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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; repealing s. 317.0008(2), F.S., relating to the expedited issuance of duplicate certificates of title for off-highway vehicles; creating s. 317.0014, F.S.; establishing procedures for the issuance of off-highway vehicle titles; creating s. 317.0015, F.S.; providing for the applicability of certain provisions of law to the titling of off-highway vehicles; creating s. 317.0016, F.S.; providing for the expedited issuance of titles for off-highway vehicles; creating s. 317.0017, F.S.; prohibiting specified actions relating to the issuance of titles for off-highway vehicles; providing a penalty; creating s. 317.0018, F.S.; prohibiting the transfer of an off-highway vehicle without delivery of a certificate of title; prescribing other violations; providing a penalty; amending s. 319.23, F.S.; providing that licensed motor vehicle dealers must notify the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles of motor vehicles taken in trade; amending s. 320.0601, F.S.; requiring leased vehicles to be registered in the name of the lessee; amending s. 320.131, F.S.; providing for the creation of an electronic temporary license plate system; amending s. 320.27, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the suspension or revocation of a motor vehicle dealer license; amending s.

1 322.051, F.S.; revising provisions relating to 2 the application for an identification card; 3 amending s. 322.08, F.S.; providing that a United States passport is an acceptable proof 4 5 of identity for purposes of obtaining a 6 driver's license; providing that a 7 naturalization certificate issued by the United States Department of Justice is an acceptable 8 9 proof of identity for such purpose; providing 10 that specified documents issued by the United 11 States Department of Justice are acceptable as proof of nonimmigrant classification; amending 12 13 s. 322.12, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the reinstatement of a driver's license 14 following certain violations; revising the 15 distribution of specified fees; amending s. 16 17 322.142, F.S.; providing that the requirement for a fullface photograph or digital image on a 18 19 driver's license or identification card may not be waived under ch. 761, F.S.; amending s. 20 322.17, F.S.; revising provisions relating to 21 the application for a replacement or duplicate 22 driver's license; amending s. 322.18, F.S.; 23 24 revising the expiration period for driver's 25 licenses issued to specified persons; amending s. 322.19, F.S.; revising requirements relating 26 to name and address changes for driver's 27 28 licenses; amending s. 713.78, F.S.; revising 29 provisions relating to the placement of a wrecker operator lien against a motor vehicle; 30 31 providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 2 3 Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 317.0008, Florida 4 Statutes, is repealed. 5 Section 2. Section 317.0014, Florida Statutes, is 6 created to read: 7 317.0014 Certificate of title; issuance in duplicate; 8 delivery; liens and encumbrances .--9 (1) The department shall assign a number to each 10 certificate of title and shall issue each certificate of title 11 and each corrected certificate in duplicate. The database record shall serve as the duplicate title certificate required 12 in this section. One printed copy may be retained on file by 13 14 the department. (2) A duly authorized person shall sign the original 15 certificate of title and each corrected certificate and, if 16 there are no liens or encumbrances on the off-highway vehicle, 17 as shown in the records of the department or as shown in the 18 19 application, shall deliver the certificate to the applicant or to another person as directed by the applicant or person, 20 agent, or attorney submitting the application. If there are 21 one or more liens or encumbrances on the off-highway vehicle, 22 the certificate shall be delivered by the department to the 23 24 first lienholder as shown by department records or to the 25 owner as indicated in the notice of lien filed by the first lienholder. If the notice of lien filed by the first 26 27 lienholder indicates that the certificate should be delivered to the first lienholder, the department shall deliver to the 28 first lienholder, along with the certificate, a form to be 29 subsequently used by the lienholder as a satisfaction. If the 30

notice of lien filed by the first lienholder directs the

certificate of title to be delivered to the owner, then, upon delivery of the certificate of title by the department to the 2 3 owner, the department shall deliver to the first lienholder confirmation of the receipt of the notice of lien and the date 4 5 the certificate of title was issued to the owner at the 6 owner's address shown on the notice of lien and a form to be 7 subsequently used by the lienholder as a satisfaction. If the 8 application for certificate shows the name of a first lienholder different from the name of the first lienholder as 9 10 shown by the records of the department, the certificate may 11 not be issued to any person until after all parties who appear to hold a lien and the applicant for the certificate have been 12 notified of the conflict in writing by the department by 13 certified mail. If the parties do not amicably resolve the 14 conflict within 10 days after the date the notice was mailed, 15 the department shall serve notice in writing by certified mail 16 on all persons appearing to hold liens on that particular 17 vehicle, including the applicant for the certificate, to show 18 19 cause within 15 days following the date the notice is mailed 20 as to why it should not issue and deliver the certificate to the person indicated in the notice of lien filed by the 21 lienholder whose name appears in the application as the first 22 lienholder without showing any lien or liens as outstanding 23 24 other than those appearing in the application or those that 25 have been filed subsequent to the filing of the application for the certificate. If, within the 15-day period, any person 26 other than the lienholder shown in the application or a party 27 filing a subsequent lien, in answer to the notice to show 28 29 cause, appears in person or by a representative, or responds in writing, and files a written statement under oath that his 30 31 or her lien on that particular vehicle is still outstanding,

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the department may not issue the certificate to anyone until after the conflict has been settled by the lien claimants 2 3 involved or by a court of competent jurisdiction. If the conflict is not settled amicably within 10 days after the 4 5 final date for filing an answer to the notice to show cause, 6 the complaining party shall have 10 days in which to obtain a 7 ruling, or a stay order, from a court of competent 8 jurisdiction. If a ruling or stay order is not issued and served on the department within the 10-day period, it shall 9 10 issue the certificate showing no liens except those shown in 11 the application or thereafter filed to the original applicant if there are no liens shown in the application and none are 12 thereafter filed, or to the person indicated in the notice of 13 lien filed by the lienholder whose name appears in the 14 application as the first lienholder if there are liens shown 15 in the application or thereafter filed. A duplicate 16 17 certificate or corrected certificate shall show only the lien or liens as shown in the application and any subsequently 18 19 filed liens that may be outstanding. 20

- (3) Except as provided in subsection (4), the certificate of title shall be retained by the first lienholder or the owner as indicated in the notice of lien filed by the first lienholder. If the first lienholder is in possession of the certificate, the first lienholder is entitled to retain the certificate until the first lien is satisfied.
- (4) If the owner of the vehicle, as shown on the title certificate, desires to place a second or subsequent lien or encumbrance against the vehicle when the title certificate is in the possession of the first lienholder, the owner shall send a written request to the first lienholder by certified mail, and the first lienholder shall forward the certificate

to the department for endorsement. If the title certificate is in the possession of the owner, the owner shall forward the 2 3 certificate to the department for endorsement. The department shall return the certificate to either the first lienholder or 4 5 to the owner, as indicated in the notice of lien filed by the 6 first lienholder, after endorsing the second or subsequent 7 lien on the certificate and on the duplicate. If the first 8 lienholder or owner fails, neglects, or refuses to forward the certificate of title to the department within 10 days after 9 10 the date of the owner's request, the department, on the 11 written request of the subsequent lienholder or an assignee of the lien, shall demand of the first lienholder the return of 12 the certificate for the notation of the second or subsequent 13 14 lien or encumbrance. (5)(a) Upon satisfaction of any first lien or 15 encumbrance recorded by the department, the owner of the 16 17 vehicle, as shown on the title certificate, or the person satisfying the lien is entitled to demand and receive from the 18 19 lienholder a satisfaction of the lien. If the lienholder, upon satisfaction of the lien and upon demand, fails or refuses to 20 21 furnish a satisfaction of the lien within 30 days after demand, he or she is liable for all costs, damages, and 22 expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees, lawfully 23 24 incurred by the titled owner or person satisfying the lien in any suit brought in this state for cancellation of the lien. 25 The lienholder receiving final payment as defined in s. 26 27 674.215 shall mail or otherwise deliver a lien satisfaction and the certificate of title indicating the satisfaction 28 29 within 10 working days after receipt of final payment or notify the person satisfying the lien that the title is not 30 31 available within 10 working days after receipt of final

payment. If the lienholder is unable to provide the certificate of title and notifies the person of such, the lienholder shall provide a lien satisfaction and is responsible for the cost of a duplicate title, including expedited title charges as provided in s. 317.0016. This paragraph does not apply to electronic transactions under subsection (8).

- (b) Following satisfaction of a lien, the lienholder shall enter a satisfaction thereof in the space provided on the face of the certificate of title. If the certificate of title was retained by the owner, the owner shall, within 5 days after satisfaction of the lien, deliver the certificate of title to the lienholder and the lienholder shall enter a satisfaction thereof in the space provided on the face of the certificate of title. If no subsequent liens are shown on the certificate of title, the certificate shall be delivered by the lienholder to the person satisfying the lien or encumbrance and an executed satisfaction on a form provided by the department shall be forwarded to the department by the lienholder within 10 days after satisfaction of the lien.
- (c) If the certificate of title shows a subsequent lien not then being discharged, an executed satisfaction of the first lien shall be delivered by the lienholder to the person satisfying the lien and the certificate of title showing satisfaction of the first lien shall be forwarded by the lienholder to the department within 10 days after satisfaction of the lien.
- (d) If, upon receipt of a title certificate showing satisfaction of the first lien, the department determines from its records that there are no subsequent liens or encumbrances upon the vehicle, the department shall forward to the owner,

as shown on the face of the title, a corrected certificate showing no liens or encumbrances. If there is a subsequent lien not being discharged, the certificate of title shall be reissued showing the second or subsequent lienholder as the first lienholder and shall be delivered to either the new first lienholder or to the owner as indicated in the notice of lien filed by the new first lienholder. If the certificate of title is to be retained by the first lienholder on the reissued certificate, the first lienholder is entitled to retain the certificate of title except as provided in subsection (4) until his or her lien is satisfied. Upon satisfaction of the lien, the lienholder is subject to the procedures required of a first lienholder by subsection (4) and this subsection.

- (6) When the original certificate of title cannot be returned to the department by the lienholder and evidence satisfactory to the department is produced that all liens or encumbrances have been satisfied, upon application by the owner for a duplicate copy of the certificate upon the form prescribed by the department, accompanied by the fee prescribed in this chapter, a duplicate copy of the certificate of title, without statement of liens or encumbrances, shall be issued by the department and delivered to the owner.
- (7) Any person who fails, within 10 days after receipt of a demand by the department by certified mail, to return a certificate of title to the department as required by subsection (4) or who, upon satisfaction of a lien, fails within 10 days after receipt of such demand to forward the appropriate document to the department as required by paragraph (5)(b) or paragraph (5)(c) commits a misdemeanor of

the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 2 775.073. 3 (8) Notwithstanding any requirements in this section or in s. 319.27 indicating that a lien on a vehicle shall be 4 5 noted on the face of the Florida certificate of title, if 6 there are one or more liens or encumbrances on the off-highway 7 vehicle, the department may electronically transmit the lien 8 to the first lienholder and notify the first lienholder of any additional liens. Subsequent lien satisfactions may be 9 10 electronically transmitted to the department and must include 11 the name and address of the person or entity satisfying the lien. When electronic transmission of liens and lien 12 satisfactions are used, the issuance of a certificate of title 13 may be waived until the last lien is satisfied and a clear 14 certificate of title is issued to the owner of the vehicle. 15 (9) In sending any notice, the department is required 16 17 to use only the last known address, as shown by its records. Section 3. Section 317.0015, Florida Statutes, is 18 19 created to read: 317.0015 Application of Law.--Sections 319.235, 20 319.241, 319.25, 319.27, 319.28, and 319.40 apply to all 21 off-highway vehicles that are required to be titled under this 22 23 chapter. 24 Section 4. Section 317.0016, Florida Statutes, is 25 created to read: 26 317.0016 Expedited service; applications; fees.--The 27 department shall establish a separate title office that may be 28 used by private citizens to receive expedited service on title 29 transfers, title issuances, duplicate titles, recordation of liens, and certificates of repossession. A fee of \$7 shall be 30 charged for this service, which is in addition to the fees 31

imposed by ss. 317.0007 and 317.0008, and \$3.50 of this fee shall be retained by the processing agency. All remaining fees 2 3 shall be deposited in the Incidental Trust Fund of the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and 4 5 Consumer Services. Application for expedited service may be 6 made by mail or in person. The department shall issue each 7 title applied for pursuant to this section within 5 working 8 days after receipt of the application except for an application for a duplicate title certificate covered by s. 9 10 317.0008(3), in which case the title must be issued within 5 11 working days after compliance with the department's verification requirements. 12 Section 5. Section 317.0017, Florida Statutes, is 13 created to read: 14 317.0017 Offenses involving vehicle identification 15 numbers, applications, certificates, papers; penalty .--16 17 (1) A person may not: (a) Alter or forge any certificate of title to an 18 19 off-highway vehicle or any assignment thereof or any cancellation of any lien on an off-highway vehicle. 20 21 (b) Retain or use such certificate, assignment, or 22 cancellation knowing that it has been altered or forged. 23 (c) Procure or attempt to procure a certificate of 24 title to an off-highway vehicle, or pass or attempt to pass a 25 certificate of title or any assignment thereof to an off-highway vehicle, knowing or having reason to believe that 26 27 the off-highway vehicle has been stolen. (d) Possess, sell or offer for sale, conceal, or 28 29 dispose of in this state an off-highway vehicle, or major 30 component part thereof, on which any motor number or vehicle 31 identification number affixed by the manufacturer or by a

state agency has been destroyed, removed, covered, altered, or defaced, with knowledge of such destruction, removal, covering, alteration, or defacement, except as provided in s. 319.30(4).

- (e) Use a false or fictitious name, give a false or fictitious address, or make any false statement in any application or affidavit required under this chapter or in a bill of sale or sworn statement of ownership or otherwise commit a fraud in any application.
- (2) A person may not knowingly obtain goods, services, credit, or money by means of an invalid, duplicate, fictitious, forged, counterfeit, stolen, or unlawfully obtained certificate of title, registration, bill of sale, or other indicia of ownership of an off-highway vehicle.
- (3) A person may not knowingly obtain goods, services, credit, or money by means of a certificate of title to an off-highway vehicle, which certificate is required by law to be surrendered to the department.
- (4) A person may not knowingly and with intent to defraud have in his or her possession, sell, offer to sell, counterfeit, or supply a blank, forged, fictitious, counterfeit, stolen, or fraudulently or unlawfully obtained certificate of title, bill of sale, or other indicia of ownership of an off-highway vehicle or conspire to do any of the foregoing.
- (5) A person, firm, or corporation may not knowingly possess, manufacture, sell or exchange, offer to sell or exchange, supply in blank, or give away any counterfeit manufacturer's or state-assigned identification number plates or serial plates or any decal used for the purpose of identifying an off-highway vehicle. An officer, agent, or

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employee of any person, firm, or corporation, or any person
    may not authorize, direct, aid in exchange, or give away, or
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    conspire to authorize, direct, aid in exchange, or give away,
    such counterfeit manufacturer's or state-assigned
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    identification number plates or serial plates or any decal.
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    However, this subsection does not apply to any approved
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    replacement manufacturer's or state-assigned identification
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   number plates or serial plates or any decal issued by the
    department or any state.
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          (6) A person who violates any provision of this
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(6) A person who violates any provision of this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Any off-highway vehicle used in violation of this section constitutes contraband that may be seized by a law enforcement agency and that is subject to forfeiture proceedings pursuant to ss. 932.701-932.704. This section is not exclusive of any other penalties prescribed by any existing or future laws for the larceny or unauthorized taking of off-highway vehicles, but is supplementary thereto.

Section 6. Section 317.0018, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

317.0018 Transfer without delivery of certificate; operation or use without certificate; failure to surrender; other violations.--Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, any person who:

- (1) Purports to sell or transfer an off-highway vehicle without delivering to the purchaser or transferee of the vehicle a certificate of title to the vehicle duly assigned to the purchaser as provided in this chapter;
- (2) Operates or uses in this state an off-highway
 vehicle for which a certificate of title is required without

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the certificate having been obtained in accordance with this chapter, or upon which the certificate of title has been canceled;

- (3) Fails to surrender a certificate of title upon cancellation of the certificate by the department and notice thereof as prescribed in this chapter;
- (4) Fails to surrender the certificate of title to the department as provided in this chapter in the case of the destruction, dismantling, or change of an off-highway vehicle in such respect that it is not the off-highway vehicle described in the certificate of title; or
- (5) Violates any other provision of this chapter or a lawful rule adopted pursuant to this chapter,

Shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both, for each offense.

Section 7. Subsection (6) of section 319.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

319.23 Application for, and issuance of, certificate of title.--

(6) In the case of the sale of a motor vehicle or mobile home by a licensed dealer to a general purchaser, the certificate of title shall be obtained in the name of the purchaser by the dealer upon application signed by the purchaser, and in each other case such certificate shall be obtained by the purchaser. In each case of transfer of a motor vehicle or mobile home, the application for certificate of title, or corrected certificate, or assignment or reassignment, shall be filed within 30 days from the delivery of such motor vehicle or mobile home to the purchaser. An 31 applicant shall be required to pay a fee of \$10, in addition

 to all other fees and penalties required by law, for failing to file such application within the specified time. When a licensed dealer acquires a motor vehicle or mobile home as a trade-in, the dealer must file with the department a notice of sale signed by the seller. The department shall update its database for that title record to indicate "sold". A licensed dealer need not apply for a certificate of title for any motor vehicle or mobile home in stock acquired for stock purposes except as provided in s. 319.225.

Section 8. Section 320.0601, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.0601 <u>Lease or</u> rental car companies; identification of vehicles as for-hire.--

- (1) Effective July 1, 2003, all original and transfer transactions of long-term leased motor vehicles must be registered in the name of the lessee.
- (2)(1) A rental car company may not rent in this state any for-hire vehicle, other than vehicles designed to transport cargo, that has affixed to its exterior any bumper stickers, insignias, or advertising that identifies the vehicle as a rental vehicle.
 - (3) (3) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Bumper stickers, insignias, or advertising" does not include:
- 1. Any emblem of no more than two colors which is less than 2 inches by 4 inches, which is placed on the rental car for inventory purposes only, and which does not display the name or logo of the rental car company; or
- 2. Any license required by the law of the state in which the vehicle is registered.

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"Rent in this state" means to sign a rental contract in this state or to deliver a car to a renter in this state.

(4) A rental car company that leases a motor vehicle that is found to be in violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of \$500 per occurrence.

Section 9. Section 320.131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.131 Temporary tags and plates.--

- The department is authorized and empowered to design, issue, and regulate the use of temporary tags to be designated "temporary tags" for use in the following cases:
- (a) Where a dealer license plate may not be lawfully used.
- (b) For a casual or private sale, including the sale of a marine boat trailer by a marine boat trailer dealer. A "casual or private sale" means any sale other than that by a licensed dealer.
- (c) For certified common carriers or driveaway companies who transport motor vehicles, mobile homes, or recreational vehicles from one place to another for persons other than themselves.
- (d) For banks, credit unions, and other financial institutions which are not required to be licensed under the provisions of s. 320.27, s. 320.77, or s. 320.771, but need temporary tags for the purpose of demonstrating repossessions for sale.
- Where a motor vehicle is sold in this state to a resident of another state for registration therein and the motor vehicle is not required to be registered under the 31 provisions of s. 320.38.

- (f) Where a motor vehicle is required to be weighed or emission tested prior to registration or have a vehicle identification number verified. A temporary tag issued for any of these purposes shall be valid for 10 days.
- (g) Where an out-of-state resident, subject to registration in this state, must secure ownership documentation from the home state.
- (h) For a rental car company which possesses a motor vehicle dealer license and which may use temporary tags on vehicles offered for lease by such company in accordance with the provisions of rules established by the department.

 However, the original issuance date of a temporary tag shall be the date which determines the applicable license plate fee.
- (i) In the resolution of a consumer complaint where there is a need to issue more than two temporary tags, the department may do so.
- (j) While a personalized prestige or specialty license plate is being manufactured for use upon the motor vehicle. A temporary tag issued for this purpose shall be valid for 90 days.
- (k) In any case where a permanent license plate cannot legally be issued to an applicant and a temporary license plate is not specifically authorized under the provisions of this section, the department shall have the discretion to issue or authorize agents or Florida licensed dealers to issue temporary license plates to applicants demonstrating a need for such temporary use.
- (1) For use by licensed dealers to transport motor vehicles and recreational vehicles from the dealer's licensed location to an off-premise sales location and return.

Temporary tags used for such purposes shall be issued to the licensed dealer who owns the vehicles.

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Further, the department is authorized to disallow the purchase of temporary tags by licensed dealers, common carriers, or financial institutions in those cases where abuse has occurred.

- The department is authorized to sell temporary tags, in addition to those listed above, to their agents and where need is demonstrated by a consumer complainant. The fee shall be \$2 each. One dollar from each tag sold shall be deposited into the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Rehabilitation Trust Fund, with the remaining proceeds being deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund. Agents of the department shall sell temporary tags for \$2 each and shall charge the service charge authorized by s. 320.04 per transaction, regardless of the quantity sold. Requests for purchase of temporary tags to the department or its agents shall be made, where applicable, on letterhead stationery and notarized. Except as specifically provided otherwise, a temporary tag shall be valid for 30 days, and no more than two shall be issued to the same person for the same vehicle.
- (3) Any person or corporation who unlawfully issues or uses a temporary tag or violates this section or any rule adopted by the department to implement this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083 in addition to other administrative action by the department, except that using a temporary tag that has been expired for a period of 7 days or less is a noncriminal infraction, and is a nonmoving violation 31 punishable as provided for in chapter 318.

- (4) Temporary tags shall be conspicuously displayed in the rear license plate bracket or attached to the inside of the rear window in an upright position so as to be clearly visible from the rear of the vehicle. On vehicles requiring front display of license plates, temporary tags shall be displayed on the front of the vehicle in the location where the metal license plate would normally be displayed.
- (5) Any person who knowingly and willfully abuses or misuses temporary tag issuance to avoid registering a vehicle requiring registration pursuant to this chapter or chapter 319 commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (6) Any person who knowingly and willfully issues a temporary tag or causes another to issue a temporary tag to a fictitious person or entity to avoid disclosure of the true owner of a vehicle commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (7) Any person authorized by this section to purchase and issue a temporary tag shall maintain records as required by this chapter or departmental rules, and such records shall be open to inspection by the department or its agents during reasonable business hours. Any person who knowingly and willfully fails to comply with this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (8) The department may administer an electronic system for licensed motor vehicle dealers to use in issuing temporary tags. Upon issuing a temporary license plate, the dealer shall access the electronic system and enter the appropriate vehicle and owner information within the timeframe specified by

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department rule. If a dealer fails to comply with the department's requirements for issuing temporary tags using the electronic system, the department may deny, suspend, or revoke a license issued under s. 320.27(9)(b)16. upon proof that the licensee has failed to comply with this subsection.

Section 10. Paragraph (b) of subsection (9) of section 320.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.27 Motor vehicle dealers.--

- (9) DENIAL, SUSPENSION, OR REVOCATION. --
- The department may deny, suspend, or revoke any license issued hereunder or under the provisions of s. 320.77 or s. 320.771 upon proof that a licensee has committed, with sufficient frequency so as to establish a pattern of wrongdoing on the part of a licensee, violations of one or more of the following activities:
- 1. Representation that a demonstrator is a new motor vehicle, or the attempt to sell or the sale of a demonstrator as a new motor vehicle without written notice to the purchaser that the vehicle is a demonstrator. For the purposes of this section, a "demonstrator," a "new motor vehicle," and a "used motor vehicle" shall be defined as under s. 320.60.
- Unjustifiable refusal to comply with a licensee's responsibility under the terms of the new motor vehicle warranty issued by its respective manufacturer, distributor, or importer. However, if such refusal is at the direction of the manufacturer, distributor, or importer, such refusal shall not be a ground under this section.
- Misrepresentation or false, deceptive, or misleading statements with regard to the sale or financing of motor vehicles which any motor vehicle dealer has, or causes 31 to have, advertised, printed, displayed, published,

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distributed, broadcast, televised, or made in any manner with regard to the sale or financing of motor vehicles.

- 4. Failure by any motor vehicle dealer to provide a customer or purchaser with an odometer disclosure statement and a copy of any bona fide written, executed sales contract or agreement of purchase connected with the purchase of the motor vehicle purchased by the customer or purchaser.
- 5. Failure of any motor vehicle dealer to comply with the terms of any bona fide written, executed agreement, pursuant to the sale of a motor vehicle.
- 6. Failure to apply for transfer of a title as prescribed in s. 319.23(6).
- 7. Use of the dealer license identification number by any person other than the licensed dealer or his or her designee.
- 8. Failure to continually meet the requirements of the licensure law.
- 9. Representation to a customer or any advertisement to the public representing or suggesting that a motor vehicle is a new motor vehicle if such vehicle lawfully cannot be titled in the name of the customer or other member of the public by the seller using a manufacturer's statement of origin as permitted in s. 319.23(1).
- 10. Requirement by any motor vehicle dealer that a customer or purchaser accept equipment on his or her motor vehicle which was not ordered by the customer or purchaser.
- 11. Requirement by any motor vehicle dealer that any customer or purchaser finance a motor vehicle with a specific financial institution or company.

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- Requirement by any motor vehicle dealer that the purchaser of a motor vehicle contract with the dealer for physical damage insurance.
- Perpetration of a fraud upon any person as a result of dealing in motor vehicles, including, without limitation, the misrepresentation to any person by the licensee of the licensee's relationship to any manufacturer, importer, or distributor.
- 14. Violation of any of the provisions of s. 319.35 by any motor vehicle dealer.
- Sale by a motor vehicle dealer of a vehicle offered in trade by a customer prior to consummation of the sale, exchange, or transfer of a newly acquired vehicle to the customer, unless the customer provides written authorization for the sale of the trade-in vehicle prior to delivery of the newly acquired vehicle.
- Willful failure to comply with any administrative rule adopted by the department or s. 320.131(8).
- 17. Violation of chapter 319, this chapter, or ss. 559.901-559.9221, which has to do with dealing in or repairing motor vehicles or mobile homes. Additionally, in the case of used motor vehicles, the willful violation of the federal law and rule in 15 U.S.C. s. 2304, 16 C.F.R. part 455, pertaining to the consumer sales window form.
- Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 322.051, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 322.051 Identification cards.--
- (1) Any person who is 12 years of age or older, or any person who has a disability, regardless of age, who applies 31 | for a disabled parking permit under s. 320.0848, may be issued

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 an identification card by the department upon completion of an application and payment of an application fee.

- (a) Each such application shall include the following information regarding the applicant:
- 1. Full name (first, middle or maiden, and last), gender, social security card number, county of residence and mailing address, country of birth, and a brief description.
 - 2. Proof of birth date satisfactory to the department.
- 3. Proof of identity satisfactory to the department. Such proof must include one of the following documents issued to the applicant:
- a. A driver's license record or identification card record from another jurisdiction that required the applicant to submit a document for identification which is substantially similar to a document required under sub-subparagraph b., sub-subparagraph c., sub-subparagraph d., sub-subparagraph e., or sub-subparagraph g.;
- b. A certified copy of a United States birth certificate;
 - c. A valid United States passport;
- <u>d. A naturalization certificate issued by the United</u>
 States Department of Justice;
 - e.d. An alien registration receipt card (green card);
- $\underline{\text{f.e.}}$ An employment authorization card issued by the United States Department of Justice; or
- g.f. Proof of nonimmigrant classification provided by the United States Department of Justice, for an original identification card. In order to prove such nonimmigrant classification, applicants may produce but are not limited to the following documents:

- (I) A notice of hearing from an immigration court scheduling a hearing on any proceeding.
- (II) A notice from the Board of Immigration Appeals acknowledging pendency of an appeal.
- (III) Notice of the approval of an application for adjustment of status issued by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.
- (IV) Any official documentation confirming the filing of a petition for asylum status or any other relief issued by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.
- (V) Notice of action transferring any pending matter from another jurisdiction to Florida, issued by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.
- (VI) Order of an immigration judge or immigration officer granting any relief that authorizes the alien to live and work in the United States including, but not limited to asylum.

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Presentation of any of the foregoing documents entitles shall entitle the applicant to an identification card a driver's license or temporary permit for a period not to exceed the expiration date of the document presented or 2 years, whichever first occurs.

(2)

(c) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, if an applicant establishes his or her identity for an identification card using an identification document authorized under sub-subparagraphs(a)3.f.-g. $\frac{(a)3.e.-f.}{}$, the identification card shall expire 4 years after the date of issuance or upon the expiration date cited on the United 31 | States Department of Justice documents, whichever date first

occurs, and may not be renewed or obtain a duplicate except in 2 person. 3 Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 322.08, Florida 4 Statutes, is amended to read: 5 322.08 Application for license. --6 (2) Each such application shall include the following 7 information regarding the applicant: 8 Full name (first, middle or maiden, and last), gender, social security card number, county of residence and 9 10 mailing address, country of birth, and a brief description. 11 (b) Proof of birth date satisfactory to the 12 department. 13 (c) Proof of identity satisfactory to the department. 14 Such proof must include one of the following documents issued 15 to the applicant: 1. A driver's license record or identification card 16 17 record from another jurisdiction that required the applicant to submit a document for identification which is substantially 18 19 similar to a document required under subparagraph 2., subparagraph 3., subparagraph 4., subparagraph 5., or 20 subparagraph 6., or subparagraph 7.; 21 22 A certified copy of a United States birth certificate; 23 24 3. A valid United States passport; 25 4. A naturalization certificate issued by the United States Department of Justice; 26 5.4. An alien registration receipt card (green card); 27 28 6.5. An employment authorization card issued by the 29 United States Department of Justice; or

7.6. Proof of nonimmigrant classification provided by

31 the United States Department of Justice, for an original

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driver's license. In order to prove nonimmigrant classification, an applicant may produce the following documents, including, but not limited to:

- a. A notice of hearing from an immigration court scheduling a hearing on any proceeding.
- b. A notice from the Board of Immigration Appeals acknowledging pendency of an appeal.
- c. A notice of the approval of an application for adjustment of status issued by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.
- d. Any official documentation confirming the filing of a petition for asylum status or any other relief issued by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.
- e. A notice of action transferring any pending matter from another jurisdiction to this state issued by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.
- f. An order of an immigration judge or immigration officer granting any relief that authorizes the alien to live and work in the United States, including, but not limited to, asylum.

Presentation of any of the foregoing documents entitles the 22 applicant to a driver's license or temporary permit for a 23 period not to exceed the expiration date of the document 25 presented or 2 years, whichever occurs first.

(d) Whether the applicant has previously been licensed to drive, and, if so, when and by what state, and whether any such license or driving privilege has ever been disqualified, revoked, or suspended, or whether an application has ever been refused, and, if so, the date of and reason for such 31 disqualification, suspension, revocation, or refusal.

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(e) Each such application may include fingerprints and other unique biometric means of identity.

Section 13. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 322.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.12 Examination of applicants.--

- The department shall examine every applicant for a driver's license, including an applicant who is licensed in another state or country, except as otherwise provided in this chapter. A person who holds a learner's driver's license as provided for in s. 322.1615 is not required to pay a fee for successfully completing the examination showing his or her ability to operate a motor vehicle as provided for herein and need not pay the fee for a replacement license as provided in s. 322.17(2). Any person who applies for reinstatement following the suspension or revocation of his or her driver's license shall pay a service fee of \$25 following a suspension, and \$50 following a revocation, which is in addition to the fee for a license. Any person who applies for reinstatement of a commercial driver's license following the disqualification of his or her privilege to operate a commercial motor vehicle shall pay a service fee of \$50, which is in addition to the fee for a license. The department shall collect all of these fees at the time of reinstatement. The department shall issue proper receipts for such fees and shall promptly transmit all funds received by it as follows:
- (b) Of the \$50 fee received from a licensee for reinstatement following a revocation or disqualification, the department shall deposit \$35 in the General Revenue Fund and the remaining \$15 in the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund.

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If the revocation or suspension of the driver's license was for a violation of s. 316.193, or for refusal to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test, an additional fee of \$115 4 \$105 must be charged. However, only one such\$115\$105 fee is to be collected from one person convicted of such violations arising out of the same incident. The department shall collect the\$115\$105 fee and deposit\$105 it into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund and \$10 into the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles Law Enforcement Trust Fund. The department shall collect the fee at the time of reinstatement of the person's driver's license, but the fee must not be collected if the suspension or revocation was overturned.

Section 14. Subsection (1) of section 322.142, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.142 Color photographic or digital imaged licenses.--

(1) The department shall, upon receipt of the required fee, issue to each qualified applicant for an original driver's license, or identification card issued pursuant to s. 322.051,a color photographic or digital imaged driver's license or identification card bearing a fullface photograph or digital image of the licensee or identification cardholder. Notwithstanding chapter 761 or s. 761.05, the requirement for a fullface photograph or digital image of the licensee or identification cardholder may not be waived. A space shall be provided upon which the licensee or identification cardholder shall affix his or her usual signature, as required in s. 322.14, in the presence of an authorized agent of the department so as to ensure that such signature becomes a part of the license or identification card.

 Section 15. Subsection (3) of section 322.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.17 Duplicate and replacement certificates.--

(3) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, if a licensee establishes his or her identity for a driver's license using an identification document authorized under $\underline{s.\ 322.08(2)(c)6.-7.}\underline{s.\ 322.08(2)(c)5.-6.}$, the licensee may not obtain a duplicate or replacement instruction permit or driver's license except in person and upon submission of an identification document authorized under $\underline{s.\ 322.08(2)(c)6.-7}$ $\underline{s.\ 322.08(2)(c)5.-6.}$

Section 16. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 322.18, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

322.18 Original applications, licenses, and renewals; expiration of licenses; delinquent licenses.--

- (2) Each applicant who is entitled to the issuance of a driver's license, as provided in this section, shall be issued a driver's license, as follows:
- (a) An applicant applying for an original issuance shall be issued a driver's license which expires at midnight on the licensee's birthday which next occurs on or after the sixth anniversary of the date of issue.
- (b) An applicant applying for a renewal issuance or renewal extension shall be issued a driver's license or renewal extension sticker which expires at midnight on the licensee's birthday which next occurs 4 years after the month of expiration of the license being renewed, except that a driver whose driving record reflects no convictions for the preceding 3 years shall be issued a driver's license or renewal extension sticker which expires at midnight on the

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licensee's birthday which next occurs 6 years after the month of expiration of the license being renewed.

- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if an applicant establishes his or her identity for a driver's license using a document authorized under s. 322.08(2)(c)5.s. 322.08(2)(c)4., the driver's license shall expire in accordance with paragraph (b). After an initial showing of such documentation, he or she is exempted from having to renew or obtain a duplicate in person.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if applicant establishes his or her identity for a driver's license using a document authorized in s. 322.08(2)(c)6. or 7.s. 322.08(2)(c)5. or 6., the driver's license shall expire 4 years after the date of issuance or upon the expiration date cited on the United States Department of Justice documents, whichever date first occurs.
- (4)(a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, all licenses shall be renewable every 4 years or 6 years, depending upon the terms of issuance and shall be issued or extended upon application, payment of the fees required by s. 322.21, and successful passage of any required examination, unless the department has reason to believe that the licensee is no longer qualified to receive a license.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if an applicant establishes his or her identity for a driver's license using a document authorized under s. 322.08(2)(c)5.s. 322.08(2)(c)4., the license, upon an initial showing of such documentation, is exempted from having to renew or obtain a duplicate in person, unless the renewal or duplication coincides with the periodic reexamination of a 31 driver as required pursuant to s. 322.121.

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(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if a licensee establishes his or her identity for a driver's license using an identification document authorized under s. 322.08(2)(c)5.-7.s. 322.08(2)(c)5. or 6., the licensee may not renew the driver's license except in person and upon submission of an identification document authorized under s. $322.08(2)(c)5.-7 = \frac{322.08(2)(c)4.-6}{2}$. A driver's license renewed under this paragraph expires 4 years after the date of issuance or upon the expiration date cited on the United States Department of Justice documents, whichever date first occurs.

Section 17. Subsection (4) of section 322.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.19 Change of address or name. --

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if a licensee established his or her identity for a driver's license using an identification document authorized under s. 322.08(2)(c)6.-7.s. 322.08(2)(c)5.-6., the licensee may not change his or her name or address except in person and upon submission of an identification document authorized under s. 322.08(2)(c)5.-7 s. 322.08(2)(c)4.-6.

Section 18. Paragraphs (c) and (f) of subsection (13) of section 713.78, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

713.78 Liens for recovering, towing, or storing vehicles and vessels. --

(13)

(c)1. The registered owner of a vehicle, vessel, or mobile home may dispute a wrecker operator's lien, by notifying the department of the dispute in writing on forms provided by the department, if at least one of the following 31 applies:

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- a. The registered owner presents a notarized bill of sale proving that the vehicle, vessel, or mobile home was sold in a private or casual sale before the vehicle, vessel, or mobile home was recovered, towed, or stored.
- b. The registered owner presents proof that the Florida certificate of title of the vehicle, vessel, or mobile home was sold to a licensed dealer as defined in s. 319.001 before the vehicle, vessel, or mobile home was recovered, towed, or stored.
- c. The records of the department were marked sold prior to the issuance of the certificate of destruction authorized under subsection (11).

If the registered owner's dispute of a wrecker operator's lien complies with one of these criteria, the department shall immediately remove the registered owner's name from the list of those persons who may not be issued a license plate or revalidation sticker for any motor vehicle under s. 320.03(8), thereby allowing issuance of a license plate or revalidation sticker. If the vehicle, vessel, or mobile home is owned jointly by more than one person, each registered owner must dispute the wrecker operator's lien in order to be removed from the list. However, the department shall deny any dispute and maintain the registered owner's name on the list of those persons who may not be issued a license plate or revalidation sticker for any motor vehicle under s. 320.03(8) if the wrecker operator has provided the department with a certified copy of the judgment of a court which orders the registered owner to pay the wrecker operator's lien claimed under this section. In such a case, the amount of the wrecker operator's

lien allowed by paragraph (b) may be increased to include no

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more than \$500 of the reasonable costs and attorney's fees incurred in obtaining the judgment. The department's action under this subparagraph is ministerial in nature, shall not be considered final agency action, and is appealable only to the county court for the county in which the vehicle, vessel, or mobile home was ordered removed.

- 2. A person against whom a wrecker operator's lien has been imposed may alternatively obtain a discharge of the lien by filing a complaint, challenging the validity of the lien or the amount thereof, in the county court of the county in which the vehicle, vessel, or mobile home was ordered removed. Upon filing of the complaint, the person may have her or his name removed from the list of those persons who may not be issued a license plate or revalidation sticker for any motor vehicle under s. 320.03(8), thereby allowing issuance of a license plate or revalidation sticker, upon posting with the court a cash or surety bond or other adequate security equal to the amount of the wrecker operator's lien to ensure the payment of such lien in the event she or he does not prevail. Upon the posting of the bond and the payment of the applicable fee set forth in s. 28.24, the clerk of the court shall issue a certificate notifying the department of the posting of the bond and directing the department to release the wrecker operator's lien. Upon determining the respective rights of the parties, the court may award damages and costs in favor of the prevailing party.
- If a person against whom a wrecker operator's lien has been imposed does not object to the lien, but cannot discharge the lien by payment because the wrecker operator has moved or gone out of business, the person may have her or his 31 name removed from the list of those persons who may not be

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issued a license plate or revalidation sticker for any motor vehicle under s. 320.03(8), thereby allowing issuance of a license plate or revalidation sticker, upon posting with the clerk of court in the county in which the vehicle, vessel, or mobile home was ordered removed, a cash or surety bond or other adequate security equal to the amount of the wrecker operator's lien. Upon the posting of the bond and the payment of the application fee set forth in s. 28.24, the clerk of the court shall issue a certificate notifying the department of the posting of the bond and directing the department to release the wrecker operator's lien. The department shall mail to the wrecker operator, at the address upon the lien form, notice that the wrecker operator must claim the security within 60 days, or the security will be released back to the person who posted it. At the conclusion of the 60 days, the department shall direct the clerk as to which party is entitled to payment of the security, less applicable clerk's fees.

- 4. A wrecker operator's lien expires 5 years after filing.
- (f) This subsection applies only to the annual renewal in the registered owner's birth month of a motor vehicle registration and does not apply to the transfer of a registration of a motor vehicle sold by a motor vehicle dealer licensed under chapter 320, except for the transfer of registrations which is inclusive of the annual renewals. This subsection does not apply to any vehicle registered in the name of the lessor. This subsection does not affect the issuance of the title to a motor vehicle, notwithstanding s. 319.23(7)(b).

1	Section 19. This act shall take effect upon becoming a
2	law.
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5	SENATE SUMMARY
6	Revises various laws governing highway safety and motor vehicles. Provides requirements for issuing certificates
7	of title for off-highway vehicles. Provides for expedited issuance of titles. Specifies unlawful actions with
8	respect to the issuance or transfer of a title and provides a penalty. Provides requirements for motor
9	vehicle dealers. Revises requirements for documents that
10	are acceptable proof of identity for purposes of obtaining a driver's license. Revises requirements for applying for a replacement license and changing the name
11	and address on a license. Revises requirements for distributing certain license fees. (See bill for
12	details.)
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