By the Committees on Judiciary; Transportation; and Senators Argenziano and Lynn

## 308-2648-04

1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to highway safety; amending s. 316.075, F.S.; requiring a hearing for 3 4 specified violations of traffic control signal 5 devices resulting in a crash; amending s. 6 318.14, F.S.; providing penalties for certain 7 traffic infractions requiring a mandatory hearing; providing for the distribution of 8 9 penalty proceeds; amending s. 318.18, F.S.; 10 providing a penalty for a specified violation of traffic control signal devices; providing 11 12 for distribution of moneys collected; amending 13 s. 318.19, F.S.; requiring a hearing for certain violations resulting in a crash; 14 amending s. 318.21, F.S.; providing for 15 distribution of specified civil penalties by 16 17 county courts; amending s. 322.0261, F.S.; requiring the driver improvement course for a 18 second violation of specified provisions within 19 a specified time period; providing a penalty 20 21 for failure to complete the course within a 22 specified time period; amending s. 322.27, 23 F.S.; assigning a point value for conviction of a specified violation of traffic control signal 2.4 devices; creating s. 395.4036, F.S.; providing 25 for the distribution of funds to trauma 26 27 centers; providing for the distribution of 2.8 funds for nursing student loan forgiveness and 29 scholarship programs; providing for audits and attestations; amending s. 316.613, F.S.; 30 providing child-restraint requirements for 31

children ages 4 through 7; providing a grace
period; providing exceptions to such
requirements; providing effective dates.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (4) of section 316.075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.075 Traffic control signal devices.--

- (1) Except for automatic warning signal lights installed or to be installed at railroad crossings, whenever traffic, including municipal traffic, is controlled by traffic control signals exhibiting different colored lights, or colored lighted arrows, successively one at a time or in combination, only the colors green, red, and yellow shall be used, except for special pedestrian signals carrying a word legend, and the lights shall indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:
  - (a) Green indication. --
- 1. Vehicular traffic facing a circular green signal may proceed cautiously straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits either such turn. But vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time such signal is exhibited.
- 2. Vehicular traffic facing a green arrow signal, shown alone or in combination with another indication, as directed by the manual, may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow, or such other movement as is permitted by other indications shown at

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the same time, except the driver of any vehicle may U-turn, so as to proceed in the opposite direction unless such movement is prohibited by posted traffic control signs. Such vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

- 3. Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal as provided in s. 316.0755, pedestrians facing any green signal, except when the sole green signal is a turn arrow, may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.
  - (b) Steady yellow indication. --
- 1. Vehicular traffic facing a steady yellow signal is thereby warned that the related green movement is being terminated or that a red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter when vehicular traffic shall not enter the intersection.
- 2. Pedestrians facing a steady yellow signal, unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal as provided in s. 316.0755, are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway before a red indication is shown and no pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway.
  - (c) Steady red indication. --
- 1. Vehicular traffic facing a steady red signal shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until a green indication is shown; however:
- a. The driver of a vehicle which is stopped at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or, if none

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then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the intersection in obedience to a steady red signal may make a right turn, but shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and other traffic proceeding as directed by the signal at the intersection, except that municipal and county authorities may prohibit any such right turn against a steady red signal at any intersection, which prohibition shall be effective when a sign giving notice thereof is erected in a location visible to traffic approaching the intersection.

- b. The driver of a vehicle on a one-way street that intersects another one-way street on which traffic moves to the left shall stop in obedience to a steady red signal, but may then make a left turn into the one-way street, but shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and other traffic proceeding as directed by the signal at the intersection, except that municipal and county authorities may prohibit any such left turn as described, which prohibition shall be effective when a sign giving notice thereof is attached to the traffic control signal device at the intersection.
- 2. Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal as provided in s. 316.0755, pedestrians facing a steady red signal shall not enter the roadway.
- (4) (a) A violation of this section is a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable pursuant to chapter 318 as either a pedestrian violation or, if the infraction resulted from the operation of a vehicle, as a moving violation.
- 29 (b) A person committing a violation of subparagraph
  30 (1)(c)1. resulting in a crash is subject to a mandatory
  31 hearing under the provisions of s. 318.19.

Section 2. Subsection (5) of section 318.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2 3 318.14 Noncriminal traffic infractions; exception; 4 procedures.--5 (5) Any person electing to appear before the 6 designated official or who is required so to appear shall be 7 deemed to have waived his or her right to the civil penalty provisions of s. 318.18. The official, after a hearing, shall 8 make a determination as to whether an infraction has been 9 committed. If the commission of an infraction has been proven, 10 the official may impose a civil penalty not to exceed \$500, 11 12 except that in cases involving unlawful speed in a school zone 13 or, involving unlawful speed in a construction zone, or involving a death, the civil penalty may not exceed \$1,000; or 14 require attendance at a driver improvement school, or both. If 15 16 the person is required to appear before the designated official pursuant to s. 318.19(1) and is found to have 18 committed the infraction, the designated official shall impose a civil penalty of \$1,000 in addition to any other penalties. 19 If the person is required to appear before the designated 20 21 official pursuant to s. 318.19(2) and is found to have committed the infraction, the designated official shall impose 22 23 a civil penalty of \$500 in addition to any other penalties. If the person is required to appear before the designated 2.4 official pursuant to s. 318.19(3) and is found to have 2.5 committed the infraction, the designated official shall impose 26 27 a civil penalty of \$200 in addition to any other penalties. If 2.8 the official determines that no infraction has been committed, 29 no costs or penalties shall be imposed and any costs or penalties that have been paid shall be returned. Moneys 30 received from the mandatory civil penalties imposed pursuant

to this subsection upon persons required to appear before a designated official pursuant to s. 318.19(1), (2), or (3) 2 shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue and distributed 3 4 in the following manner: 5 (a) One million dollars annually shall be transferred 6 to ABATE of Florida, Inc., a nonprofit corporation under s. 7 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, for the purpose of 8 fostering motorcycle safety awareness and educational and research programs relating to accident prevention. Such funds 9 shall be subject to annual audit by the department and the 10 Auditor General. 11 12 (b) The remaining funds shall be deposited into the 13 Trauma Services Trust Fund created under s. 395.4035 to be used by the Department of Health as required under s. 14 395.4036. 15 Section 3. Subsection (13) is added to section 318.18, 16 17 Florida Statutes, to read: 18 318.18 Amount of civil penalties. -- The penalties required for a noncriminal disposition pursuant to s. 318.14 19 are as follows: 2.0 21 (13) One hundred twenty-five dollars for a violation of s. 316.075(1)(c)1., of which \$60 shall be distributed as 2.2 23 provided in s. 318.21, and the remaining \$65 shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Trauma 2.4 Services Trust Fund created under s. 395.4035 to be used by 2.5 26 the Department of Health as required under s. 395.4036. 27 Section 4. Section 318.19, Florida Statutes, is 2.8 amended to read: 29 318.19 Infractions requiring a mandatory hearing. -- Any person cited for the infractions listed in this section shall 30 not have the provisions of s. 318.14(2), (4), and (9)

1	available to him or her but must appear before the designated
2	official at the time and location of the scheduled hearing:
3	(1) Any infraction which results in a crash that
4	causes the death of another;
5	(2) Any infraction which results in a crash that
6	causes "serious bodily injury" of another as defined in s.
7	316.1933(1);
8	(3) Any infraction which results in a crash that
9	causes any bodily injury other than "serious bodily injury"
10	<u>defined in s. 316.1933(1);</u>
11	(4)(3) Any infraction of s. 316.172(1)(b); or
12	(5)(4) Any infraction of s. 316.520(1) or (2); or
13	(6) Any infraction of s. 316.075(1)(c)1. resulting in
14	a crash.
15	Section 5. Subsection (13) is added to section 318.21,
16	Florida Statutes, to read:
17	318.21 Disposition of civil penalties by county
18	courtsAll civil penalties received by a county court
19	pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be
20	distributed and paid monthly as follows:
21	(13)(a) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), the
22	proceeds from the mandatory civil penalties imposed pursuant
23	to s. 318.14(5) shall be distributed as provided in that
24	section.
25	(b) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), the
26	proceeds from the fines imposed under s. 318.18(13) shall be
27	distributed as provided in that section.
28	Section 6. Section 322.0261, Florida Statutes, is
29	amended to read:
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322.0261 Mandatory Driver improvement course;

requirement to maintain driving privileges; failure to

complete; department approval of course certain crashes.--

- (1) The department shall screen crash reports received under s. 316.066 or s. 324.051 to identify crashes involving the following:
- (a) A crash involving death or a bodily injury requiring transport to a medical facility; or
- (b) A second crash by the same operator within the previous 2-year period involving property damage in an apparent amount of at least \$500.
- (2) With respect to an operator convicted of, or who pleaded nolo contendere to, a traffic offense giving rise to a crash identified pursuant to subsection (1), the department shall require that the operator, in addition to other applicable penalties, attend a department-approved departmentally approved driver improvement course in order to maintain driving privileges. If the operator fails to complete the course within 90 days of receiving notice from the department, the operator's driver's license shall be canceled by the department until the course is successfully completed.
- (3) The department shall identify any operator convicted of, or who pleaded nolo contendere to, a second violation of s. 316.075(1)(c)1., which violation occurred within 12 months after the first violation, and shall require that operator, in addition to other applicable penalties, to attend a department-approved driver improvement course in order to maintain driving privileges. If the operator fails to complete the course within 90 days after receiving notice from the department, the operator's driver's license shall be

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canceled by the department until the course is successfully completed.

(4)(3) In determining whether to approve a driver improvement course for the purposes of this section, the department shall consider course content designed to promote safety, driver awareness, crash avoidance techniques, and other factors or criteria to improve driver performance from a safety viewpoint.

Section 7. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 322.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.27 Authority of department to suspend or revoke license.--

- 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.

costs.

3. Unlawful speed resulting in a crash--6 points. 2 4. Passing a stopped school bus--4 points. 5. Unlawful speed: 3 a. Not in excess of 15 miles per hour of lawful or 4 5 posted speed--3 points. 6 b. In excess of 15 miles per hour of lawful or posted 7 speed--4 points. 6. A violation of a traffic control signal device as 8 provided in s. 316.075(1)(c)1.--4 points. 9 10 7.6. All other moving violations (including parking on a highway outside the limits of a municipality)--3 points. 11 12 However, no points shall be imposed for a violation of s. 13 316.0741 or s. 316.2065(12). 8.7. Any moving violation covered above, excluding 14 unlawful speed, resulting in a crash--4 points. 15 16 9.8. Any conviction under s. 403.413(5)(b) -- 3 points. 17 Section 8. Section 395.4036, Florida Statutes, is 18 created to read: 19 395.4036 Trauma preparedness payments.--20 (1) Recognizing the Legislature's stated intent to 21 provide financial support to the current verified trauma centers and to provide incentives for the establishment of 22 23 additional trauma centers as part of a system of state-sponsored trauma centers, the department shall use funds 2.4 collected under ss. 318.18(13) and 318.14(5) and deposited 2.5 26 into the Trauma Services Trust Fund to assure the availability 27 and accessibility of trauma services throughout the state as 2.8 provided in this subsection. 29 (a) Each existing trauma center and each new center shall receive a one-time fixed payment to offset startup 30

1	(b) Equal payments shall be made to all current
2	verified trauma centers for the purpose of providing financial
3	support for each center to meet minimum standards of trauma
4	preparedness.
5	(c) Funds not disbursed as trauma preparedness
6	payments or startup costs shall be allocated to trauma centers
7	to pay for uncompensated trauma care. Distribution of
8	available funds shall be proportionate to utilization of
9	trauma center services by unfunded patients, as indicated in
10	the most recent year for which data is available.
11	(d) Any funds remaining after distribution under
12	paragraphs (a)-(c) shall be deposited into the Nursing Student
13	Loan Forgiveness Trust Fund to be used equally for the
14	department's Nursing Student Loan Forgiveness Program under s.
15	1009.66, and the Nursing Scholarship Program under s. 1009.67.
16	(2) Each trauma center receiving funds under this
17	section is responsible for ensuring that the funds are used in
18	accordance with law and for maintaining all associated
19	financial records of the use of such funds.
20	(a) Any trauma center not subject to audit pursuant to
21	s. 215.97 shall annually attest, under penalty of perjury,
22	that such proceeds were used in compliance with law. The
23	attestation shall be made annually in a form and format
24	determined by the department.
25	(b) Any trauma center subject to audit pursuant to s.
26	215.97 shall submit an audit report in accordance with rules
27	adopted by the Auditor General. The annual attestation shall
28	be submitted to the department for review within 9 months
29	after the end of the organization's fiscal year.
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(3) The department, working with the Agency for Health 2 Care Administration, shall maximize resources for trauma services wherever possible. 3 4 Section 9. Effective January 1, 2006, paragraph (a) of 5 subsection (1) of section 316.613, Florida Statutes, is 6 amended to read: 7 316.613 Child restraint requirements.--8 (1)(a) Every operator of a motor vehicle as defined 9 herein, while transporting a child in a motor vehicle operated 10 on the roadways, streets, or highways of this state, shall, if the child is 7 5 years of age or younger, provide for 11 12 protection of the child by properly using a crash-tested, 13 federally approved child restraint device that is appropriate for the height and weight of the child. Such devices may 14 include a vehicle manufacturer's integrated child seat, a 15 16 separate child safety seat, or a child booster seat that 17 displays the child's weight and height specifications for the 18 seat on the attached manufacturer's label as required by Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards FMVSS213. The device 19 must comply with standards of the United States Department of 2.0 21 Transportation and be secured in the vehicle in accordance 22 with instructions of the manufacturer. For children aged 23 through 3 years, such restraint device must be a separate carrier or a vehicle manufacturer's integrated child seat. For 2.4 children aged 4 through  $\frac{7}{5}$  years, a separate carrier, an 2.5 26 integrated child seat, or a child booster seat belt may be 27 used. The court shall dismiss the charge against a motor 2.8 vehicle operator for a first violation of this paragraph upon proof of purchase of a federally approved child restraint 29 30 <u>device.</u> 31

1	Section 10. Effective July 1, 2005, a driver of a
2	motor vehicle who does not violate the then-existing
3	provisions of section 316.613(1)(a), Florida Statutes, but
4	whose conduct would violate that provision, as amended January
5	1, 2006, may be issued a verbal warning and given educational
6	literature by a law enforcement officer.
7	Section 11. Effective July 1, 2004, section
8	316.613(1)(a), Florida Statutes, does not apply to a person
9	who is transporting a child aged 4 through 7 if the person is:
10	(1) Visiting in this state;
11	(2) Not the parent or quardian of the child and is
12	transporting the child in a vehicle that is not owned by the
13	child's parent or quardian;
14	(3) Transporting the child gratuitously and in good
15	faith in response to a declared emergency situation or an
16	immediate emergency involving the child; or
17	(4) Is acting generally as a Good Samaritan.
18	Section 12. Except as otherwise expressly provided in
19	this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.
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21	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN
22	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR <u>CS Senate Bill 682</u>
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24	A provision is added requiring children through age 7,
25	rather than age 5, to be seated in a child restraint system while in a motor vehicle. A person transporting a
26	child age 4 through 7, is exempt from the requirements to use a child restraint system if the person is visiting
27	this state; not the parent or guardian and is transporting the child in a vehicle not owned by the
28	parent or guardian; is transporting the child during certain emergencies; or is acting as a Good Samaritan.
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