency or its designee from issuing a notification as provided in subsection (5) to the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation of s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b).

596-02020-26

2026654c1

(2)

~~(c) The sufficiency of signage or compliance with the signage requirements under this subsection may not be raised in a proceeding challenging a violation of s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b).~~

(4) Within 30 days after an alleged violation of s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b) is recorded by a school bus infraction detection system, the school district or the private vendor or manufacturer under paragraph (1)(c) ~~(1)(b)~~ must submit the following information to a law enforcement agency that has entered into an interlocal agreement with the school district pursuant to paragraph (1)(e) ~~(1)(d)~~ and has traffic infraction enforcement jurisdiction at the location where the alleged violation occurred:

(a) A copy of the recorded video and images showing the motor vehicle allegedly violating s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b).

(b) The motor vehicle's license plate number and the state of issuance of the motor vehicle's license plate.

(c) The date, time, and location of the alleged violation.

(6)(a) A local hearing officer appointed by the school district or county shall administer a ~~an administrative~~ hearing process for a contested notice of violation. ~~The school district may appoint an attorney who is, and has been for the preceding 5 years, a member in good standing with The Florida Bar to serve as a local hearing officer.~~ The county in which a school district has entered into an interlocal agreement with a law enforcement agency to issue uniform traffic citations may designate by resolution existing staff to serve as clerk to the local hearing officer. At the ~~administrative~~ hearing, the local hearing officer shall determine whether a violation of s.

596-02020-26

2026654c1

316.172(1) (a) or (b) has occurred. If the local hearing officer finds ~~by a preponderance of the evidence~~ that a violation has occurred, the local hearing officer must uphold the notice of violation and require the petitioner to pay the penalty previously assessed under s. 318.18(5). The local hearing officer may ~~shall~~ also require the petitioner to pay costs consistent with this subsection.

(b) Procedures for a ~~an administrative~~ hearing conducted under this subsection are as follows:

1. The department shall make available electronically to the school district ~~or its designee~~ or the county a Request for Hearing form to assist each district or county with administering this subsection.

2. A person, referred to in this paragraph as the petitioner, who elects to request a hearing under this subsection must ~~shall~~ be scheduled for a hearing. The hearing may be conducted either virtually through ~~via~~ live video conferencing or in person.

3. The clerk to the local hearing officer shall provide the petitioner with notice of the hearing, including the option for a virtual or in-person hearing, which must be sent ~~Within 120 days after receipt of a timely request for a hearing, the law enforcement agency or its designee shall provide a replica of the notice of violation data to the school district or county by manual or electronic transmission, and thereafter the school district or its designee or the county shall mail a notice of hearing, which shall include a hearing date and may at the discretion of the district or county include virtual and in-person hearing options, to the petitioner by first-class mail.~~

596-02020-26

2026654c1

639 Mailing of the notice of hearing constitutes notification. Upon
640 receipt of the notice ~~of hearing~~, the petitioner may reschedule
641 the hearing up to two times ~~once~~ by submitting a written request
642 to the local hearing officer at least 5 calendar days before the
643 day of the originally scheduled hearing. The petitioner may
644 cancel his or her hearing by paying the penalty assessed in the
645 notice of violation.

646 4. All testimony at the hearing must ~~shall~~ be under oath
647 and recorded. The local hearing officer shall take testimony
648 from a representative of the law enforcement agency and the
649 petitioner, and may take testimony from others. The local
650 hearing officer shall review the video and images recorded by a
651 school bus infraction detection system. Formal rules of evidence
652 do not apply, but due process shall be observed and govern the
653 proceedings.

654 5. At the conclusion of the hearing, the local hearing
655 officer shall determine ~~by a preponderance of the evidence~~
656 whether a violation has occurred and shall uphold or dismiss the
657 violation. The local hearing officer shall issue a final
658 administrative order including the determination and, if the
659 notice of violation is upheld, must require the petitioner to
660 pay the civil penalty previously assessed in the notice of
661 violation, and may ~~shall~~ also require the petitioner to pay
662 costs, not to exceed those established in s. 316.0083(5)(e), to
663 be used by the county for operational costs relating to the
664 hearing process or by the school district for technology and
665 operational costs relating to the hearing process as well as
666 school transportation safety-related initiatives. The final
667 administrative order must ~~shall~~ be mailed to the petitioner by

596-02020-26

2026654c1

first-class mail.

6. An aggrieved party may appeal a final administrative order consistent with the process provided in s. 162.11.

(c) Any hearing for a contested notice of violation that has not been conducted before July 1, 2025, may be conducted pursuant to the procedures in this subsection within 1 year after such date.

(18)(a)1. A school district that operates one or more school bus infraction detection systems shall annually report the results of all such systems operated within the school district by placing the annual report to the department required under paragraph (b) as a single reporting item on the agenda of a regular or special meeting of the school board.

2. Interested members of the public must be allowed to comment regarding the report under the school board's public comment policies or procedures, and the report may not be considered as part of a consent agenda.

3. The report required under this paragraph must include a written summary, which must be read aloud at the regular or special meeting, and the summary must contain, for the same time period as the annual report to the department under paragraph (b), the number of school buses that have a school bus infraction detection system installed, including the date of installation and, if applicable, the date the systems were removed; the number of notices of violations issued and the number that were contested, the number that were upheld, the number that were dismissed, the number that were issued as uniform traffic citations, and the number that were paid; and the manner in which collected funds were distributed and in what

596-02020-26

2026654c1

697 amounts.

698 4. The compliance or sufficiency of compliance with this
699 paragraph may not be raised in a proceeding challenging a
700 violation of s. 316.172(a) or (b) enforced by a school bus
701 infraction detection system.

702 5. A school district that does not comply with this
703 paragraph may not operate school bus infraction detection
704 systems under this section until such noncompliance is
705 corrected.

706 (b) By October 1, annually 2023, and ~~quarterly~~ thereafter,

707 each school district operating a school bus infraction detection

708 system shall ~~must~~ submit, in consultation with the law

709 enforcement agencies with which it has interlocal agreements

710 pursuant to this section, a report to the department which

711 details the results of the school bus infraction detection

712 systems in the school district during the preceding state fiscal

713 year ~~in the preceding quarter~~. The information from the school

714 districts must be submitted in a form and manner determined by

715 the department, ~~which the department must make available to the~~

716 ~~school districts by August 1, 2023,~~ and must include at least

717 the following:

718 1. The number of school buses that have a school bus

719 infraction detection system installed, including the date of

720 installation and, if applicable, the date the systems were

721 removed.

722 2. The number of notices of violations issued, the number

723 that were contested, the number that were upheld, the number

724 that were dismissed, the number that were issued as uniform

725 traffic citations, and the number that were paid.

596-02020-26

2026654c1

3. Data for each infraction to determine locations in need of safety improvements. Such data may include, but is not limited to, global positioning system coordinates of the infraction, the date and time of the infraction, and the name of the school that the school bus was transporting students to or from.

4. Any other statistical data and information required by the department to complete the report required by paragraph (c).

The department shall publish on its website each report submitted by a school district pursuant to this paragraph.

(c)~~(b)~~ Each school district that operates a school bus infraction detection system is responsible for and shall ~~must~~ maintain its respective data for reporting purposes under this subsection for at least 2 years after such data is reported to the department.

(d)~~(e)~~ On or before December 31, ~~2024,~~ and annually ~~thereafter,~~ the department shall submit a summary report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives regarding the use and operation of school bus infraction detection systems under this section, along with the department's recommendations and any recommended legislation. The summary report must include a review of the information submitted to the department by the school districts and must describe the enhancement of traffic safety and enforcement programs.

(19) A school bus infraction detection system must meet specifications established by the State Board of Education and must be tested at regular intervals according to specifications

596-02020-26

2026654c1

755 prescribed by state board rule. ~~The state board must establish~~
756 ~~such specifications by rule on or before December 31, 2023.~~
757 ~~However, any such equipment acquired by purchase, lease, or~~
758 ~~other arrangement under an agreement entered into by a school~~
759 ~~district on or before December 31, 2023, is not required to meet~~
760 ~~the specifications established by the state board until July 1,~~
761 ~~2024.~~

762 Section 9. Subsection (1), paragraphs (b) and (c) of
763 subsection (2), subsections (3), (5) through (9), (12), and
764 (13), paragraph (c) of subsection (14), paragraph (a) of
765 subsection (15), and paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (16)
766 of section 316.1896, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

767 316.1896 Roadways maintained as school zones; speed
768 detection system enforcement; penalties; appeal procedure;
769 privacy; reports.—

770 (1) For purposes of administering this section, a county or
771 municipality may authorize a traffic infraction enforcement
772 officer under s. 316.640 to issue uniform traffic citations for
773 violations of s. 316.1895 during the times listed in s.
774 316.1895(5) ~~ss. 316.1895 and 316.183~~ as authorized by s.
775 316.008(9), ~~as follows:~~

776 ~~(a) For a violation of s. 316.1895 in excess of 10 miles~~
777 ~~per hour over the school zone speed limit which occurs within 30~~
778 ~~minutes before through 30 minutes after the start of a regularly~~
779 ~~scheduled breakfast program.~~

780 ~~(b) For a violation of s. 316.1895 in excess of 10 miles~~
781 ~~per hour over the school zone speed limit which occurs within 30~~
782 ~~minutes before through 30 minutes after the start of a regularly~~
783 ~~scheduled school session.~~

596-02020-26

2026654c1

~~(c) For a violation of s. 316.183 in excess of 10 miles per hour over the posted speed limit during the entirety of a regularly scheduled school session.~~

~~(d) For a violation of s. 316.1895 in excess of 10 miles per hour over the school zone speed limit which occurs within 30 minutes before through 30 minutes after the end of a regularly scheduled school session.~~

Such violation must be evidenced by a speed detection system described in ss. 316.008(9) and 316.0776(3). This subsection does not prohibit a review of information from a speed detection system by an authorized employee or agent of a county or municipality before issuance of the uniform traffic citation by the traffic infraction enforcement officer. This subsection does not prohibit a county or municipality from issuing notices as provided in subsection (2) to the registered owner of the motor vehicle for a violation of s. 316.1895. The school zone speed limit may not be enforced through the use of a speed detection system if any flashing beacon used to provide notice of the times during which a restrictive school speed limit is being enforced in the school zone is not activated at the time of the violation ~~or s. 316.183.~~

(2) Within 30 days after a violation, notice must be sent to the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation specifying the remedies available under s. 318.14 and that the violator must pay the penalty under s. 318.18(3)(d) to the county or municipality, or furnish an affidavit in accordance with subsection (8), within 30 days after the date of the notice of violation in order to avoid court fees, costs, and

596-02020-26

2026654c1

the issuance of a uniform traffic citation. The notice of violation must:

(b) Include a photograph or other recorded image showing the license plate of the motor vehicle; the date, time, and location of the violation; the maximum speed at which the motor vehicle was traveling within the school zone; and the speed limit within the school zone ~~at the time of the violation.~~

(c) Include a notice that the owner has the right to review, in person or remotely, the photograph or video captured by the speed detection system and the evidence of the speed of the motor vehicle detected by the speed detection system which constitute a rebuttable presumption that the motor vehicle was used in violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183.~~

(3) Notwithstanding any other law, a person who receives a notice of violation under this section may request a hearing within 60 ~~30~~ days after the notice of violation or may pay the penalty pursuant to the notice of violation, but a payment or fee may not be required before the hearing requested by the person. The notice of violation must be accompanied by, or direct the person to a website that provides, information on the person's right to request a hearing and on all costs related thereto and a form used for requesting a hearing. As used in this subsection, the term "person" includes a natural person, the registered owner or co-owner of a motor vehicle, or the person identified in an affidavit as having actual care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle at the time of the violation.

(5) Penalties assessed and collected by the county or municipality authorized to collect the funds provided for in

596-02020-26

2026654c1

842 this section, less the amount retained by the county or
843 municipality pursuant to paragraphs (b) and (e) ~~paragraph (b)~~
844 ~~and paragraph (e)~~ and the amount remitted to the county school
845 district pursuant to paragraph (d), must be paid to the
846 Department of Revenue weekly. Such payment must be made by means
847 of electronic funds transfer. In addition to the payment, a
848 detailed summary of the penalties remitted must be reported to
849 the Department of Revenue. Penalties to be assessed and
850 collected by the county or municipality as established in s.
851 318.18(3)(d) must be remitted as follows:

852 (a) Twenty dollars must be remitted to the Department of
853 Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund.

854 (b) Sixty dollars must be retained by the county or
855 municipality and must be used to administer speed detection
856 systems in school zones and other public safety initiatives.

857 (c) Three dollars must be remitted to the Department of
858 Revenue for deposit into the Department of Law Enforcement
859 Criminal Justice Standards and Training Trust Fund.

860 (d) Twelve dollars must be remitted to the county school
861 district in which the violation occurred and must be used for
862 school security initiatives, for student transportation, or to
863 improve the safety of student walking conditions. Funds remitted
864 under this paragraph must be shared with charter schools in the
865 district based on each charter school's proportionate share of
866 the district's total unweighted full-time equivalent student
867 enrollment and must be used for school security initiatives or
868 to improve the safety of student walking conditions.

869 (e) Five dollars must be retained by the county or
870 municipality for the School Crossing Guard Recruitment and

596-02020-26

2026654c1

Retention Program pursuant to s. 316.1894.

An individual may not receive a commission or per-ticket fee from any revenue collected from violations detected through the use of a speed detection system. A manufacturer or vendor of speed detection systems may not receive a fee or remuneration based upon the number of violations detected through the use of a speed detection system.

(6) A uniform traffic citation must be issued by mailing the uniform traffic citation by certified mail to the address of the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation if payment has not been made within 60 ~~30~~ days after notification under subsection (2), if the registered owner has not requested a hearing as authorized under subsection (3), and if the registered owner has not submitted an affidavit in accordance with subsection (8).

(a) Delivery of the uniform traffic citation constitutes notification of a violation under this subsection. If the registered owner or co-owner of the motor vehicle; the person identified as having care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle at the time of the violation; or a duly authorized representative of the owner, co-owner, or identified person initiates a proceeding to challenge the citation pursuant to this section, such person waives any challenge or dispute as to the delivery of the uniform traffic citation.

(b) In the case of joint ownership of a motor vehicle, the uniform traffic citation must be mailed to the first name appearing on the motor vehicle registration, unless the first name appearing on the registration is a business organization,

596-02020-26

2026654c1

in which case the second name appearing on the registration may be used.

(c) The uniform traffic citation mailed to the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the infraction must be accompanied by the information described in paragraphs (2)(b)-(d).

(7) The registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation is responsible and liable for paying the uniform traffic citation issued for a violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~ unless the owner can establish that:

(a) The motor vehicle was, at the time of the violation, in the care, custody, or control of another person;

(b) A uniform traffic citation was issued by law enforcement to the driver of the motor vehicle for the alleged violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~; or

(c) The motor vehicle's owner was deceased on or before the date of the alleged violation, as established by an affidavit submitted by the representative of the motor vehicle owner's estate or other identified person or family member.

(8) To establish such facts under subsection (7), the registered owner of the motor vehicle must, within 60 ~~30~~ days after the date of issuance of the notice of violation or the uniform traffic citation, furnish to the appropriate governmental entity an affidavit setting forth information supporting an exception under subsection (7).

(a) An affidavit supporting the exception under paragraph (7)(a) must include the name, address, date of birth, and, if known, the driver license number of the person who leased, rented, or otherwise had care, custody, or control of the motor

596-02020-26

2026654c1

929 vehicle at the time of the alleged violation. If the motor
930 vehicle was stolen at the time of the alleged violation, the
931 affidavit must include the police report indicating that the
932 motor vehicle was stolen.

933 (b) If a uniform traffic citation for a violation of s.
934 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~ was issued at the location of the
935 violation by a law enforcement officer, the affidavit must
936 include the serial number of the uniform traffic citation.

937 (c) If the motor vehicle's owner to whom a notice of
938 violation or a uniform traffic citation has been issued is
939 deceased, the affidavit must include a certified copy of the
940 owner's death certificate showing that the date of death
941 occurred on or before the date of the alleged violation and one
942 of the following:

943 1. A bill of sale or other document showing that the
944 deceased owner's motor vehicle was sold or transferred after his
945 or her death but on or before the date of the alleged violation.

946 2. Documented proof that the registered license plate
947 belonging to the deceased owner's motor vehicle was returned to
948 the department or any branch office or authorized agent of the
949 department after his or her death but on or before the date of
950 the alleged violation.

951 3. A copy of the police report showing that the deceased
952 owner's registered license plate or motor vehicle was stolen
953 after his or her death but on or before the date of the alleged
954 violation.

955
956 Upon receipt of the affidavit and documentation required under
957 paragraphs (b) and (c), or 60 ~~30~~ days after the date of issuance

596-02020-26

2026654c1

of a notice of violation sent to a person identified as having care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle at the time of the violation under paragraph (a), the county or municipality must dismiss the notice or citation and provide proof of such dismissal to the person who submitted the affidavit. If, within 30 days after the date of a notice of violation sent to a person under subsection (9), the county or municipality receives an affidavit under subsection (10) from the person sent a notice of violation affirming that the person did not have care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle at the time of the violation, the county or municipality must notify the registered owner that the notice or citation will not be dismissed due to failure to establish that another person had care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle at the time of the violation.

(9) Upon receipt of an affidavit under paragraph (8)(a), the county or municipality may issue the person identified as having care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle at the time of the violation a notice of violation pursuant to subsection (2) for a violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~. The affidavit is admissible in a proceeding pursuant to this section for the purpose of providing evidence that the person identified in the affidavit was in actual care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle. The owner of a leased motor vehicle for which a uniform traffic citation is issued for a violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~ is not responsible for paying the uniform traffic citation and is not required to submit an affidavit as specified in subsection (8) if the motor vehicle involved in the violation is registered in the name of the lessee of such motor vehicle.

596-02020-26

2026654c1

(12) The photograph or video captured by a speed detection system and the evidence of the speed of the motor vehicle detected by a speed detection system which are attached to or referenced in the uniform traffic citation are evidence of a violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~ and are admissible in any proceeding to enforce this section. The photograph or video and the evidence of speed detected raise a rebuttable presumption that the motor vehicle named in the report or shown in the photograph or video was used in violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~.

(13) This section supplements the enforcement of s. 316.1895 ~~ss. 316.1895 and 316.183~~ by a law enforcement officer and does not prohibit a law enforcement officer from issuing a uniform traffic citation for a violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~.

(14) A hearing under this section must be conducted under the procedures established by s. 316.0083(5) and as follows:

(c) A person, referred to in this subsection as the "petitioner," who elects to request a hearing under subsection (3) must be scheduled for a hearing by the clerk to the local hearing officer. The hearing may be conducted either virtually through live video conferencing or in person. The clerk to the local hearing officer shall provide ~~must furnish~~ the petitioner with notice of the hearing, including the option for a virtual or in-person hearing, which must be sent by first-class mail. Upon receipt of the notice, the petitioner may reschedule the hearing up to two times by submitting a written request to reschedule to the clerk at least 5 calendar days before the day of the scheduled hearing. The petitioner may cancel his or her

596-02020-26

2026654c1

1016 appearance before the local hearing officer by paying the
1017 penalty assessed under subsection (2), plus the administrative
1018 costs established in s. 316.0083(5)(c), before the start of the
1019 hearing.

1020 (15)(a) A speed detection system in a school zone may not
1021 be used for remote surveillance. The collection of evidence by a
1022 speed detection system to enforce violations of s. 316.1895 ~~ss.~~
1023 ~~316.1895 and 316.183~~, or user-controlled pan or tilt adjustments
1024 of speed detection system components, do not constitute remote
1025 surveillance. Recorded video or photographs collected by ~~as part~~
1026 ~~of~~ a speed detection system in a school zone may only be used to
1027 document violations of s. 316.1895 ~~ss. 316.1895 and 316.183~~ and
1028 for purposes of determining criminal or civil liability for
1029 incidents captured by the speed detection system incidental to
1030 the permissible use of the speed detection system.

1031 (16)(a) Each county or municipality that operates one or
1032 more speed detection systems shall ~~must~~ submit a report by
1033 October 1, ~~2024~~, and annually ~~thereafter~~, to the department
1034 which identifies the public safety objectives used to identify a
1035 school zone for enforcement under this section, reports
1036 compliance with s. 316.0776(3)(c), and details the results of
1037 the speed detection system in the school zone during the
1038 preceding state fiscal year and the procedures for enforcement.
1039 The information from counties and municipalities must be
1040 submitted in a form and manner determined by the department,
1041 ~~which the department must make available to the counties and~~
1042 ~~municipalities by August 1, 2023, and the department may require~~
1043 ~~data components to be submitted quarterly.~~ The report must
1044 include at least the following:

596-02020-26

2026654c1

1. Information related to the location of each speed detection system, including the geocoordinates of the school zone, the directional approach of the speed detection system, the school name, the school level, the times the speed detection system was active, the restricted school zone speed limit enforced pursuant to s. 316.1895(5), ~~the posted speed limit enforced at times other than those authorized by s. 316.1895(5),~~ the date the systems were activated to enforce violations of s. 316.1895 ~~ss. 316.1895 and 316.183~~, and, if applicable, the date the systems were deactivated.

2. The number of notices of violation issued, the number that were contested, the number that were upheld, the number that were dismissed, the number that were issued as uniform traffic citations, and the number that were paid.

3. Any other statistical data and information related to the procedures for enforcement which is required by the department to complete the report required under paragraph (c).

The department shall publish on its website each report submitted by a county or municipality pursuant to this paragraph.

(c) On or before December 31, ~~2024~~, and annually ~~thereafter~~, the department shall ~~must~~ submit a summary report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives regarding the use of speed detection systems under this section, along with any recommended legislation ~~legislative recommendations from the department~~. The summary report must include a review of the information submitted to the department by the counties and municipalities

596-02020-26

2026654c1

and must describe the enhancement of safety and enforcement programs.

Section 10. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 316.1906, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended, and subsection (3) of that section is amended, to read:

316.1906 Radar speed-measuring devices; speed detection systems; evidence, admissibility.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—

(d) "Officer" means any:

2.1. "Law enforcement officer" who is elected, appointed, or employed full time by any municipality or the state or any political subdivision thereof; who is vested with the authority to bear arms and make arrests; and whose primary responsibility is the prevention and detection of crime or the enforcement of the penal, criminal, traffic, or highway laws of the state;

3.2. "Part-time law enforcement officer" who is employed or appointed less than full time, as defined by an employing agency, with or without compensation; who is vested with authority to bear arms and make arrests; and whose primary responsibility is the prevention and detection of crime or the enforcement of the penal, criminal, traffic, or highway laws of the state; or

1.3. "Auxiliary law enforcement officer" who is employed or appointed, with or without compensation; who aids or assists a full-time or part-time law enforcement officer; and who, while under the direct supervision of a full-time or part-time law enforcement officer, has the authority to arrest and perform law enforcement functions; ~~or~~

4. "Traffic infraction enforcement officer" who is employed

596-02020-26

2026654c1

or appointed, with or without compensation, and satisfies the requirements of s. 316.640(5) and is vested with authority to enforce violations of s. 316.1895 ~~ss. 316.1895 and 316.183~~ pursuant to s. 316.1896.

(3) A speed detection system is exempt from the design requirements for radar or LiDAR units established by the department. A speed detection system must have the ability to perform self-tests as to its detection accuracy. The system must perform a self-test at least once every 30 days. The law enforcement agency, or an agent acting on behalf of the law enforcement agency, operating a speed detection system must maintain a log of the results of the system's self-tests. The law enforcement agency, or an agent acting on behalf of the law enforcement agency, operating a speed detection system must also perform an independent calibration test on the speed detection system at least once every 12 months. The self-test logs, as well as the results of the annual calibration test, are admissible in any court proceeding for a uniform traffic citation issued for a violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~ enforced pursuant to s. 316.1896. Notwithstanding subsection (2), evidence of the speed of a motor vehicle detected by a speed detection system compliant with this subsection and the determination by a traffic infraction enforcement officer that a motor vehicle is operating in excess of the applicable speed limit is admissible in any proceeding with respect to an alleged violation of law regulating the speed of motor vehicles in school zones.

Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 316.640, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

596-02020-26

2026654c1

1132 316.640 Enforcement.—The enforcement of the traffic laws of
1133 this state is vested as follows:

1134 (5)(a) Any sheriff's department or police department of a
1135 municipality may employ, as a traffic infraction enforcement
1136 officer, any individual who successfully completes instruction
1137 in traffic enforcement procedures and court presentation through
1138 the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program as approved by the
1139 Division of Criminal Justice Standards and Training of the
1140 Department of Law Enforcement, or through a similar program, but
1141 who does not necessarily otherwise meet the uniform minimum
1142 standards established by the Criminal Justice Standards and
1143 Training Commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary
1144 law enforcement officers under s. 943.13. Any such traffic
1145 infraction enforcement officer who observes the commission of a
1146 traffic infraction or, in the case of a parking infraction, who
1147 observes an illegally parked vehicle may issue a traffic
1148 citation for the infraction when, based upon personal
1149 investigation, he or she has reasonable and probable grounds to
1150 believe that an offense has been committed which constitutes a
1151 noncriminal traffic infraction as defined in s. 318.14. In
1152 addition, any such traffic infraction enforcement officer may
1153 issue a traffic citation under ss. 316.0083, 316.173, and
1154 316.1896 ~~ss. 316.0083 and 316.1896~~. For purposes of enforcing
1155 ss. 316.074(1), 316.075(1)(c)1., 316.172(1)(a) and (b), and
1156 316.1895(10) ~~ss. 316.0083, 316.1895, and 316.183~~, any sheriff's
1157 department or police department of a municipality may designate
1158 employees as traffic infraction enforcement officers. The
1159 traffic infraction enforcement officers must be physically
1160 located in the county of the respective sheriff's or police

596-02020-26

2026654c1

department.

Section 12. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 316.650, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.650 Traffic citations.—

(3)

(c) If a traffic citation is issued under s. 316.0083, s. 316.173, or s. 316.1896, the traffic infraction enforcement officer must ~~shall~~ provide by electronic transmission a replica of the traffic citation data to the court having jurisdiction over the alleged offense or its traffic violations bureau within 5 business days after the date of issuance of the traffic citation to the violator. If a hearing is requested, the traffic infraction enforcement officer must ~~shall~~ provide a replica of the ~~traffic~~ notice of violation data to the clerk to ~~for~~ the local hearing officer having jurisdiction over the alleged offense within 14 days.

Section 13. Subsection (3) of section 318.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

318.15 Failure to comply with civil penalty or to appear; penalty.—

(3) The clerk shall notify the department of persons who were mailed a notice of violation of s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. pursuant to s. 316.0083, of s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b) pursuant to s. 316.173, or of s. 316.1895(10) pursuant to s. 316.1896, and who failed to enter into, or comply with the terms of, a penalty payment plan, or order with the clerk to the local hearing officer or failed to appear at a scheduled hearing within 10 days after such failure, and shall reference the person's driver license number, or in the case of a business

596-02020-26

2026654c1

entity, vehicle registration number.

(a) Upon receipt of such notice, the department, or authorized agent thereof, may not issue a license plate or revalidation sticker for any motor vehicle owned or co-owned by that person pursuant to s. 320.03(8) until the amounts assessed have been fully paid.

(b) After the issuance of the person's license plate or revalidation sticker is withheld pursuant to paragraph (a), the person may challenge the withholding of the license plate or revalidation sticker only on the basis that the outstanding fines and civil penalties have been paid pursuant to s. 320.03(8).

Section 14. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3), paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (5), and subsection (23) of section 318.18, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

318.18 Amount of penalties.—The penalties required for a noncriminal disposition pursuant to s. 318.14 or a criminal offense listed in s. 318.17 are as follows:

(3)

(d)1. Notwithstanding paragraphs (b) and (c), a person cited for a violation of s. 316.1895(10) ~~or s. 316.183~~ for exceeding the speed limit in force at the time of the violation on a roadway maintained as a school zone as provided in s. 316.1895, when enforced by a traffic infraction enforcement officer pursuant to s. 316.1896, must pay a fine of \$100. Fines collected under this paragraph must be distributed as follows:

a. Twenty dollars must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund.

b. Seventy-seven dollars must be distributed to the county

596-02020-26

2026654c1

for any violations occurring in any unincorporated areas of the county or to the municipality for any violations occurring in the incorporated boundaries of the municipality in which the infraction occurred, to be used as provided in s. 316.1896(5).

c. Three dollars must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Department of Law Enforcement Criminal Justice Standards and Training Trust Fund to be used as provided in s. 943.25.

2. If a person who is mailed a notice of violation or a uniform traffic citation for a violation of s. 316.1895(10) ~~or~~ ~~s. 316.183~~, as enforced by a traffic infraction enforcement officer under s. 316.1896, presents documentation from the appropriate governmental entity that the notice of violation or uniform traffic citation was in error, the clerk of court or clerk to the local hearing officer may dismiss the case. The clerk of court or clerk to the local hearing officer may not charge for this service.

3. An individual may not receive a commission or per-ticket fee from any revenue collected from violations detected through the use of a speed detection system. A manufacturer or vendor may not receive a fee or remuneration based upon the number of violations detected through the use of a speed detection system.

(5)(a)1. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., \$200 for a violation of s. 316.172(1)(a), failure to stop for a school bus. If, at a hearing, the alleged offender is found to have committed this offense, the court shall impose a minimum civil penalty of \$200. In addition to this penalty, for a second or subsequent offense within a period of 5 years, the department shall suspend the driver license of the person for not less than

596-02020-26

2026654c1

1248 180 days and not more than 1 year.

1249 2. If a violation of s. 316.172(1)(a) is enforced by a
1250 school bus infraction detection system pursuant to s. 316.173,
1251 the penalty of \$200 shall be imposed. If, at ~~a an administrative~~
1252 hearing contesting a notice of violation or uniform traffic
1253 citation, the alleged offender is found to have committed this
1254 offense, a minimum civil penalty of \$200 shall be imposed.
1255 Notwithstanding any other provision of law except s. 28.37(6),
1256 the civil penalties assessed under this subparagraph resulting
1257 from a notice of violation or uniform traffic citation shall be
1258 remitted to the school district at least monthly and used
1259 pursuant to s. 316.173(8).

1260 (b)1. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., \$400 for a
1261 violation of s. 316.172(1)(b), passing a school bus on the side
1262 that children enter and exit when the school bus displays a stop
1263 signal. If, at a hearing, the alleged offender is found to have
1264 committed this offense, the court shall impose a minimum civil
1265 penalty of \$400.

1266 2. If a violation of s. 316.172(1)(b) is enforced by a
1267 school bus infraction detection system pursuant to s. 316.173,
1268 the penalty under this subparagraph is a minimum of \$200. If, at
1269 a hearing contesting a notice of violation or uniform traffic
1270 citation, the alleged offender is found to have committed this
1271 offense, the court shall impose a minimum civil penalty of \$200.
1272 Notwithstanding any other provision of law except s. 28.37(6),
1273 the civil penalties assessed under this subparagraph resulting
1274 from notice of violation or uniform traffic citation shall be
1275 remitted to the school district at least monthly and used
1276 pursuant to s. 316.173(8).

596-02020-26

2026654c1

3. In addition to this penalty, for a second or subsequent offense within a period of 5 years, the department shall suspend the driver license of the person for not less than 360 days and not more than 2 years.

(23) In addition to the penalty prescribed under s. 316.0083, s. 316.173, or s. 316.1895 for violations enforced under those sections ~~s. 316.0083~~ which are upheld by the local hearing officer, the local hearing officer may also order the payment of county, ~~or~~ municipal, or school district costs, not to exceed \$250.

Section 15. Subsection (12) of section 320.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.02 Registration required; application for registration; forms.—

(12) The department is authorized to withhold registration or reregistration of any motor vehicle if the owner, or one of the co-owners of the vehicle:—

(a) Has a driver license which is under suspension for the failure to remit payment of any fines levied in this state pursuant to chapter 318 or chapter 322; or

(b) Received a traffic citation for a violation of s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1., s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b), or s. 316.1895(10), as enforced by s. 316.0083, s. 316.173, or s. 316.1896, respectively, and did not request a hearing, submit an affidavit claiming an exception, or pay the traffic citation.

Section 16. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 322.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.27 Authority of department to suspend or revoke driver license or identification card.—

596-02020-26

2026654c1

(3) There is established a point system for evaluation of convictions of violations of motor vehicle laws or ordinances, and violations of applicable provisions of s. 403.413(6)(b) when such violations involve the use of motor vehicles, for the determination of the continuing qualification of any person to operate a motor vehicle. The department is authorized to suspend the license of any person upon showing of its records or other good and sufficient evidence that the licensee has been convicted of violation of motor vehicle laws or ordinances, or applicable provisions of s. 403.413(6)(b), amounting to 12 or more points as determined by the point system. The suspension shall be for a period of not more than 1 year.

(d) The point system shall have as its basic element a graduated scale of points assigning relative values to convictions of the following violations:

1. Reckless driving, willful and wanton—4 points.
2. Leaving the scene of a crash resulting in property damage of more than \$50—6 points.
3. Unlawful speed, or unlawful use of a wireless communications device, resulting in a crash—6 points.
4. Passing a stopped school bus:
 - a. Not causing or resulting in serious bodily injury to or death of another—4 points.
 - b. Causing or resulting in serious bodily injury to or death of another—6 points.
 - c. Points may not be imposed for a violation of passing a stopped school bus as provided in s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b) when enforced by a school bus infraction detection system pursuant to s. 316.173. In addition, a violation of s. 316.172(1)(a) or (b)

596-02020-26

2026654c1

when enforced by a school bus infraction detection system pursuant to s. 316.173 may not be used for purposes of setting motor vehicle insurance rates.

5. Unlawful speed:

a. Not in excess of 15 miles per hour of lawful or posted speed—3 points.

b. In excess of 15 miles per hour of lawful or posted speed—4 points.

c. Points may not be imposed for a violation of unlawful speed as provided in s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~ when enforced by a traffic infraction enforcement officer pursuant to s. 316.1896. In addition, a violation of s. 316.1895 ~~or s. 316.183~~ when enforced by a traffic infraction enforcement officer pursuant to s. 316.1896 may not be used for purposes of setting motor vehicle insurance rates.

6. A violation of a traffic control signal device as provided in s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1.—4 points. However, points may not be imposed for a violation of s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. when a driver has failed to stop at a traffic signal and when enforced by a traffic infraction enforcement officer. In addition, a violation of s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. when a driver has failed to stop at a traffic signal and when enforced by a traffic infraction enforcement officer may not be used for purposes of setting motor vehicle insurance rates.

7. Unlawfully driving a vehicle through a railroad-highway grade crossing—6 points.

8. All other moving violations (including parking on a highway outside the limits of a municipality)—3 points. However,

596-02020-26

2026654c1

points may not be imposed for a violation of s. 316.2065(11);
and points may be imposed for a violation of s. 316.1001 only
when imposed by the court after a hearing pursuant to s.
318.14(5).

9. Any moving violation covered in this paragraph,
excluding unlawful speed and unlawful use of a wireless
communications device, resulting in a crash—4 points.

10. Any conviction under s. 403.413(6)(b)—3 points.

11. Any conviction under s. 316.0775(2)—4 points.

12. A moving violation covered in this paragraph which is
committed in conjunction with the unlawful use of a wireless
communications device within a school safety zone—2 points, in
addition to the points assigned for the moving violation.

Section 17. Subsection (23) is added to section 775.15,
Florida Statutes, to read:

775.15 Time limitations; general time limitations;
exceptions.—

(23) For a traffic violation enforced pursuant to s.
316.0083, s. 316.173, or s. 316.1896, the 1-year period of
limitation for a noncriminal violation pursuant to paragraph
(2)(d) resets upon receipt by the appropriate county,
municipality, or law enforcement agency of an affidavit
indicating that the motor vehicle was in the care, custody, and
control of another person at the time of the violation, as
authorized in s. 316.0083, s. 316.173, or s. 316.1896,
respectively.

Section 18. Paragraph (h) of subsection (3) of section
1006.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1006.21 Duties of district school superintendent and

596-02020-26

2026654c1

1393 district school board regarding transportation.—

1394 (3) District school boards, after considering
1395 recommendations of the district school superintendent:

1396 (h) Upon an affirmative vote of the school board
1397 authorizing the use of school bus infraction detection systems,
1398 may install and operate, or enter into an agreement with a
1399 private vendor or manufacturer to install, operate, and maintain
1400 ~~provide~~, a school bus infraction detection system pursuant to s.
1401 316.173.

1402 Section 19. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
1403 made by this act to section 318.18, Florida Statutes, in a
1404 reference thereto, section 318.121, Florida Statutes, is
1405 reenacted to read:

1406 318.121 Preemption of additional fees, fines, surcharges,
1407 and costs.—Notwithstanding any general or special law, or
1408 municipal or county ordinance, additional fees, fines,
1409 surcharges, or costs other than the court costs and surcharges
1410 assessed under s. 318.18(12), (14), (19), (20), and (23) may not
1411 be added to the civil traffic penalties assessed under this
1412 chapter.

1413 Section 20. This act shall take effect October 1, 2026.

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

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

BILL: SB 696

INTRODUCER: Senator Martin

SUBJECT: Registration of Trademarks

DATE: January 27, 2026

REVISED: _____

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. <u>Dike</u>	<u>McKay</u>	<u>CM</u>	Favorable
2. <u>Wells</u>	<u>Nortelus</u>	<u>ATD</u>	Pre-meeting
3. _____	_____	<u>RC</u>	_____

I. Summary:

SB 696 aligns Florida’s trademark registration system with federal law and international standards. This bill creates an online registration system and allows for verification of applications to be made via a written declaration or other statutorily accepted methods rather than a Notary Public. The bill also mandates the Department of State (Department) must adopt the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office’s (USPTO) system of classification of goods and services yearly to avoid repeatedly amending state statutes.

The bill will have a significant negative fiscal impact to state expenditures. See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Trademarks

A registered trademark can be any word, phrase, symbol, or design which distinguishes the source of goods and services and provides legal protection for a brand.¹ A trademark (“TM”) protects a good while a service mark (“SM”) protects a service.² While an owner can register their mark with federal and state governments, it is not required by law—an owner of an unregistered mark may still use it to brand their goods or services and still enforce trademark

¹ USPTO, *What is a trademark?*, available at <https://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/basics/what-trademark> (last visited Jan. 12, 2026).

² *Id.*

rights under certain laws.³ However, trademark registration allows a person to prove ownership more easily in legal proceedings and provides additional protections under state and federal law.⁴

Federal Law and Nice Classification

The USPTO regulates interstate use of trademarks pursuant to the Lanham Act, which was adopted in 1946.⁵ In 1972, U.S. became a signatory to the Nice Agreement, a multilateral treaty administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization.⁶ As such, all applications filed under the Lanham Act after September 1, 1973, are subject to the Nice Classification. Under the treaty, the Nice System classifications are reviewed and updated to reflect changes in technology and commercial practices. The USPTO updates these classifications via federal rulemaking to follow the Nice Classification.⁷

The Nice Classification is reviewed and revised by its Committee of Experts, which is made up of representatives of each party to the Nice Agreement. “In 2013, the Committee of Experts began annual revisions to the Nice Classification. The annual revisions enter into force on January 1 each year [and] are referred to as versions and identified by an edition number and the year of the effective date (e.g., “Nice Classification, 10th ed., ver. 2013” or “NCL 10-2013”).”⁸ The changes consist of the addition and deletion of new or obsolete goods and services from the Nice Classification’s class headings, alphabetical list of named goods and services, and explanatory notes, as well as any other required amendments.

Pursuant to the Nice Agreement and prior to registration under federal law, a trademark application must specify the class of the goods and services to which the trademark applies.⁹ For example, Class 1 includes chemical products for use in industry, science, and agriculture, while Class 7 includes mainly machines, machine tools, motors, and engines.¹⁰

Florida Trademark Registration

In Florida, ch. 495, F.S., governs the intrastate use of trademarks in Florida, the registration of which is overseen by the Department’s Division of Corporations (Division). Registering a trademark in the state gives an owner greater rights over its use. There are currently 18,307 active trademark or service mark registrations in Florida.¹¹

³ *Id.*

⁴ USPTO., *Why register your trademark?*, available at <https://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/basics/why-register-your-trademark> (last visited Jan. 12, 2026).

⁵ 15 U.S.C. § 1051.

⁶ See World Intellectual Property Organization, *WIPO-Administered Treaties*, available at https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/treaties/ShowResults?search_what=C&treaty_id=12 (last visited Jan. 12, 2026).

⁷ See, e.g., International Trademark Classification Changes, 90 Fed. Reg. 47,592 (Oct. 2, 2025) (codified at 37 C.F.R. 6.1).

⁸ *Id.*, see also World Intellectual Property Organization, *About the Nice Classification*, available at <https://www.wipo.int/en/web/classification-nice/preface> (last visited Jan. 12, 2026).

⁹ USPTO, *Nice Agreement current edition version - general remarks, class headings and explanatory notes*, available at <https://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/trademark-updates-and-announcements/nice-agreement-current-edition-version-general-remarks> (last visited Jan. 12, 2026).

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ Div. of Corp., *Yearly Statistics*, available at <https://dos.fl.gov/sunbiz/about-us/yearly-statistics/> (last visited Jan. 12, 2026).

To register for a trademark,¹² an applicant¹³ must mail a paper application to the Division, which must include:

- The name, address, and if applicable, place of incorporation.
- An explanation of how the trademark will be used in connection with goods and services.
- The class(es) under which the goods or services fall—such classes are detailed in s. 495.111, F.S.
- The date the trademark was first used, along with other details of the history of the trademark’s use.
- A statement that the applicant is the owner of the trademark, the trademark is in use, and that no other entity or person has registered the trademark or has the right to use the trademark in Florida.¹⁴

The Division may require the applicant to provide additional information or amend the application as needed.¹⁵ Furthermore, the applicant must sign the application form before a Notary Public to comply with the statutory requirement that the application be “signed and verified.”¹⁶

Recent Changes and Recommendations

In 2019, Florida law was updated to conform the state’s classifications for trademark goods and services to the 11th edition of the Nice Classification;¹⁷ however, international standards are updated often, making Florida law out of date already.¹⁸ The Florida Bar Business Law Section has proposed amendments to Florida law to align the state trademark registration system with national and international standards without needing to enact technical amendments each year that ministerial updates are made on the national level.¹⁹ Additionally, the Florida Bar Business Law Section recommended an online application to modernize the registration system and ensure timely applications.²⁰

¹² “Trademark” means any word, name, symbol, or device, or any combination thereof, used by a person to identify and distinguish the goods of such person, including a unique product, from those manufactured or sold by others, and to indicate the source of the goods, even if the source is unknown. S. 495.011, F.S.

¹³ “Applicant” means the person filing an application for registration of a mark under this chapter and the legal representatives, successors, or assigns of such person. S. 495.011, F.S.

¹⁴ Section 495.031, F.S.

¹⁵ Section 495.035, F.S.

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ See s. 495.111, F.S.; see also Fla. SB 198 (2019).

¹⁸ Florida Bar Business Law Section, *Trademark Modernization Amendments Act of 2026 White Paper*, available at <https://flabizlaw.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/2026-Trademark-Draft-Bill-White-Paper-for-Circulation-1.pdf> (last visited Jan. 12, 2026).

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Id.*

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Classification

Section 1 amends s. 495.111, F.S., to remove the previous classifications in this statute and require the Department to adopt the USPTO's classification system on July 1 each year. The Department must publish this classification system as part of the trademark registration application as set out in ss. 495.031 and 495.0315, F.S.

Application for Registration

Section 2 creates s. 495.0315, F.S., to direct the Department to create and maintain a website for applicants to submit online trademark registration applications and renewals. The website must protect applicants' information to ensure data integrity and the website must be available by July 1, 2027. The website must also allow the applicant to provide an electronic version of the required specimen of use, provide an electronic version of a drawing of the mark, pay the required fee, and complete the required verification.

Section 3 amends s. 495.031, F.S., to mandate that verification for applications be made in accordance with s. 92.525, F.S., which allows verification by oath/affirmation or written declaration. Additionally, the bill requires that every online application be accompanied by an electronic copy of the specimen which complies with the requirements of the Department, showing the mark as actually used.

Effective Date

Section 4 sets out an effective date of July 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

Under art. II, s. 3, of the Florida Constitution, the non-delegation doctrine prohibits the Legislature from delegating its primary policymaking functions to the other branches of state government or the federal government.²¹ Pursuant to this doctrine, the Legislature may not adopt or incorporate any federal law that has not yet been enacted.²² In *Welch*, the Florida Supreme Court struck down a statute criminalizing certain acts by reference to future drug abuse laws.²³ The Court held that when a statute incorporates by reference future federal laws, Florida courts should apply federal law that was in effect at the time a state law was enacted—not federal laws, rules, or standards that come into existence afterwards.²⁴ This bill directs the department to look to future federal law.

However, in *Eastern Air Lines*, the Florida Supreme Court limited the holding of *Welch* to cases which incorporate federal statutes and rules which substantively change the law.²⁵ In that case, the statute at issue mandated that adjustments to the fuel tax should be based on the Consumer Price Index, updated monthly by the U.S. Department of Labor.²⁶ The Court upheld the statute as constitutional because the calculations were ministerial and the Legislature provided clear guidelines.²⁷ Here, as the classification of trademarks does not affect the rights and remedies of a trademark owner under law,²⁸ USPTO's revisions to the federal trademark classification system could be found to be ministerial and thus potentially constitutional.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Indeterminate. Businesses in Florida will have minimal costs to comply with the requirements of this bill.²⁹

²¹ *Bush v. Schiavo*, 885 So. 2d 321, 332 (Fla. 2004).

²² *Abbott Labs. v. Mylan Pharm., Inc.*, 15 So. 3d 642, 654 (Fla. 1st DCA 2009); *State v. Welch*, 279 So. 2d 11 (Fla. 1973); *Fla. Indus. Comm'n v. State ex rel. Orange State Oil Co.*, 21 So. 2d 599 (Fla. 1945); *State v. Rodriguez*, 365 So. 2d 157 (Fla. 1978); *State v. Camil*, 279 So.2d 832 (Fla. 1973); *Hughes v. State*, 943 So. 2d 176 (Fla. DCA 3d 2006).

²³ *Welch*, 279 So. 2d at 12-13.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ *Eastern Air Lines, Inc. v. Dep't of Revenue*, 455 So. 2d 311, 316 (Fla. 1984).

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ 15 U.S.C. s. 1112 ("The Director may establish a classification of goods and services, for convenience of Patent and Trademark Office administration, but not to limit or extend the applicant's or registrant's rights.").

²⁹ Florida Bar Business Law Section, *Trademark Modernization Amendments Act of 2026 White Paper*, available at <https://flabizlaw.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/2026-Trademark-Draft-Bill-White-Paper-for-Circulation-1.pdf> (last visited Jan. 12, 2026).

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill has a significant negative fiscal impact on the Department as it requires the Department to establish and maintain a secure online registration system no later than July 1, 2027, and in accordance with the requirements of the bill. The costs should be less than \$500,000 and may be absorbed within existing resources; however, at this time the department has not submitted an analysis of the fiscal impact of the bill.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections: 495.111 and 495.031 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill creates section 495.0315 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

By Senator Martin

33-00850-26

2026696__

A bill to be entitled
An act relating to registration of trademarks;
amending s. 495.111, F.S.; removing provisions
relating to the classification of goods and services
for trademark purposes; requiring the Department of
State to adopt a federal system of classification each
year; requiring publication of the classification as
part of the trademark registration application;
creating s. 495.0315, F.S.; requiring the department
to establish and maintain a secure Internet website
that allows submission of an online trademark
registration application and renewal application;
providing website requirements; requiring the
department to make the online application system
available by a specified date; amending s. 495.031,
F.S.; providing online application requirements;
providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 495.111, Florida
Statutes, is amended to read:

495.111 Classification.—

(1) The department shall, no later than July 1 of each
year, adopt as the state classification system the United States
Patent and Trademark Office's system of classification of goods
and services in effect on June 1 of that year. The
classification shall be published as part of the trademark
registration application as set forth in ss. 495.031 and

33-00850-26

2026696__

30 495.0315. ~~The following general classes of goods and services,~~
31 ~~conforming to the classification adopted by the United States~~
32 ~~Patent and Trademark Office, are established for convenience of~~
33 ~~administration of this chapter:~~

34 ~~(a) Goods:~~

35 ~~1. Class 1 Chemicals for use in industry, science and~~
36 ~~photography, as well as in agriculture, horticulture and~~
37 ~~forestry; unprocessed artificial resins, unprocessed plastics;~~
38 ~~fire extinguishing and fire prevention compositions; tempering~~
39 ~~and soldering preparations; substances for tanning animal skins~~
40 ~~and hides; adhesives for use in industry; putties and other~~
41 ~~paste fillers; compost, manures, fertilizers; biological~~
42 ~~preparations for use in industry and science.~~

43 ~~2. Class 2 Paints, varnishes, lacquers; preservatives~~
44 ~~against rust and against deterioration of wood; colorants, dyes;~~
45 ~~inks for printing, marking and engraving; raw natural resins;~~
46 ~~metals in foil and powder form for use in painting, decorating,~~
47 ~~printing and art.~~

48 ~~3. Class 3 Non-medicated cosmetics and toiletry~~
49 ~~preparations; non-medicated dentifrices; perfumery, essential~~
50 ~~oils; bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry~~
51 ~~use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations.~~

52 ~~4. Class 4 Industrial oils and greases, wax; lubricants;~~
53 ~~dust absorbing, wetting and binding compositions; fuels and~~
54 ~~illuminants; candles and wicks for lighting.~~

55 ~~5. Class 5 Pharmaceuticals, medical and veterinary~~
56 ~~preparations; sanitary preparations for medical purposes;~~
57 ~~dietetic food and substances adapted for medical or veterinary~~
58 ~~use, food for babies; dietary supplements for humans and~~

33-00850-26

2026696__

59 ~~animals; plasters, materials for dressings; material for~~
60 ~~stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparations for~~
61 ~~destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides.~~

62 ~~6. Class 6 Common metals and their alloys, ores; metal~~
63 ~~materials for building and construction; transportable buildings~~
64 ~~of metal; non-electric cables and wires of common metal; small~~
65 ~~items of metal hardware; metal containers for storage or~~
66 ~~transport; safes.~~

67 ~~7. Class 7 Machines, machine tools, power-operated tools;~~
68 ~~motors and engines, except for land vehicles; machine coupling~~
69 ~~and transmission components, except for land vehicles;~~
70 ~~agricultural implements, other than hand-operated hand tools;~~
71 ~~incubators for eggs; automatic vending machines.~~

72 ~~8. Class 8 Hand tools and implements, hand-operated;~~
73 ~~cutlery; side arms, except firearms; razors.~~

74 ~~9. Class 9 Scientific, nautical, surveying, photographic,~~
75 ~~cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signaling,~~
76 ~~checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and~~
77 ~~instruments; apparatus and instruments for conducting,~~
78 ~~switching, transforming, accumulating, regulating or controlling~~
79 ~~electricity; apparatus for recording, transmission or~~
80 ~~reproduction of sound or images; magnetic data carriers,~~
81 ~~recording discs; compact discs, DVDs and other digital recording~~
82 ~~media; mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; cash registers,~~
83 ~~calculating machines, data processing equipment, computers;~~
84 ~~computer software; fire-extinguishing apparatus.~~

85 ~~10. Class 10 Surgical, medical, dental and veterinary~~
86 ~~apparatus and instruments; artificial limbs, eyes and teeth;~~
87 ~~orthopaedic articles; suture materials; therapeutic and~~

33-00850-26

2026696__

~~assistive devices adapted for the disabled; massage apparatus;
apparatus, devices and articles for nursing infants; sexual
activity apparatus, devices and articles.~~

~~11. Class 11 Apparatus for lighting, heating, steam
generating, cooking, refrigerating, drying, ventilating, water
supply and sanitary purposes.~~

~~12. Class 12 Vehicles; apparatus for locomotion by land,
air or water.~~

~~13. Class 13 Firearms; ammunition and projectiles;
explosives; fireworks.~~

~~14. Class 14 Precious metals and their alloys; jewellery,
precious and semi-precious stones; horological and chronometric
instruments.~~

~~15. Class 15 Musical instruments.~~

~~16. Class 16 Paper and cardboard; printed matter;
bookbinding material; photographs; stationery and office
requisites, except furniture; adhesives for stationery or
household purposes; drawing materials and materials for artists;
paintbrushes; instructional and teaching materials; plastic
sheets, films and bags for wrapping and packaging; printers'
type, printing blocks.~~

~~17. Class 17 Unprocessed and semi-processed rubber, gutta-
percha, gum, asbestos, mica and substitutes for all these
materials; plastics and resins in extruded form for use in
manufacture; packing, stopping and insulating materials;
flexible pipes, tubes and hoses, not of metal.~~

~~18. Class 18 Leather and imitations of leather; animal
skins and hides; luggage and carrying bags; umbrellas and
parasols; walking sticks; whips, harness and saddlery; collars,~~

33-00850-26

2026696__

leashes and clothing for animals.

~~19. Class 19 Building materials (non-metallic); non-metallic rigid pipes for building; asphalt, pitch and bitumen; non-metallic transportable buildings; monuments, not of metal.~~

~~20. Class 20 Furniture, mirrors, picture frames; containers, not of metal, for storage or transport; unworked or semi-worked bone, horn, whalebone or mother-of-pearl; shells; meerschaum; yellow amber.~~

~~21. Class 21 Household or kitchen utensils and containers; cookware and tableware, except forks, knives and spoons; combs and sponges; brushes, except paintbrushes; brush-making materials; articles for cleaning purposes; unworked or semi-worked glass, except building glass; glassware, porcelain and earthenware.~~

~~22. Class 22 Ropes and string; nets; tents and tarpaulins; awnings of textile or synthetic materials; sails; sacks for the transport and storage of materials in bulk; padding, cushioning and stuffing materials, except of paper, cardboard, rubber or plastics; raw fibrous textile materials and substitutes therefor.~~

~~23. Class 23 Yarns and threads, for textile use.~~

~~24. Class 24 Textiles and substitutes for textiles; household linen; curtains of textile or plastic.~~

~~25. Class 25 Clothing, footwear, headgear.~~

~~26. Class 26 Lace and embroidery, ribbons and braid; buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and needles; artificial flowers; hair decorations; false hair.~~

~~27. Class 27 Carpets, rugs, mats and matting, linoleum and other materials for covering existing floors; wall hangings~~

33-00850-26

2026696__

146 ~~(non-textile).~~

147 ~~28. Class 28 Games, toys and playthings; video game~~
148 ~~apparatus; gymnastic and sporting articles; decorations for~~
149 ~~Christmas trees.~~

150 ~~29. Class 29 Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts;~~
151 ~~preserved, frozen, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables;~~
152 ~~jellies, jams, compotes; eggs; milk and milk products; oils and~~
153 ~~fats for food.~~

154 ~~30. Class 30 Coffee, tea, cocoa and artificial coffee;~~
155 ~~rice; tapioca and sago; flour and preparations made from~~
156 ~~cereals; bread, pastries and confectionery; edible ices; sugar,~~
157 ~~honey, treacle; yeast, baking powder; salt; mustard; vinegar,~~
158 ~~saucers (condiments); spices; ice (frozen water).~~

159 ~~31. Class 31 Raw and unprocessed agricultural,~~
160 ~~aquacultural, horticultural and forestry products; raw and~~
161 ~~unprocessed grains and seeds; fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh~~
162 ~~herbs; natural plants and flowers; bulbs, seedlings and seeds~~
163 ~~for planting; live animals; foodstuffs and beverages for~~
164 ~~animals; malt.~~

165 ~~32. Class 32 Beers; mineral and aerated waters and other~~
166 ~~non-alcoholic beverages; fruit beverages and fruit juices;~~
167 ~~syrops and other preparations for making beverages.~~

168 ~~33. Class 33 Alcoholic beverages (except beers).~~

169 ~~34. Class 34 Tobacco; smokers' articles; matches.~~

170 ~~(b) Services:~~

171 ~~1. Class 35 Advertising; business management; business~~
172 ~~administration; office functions.~~

173 ~~2. Class 36 Insurance; financial affairs; monetary~~
174 ~~affairs; real estate affairs.~~

33-00850-26

2026696__

175 ~~3. Class 37 Building construction; repair; installation~~
176 ~~services.~~

177 ~~4. Class 38 Telecommunications.~~

178 ~~5. Class 39 Transport; packaging and storage of goods;~~
179 ~~travel arrangement.~~

180 ~~6. Class 40 Treatment of materials.~~

181 ~~7. Class 41 Education; providing of training;~~
182 ~~entertainment; sporting and cultural activities.~~

183 ~~8. Class 42 Scientific and technological services and~~
184 ~~research and design relating thereto; industrial analysis and~~
185 ~~research services; design and development of computer hardware~~
186 ~~and software.~~

187 ~~9. Class 43 Services for providing food and drink;~~
188 ~~temporary accommodation.~~

189 ~~10. Class 44 Medical services; veterinary services;~~
190 ~~hygienic and beauty care for human beings or animals;~~
191 ~~agriculture, horticulture and forestry services.~~

192 ~~11. Class 45 Legal services; security services for the~~
193 ~~physical protection of tangible property and individuals;~~
194 ~~personal and social services rendered by others to meet the~~
195 ~~needs of individuals.~~

196 ~~(c) Certification and collective membership marks:~~

197 ~~1. Class 200 Collective membership marks.~~

198 ~~2. Class A Certification marks for goods.~~

199 ~~3. Class B Certification marks for services.~~

200 ~~(d) The goods and services recited in collective trademark~~
201 ~~and collective service mark applications are assigned to the~~
202 ~~same classes that are appropriate for those goods and services~~
203 ~~in general.~~

33-00850-26

2026696__

Section 2. Section 495.0315, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

495.0315 Online application for registration.—

(1) The department shall establish and maintain a secure Internet website that allows an applicant to submit an online trademark registration application in accordance with ss. 495.031 and 495.035 and a renewal application in accordance with s. 495.071. The website must safeguard the applicant's information to ensure data integrity and allow the applicant to:

(a) Provide an electronic version of a required specimen of use.

(b) Provide an electronic version of a drawing of the mark.

(c) Pay the fee required by s. 495.191.

(d) Complete the verification required by s. 495.031(5).

(2) The department shall make the online application system required by this section available no later than July 1, 2027.

Section 3. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 495.031, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

495.031 Application for registration.—

(5) Every application under this section shall be signed and verified by the applicant or by a member of the firm or an officer or other authorized representative of the business entity applying. Verification must be made in accordance with s. 92.525.

(6) Every paper application under this section shall be accompanied by three specimens or facsimiles showing the mark as actually used. Every online application under this section must be accompanied by an electronic copy of a specimen, complying with the requirements of the department, showing the mark as

33-00850-26

2026696__

233 actually used.

234 Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

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

BILL: SB 880

INTRODUCER: Senator Jones

SUBJECT: Specialty License Plates/Miami Northwestern Alumni Association

DATE: January 27, 2026

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Shutes</u>	<u>Vickers</u>	<u>TR</u>	Favorable
2.	<u>Griffin</u>	<u>Nortelus</u>	<u>ATD</u>	Pre-meeting
3.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>FP</u>	<u> </u>

I. Summary:

SB 880 authorizes the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) to create a new specialty license plate for the Miami Northwestern Alumni Association. The annual use fee for the plate is \$25.

Proceeds of the sale of the Miami Northwestern Alumni Association specialty license plate will be distributed to the Miami Northwestern Alumni Association, Inc. to fund need-based scholarships, academic programs, and athletic programs for the benefit of Miami Northwestern Senior High School students and the Miami Northwestern Senior High School Performing and Visual Arts Center. Up to 10 percent of the funds from the sale of the plate can be used for administrative and marketing costs.

The bill will have an insignificant negative fiscal impact on the DHSMV relating to the creation of a new specialty license plate. See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.

The bill takes effect October 1, 2026.

II. Present Situation:

Miami Northwestern Alumni Association, Inc. and Miami Northwestern Senior High School

Miami Northwestern Alumni Association, Inc. is a Florida not-for-profit corporation registered with the Florida Department of State.¹

¹ Florida Department of State: Division of Corporations, *Miami Northwestern Alumni Association, Inc.* Sunbiz.org, Document number N17000004247 (January 13, 2026).

Miami Northwestern Senior High School is a four-year public high school with a student population of 1,425 students in grades 9–12 located in the Liberty City neighborhood of Miami.² The school’s website provides that “Miami Northwestern Senior High is dedicated to assisting every student with authoring their page in the Bulls’ rich legacy of pride, tradition, and excellence since 1955.”³

The mission of the Performing and Visual Arts Program at Miami Northwestern Senior High School is to “assure that all students have the opportunity to develop their artistic, creative, and physical abilities research-based instructional strategies, technology-infused instruction, career path exploration, community service opportunities, real-world learning, enhanced parental involvement, and programs which include partnerships, talents, skill and abilities in a challenging, safe, and nurturing environment.”⁴

Specialty License Plates

According to the DHSMV, as of October 2025, there are 132 specialty license plates authorized by the Legislature. Of these plates, 118 are available for immediate purchase and 14 are in the presale process.⁵ Specialty license plates are available to an owner or lessee of a motor vehicle who is willing to pay an annual use fee, ranging from \$15 to \$25, paid in addition to required license taxes and service fees.⁶ The annual use fees are distributed to organizations in support of a particular cause or charity signified on the plate’s design and designated in statute.⁷

In order to establish a specialty license plate (after the plate is approved by law) s. 320.08053, F.S., requires the following actions within certain timelines:

- Within 60 days, the organization must submit an art design for the plate, in a medium prescribed by the DHSMV;
- Within 120 days, the DHSMV must establish a method to issue presale vouchers for the specialty license plate; and
- Within 24 months after the presale vouchers are established, the organization must obtain a minimum of 3,000 voucher sales before manufacturing of the plate may begin.⁸

If the minimum sales requirement has not been met by the end of the 24-month presale period, then the DHSMV will discontinue the plate and issuance of presale vouchers.⁹ Upon

² Miami Northwestern Senior High School., [Home - School Profile - Miami Northwestern Senior High School](#), (last visited January 13, 2026).

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ Email from Jonas Marquez, Director of Legislative Affairs, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, RE: Specialty License Plates (November 25, 2025).

⁶ Section 320.08056(3)(d), F.S., provides that except if specifically provided in s. 320.08056(4), the annual use fee for a specialty license plate is \$25.

⁷ Section 320.08058, F.S.

⁸ Chapter 2022-189, Laws of Fla., extended the presale requirement by an additional 24 months for an approved specialty license plate organization that, as of June 15, 2022, is in the presale period but had not recorded at least 3,000 voucher sales.

⁹ Section 320.08058(3), F.S., provides that any collegiate plate established after October 1, 2002, must comply with the requirements of s. 320.08053, F.S., other than the presale voucher requirements in s. 320.08053(2)(b), F.S., and be specifically authorized by the Legislature.

discontinuation, a purchaser of a presale voucher may use the annual use fee as a credit towards any other specialty license plate or apply for a refund with the DHSMV.¹⁰

New specialty license plates that have been approved by law but are awaiting issuance will be issued in the order they appear in s. 320.08058, F.S., provided that presale requirements have been met. If the next listed specialty license plate has not met the presale requirement, the DHSMV will proceed in the order provided in s. 320.08058, F.S., to identify the next qualified specialty license plate that has met the presale requirement.¹¹

If the Legislature has approved 135 or more specialty license plates, the DHSMV may not make any new specialty license plates available for design or issuance until a sufficient number of plates are discontinued so that the number of plates being issued does not exceed 135.¹²

Use of Specialty License Plate Fees

The annual use fees collected by an organization and any interest earned from the fees may be expended only for use in this state unless the annual use fee is derived from the sale of specified United States Armed Forces and veterans-related specialty plates.¹³ Additionally, organizations must adhere to certain accountability requirements, including an annual audit or attestation document affirming that funds received have been spent in accordance with applicable statutes.¹⁴

The annual use fees collected by an organization and the interest earned from those fees may not be used for commercial or for-profit activities, or general or administrative expenses, unless authorized by s. 320.08058, F.S.¹⁵ Additionally, the annual use fees and interest earned from those fees may not be used for the purpose of marketing to, or lobbying, entertaining, or rewarding, any employee of a governmental agency that is responsible for the sale and distribution of specialty license plates, or any elected member or employee of the Legislature.¹⁶

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends s. 320.08058, F.S., to authorize the DHSMV to create a new specialty license plate for the Miami Northwestern Alumni Association. The annual use fee for the plate is \$25. The plate must bear the colors and design approved by the DHSMV, with the word “Florida” at the top of the plate and the words “Miami Northwestern Alumni Association” at the bottom of the plate.

Proceeds of the sale of the Miami Northwestern Alumni Association specialty license plate will be distributed to the Miami Northwestern Alumni Association, Inc. The organization may use up to 10 percent of the proceeds for marketing and promotion of the plate. Thereafter, the annual use fees from the sale of the plate will be distributed to the Miami Northwestern Alumni

¹⁰ Section 320.08053(2)(b), F.S.

¹¹ Section 320.08053(3)(a), F.S.

¹² Section 320.08053(3)(b), F.S.

¹³ Section 320.08056(10)(a), F.S.

¹⁴ Section 320.08062, F.S.; Such fees may be used to pay for the cost of this required audit or report. See s. 320.08056(10)(a), F.S.

¹⁵ Section 320.08056(10)(a), F.S.

¹⁶ Section 320.08056(11), F.S.

Association, Inc., to fund need-based scholarships, academic programs, and athletic programs for the benefit of Miami Northwestern Senior High School students and the Miami Northwestern Senior High School Performing and Visual Arts Center.

The bill takes effect October 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

If the specialty license plate is produced, the Miami Northwestern Alumni Association, Inc. will receive annual use fees associated with sales of the plate.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The DHSMV has not submitted a bill analysis for SB 880, but according to submitted analyses for the 2025-2026 Legislative Session, the fiscal impact associated with the implementation of new specialty license plates is \$8,160.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill amends section 320.08058 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By Senator Jones

34-00165-26

2026880__

A bill to be entitled
An act relating to specialty license plates; amending
s. 320.08058, F.S.; directing the Department of
Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to develop a Miami
Northwestern Alumni Association license plate;
specifying design elements for the plate; providing
for distribution and use of fees collected from the
sale of the plate; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (136) is added to section 320.08058,
Florida Statutes, to read:

320.08058 Specialty license plates.—

(136) MIAMI NORTHWESTERN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION LICENSE
PLATES.—

(a) The department shall develop a Miami Northwestern
Alumni Association license plate as provided in this section and
s. 320.08053. The plate must bear the colors and design approved
by the department. The word "Florida" must appear at the top of
the plate, and the words "Miami Northwestern Alumni Association"
must appear at the bottom of the plate.

(b) The annual use fees from the sale of the plate must be
distributed to the Miami Northwestern Alumni Association, Inc.,
which may use up to 10 percent of the fees for administrative
costs and marketing of the plate. The balance of the fees must
be used by the Miami Northwestern Alumni Association, Inc., to
fund academic programs, athletic programs, and need-based
scholarships for the benefit of Miami Northwestern Senior High

34-00165-26

2026880__

30 School students and the Miami Northwestern Senior High School
31 Performing and Visual Arts Center.

32 Section 2. This act shall take effect October 1, 2026.