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An act relating to the Department of Transportation; amending s. 163.3177, F.S.; revising requirements for comprehensive plans; providing for airports, land adjacent to airports, and certain interlocal agreements relating thereto in certain elements of the plan; amending s. 163.3182, F.S., relating to transportation concurrency backlog authorities; providing legislative findings and declarations; expanding the power of authorities to borrow money to include issuing certain debt obligations; providing a maximum maturity date for certain debt incurred to finance or refinance certain transportation concurrency backlog projects; authorizing authorities to continue operations and administer certain trust funds for the period of the remaining outstanding debt; requiring local transportation concurrency backlog trust funds to continue to be funded for certain purposes; providing for increased ad valorem tax increment funding for such trust funds under certain circumstances; revising provisions for dissolution of an authority; amending s. 287.055, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 316.0741, F.S.; redefining the term "hybrid vehicle"; authorizing the driving of a hybrid, low-emission, or energy-efficient vehicle in a high-occupancy-vehicle lane regardless of occupancy; requiring certain vehicles to comply with specified federal standards to be driven in an HOV lane regardless of occupancy; revising provisions for issuance of a decal and certificate; providing for the Department

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of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to limit or discontinue issuance of decals for the use of HOV facilities by hybrid and low-emission and energy-efficient vehicles under certain circumstances; directing the department to review a specified federal rule and make a report to the Legislature; exempting certain vehicles from the payment of certain tolls; amending s. 316.193, F.S.; revising the prohibition against driving under the influence of alcohol; revising the blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level at which certain penalties apply; amending s. 316.2397, F.S.; allowing county correctional agencies to use blue lights on vehicles when responding to emergencies; amending s. 316.302, F.S.; revising references to rules, regulations, and criteria governing commercial motor vehicles engaged in intrastate commerce; providing that the department performs duties assigned to the Field Administrator of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration under the federal rules and may enforce those rules; amending s. 316.515, F.S.; revising restrictions on use of certain agriculture-related vehicles; providing for exemptions from specified width and height limitations for certain farming or agricultural equipment; providing conditions for use of such equipment; authorizing certain movements without a department overwidth permit; providing lighting and signage requirements for certain overwidth equipment; amending ss. 316.613 and 316.614, F.S.; revising the definition of "motor vehicle" for purposes of child restraint and safety

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belt usage requirements; amending s. 316.656, F.S.; revising the prohibition against a judge accepting a plea to a lesser offense from a person charged under certain DUI provisions; revising the blood-alcohol or breathalcohol level at which the prohibition applies; amending s. 320.02, F.S.; removing mopeds from the motorcycle endorsement requirements for registration; amending s. 322.64, F.S.; providing that refusal to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test disqualifies a person from operating a commercial motor vehicle; providing a period of disqualification if a person has an unlawful bloodalcohol or breath-alcohol level; providing for issuance of a notice of disqualification; revising the requirements for a formal review hearing following a person's disqualification from operating a commercial motor vehicle; amending s. 334.044, F.S.; revising powers and duties of the department; requiring the department to maintain certain training programs; authorizing such programs to provide for incremental increases to base salary for employees successfully completing training phases; amending s. 336.41, F.S.; removing a provision authorizing a county to use its own resources for constructing and opening new roads and bridges; requiring the governing body of a county or municipality to competitively award to a private-sector contractor all construction and reconstruction or repair of roads and bridges; authorizing a county or municipality to use its own forces for certain projects; providing restrictions

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and limitations; providing for the purchase of materials for such projects; providing that a county or municipality is exempt from a certain restriction with regard to paving dirt roads; defining the term "competitively award"; providing that a county, municipality, or special district may not own or operate an asphalt plant or a portable or stationary concrete batch plant having an independent mixer; revising requirements regarding contracting for certain county road and bridge projects; authorizing a municipality to require that persons interested in performing work under the contract first be certified or qualified to do the work when the contract amount exceeds a certain threshold; providing that a contractor may be considered ineligible to bid by the municipality if the contractor is behind an approved progress schedule by more than a certain amount on another project for that municipality at the time of the advertisement of the work requiring prequalification; authorizing an appeal process; requiring that prequalification criteria and procedures be published before advertisement or notice of solicitation; requiring notice of a public hearing for comment on such criteria and procedures before adoption; requiring that the procedures provide for an appeal process for objections to the prequalification process; requiring the municipality to publish for comment, before adoption, the selection criteria and procedures to be used if such procedures would allow selection of other than the lowest responsible bidder; requiring that the selection criteria

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include an appeal process; amending s. 336.44, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 337.0261, F.S.; providing legislative intent; revising the sunset date for the Strategic Aggregate Review Task Force; providing for an assessment of aggregate construction materials in the state; providing duties of the Department of Transportation, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Community Affairs, and the Florida Geological Survey; providing for measures of the assessment; directing the Strategic Aggregate Review Task Force to prepare findings and make reports to the Governor, the Legislature, and the department; authorizing the department to adopt rules; providing an appropriation; amending s. 337.11, F.S.; providing for the department to pay a portion of certain proposal development costs; requiring the department to advertise certain contracts as design-build contracts; directing the department to adopt rules for certain procedures; amending ss. 337.14 and 337.16, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 337.18, F.S.; requiring the contractor to maintain a copy of the required payment and performance bond at certain locations and provide a copy upon request; providing that a copy may be obtained directly from the department; removing a provision requiring a copy be recorded in the public records of the county; removing a provision for a claimant's right of action against a the contractor and surety; amending s. 337.185, F.S.; providing for the State Arbitration Board to arbitrate certain claims relating to

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maintenance contracts; providing for a member of the board to be elected by maintenance companies as well as construction companies; amending s. 337.403, F.S.; requiring the department or local governmental entity to pay the cost of relocation of a utility that is found to be interfering with the use, maintenance, improvement, extension, or expansion of a public road or publicly owned rail corridor if the facility serves the department or governmental entity exclusively; providing for the department to incur the costs of relocation underground of certain electric facilities; amending s. 337.408, F.S.; providing for public pay telephones and advertising thereon to be installed within the right-of-way limits of any municipal, county, or state road; amending s. 338.01, F.S.; requiring new and replacement electronic toll collection systems to be interoperable with the department's system; amending s. 338.165, F.S.; revising provisions for use of certain toll revenue; amending s. 338.2216, F.S.; directing the Florida Turnpike Enterprise to implement new technologies and processes in its operations and collection of tolls and other amounts; providing contract bid requirements for fuel and food on the turnpike system; amending s. 338.223, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 338.231, F.S.; revising provisions for establishing and collecting tolls; authorizing collection of amounts to cover costs of toll collection and payment methods; requiring public notice and hearing; amending s. 339.12, F.S.; revising

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requirements for aid and contributions by governmental entities for transportation projects; revising limits under which the department may enter into an agreement with a county for a project or project phase not in the adopted work program; authorizing the department to enter into certain long-term repayment agreements; amending s. 339.135, F.S.; revising the department's authority to amend the adopted work program; providing for a notification and review process for certain work program amendments; amending s. 339.155, F.S.; revising provisions for development of the Florida Transportation Plan; amending s. 339.2816, F.S., relating to the small county road assistance program; providing for resumption of certain funding for the program; revising the criteria for counties eligible to participate in the program; amending ss. 339.2819 and 339.285, F.S.; conforming crossreferences; amending s. 341.301, F.S.; providing definitions relating to commuter rail service, rail corridors, and railroad operation for purposes of the rail program within the department; amending s. 341.302, F.S.; authorizing the department to assume certain liability on a rail corridor; authorizing the department to indemnify and hold harmless a railroad company when the department acquires a rail corridor from the company; providing allocation of risk; providing a specific cap on the amount of the contractual duty for such indemnification; authorizing the department to purchase and provide insurance in relation to rail corridors; authorizing

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marketing and promotional expenses; extending provisions to other governmental entities providing commuter rail service on public right-of-way; creating s. 341.3023, F.S.; requiring the department to review and study commuter rail programs and intercity rail transportation systems; requiring a report to the Governor and the Legislature; repealing part III of ch. 343 F.S.; abolishing the Tampa Bay Commuter Transit Authority; amending s. 348.0003, F.S.; providing for financial disclosure for expressway, transportation, bridge, and toll authorities; amending s. 348.0004, F.S.; providing for certain expressway authorities to index toll rate increases; amending s. 479.01, F.S.; revising provisions for outdoor advertising; revising the definition of the term "automatic changeable facing"; amending s. 479.07, F.S.; revising a prohibition against signs on the State Highway System; revising requirements for display of the sign permit tag; directing the department to establish by rule a fee for furnishing a replacement permit tag; amending s. 479.08, F.S.; revising provisions for denial or revocation of a sign permit; amending s. 479.11, F.S.; revising a prohibition against certain signs located outside an urban area; amending s. 479.261, F.S.; revising provisions for the logo sign program; revising requirements for businesses to participate in the program; authorizing the department to adopt rules for removing and adding businesses on a rotating basis; removing a provision for an application fee; revising the provisions

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225 for an annual permit fee; providing for rules to phase in 226 the fee; amending s. 768.28, F.S.; expanding the list of 227 entities considered agents of the state; providing for 228 construction in relation to certain federal laws; 229 requiring the department to conduct a study of 230 transportation alternatives for the Interstate 95 231 corridor; requiring a report to the Governor and the 232 Legislature; transferring the Office of Motor Carrier 233 Compliance to the Division of the Florida Highway Patrol 234 of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; 235 providing for assistance to certain legislative substantive committees by the Division of Statutory 236 237 Revision of the Office of Legislative Services for certain purposes; reenacting ss. 316.066(3)(a), 316.072(4)(b), 238 239 316.1932(3), 316.1933(4), 316.1937(1) and (2)(d), 240 316.1939(1)(b), 316.656(1), 318.143(4) and (5), 318.17(3), 320.055(1)(c), 322.03(2), 322.0602(2)(a), 322.21(8), 241 242 322.25(5), 322.26(1)(a), 322.2615(14)(a) and (16), 243 322.2616(15) and (19), 322.264(1)(b), 322.271(2)(a), (c) 244 and (4), 322.2715(2), (3)(a), (c), and (4), 322.28(2), 245 322.282(2)(a), 322.291(1)(a), 322.34(9)(a), 322.62(3), 322.63(2)(d) and (6), 322.64(1), (2), (7)(a), (8)(b), 246 (14), and (15), 323.001(4)(f), 324.023, 324.131, 247 327.35(6), 337.195(1), 440.02(17)(c), 440.09(7)(b), 248 249 493.6106(1)(d), 627.7275(2)(a), 627.758(4), 790.06(2)(f) and (10)(f), 903.36(2), and 907.041(4)(c), F.S., relating 250 to written reports of crashes, obedience to and effect of 251 traffic laws, tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or 252

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controlled substances, implied consent, refusal, blood test for impairment or intoxication in cases of death or serious bodily injury, right to use reasonable force, ignition interlock devices, requiring, unlawful acts, refusal to submit to testing, penalties, mandatory adjudication, prohibition against accepting plea to lesser included offense, sanctions for infractions by minors, offenses excepted, registration periods, renewal periods, drivers must be licensed, penalties, youthful drunk driver visitation program, license fees, procedure for handling and collecting fees, when court to forward license to department and report convictions, temporary reinstatement of driving privileges, mandatory revocation of license by department, suspension of license, right to review, suspension of license, persons under 21 years of age, right to review, "habitual traffic offender" defined, authority to modify revocation, cancellation, or suspension order, ignition interlock device, period of suspension or revocation, procedure when court revokes or suspends license or driving privilege and orders reinstatement, driver improvement schools or dui programs, required in certain suspension and revocation cases, driving while license suspended, revoked, canceled, or disqualified, driving under the influence, commercial motor vehicle operators, alcohol or drug testing, commercial motor vehicle operators, holder of commercial driver's license, driving with unlawful blood-alcohol level, refusal to submit to breath, urine, or blood test,

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wrecker operator storage facilities, vehicle holds, financial responsibility for bodily injury or death, period of suspension, boating under the influence, penalties, "designated drivers," limits on liability, definitions, coverage, license requirements, posting, motor vehicle liability, surety on auto club traffic arrest bond, conditions, limit, bail bond, license to carry concealed weapon or firearm, guaranteed arrest bond certificates as cash bail, and pretrial detention and release, to incorporate references in changes made by the act; providing effective dates.

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

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- Section 1. Paragraphs (a), (h), and (j) of subsection (6) of section 163.3177, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 297 163.3177 Required and optional elements of comprehensive 298 plan; studies and surveys.--
 - (6) In addition to the requirements of subsections (1)-(5) and (12), the comprehensive plan shall include the following elements:
 - (a) A future land use plan element designating proposed future general distribution, location, and extent of the uses of land for residential uses, commercial uses, industry, agriculture, recreation, conservation, education, public buildings and grounds, other public facilities, and other categories of the public and private uses of land. Counties are encouraged to designate rural land stewardship areas, pursuant

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309 to the provisions of paragraph (11)(d), as overlays on the 310 future land use map. Each future land use category must be defined in terms of uses included, and must include standards to 311 be followed in the control and distribution of population 312 313 densities and building and structure intensities. The proposed distribution, location, and extent of the various categories of 314 315 land use shall be shown on a land use map or map series which shall be supplemented by goals, policies, and measurable 316 317 objectives. The future land use plan shall be based upon 318 surveys, studies, and data regarding the area, including the amount of land required to accommodate anticipated growth; the 319 projected population of the area; the character of undeveloped 320 land; the availability of water supplies, public facilities, and 321 322 services; the need for redevelopment, including the renewal of blighted areas and the elimination of nonconforming uses which 323 324 are inconsistent with the character of the community; the compatibility of uses on lands adjacent to or closely proximate 325 326 to military installations; lands adjacent to an airport as 327 defined in s. 330.35 and consistent with provisions in s. 333.02; and, in rural communities, the need for job creation, 328 329 capital investment, and economic development that will 330 strengthen and diversify the community's economy. The future land use plan may designate areas for future planned development 331 use involving combinations of types of uses for which special 332 regulations may be necessary to ensure development in accord 333 with the principles and standards of the comprehensive plan and 334 this act. The future land use plan element shall include 335 criteria to be used to achieve the compatibility of adjacent or 336

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closely proximate lands with military installations; lands adjacent to an airport as defined in s. 330.35 and consistent with provisions in s. 333.02. In addition, for rural communities, the amount of land designated for future planned industrial use shall be based upon surveys and studies that reflect the need for job creation, capital investment, and the necessity to strengthen and diversify the local economies, and shall not be limited solely by the projected population of the rural community. The future land use plan of a county may also designate areas for possible future municipal incorporation. The land use maps or map series shall generally identify and depict historic district boundaries and shall designate historically significant properties meriting protection. For coastal counties, the future land use element must include, without limitation, regulatory incentives and criteria that encourage the preservation of recreational and commercial working waterfronts as defined in s. 342.07. The future land use element must clearly identify the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. When delineating the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use, a local government shall include in the categories sufficient land proximate to residential development to meet the projected needs for schools in coordination with public school boards and may establish differing criteria for schools of different type or size. Each local government shall include lands contiguous to existing school sites, to the maximum extent possible, within the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. The failure by a local government to comply with these

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school siting requirements will result in the prohibition of the local government's ability to amend the local comprehensive plan, except for plan amendments described in s. 163.3187(1)(b), until the school siting requirements are met. Amendments proposed by a local government for purposes of identifying the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use are exempt from the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments contained in s. 163.3187. The future land use element shall include criteria that encourage the location of schools proximate to urban residential areas to the extent possible and shall require that the local government seek to collocate public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and community centers, with schools to the extent possible and to encourage the use of elementary schools as focal points for neighborhoods. For schools serving predominantly rural counties, defined as a county with a population of 100,000 or fewer, an agricultural land use category shall be eliqible for the location of public school facilities if the local comprehensive plan contains school siting criteria and the location is consistent with such criteria. Local governments required to update or amend their comprehensive plan to include criteria and address compatibility of lands adjacent to an airport as defined in s. 330.35 and consistent with provisions in s. 333.02 adjacent or closely proximate lands with existing military installations in their future land use plan element shall transmit the update or amendment to the state land planning agency department by June 30, 2010 2006.

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(h)1. An intergovernmental coordination element showing relationships and stating principles and guidelines to be used in the accomplishment of coordination of the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of school boards, regional water supply authorities, and other units of local government providing services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land, with the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region, with the state comprehensive plan and with the applicable regional water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.0361, as the case may require and as such adopted plans or plans in preparation may exist. This element of the local comprehensive plan shall demonstrate consideration of the particular effects of the local plan, when adopted, upon the development of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region, or upon the state comprehensive plan, as the case may require.

- a. The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide for procedures to identify and implement joint planning areas, especially for the purpose of annexation, municipal incorporation, and joint infrastructure service areas.
- b. The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide for recognition of campus master plans prepared pursuant to s. 1013.30, and airport master plans pursuant to paragraph (k).
- c. The intergovernmental coordination element may provide for a voluntary dispute resolution process as established pursuant to s. 186.509 for bringing to closure in a timely

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manner intergovernmental disputes. A local government may develop and use an alternative local dispute resolution process for this purpose.

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- d. The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide for interlocal agreements, as established pursuant to s. 333.03(1)(b).
- The intergovernmental coordination element shall further state principles and guidelines to be used in the accomplishment of coordination of the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of school boards and other units of local government providing facilities and services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land. In addition, the intergovernmental coordination element shall describe joint processes for collaborative planning and decisionmaking on population projections and public school siting, the location and extension of public facilities subject to concurrency, and siting facilities with countywide significance, including locally unwanted land uses whose nature and identity are established in an agreement. Within 1 year of adopting their intergovernmental coordination elements, each county, all the municipalities within that county, the district school board, and any unit of local government service providers in that county shall establish by interlocal or other formal agreement executed by all affected entities, the joint processes described in this subparagraph consistent with their adopted intergovernmental coordination elements.
- 3. To foster coordination between special districts and local general-purpose governments as local general-purpose

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governments implement local comprehensive plans, each independent special district must submit a public facilities report to the appropriate local government as required by s. 189.415.

- 4.a. Local governments must execute an interlocal agreement with the district school board, the county, and nonexempt municipalities pursuant to s. 163.31777. The local government shall amend the intergovernmental coordination element to provide that coordination between the local government and school board is pursuant to the agreement and shall state the obligations of the local government under the agreement.
- b. Plan amendments that comply with this subparagraph are exempt from the provisions of s. 163.3187(1).
- 5. The state land planning agency shall establish a schedule for phased completion and transmittal of plan amendments to implement subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3. from all jurisdictions so as to accomplish their adoption by December 31, 1999. A local government may complete and transmit its plan amendments to carry out these provisions prior to the scheduled date established by the state land planning agency. The plan amendments are exempt from the provisions of s. 163.3187(1).
- 6. By January 1, 2004, any county having a population greater than 100,000, and the municipalities and special districts within that county, shall submit a report to the Department of Community Affairs which:
- a. Identifies all existing or proposed interlocal service delivery agreements regarding the following: education; sanitary

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sewer; public safety; solid waste; drainage; potable water; parks and recreation; and transportation facilities.

- b. Identifies any deficits or duplication in the provision of services within its jurisdiction, whether capital or operational. Upon request, the Department of Community Affairs shall provide technical assistance to the local governments in identifying deficits or duplication.
- 7. Within 6 months after submission of the report, the Department of Community Affairs shall, through the appropriate regional planning council, coordinate a meeting of all local governments within the regional planning area to discuss the reports and potential strategies to remedy any identified deficiencies or duplications.
- 8. Each local government shall update its intergovernmental coordination element based upon the findings in the report submitted pursuant to subparagraph 6. The report may be used as supporting data and analysis for the intergovernmental coordination element.
- (j) For each unit of local government within an urbanized area designated for purposes of s. 339.175, a transportation element, which shall be prepared and adopted in lieu of the requirements of paragraph (b) and paragraphs (7)(a), (b), (c), and (d) and which shall address the following issues:
- 1. Traffic circulation, including major thoroughfares and other routes, including bicycle and pedestrian ways.
- 2. All alternative modes of travel, such as public transportation, pedestrian, and bicycle travel.
 - 3. Parking facilities.

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4. Aviation, rail, seaport facilities, access to those facilities, and intermodal terminals.

- 5. The availability of facilities and services to serve existing land uses and the compatibility between future land use and transportation elements.
- 6. The capability to evacuate the coastal population prior to an impending natural disaster.
- 7. Airports, projected airport and aviation development, and land use compatibility around airports that includes areas defined in s. 333.01 and s. 333.02.
- 8. An identification of land use densities, building intensities, and transportation management programs to promote public transportation systems in designated public transportation corridors so as to encourage population densities sufficient to support such systems.
- 9. May include transportation corridors, as defined in s. 334.03, intended for future transportation facilities designated pursuant to s. 337.273. If transportation corridors are designated, the local government may adopt a transportation corridor management ordinance.
- Section 2. Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (2) of section 163.3182, Florida Statutes, and paragraph (d) of subsection (3), paragraph (a) of subsection (4), and subsections (5) and (8) of that section are amended, to read:
 - 163.3182 Transportation concurrency backlogs.--
- (2) CREATION OF TRANSPORTATION CONCURRENCY BACKLOG
 AUTHORITIES. --

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(c) The Legislature finds and declares that there exists in many counties and municipalities areas with significant transportation deficiencies and inadequate transportation facilities; that many such insufficiencies and inadequacies severely limit or prohibit the satisfaction of transportation concurrency standards; that such transportation insufficiencies and inadequacies affect the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of such counties and municipalities; that such transportation insufficiencies and inadequacies adversely affect economic development and growth of the tax base for the areas in which such insufficiencies and inadequacies exist; and that the elimination of transportation deficiencies and inadequacies and the satisfaction of transportation concurrency standards are paramount public purposes for the state and its counties and municipalities.

- (3) POWERS OF A TRANSPORTATION CONCURRENCY BACKLOG
 AUTHORITY.--Each transportation concurrency backlog authority
 has the powers necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes
 of this section, including the following powers in addition to
 others granted in this section:
- (d) To borrow money, including, but not limited to, issuing debt obligations, such as, but not limited to, bonds, notes, certificates, and similar debt instruments; to apply for and accept advances, loans, grants, contributions, and any other forms of financial assistance from the Federal Government or the state, county, or any other public body or from any sources, public or private, for the purposes of this part; to give such security as may be required; to enter into and carry out

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contracts or agreements; and to include in any contracts for financial assistance with the Federal Government for or with respect to a transportation concurrency backlog project and related activities such conditions imposed pursuant to federal laws as the transportation concurrency backlog authority considers reasonable and appropriate and which are not inconsistent with the purposes of this section.

- (4) TRANSPORTATION CONCURRENCY BACKLOG PLANS. --
- (a) Each transportation concurrency backlog authority shall adopt a transportation concurrency backlog plan as a part of the local government comprehensive plan within 6 months after the creation of the authority. The plan shall:
- 1. Identify all transportation facilities that have been designated as deficient and require the expenditure of moneys to upgrade, modify, or mitigate the deficiency.
- 2. Include a priority listing of all transportation facilities that have been designated as deficient and do not satisfy concurrency requirements pursuant to s. 163.3180, and the applicable local government comprehensive plan.
- 3. Establish a schedule for financing and construction of transportation concurrency backlog projects that will eliminate transportation concurrency backlogs within the jurisdiction of the authority within 10 years after the transportation concurrency backlog plan adoption. The schedule shall be adopted as part of the local government comprehensive plan.

 Notwithstanding such schedule requirements, as long as the schedule provides for the elimination of all transportation concurrency backlogs within 10 years after the adoption of the

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concurrency backlog plan, the final maturity date of any debt incurred to finance or refinance the related projects may be no later than 40 years after the date such debt is incurred and the authority may continue operations and administer the trust fund established as provided in subsection (5) for as long as such debt remains outstanding.

(5) ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL TRUST FUND. -- The transportation concurrency backlog authority shall establish a local transportation concurrency backlog trust fund upon creation of the authority. Each local trust fund shall be administered by the transportation concurrency backlog authority within which a transportation concurrency backlog has been identified. Each local trust fund shall continue to be funded pursuant to this section for as long as the projects set forth in the related transportation concurrency backlog plan remain to be completed or until any debt incurred to finance or refinance the related projects are no longer outstanding, whichever occurs later. Beginning in the first fiscal year after the creation of the authority, each local trust fund shall be funded by the proceeds of an ad valorem tax increment collected within each transportation concurrency backlog area to be determined annually and shall be a minimum of 25 percent of the difference between the amounts set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b), except that if all of the affected taxing authorities agree pursuant to an interlocal agreement, a particular local trust fund may be funded by the proceeds of an ad valorem tax increment greater than 25 percent of the difference between the amounts set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b):

(a) The amount of ad valorem tax levied each year by each taxing authority, exclusive of any amount from any debt service millage, on taxable real property contained within the jurisdiction of the transportation concurrency backlog authority and within the transportation backlog area; and

- (b) The amount of ad valorem taxes which would have been produced by the rate upon which the tax is levied each year by or for each taxing authority, exclusive of any debt service millage, upon the total of the assessed value of the taxable real property within the transportation concurrency backlog area as shown on the most recent assessment roll used in connection with the taxation of such property of each taxing authority prior to the effective date of the ordinance funding the trust fund.
- (8) DISSOLUTION.--Upon completion of all transportation concurrency backlog projects and repayment or defeasance of all debt issued to finance or refinance such projects, a transportation concurrency backlog authority shall be dissolved, and its assets and liabilities shall be transferred to the county or municipality within which the authority is located. All remaining assets of the authority must be used for implementation of transportation projects within the jurisdiction of the authority. The local government comprehensive plan shall be amended to remove the transportation concurrency backlog plan.
- Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (9) of section 287.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

287.055 Acquisition of professional architectural, engineering, landscape architectural, or surveying and mapping services; definitions; procedures; contingent fees prohibited; penalties.--

(9) APPLICABILITY TO DESIGN-BUILD CONTRACTS. --

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- Except as otherwise provided in s. $337.11(8)\frac{(7)}{}$, the Department of Management Services shall adopt rules for the award of design-build contracts to be followed by state agencies. Each other agency must adopt rules or ordinances for the award of design-build contracts. Municipalities, political subdivisions, school districts, and school boards shall award design-build contracts by the use of a competitive proposal selection process as described in this subsection, or by the use of a qualifications-based selection process pursuant to subsections (3), (4), and (5) for entering into a contract whereby the selected firm will, subsequent to competitive negotiations, establish a quaranteed maximum price and quaranteed completion date. If the procuring agency elects the option of qualifications-based selection, during the selection of the design-build firm the procuring agency shall employ or retain a licensed design professional appropriate to the project to serve as the agency's representative. Procedures for the use of a competitive proposal selection process must include as a minimum the following:
- 1. The preparation of a design criteria package for the design and construction of the public construction project.
- 2. The qualification and selection of no fewer than three design-build firms as the most qualified, based on the

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qualifications, availability, and past work of the firms, including the partners or members thereof.

- 3. The criteria, procedures, and standards for the evaluation of design-build contract proposals or bids, based on price, technical, and design aspects of the public construction project, weighted for the project.
- 4. The solicitation of competitive proposals, pursuant to a design criteria package, from those qualified design-build firms and the evaluation of the responses or bids submitted by those firms based on the evaluation criteria and procedures established prior to the solicitation of competitive proposals.
- 5. For consultation with the employed or retained design criteria professional concerning the evaluation of the responses or bids submitted by the design-build firms, the supervision or approval by the agency of the detailed working drawings of the project; and for evaluation of the compliance of the project construction with the design criteria package by the design criteria professional.
- 6. In the case of public emergencies, for the agency head to declare an emergency and authorize negotiations with the best qualified design-build firm available at that time.
- Section 4. Section 316.0741, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 316.0741 <u>High-occupancy-vehicle</u> High occupancy vehicle lanes.--
 - (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "High-occupancy-vehicle High occupancy vehicle lane" or "HOV lane" means a lane of a public roadway designated for

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use by vehicles in which there is more than one occupant unless otherwise authorized by federal law.

(b) "Hybrid vehicle" means a motor vehicle:

- 1. That draws propulsion energy from onboard sources of stored energy which are both an internal combustion or heat engine using combustible fuel and a rechargeable energy-storage system; and
- 2. That, in the case of a passenger automobile or light truck, has received a certificate of conformity under the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. ss. 7401 et seq., and meets or exceeds the equivalent qualifying California standards for a low-emission vehicle.
- (2) The number of persons that must be in a vehicle to qualify for legal use of the HOV lane and the hours during which the lane will serve as an HOV lane, if it is not designated as such on a full-time basis, must also be indicated on a traffic control device.
- (3) Except as provided in subsection (4), a vehicle may not be driven in an HOV lane if the vehicle is occupied by fewer than the number of occupants indicated by a traffic control device. A driver who violates this section shall be cited for a moving violation, punishable as provided in chapter 318.
- (4) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an inherently low-emission vehicle (ILEV) that is certified and labeled in accordance with federal regulations may be driven in an HOV lane at any time, regardless of its occupancy. In addition, upon the state's receipt of written notice from the proper federal regulatory agency authorizing

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such use, a vehicle defined as a hybrid vehicle under this section may be driven in an HOV lane at any time, regardless of its occupancy.

- (b) All eligible hybrid and all eligible other lowemission and energy-efficient vehicles driven in an HOV lane must comply with the minimum fuel economy standards in 23 U.S.C. s. 166(f)(3)(B).
- (c) Upon issuance of the applicable Environmental

 Protection Agency final rule pursuant to 23 U.S.C. s. 166(e),

 relating to the eligibility of hybrid and other low-emission and
 energy-efficient vehicles for operation in an HOV lane

 regardless of occupancy, the Department of Transportation shall
 review the rule and recommend to the Legislature any statutory
 changes necessary for compliance with the federal rule. The
 department shall provide its recommendations no later than 30
 days following issuance of the final rule.
- (5) The department shall issue a decal and registration certificate, to be renewed annually, reflecting the HOV lane designation on such vehicles meeting the criteria in subsection (4) authorizing driving in an HOV lane at any time such use. The department may charge a fee for a decal, not to exceed the costs of designing, producing, and distributing each decal, or \$5, whichever is less. The proceeds from sale of the decals shall be deposited in the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund. The department may, for reasons of operation and management of HOV facilities, limit or discontinue issuance of decals for the use of HOV facilities by hybrid and low-emission and energy-efficient vehicles, regardless of occupancy, if it has been

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754	determined by the Department of Transportation that the
755	facilities are degraded as defined by 23 U.S.C. s. 166(d)(2).
756	(6) Vehicles having decals by virtue of compliance with
757	the minimum fuel economy standards under 23 U.S.C. s.
758	166(f)(3)(B), and which are registered for use in high-occupancy
759	toll lanes or express lanes in accordance with Department of
760	Transportation rule, shall be allowed to use any HOV lanes
761	redesignated as high-occupancy toll lanes or express lanes
762	without payment of a toll.
763	(5) As used in this section, the term "hybrid vehicle"
764	means a motor vehicle:
765	(a) That draws propulsion energy from onboard sources of
766	stored energy which are both:
767	1. An internal combustion or heat engine using combustible
768	fuel; and
769	2. A rechargeable energy storage system; and
770	(b) That, in the case of a passenger automobile or light
771	truck:
772	1. Has received a certificate of conformity under the
773	Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. ss. 7401 et seq.; and
774	2. Meets or exceeds the equivalent qualifying California
775	standards for a low emission vehicle.
776	(7) (6) The department may adopt rules necessary to
777	administer this section.
778	Section 5. Subsection (4) of section 316.193, Florida
779	Statutes, is amended to read:
780	316.193 Driving under the influence; penalties

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(4) <u>(a)</u> Any person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) and who has a blood-alcohol level or breathalcohol level of <u>0.15</u> <u>0.20</u> or higher, or any person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) and who at the time of the offense was accompanied in the vehicle by a person under the age of 18 years, shall be punished:

1. $\frac{(a)}{(a)}$ By a fine of:

- $\underline{a.1.}$ Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a first conviction.
- $\underline{\text{b.2.}}$ Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for a second conviction.
- $\underline{\text{c.3.}}$ Not less than \$2,000 for a third or subsequent conviction.
 - 2.(b) By imprisonment for:
 - a.1. Not more than 9 months for a first conviction.
 - b.2. Not more than 12 months for a second conviction.
- $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ For the purposes of this subsection, only the instant offense is required to be a violation of subsection (1) by a person who has a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of $\underline{0.15}$ $\underline{0.20}$ or higher.
- (c) In addition to the penalties in <u>subparagraphs (a)1.</u>

 <u>and 2. paragraphs (a) and (b)</u>, the court shall order the

 mandatory placement, at the convicted person's sole expense, of
 an ignition interlock device approved by the department in
 accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that are
 individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated
 by the convicted person for up to 6 months for the first offense
 and for at least 2 years for a second offense, when the

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convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003.

Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 316.2397, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.2397 Certain lights prohibited; exceptions.--

- (2) It is expressly prohibited for any vehicle or equipment, except police vehicles, to show or display blue lights. However, vehicles owned, operated, or leased by the Department of Corrections or any county correctional agency, may show or display blue lights when responding to emergencies.
- Section 7. Effective October 1, 2008, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsections (6) and (8) of section 316.302, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 316.302 Commercial motor vehicles; safety regulations; transporters and shippers of hazardous materials; enforcement.-(1)
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, all owners or drivers of commercial motor vehicles that are engaged in intrastate commerce are subject to the rules and regulations contained in 49 C.F.R. parts 382, 385, and 390-397, with the exception of 49 C.F.R. s. 390.5 as it relates to the definition of bus, as such rules and regulations existed on October 1, 2007 2005.
- (6) The state Department of Transportation shall perform the duties that are assigned to the <u>Field Administrator</u>, <u>Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration</u> <u>Regional Federal Highway</u>

 <u>Administrator</u> under the federal rules, and an agent of that

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department, as described in s. 316.545(9), may enforce those rules.

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- For the purpose of enforcing this section, any law (8) enforcement officer of the Department of Transportation or duly appointed agent who holds a current safety inspector certification from the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance may require the driver of any commercial vehicle operated on the highways of this state to stop and submit to an inspection of the vehicle or the driver's records. If the vehicle or driver is found to be operating in an unsafe condition, or if any required part or equipment is not present or is not in proper repair or adjustment, and the continued operation would present an unduly hazardous operating condition, the officer may require the vehicle or the driver to be removed from service pursuant to the North American Standard Uniform Out-of-Service Criteria, until corrected. However, if continuous operation would not present an unduly hazardous operating condition, the officer may give written notice requiring correction of the condition within 14 days.
- (a) Any member of the Florida Highway Patrol or any law enforcement officer employed by a sheriff's office or municipal police department authorized to enforce the traffic laws of this state pursuant to s. 316.640 who has reason to believe that a vehicle or driver is operating in an unsafe condition may, as provided in subsection (10), enforce the provisions of this section.
- (b) Any person who fails to comply with an officer's request to submit to an inspection under this subsection commits

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a violation of s. 843.02 if the person resists the officer without violence or a violation of s. 843.01 if the person resists the officer with violence.

Section 8. Subsection (5) of section 316.515, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.515 Maximum width, height, length.--

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- (5) IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY AND FARM EQUIPMENT;
 AGRICULTURAL TRAILERS; FORESTRY EQUIPMENT; SAFETY
 REQUIREMENTS.--
- Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, straight trucks, agricultural tractors, and cotton module movers, not exceeding 50 feet in length, or any combination of up to and including three implements of husbandry, including the towing power unit, and any single agricultural trailer with a load thereon or any agricultural implements attached to a towing power unit not exceeding 130 inches in width, or a selfpropelled agricultural implement or an agricultural tractor not exceeding 130 inches in width, is authorized for the purpose of transporting peanuts, grains, soybeans, cotton, hay, straw, or other perishable farm products from their point of production to the first point of change of custody or of long-term storage, and for the purpose of returning to such point of production, or for the purpose of moving such tractors, movers, and implements from one point of agricultural production to another, by a person engaged in the production of any such product or custom hauler, if such vehicle or combination of vehicles otherwise complies with this section. The Department of Transportation may issue overwidth permits for implements of husbandry greater than

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130 inches, but not more than 170 inches, in width. The Department of Transportation may issue overlength permits for cotton module movers greater than 50 feet but not more than 55 feet in overall length. Such vehicles shall be operated in accordance with all safety requirements prescribed by law and rules of the Department of Transportation.

- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, equipment not exceeding 136 inches in width and not capable of speeds exceeding 20 miles per hour which is used exclusively for harvesting forestry products is authorized for the purpose of transporting equipment from one point of harvest to another point of harvest, not to exceed 10 miles, by a person engaged in the harvesting of forestry products. Such vehicles must be operated during daylight hours only, in accordance with all safety requirements prescribed by s. 316.2295(5) and (6).
- (c) The width and height limitations of this section shall not apply to farming or agricultural equipment, whether self-propelled, pulled, or hauled, when temporarily operated during daylight hours upon a public road which is not a limited access facility as defined in s. 334.03(13), and the width and height limitations may be exceeded by such equipment without a permit. To be eligible for this exemption, the equipment shall be operated within a radius of 50 miles from the real property owned, rented, or leased by the equipment owner; however equipment being delivered by a dealer to a purchaser shall not be subject to the 50-mile limitation. Farming or agricultural equipment greater that 174 inches in width must have one warning lamp mounted on each side of the equipment to denote the width

and must have a slow moving vehicle sign. Warning lamps required by this paragraph must be visible from the front and rear of the vehicle and must be visible from a distance of 1000 feet.

- (d) The operator of equipment operated under this subsection is responsible for verifying that the route used has adequate clearance for the equipment.
- Section 9. Subsection (2) of section 316.613, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 316.613 Child restraint requirements.--
- (2) As used in this section, the term "motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle as defined in s. 316.003 which that is operated on the roadways, streets, and highways of the state. The term does not include:
 - (a) A school bus as defined in s. 316.003(45).
- (b) A bus used for the transportation of persons for compensation, other than a bus regularly used to transport children to or from school, as defined in s. 316.615(1) (b), or in conjunction with school activities.
 - (c) A farm tractor or implement of husbandry.
- (d) A truck having a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 26,000 of net weight of more than 5,000 pounds.
 - (e) A motorcycle, moped, or bicycle.
- Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 316.614, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 316.614 Safety belt usage.--
- 946 (3) As used in this section:

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(a) "Motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle as defined in s. 316.003 which that is operated on the roadways, streets, and highways of this state. The term does not include:

1. A school bus.

- 2. A bus used for the transportation of persons for compensation.
 - 3. A farm tractor or implement of husbandry.
- 4. A truck having a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 26,000 of a net weight of more than 5,000 pounds.
 - 5. A motorcycle, moped, or bicycle.
- Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 316.656, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 316.656 Mandatory adjudication; prohibition against accepting plea to lesser included offense.--
- (2)(a) No trial judge may accept a plea of guilty to a lesser offense from a person charged under the provisions of this act who has been given a breath or blood test to determine blood or breath alcohol content, the results of which show a blood or breath alcohol content by weight of $0.15 \, 0.20 \, \text{percent}$ or more.
- Section 12. Effective July 1, 2008, subsection (1) of section 320.02, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 28, ch. 2006-290, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:
- 320.02 Registration required; application for registration; forms.--
- (1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, every owner or person in charge of a motor vehicle that is operated or driven on the roads of this state shall register the vehicle in

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this state. The owner or person in charge shall apply to the department or to its authorized agent for registration of each such vehicle on a form prescribed by the department. Prior to the original registration of a motorcycle or, motor-driven cycle, or moped, the owner, if a natural person, must present proof that he or she has a valid motorcycle endorsement as required in chapter 322. A registration is not required for any motor vehicle that is not operated on the roads of this state during the registration period.

Section 13. Section 322.64, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.64 Holder of commercial driver's license; <u>persons</u> operating a commercial motor vehicle; driving with unlawful blood-alcohol level; refusal to submit to breath, urine, or blood test.--

(1)(a) A law enforcement officer or correctional officer shall, on behalf of the department, disqualify from operating any commercial motor vehicle a person who while operating or in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle is arrested for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level, or a person who has refused to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test authorized by s. 322.63 arising out of the operation or actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle. A law enforcement officer or correctional officer shall, on behalf of the department, disqualify the holder of a commercial driver's license from operating any commercial motor vehicle if the licenseholder, while operating or in actual physical control of a motor

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1003 vehicle, is arrested for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level, or refused to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test authorized by s. 1005 1006 322.63. Upon disqualification of the person, the officer shall 1007 take the person's driver's license and issue the person a 10-day temporary permit for the operation of noncommercial vehicles 1008 1009 only if the person is otherwise eliqible for the driving privilege and shall issue the person a notice of disqualification. If the person has been given a blood, breath, or urine test, the results of which are not available to the 1012 1013 officer at the time of the arrest, the agency employing the officer shall transmit such results to the department within 5 days after receipt of the results. If the department then 1015 1016 determines that the person was arrested for a violation of s. 1017 316.193 and that the person had a blood-alcohol level or breathalcohol level of 0.08 or higher, the department shall disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to 1019 1020 subsection (3).

- The disqualification under paragraph (a) shall be pursuant to, and the notice of disqualification shall inform the driver of, the following:
- The driver refused to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test and he or she is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 1 year, for a first refusal, or permanently, if he or she has previously been disqualified as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test; or
 - The driver was driving or in actual physical control of b.

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a commercial motor vehicle, or any motor vehicle if the driver holds a commercial driver's license, had an unlawful bloodalcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher, and his or her driving privilege shall be disqualified for a period of 6 months for a first offense or for a period of 1 year if his or her driving privilege has been previously disqualified under this section. violated s. 316.193 by driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level and he or she is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 6 months for a first offense or for a period of 1 year if he or she has previously been disqualified, or his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended, for a violation of s. 316.193.

- 2. The disqualification period for operating commercial vehicles shall commence on the date of arrest or issuance of the notice of disqualification, whichever is later.
- 3. The driver may request a formal or informal review of the disqualification by the department within 10 days after the date of arrest or issuance of the notice of disqualification, whichever is later.
- 4. The temporary permit issued at the time of arrest or disqualification expires will expire at midnight of the 10th day following the date of disqualification.
- 5. The driver may submit to the department any materials relevant to the <u>disqualification</u> arrest.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (1)(a), the law enforcement officer shall forward to the department, within 5 days after the date of the arrest or the issuance of the notice of disqualification, whichever is later, a copy of the notice of

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disqualification, the driver's license of the person disqualified arrested, and a report of the arrest, including, if applicable, an affidavit stating the officer's grounds for belief that the person disqualified arrested was operating or in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, or holds a commercial driver's license, and had an unlawful blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level in violation of s. 316.193; the results of any breath or blood or urine test or an affidavit stating that a breath, blood, or urine test was requested by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer and that the person arrested refused to submit; a copy of the notice of disqualification citation issued to the person arrested; and the officer's description of the person's field sobriety test, if any. The failure of the officer to submit materials within the 5-day period specified in this subsection or subsection (1) does shall not affect the department's ability to consider any evidence submitted at or prior to the hearing. The officer may also submit a copy of a videotape of the field sobriety test or the attempt to administer such test and a copy of the crash report, if any.

(3) If the department determines that the person arrested should be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to this section and if the notice of disqualification has not already been served upon the person by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer as provided in subsection (1), the department shall issue a notice of disqualification and, unless the notice is mailed pursuant to s. 322.251, a temporary permit which expires 10 days after the date of issuance if the

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driver is otherwise eligible.

- (4) If the person <u>disqualified</u> arrested requests an informal review pursuant to subparagraph (1)(b)3., the department shall conduct the informal review by a hearing officer employed by the department. Such informal review hearing shall consist solely of an examination by the department of the materials submitted by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer and by the person <u>disqualified</u> arrested, and the presence of an officer or witness is not required.
- (5) After completion of the informal review, notice of the department's decision sustaining, amending, or invalidating the disqualification must be provided to the person. Such notice must be mailed to the person at the last known address shown on the department's records, and to the address provided in the law enforcement officer's report if such address differs from the address of record, within 21 days after the expiration of the temporary permit issued pursuant to subsection (1) or subsection (3).
- (6)(a) If the person <u>disqualified</u> arrested requests a formal review, the department must schedule a hearing to be held within 30 days after such request is received by the department and must notify the person of the date, time, and place of the hearing.
- (b) Such formal review hearing shall be held before a hearing officer employed by the department, and the hearing officer shall be authorized to administer oaths, examine witnesses and take testimony, receive relevant evidence, issue subpoenas for the officers and witnesses identified in documents

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as provided in subsection (2), regulate the course and conduct of the hearing, and make a ruling on the disqualification. The department and the person disqualified arrested may subpoena witnesses, and the party requesting the presence of a witness shall be responsible for the payment of any witness fees. If the person who requests a formal review hearing fails to appear and the hearing officer finds such failure to be without just cause, the right to a formal hearing is waived and the department shall conduct an informal review of the disqualification under subsection (4).

- (c) A party may seek enforcement of a subpoena under paragraph (b) by filing a petition for enforcement in the circuit court of the judicial circuit in which the person failing to comply with the subpoena resides. A failure to comply with an order of the court shall result in a finding of contempt of court. However, a person shall not be in contempt while a subpoena is being challenged.
- (d) The department must, within 7 days after a formal review hearing, send notice to the person of the hearing officer's decision as to whether sufficient cause exists to sustain, amend, or invalidate the disqualification.
- (7) In a formal review hearing under subsection (6) or an informal review hearing under subsection (4), the hearing officer shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence whether sufficient cause exists to sustain, amend, or invalidate the disqualification. The scope of the review shall be limited to the following issues:
 - (a) If the person was disqualified from operating a $$\operatorname{\textsc{Page}}$41 of 159$$

commercial motor vehicle for driving with an unlawful bloodalcohol level in violation of s. 316.193:

- 1. Whether the arresting law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe that the person was driving or in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, or any motor vehicle if the driver holds a commercial driver's license, in this state while he or she had any alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances in his or her body.
- 2. Whether the person was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of s. 316.193.
- 2.3. Whether the person had an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher as provided in s. 316.193.
- (b) If the person was disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for refusal to submit to a breath, blood, or urine test:
- 1. Whether the law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe that the person was driving or in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, or any motor vehicle if the driver holds a commercial driver's license, in this state while he or she had any alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances in his or her body.
- 2. Whether the person refused to submit to the test after being requested to do so by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer.
- 3. Whether the person was told that if he or she refused to submit to such test he or she would be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 1 year or,

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in the case of a second refusal, permanently.

- (8) Based on the determination of the hearing officer pursuant to subsection (7) for both informal hearings under subsection (4) and formal hearings under subsection (6), the department shall:
- (a) Sustain the disqualification for a period of 1 year for a first refusal, or permanently if such person has been previously disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle as a result of a refusal to submit to such tests. The disqualification period commences on the date of the arrest or issuance of the notice of disqualification, whichever is later.
 - (b) Sustain the disqualification:
- 1. For a period of 1 year if the person was driving or in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, or any motor vehicle if the driver holds a commercial driver's license, and had an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher; or 6 months for a violation of s. 316.193 or for a period of 1 year
- 2. Permanently if the person has been previously disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle or his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended for driving or being in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, or any motor vehicle if the driver holds a commercial driver's license, and had an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher as a result of a violation of s. 316.193.

The disqualification period commences on the date of the arrest Page 43 of 159

or issuance of the notice of disqualification, whichever is later.

- (9) A request for a formal review hearing or an informal review hearing shall not stay the disqualification. If the department fails to schedule the formal review hearing to be held within 30 days after receipt of the request therefor, the department shall invalidate the disqualification. If the scheduled hearing is continued at the department's initiative, the department shall issue a temporary driving permit limited to noncommercial vehicles which is shall be valid until the hearing is conducted if the person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege. Such permit shall not be issued to a person who sought and obtained a continuance of the hearing. The permit issued under this subsection shall authorize driving for business purposes or employment use only.
- (10) A person who is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under subsection (1) or subsection (3) is eligible for issuance of a license for business or employment purposes only under s. 322.271 if the person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege. However, such business or employment purposes license shall not authorize the driver to operate a commercial motor vehicle.
- (11) The formal review hearing may be conducted upon a review of the reports of a law enforcement officer or a correctional officer, including documents relating to the administration of a breath test or blood test or the refusal to take either test. However, as provided in subsection (6), the driver may subpoena the officer or any person who administered

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or analyzed a breath or blood test.

- (12) The formal review hearing and the informal review hearing are exempt from the provisions of chapter 120. The department is authorized to adopt rules for the conduct of reviews under this section.
- (13) A person may appeal any decision of the department sustaining the disqualification from operating a commercial motor vehicle by a petition for writ of certiorari to the circuit court in the county wherein such person resides or wherein a formal or informal review was conducted pursuant to s. 322.31. However, an appeal shall not stay the disqualification. This subsection shall not be construed to provide for a de novo appeal.
- (14) The decision of the department under this section shall not be considered in any trial for a violation of s. 316.193, s. 322.61, or s. 322.62, nor shall any written statement submitted by a person in his or her request for departmental review under this section be admissible into evidence against him or her in any such trial. The disposition of any related criminal proceedings shall not affect a disqualification imposed pursuant to this section.
- (15) This section does not preclude the suspension of the driving privilege pursuant to s. 322.2615. The driving privilege of a person who has been disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle also may be suspended for a violation of s. 316.193.

Section 14. Subsection (16) of section 344.044, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (34) is added to that section, to read:

- 334.044 Department; powers and duties.--The department shall have the following general powers and duties:
- (16) To plan, acquire, lease, construct, maintain, and operate toll facilities; to authorize the issuance and refunding of bonds; and to <u>establish</u> <u>fix</u> and collect tolls, variable rate tolls, or other charges for travel on any such facilities.
- department employees and prospective employees who are graduates from an approved engineering curriculum of 4 years or more in a school, college, or university approved by the Board of Professional Engineers to provide broad practical expertise in the field of transportation engineering leading to licensure as a professional engineer. The department shall maintain training programs for department employees to provide broad practical experience and enhanced knowledge in the areas of right-of-way property management, real estate appraisal, and business valuation relating to department right-of-way acquisition activities. These training programs may provide for incremental increases to base salary for all employees enrolled in the programs upon successful completion of training phases.
- Section 15. Section 336.41, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 336.41 Counties <u>and municipalities</u>; employing labor and providing road equipment; accounting; when competitive bidding required.--

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(1) The commissioners may employ labor and provide equipment as may be necessary, except as provided in subsection (3), for constructing and opening of new roads or bridges and repair and maintenance of any existing roads and bridges.

- (1)(2) It is shall be the duty of all persons to whom the governing body of a county or municipality delivers

 commissioners deliver equipment and construction materials

 supplies for road and bridge purposes to make a strict accounting of the same to the governing body commissioners.
- (2)(a) (3) The governing body of a county or municipality shall competitively award to a private-sector contractor all construction, and reconstruction, or repair of roads and bridges, including resurfacing, full scale mineral seal coating, and major bridge and bridge system repairs.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the county or municipality may use its own forces, to be performed utilizing the proceeds of the 80 percent portion of the surplus of the constitutional gas tax shall be let to contract to the lowest responsible bidder by competitive bid, except for:
- $\underline{1.(a)}$ Construction and maintenance in emergency situations., and
- 2.(b) In addition to emergency work, Construction, and reconstruction, or repair of roads and bridges, including resurfacing, full-scale mineral seal coating, and major bridge and bridge system repairs. However:, having a total cumulative annual value not to exceed 5 percent of its 80 percent portion of the constitutional gas tax or \$400,000, whichever is greater, and

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a. A single project may not exceed \$250,000 in value or as adjusted by the percentage change in the Construction Cost Index dated January 1, 2009, exclusive of materials purchased in accordance with sub-subparagraph c.

- b. A project under this subsection may not be divided into more than one project for the purpose of avoiding the requirements of this subsection.
- c. All materials for such projects must be purchased or furnished from a commercial source, with the exception of government-owned local material pits for sand, shell, gravel, and rock existing before January 1, 2008.
- d. A county or municipality is not subject to the maximum project value in sub-subparagraph a. for paving dirt roads only.

 Such county or municipality is subject to sub-subparagraph c.
- 3.(c) Construction of sidewalks, curbing, accessibility ramps, or appurtenances incidental to roads and bridges if each project is estimated in accordance with generally accepted costaccounting principles to have total construction project costs of less than \$400,000 or as adjusted by the percentage change in the Construction Cost Index from January 1, 2008,

for which the county may utilize its own forces.

- (c) However, if, after proper advertising, no bids are received by a county or municipality for a specific project, the county or municipality may use its own forces to construct the project, notwithstanding the limitation of this subsection.
- (d) As used in this section, the term "competitively award" means to award a contract based on the submission of

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sealed bids, proposals submitted in response to a request for qualifications, or proposals submitted for competitive negotiations. This subsection expressly allows contracts for construction management services, design-build contracts, continuation contracts based on unit prices, and any other contract arrangement with a private-sector contractor permitted by any applicable municipal or county ordinance, by district resolution, or by state law.

- (e) For purposes of this section, the value of a project includes the cost of all labor, except inmate labor, labor burden, and equipment, including ownership, fuel, and maintenance costs to be used in the construction and reconstruction of the project.
- (f) Nothing in This section does not shall prevent the county or municipality from performing routine maintenance as authorized by law and defined in s. 334.03, including the grading and shaping of dirt roads.
- (g) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a county, municipality, or special district may not own or operate an asphalt plant or a portable or stationary concrete batch plant having an independent mixer.
- (3)(4)(a) For contracts in excess of \$250,000, any county or municipality may require that persons interested in performing work under the contract first be certified or qualified to do the work. Any contractor prequalified and considered eligible to bid by the department to perform the type of work described under the contract shall be presumed to be qualified to perform the work so described. Any contractor may

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be considered ineligible to bid by the county <u>or municipality</u> if the contractor is behind an approved progress schedule by 10 percent or more on another project for that county <u>or municipality</u> at the time of the advertisement of the work. The county <u>or municipality</u> may provide an appeal process to overcome such consideration with de novo review based on the record below to the circuit court.

- (b) The county or municipality, as appropriate, shall publish prequalification criteria and procedures prior to advertisement or notice of solicitation. Such publications shall include notice of a public hearing for comment on such criteria and procedures before prior to adoption. The procedures shall provide for an appeal process within the county or municipality for objections to the prequalification process with de novo review based on the record below to the circuit court.
- (c) The county or municipality, as appropriate, shall also publish for comment, before prior to adoption, the selection criteria and procedures to be used by the county or municipality if such procedures would allow selection of other than the lowest responsible bidder. The selection criteria shall include an appeal process within the county or municipality with de novo review based on the record below to the circuit court.
- Section 16. Subsection (1) of section 336.44, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 336.44 Counties; contracts for construction of roads; procedure; contractor's bond.--
- 1391 (1) The commissioners shall let the work on roads out on contract, in accordance with \underline{s} . 336.41(2) \underline{s} . 336.41(3).

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Section 17. Subsection (2) and paragraph (g) of subsection (5) of section 337.0261, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

337.0261 Construction aggregate materials.--

- (2) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.--The Legislature finds that there is a strategic and critical need for an available supply of construction aggregate materials within the state and that a disruption of the supply would cause a significant detriment to the state's construction industry, transportation system, and overall health, safety, and welfare. The Legislature further finds:
- (a) Construction aggregate materials are a finite natural resource.
- (b) Construction aggregate materials mining is an industry of critical importance to the state and is therefore in the public interest.
- (c) There is a need for a reliable, predictable, and sustainable supply of construction aggregate materials so that public and private construction is maintained without interruption.
- (d) There are a limited number of aggregate resource counties within the State where aggregate and sand resources exist.
 - (5) STRATEGIC AGGREGATES REVIEW TASK FORCE. --
- 1417 (g) The task force shall be dissolved on March July 1, 1418 2010 2008.
 - (6) STRATEGIC AGGREGATE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT (SARA).--

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(a) The department shall organize and provide administrative support in the preparation of the strategic aggregate resource assessment. The department, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Community Affairs, the regional planning councils, shall work with local governments in the preparation of the strategic aggregate resource assessment.

- 1. For construction aggregate materials the strategic aggregate resource assessment shall:
- a. Identify and map areas where construction aggregate materials deposits are located in the state.
- b. Identify and superimpose on the aggregate map a high to low quality grading classification to identify the areas that contain the materials needed for road building and repair.
- c. Identify and superimpose on the aggregate map the areas of natural resources subject to federal or state permitting requirements in order to identify any potential conflicts between the location of geologically valuable resources and natural land and water resources.
- d. Identify and superimpose on the aggregate map the areas of existing future land use elements of local comprehensive plans and local zoning regulations in order to identify with natural resources and existing communities and any potential conflicts between the areas where growth and development is planned or placed adjacent to or over deposits of construction aggregate materials.
- <u>e. Provide a projection of 5-year, 25-year, and 50-year</u> demand for aggregate.

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f. Provide an estimate of volume of aggregate available from already permitted mines to meet demand projections.

- g. Identify the availability and estimate the volume of alternative material, including recycled and reused construction aggregate, which may substitute for construction aggregate.
- h. Identify international and out-of-state construction aggregate materials available to meet demand projections.
- 2. For infrastructure the strategic aggregate resource assessment shall:
- a. Provide a rating structure assessing the ability to mine the deposits in an economic manner, taking into account the proximity of the materials to the available markets, the thickness of overburden, and the quantity and quality of the materials. In assessing the economic viability of a geologic deposit the strategic aggregate resource assessment shall take into account the proximity to rail and port facilities where similar or replacement products can be imported at a lower cost than producing them locally.
- b. Identify the current and potential capacity of construction aggregate material imports into the state utilizing current and planned rail, connecting roadways, and port infrastructure.
- 3. In addition to the information gathered in subparagraphs 1. and 2., for each of the six "Materials Resource Planning Areas" identified in the Department of Transportation report titled, "Strategic Aggregates Study: Sources, Constraints, and Economic Value of Limestone and Sand in

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1475 Florida," dated February 2007, the strategic aggregate resource
1476 assessment shall:

- a. Provide a summary of all regional and local regulatory jurisdictions impacting the approval of mining, including, but not limited to, county, municipal, and special district regulations.
- b. Provide a description of federal, state, and local
 environmental regulatory issues impacting access to construction
 aggregate reserves.
- c. Identify and map rare, threatened, or endangered habitats, water resources, and other natural resources subject to federal, state, and local protection or regulation.
- d. Identify local transportation infrastructure issues impacting the distribution of aggregate materials, including level of service and quality of roads, rail access, and, as appropriate, port capacity and access.
- e. Identify alternatives for when the local construction mining aggregate supply is exhausted.
- (b) The strategic aggregate resource assessment shall be updated every 5 years and be included as part of the Florida Transportation Plan.
- c) The Strategic Aggregate Review Task Force shall prepare the findings of the strategic aggregate resource assessment in an initial report submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than February 1, 2010. Subsequent reports shall be submitted by department on February 1 following each 5-year strategic aggregate resource assessment update.

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(d) The department is authorized to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section and in the preparation of the strategic aggregate resource assessment.

- (e) There is appropriated from the General Revenue fund, for fiscal year 2008-2009 only, \$700,000, which shall require a 50 percent local government match, to be deposited into the State Transportation Trust Fund to be used for the purposes of this subsection.
- Section 18. Subsections (8) through (15) of section 337.11, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (9) through (16), respectively, present subsection (7) is renumbered as subsection (8) and amended, and a new subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:
- 337.11 Contracting authority of department; bids; emergency repairs, supplemental agreements, and change orders; combined design and construction contracts; progress payments; records; requirements of vehicle registration.--
- interest of the public, the department may pay a stipend to unsuccessful firms who have submitted responsive proposals for construction or maintenance contracts. The decision and amount of a stipend will be based upon department analysis of the estimated proposal development costs and the anticipated degree of competition during the procurement process. Stipends shall be used to encourage competition and compensate unsuccessful firms for a portion of their proposal development costs. The department shall retain the right to use ideas from unsuccessful firms that accept a stipend.

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If the head of the department determines that it is in the best interests of the public, the department may combine the design and construction phases of a building, a major bridge, a limited access facility, or a rail corridor project into a single contract. Such contract is referred to as a design-build contract. The department shall advertise for bid a minimum of 25 percent of the construction contracts which add capacity in the 5-year adopted work program as design-build contracts. Design-build contracts may be advertised and awarded notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (3)(c). However, construction activities may not begin on any portion of such projects for which the department has not yet obtained title to the necessary rights-of-way and easements for the construction of that portion of the project has vested in the state or a local governmental entity and all railroad crossing and utility agreements have been executed. Title to rights-of-way shall be deemed to have vested in the state when the title has been dedicated to the public or acquired by prescription.

- (b) The department shall adopt by rule procedures for administering design-build contracts. Such procedures shall include, but not be limited to:
 - 1. Prequalification requirements.
 - 2. Public announcement procedures.
 - 3. Scope of service requirements.
 - 4. Letters of interest requirements.
 - 5. Short-listing criteria and procedures.
 - 6. Bid proposal requirements.
 - 7. Technical review committee.

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8. Selection and award processes.

9. Stipend requirements.

- (c) The department must receive at least three letters of interest in order to proceed with a request for proposals. The department shall request proposals from no fewer than three of the design-build firms submitting letters of interest. If a design-build firm withdraws from consideration after the department requests proposals, the department may continue if at least two proposals are received.
- Section 19. Subsection (7) of section 337.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 337.14 Application for qualification; certificate of qualification; restrictions; request for hearing.--
- (7) No "contractor" as defined in s. 337.165(1)(d) or his or her "affiliate" as defined in s. 337.165(1)(a) qualified with the department under this section may also qualify under s. 287.055 or s. 337.105 to provide testing services, construction, engineering, and inspection services to the department. This limitation shall not apply to any design-build prequalification under s. $337.11(8)\frac{(7)}{(7)}$.
- Section 20. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 337.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 337.16 Disqualification of delinquent contractors from bidding; determination of contractor nonresponsibility; denial, suspension, and revocation of certificates of qualification; grounds; hearing.--
- (2) For reasons other than delinquency in progress, the department, for good cause, may determine any contractor not

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having a certificate of qualification nonresponsible for a specified period of time or may deny, suspend, or revoke any certificate of qualification. Good cause includes, but is not limited to, circumstances in which a contractor or the contractor's official representative:

(a) Makes or submits to the department false, deceptive, or fraudulent statements or materials in any bid proposal to the department, any application for a certificate of qualification, any certification of payment pursuant to s. 337.11(11)(10), or any administrative or judicial proceeding;

Section 21. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 337.18 is amended to read:

337.18 Surety bonds for construction or maintenance contracts; requirement with respect to contract award; bond requirements; defaults; damage assessments.--

(1)

(b) Prior to beginning any work under the contract, the contractor shall maintain a copy of the payment and performance bond required under this section at its principal place of business and at the jobsite office, if one is established, and the contractor shall provide a copy of the payment and performance bond within 5 days after receipt of any written request therefor. A copy of the payment and performance bond required under this section may also be obtained directly from the department via a request made pursuant to chapter 119. Upon execution of the contract, and prior to beginning any work under the contract, the contractor shall record in the public records of the county where the improvement is located the payment and

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performance bond required under this section. A claimant shall have a right of action against the contractor and surety for the amount due him or her, including unpaid finance charges due under the claimant's contract. Such action shall not involve the department in any expense.

Section 22. Subsections (1), (2), and (7) of section 337.185, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

337.185 State Arbitration Board.--

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- To facilitate the prompt settlement of claims for additional compensation arising out of construction and maintenance contracts between the department and the various contractors with whom it transacts business, the Legislature does hereby establish the State Arbitration Board, referred to in this section as the "board." For the purpose of this section, "claim" shall mean the aggregate of all outstanding claims by a party arising out of a construction or maintenance contract. Every contractual claim in an amount up to \$250,000 per contract or, at the claimant's option, up to \$500,000 per contract or, upon agreement of the parties, up to \$1 million per contract that cannot be resolved by negotiation between the department and the contractor shall be arbitrated by the board after acceptance of the project by the department. As an exception, either party to the dispute may request that the claim be submitted to binding private arbitration. A court of law may not consider the settlement of such a claim until the process established by this section has been exhausted.
- (2) The board shall be composed of three members. One member shall be appointed by the head of the department, and one

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member shall be elected by those construction or maintenance companies who are under contract with the department. The third member shall be chosen by agreement of the other two members. Whenever the third member has a conflict of interest regarding affiliation with one of the parties, the other two members shall select an alternate member for that hearing. The head of the department may select an alternative or substitute to serve as the department member for any hearing or term. Each member shall serve a 2-year term. The board shall elect a chair, each term, who shall be the administrator of the board and custodian of its records.

(7) The members of the board may receive compensation for the performance of their duties hereunder, from administrative fees received by the board, except that no employee of the department may receive compensation from the board. The compensation amount shall be determined by the board, but shall not exceed \$125 per hour, up to a maximum of \$1,000 per day for each member authorized to receive compensation. Nothing in this section shall prevent the member elected by construction or maintenance companies from being an employee of an association affiliated with the industry, even if the sole responsibility of that member is service on the board. Travel expenses for the industry member may be paid by an industry association, if necessary. The board may allocate funds annually for clerical and other administrative services.

Section 23. Subsection (1) of section 337.403, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

337.403 Relocation of utility; expenses.--

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(1) Any utility heretofore or hereafter placed upon, under, over, or along any public road or publicly owned rail corridor that is found by the authority to be unreasonably interfering in any way with the convenient, safe, or continuous use, or the maintenance, improvement, extension, or expansion, of such public road or publicly owned rail corridor shall, upon 30 days' written notice to the utility or its agent by the authority, be removed or relocated by such utility at its own expense except as provided in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), and (d).

- (a) If the relocation of utility facilities, as referred to in s. 111 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, Pub. L. No. 627 of the 84th Congress, is necessitated by the construction of a project on the federal-aid interstate system, including extensions thereof within urban areas, and the cost of such project is eligible and approved for reimbursement by the Federal Government to the extent of 90 percent or more under the Federal Aid Highway Act, or any amendment thereof, then in that event the utility owning or operating such facilities shall relocate such facilities upon order of the department, and the state shall pay the entire expense properly attributable to such relocation after deducting therefrom any increase in the value of the new facility and any salvage value derived from the old facility.
- (b) When a joint agreement between the department and the utility is executed for utility improvement, relocation, or removal work to be accomplished as part of a contract for construction of a transportation facility, the department may

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participate in those utility improvement, relocation, or removal costs that exceed the department's official estimate of the cost of such work by more than 10 percent. The amount of such participation shall be limited to the difference between the official estimate of all the work in the joint agreement plus 10 percent and the amount awarded for this work in the construction contract for such work. The department may not participate in any utility improvement, relocation, or removal costs that occur as a result of changes or additions during the course of the contract.

- (c) When an agreement between the department and utility is executed for utility improvement, relocation, or removal work to be accomplished in advance of a contract for construction of a transportation facility, the department may participate in the cost of clearing and grubbing necessary to perform such work.
- (d) If the facility being relocated exclusively serves the authority, the authority shall bear the cost of removal or relocation.
- (e) If the utility is an electric facility being relocated underground in order to enhance vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian safety and in which ownership of the electric facility to be placed underground has been transferred from a private to a public utility within the past 5 years, the department shall incur all costs of the relocation.
- Section 24. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 337.408, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsection (7) is renumbered as subsection (8), and a new subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:

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337.408 Regulation of benches, transit shelters, street light poles, waste disposal receptacles, and modular news racks within rights-of-way.--

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- The department has the authority to direct the immediate relocation or removal of any bench, transit shelter, waste disposal receptacle, public pay telephone, or modular news rack which endangers life or property, except that transit bus benches which have been placed in service prior to April 1, 1992, are not required to comply with bench size and advertising display size requirements which have been established by the department prior to March 1, 1992. Any transit bus bench that was in service prior to April 1, 1992, may be replaced with a bus bench of the same size or smaller, if the bench is damaged or destroyed or otherwise becomes unusable. The department is authorized to adopt rules relating to the regulation of bench size and advertising display size requirements. If a municipality or county within which a bench is to be located has adopted an ordinance or other applicable regulation that establishes bench size or advertising display sign requirements different from requirements specified in department rule, the local government requirement shall be applicable within the respective municipality or county. Placement of any bench or advertising display on the National Highway System under a local ordinance or regulation adopted pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to approval of the Federal Highway Administration.
- (5) No bench, transit shelter, waste disposal receptacle, public pay telephone, or modular news rack, or advertising

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thereon, shall be erected or so placed on the right-of-way of any road which conflicts with the requirements of federal law, regulations, or safety standards, thereby causing the state or any political subdivision the loss of federal funds. Competition among persons seeking to provide bench, transit shelter, waste disposal receptacle, or modular news rack services or advertising on such benches, shelters, receptacles, or news racks may be regulated, restricted, or denied by the appropriate local government entity consistent with the provisions of this section.

(7) Public pay telephones, including advertising displayed thereon, may be installed within the right-of-way limits of any municipal, county, or state road, except on a limited access highway, provided that such pay telephones are installed by a provider duly authorized and regulated by the Public Service Commission pursuant to s. 364.3375 and such pay telephones are operated in accordance with all applicable state and federal telecommunications regulations. Each advertisement shall be limited to a size no greater than 8 square feet and no public pay telephone booth shall display more than 3 such advertisements at any given time. No advertisements shall be allowed on public pay telephones located in rest areas, welcome centers, and other such facilities located on an interstate highway.

Section 25. Subsection (6) is added to section 338.01, Florida Statutes, to read:

338.01 Authority to establish and regulate limited access facilities.--

(6) All new limited access facilities and existing transportation facilities on which new or replacement electronic toll collection systems are installed shall be interoperable with the department's electronic toll collection system.

Section 26. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 338.165, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

338.165 Continuation of tolls.--

- (2) If the revenue-producing project is on the State Highway System, any remaining toll revenue shall be used within the county or counties in which the revenue-producing project is located for the construction, maintenance, or improvement of any road on the State Highway System or public transit within the county or counties in which the revenue-producing project is located, except as provided in s. 348.0004.
- (4) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, pursuant to s. 11, Art. VII of the State Constitution, and subject to the requirements of subsection (2), the Department of Transportation may request the Division of Bond Finance to issue bonds secured by toll revenues to be collected on the Alligator Alley, the Sunshine Skyway Bridge, the Beeline East Expressway, the Navarre Bridge, and the Pinellas Bayway to fund transportation projects located within the county or counties in which the project is located and contained in the adopted work program of the department.

Section 27. Paragraphs (d) and (e) are added to subsection (1) of section 338.2216, Florida Statutes, to read:

338.2216 Florida Turnpike Enterprise; powers and authority.--

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1811 (1)

- (d) The Florida Turnpike Enterprise is directed to pursue and implement new technologies and processes in its operations and collection of tolls and the collection of other amounts associated with road and infrastructure usage. Such technologies and processes shall include, without limitation, video billing and variable pricing.
- (e)1. The Florida Turnpike Enterprise shall not under any circumstances contract with any vendor for the retail sale of fuel along the Florida Turnpike if such contract is negotiated or bid together with any other contract, including, but not limited to, the retail sale of food, maintenance services, or construction, with the exception that any contract for the retail sale of fuel along the Florida Turnpike shall be bid and contracted together with the retail sale of food at any convenience store attached to the fuel station.
- 2. All contracts, including, but not limited to, the sale of fuel, the retail sale of food, maintenance services, or construction, awarded by the Florida Turnpike Enterprise shall be procured through individual competitive solicitations and awarded to the lowest responder. This paragraph does not prohibit the award of more than one individual contract to a single vendor if he or she submits the most cost-effective response.
- Section 28. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 338.223, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 338.223 Proposed turnpike projects.--
- 1838 (1)

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Any proposed turnpike project or improvement shall be developed in accordance with the Florida Transportation Plan and the work program pursuant to s. 339.135. Turnpike projects that add capacity, alter access, affect feeder roads, or affect the operation of the local transportation system shall be included in the transportation improvement plan of the affected metropolitan planning organization. If such turnpike project does not fall within the jurisdiction of a metropolitan planning organization, the department shall notify the affected county and provide for public hearings in accordance with s. 339.155(5)(6)(c).

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Section 29. Section 338.231, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(1) In the process of effectuating toll rate increases over the period 1988 through 1992, the department shall, to the maximum extent feasible, equalize the toll structure, within each vehicle classification, so that the per mile toll rate will be approximately the same throughout the turnpike system. New

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turnpike projects may have toll rates higher than the uniform system rate where such higher toll rates are necessary to qualify the project in accordance with the financial criteria in the turnpike law. Such higher rates may be reduced to the uniform system rate when the project is generating sufficient revenues to pay the full amount of debt service and operating and maintenance costs at the uniform system rate. If, after 15 years of opening to traffic, the annual revenue of a turnpike project does not meet or exceed the annual debt service requirements and operating and maintenance costs attributable to such project, the department shall, to the maximum extent feasible, establish a toll rate for the project which is higher than the uniform system rate as necessary to meet such annual debt service requirements and operating and maintenance costs. The department may, to the extent feasible, establish a temporary toll rate at less than the uniform system rate for the purpose of building patronage for the ultimate benefit of the turnpike system. In no case shall the temporary rate be established for more than 1 year. The requirements of this subsection shall not apply when the application of such requirements would violate any covenant established in a resolution or trust indenture relating to the issuance of turnpike bonds.

(1)(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the department may defer the scheduled July 1, 1993, toll rate increase on the Homestead Extension of the Florida Turnpike until July 1, 1995. The department may also advance funds to the Turnpike General Reserve Trust Fund to replace estimated lost

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revenues resulting from this deferral. The amount advanced must be repaid within 12 years from the date of advance; however, the repayment is subordinate to all other debt financing of the turnpike system outstanding at the time repayment is due.

(2)(3) The department shall publish a proposed change in the toll rate for the use of an existing toll facility, in the manner provided for in s. 120.54, which will provide for public notice and the opportunity for a public hearing before the adoption of the proposed rate change. When the department is evaluating a proposed turnpike toll project under s. 338.223 and has determined that there is a high probability that the project will pass the test of economic feasibility predicated on proposed toll rates, the toll rate that is proposed to be charged after the project is constructed must be adopted during the planning and project development phase of the project, in the manner provided for in s. 120.54, including public notice and the opportunity for a public hearing. For such a new project, the toll rate becomes effective upon the opening of the project to traffic.

(3)(a)(4) For the period July 1, 1998, through June 30, 2017, the department shall, to the maximum extent feasible, program sufficient funds in the tentative work program such that the percentage of turnpike toll and bond financed commitments in Dade County, Broward County, and Palm Beach County as compared to total turnpike toll and bond financed commitments shall be at least 90 percent of the share of net toll collections attributable to users of the turnpike system in Dade County, Broward County, and Palm Beach County as compared to total net

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toll collections attributable to users of the turnpike system. The requirements of this subsection do not apply when the application of such requirements would violate any covenant established in a resolution or trust indenture relating to the issuance of turnpike bonds. The department at any time for economic considerations may establish lower temporary toll rates for a new or existing toll facility for a period not to exceed 1 year, after which the toll rates promulgated under s. 120.54 shall become effective.

- (b) The department shall also fix, adjust, charge, and collect such amounts needed to cover the costs of administering the different toll collection and payment methods and types of accounts being offered and utilized, in the manner provided for in s. 120.54, which will provide for public notice and the opportunity for a public hearing before adoption. Such amounts may stand alone, or be incorporated in a toll rate structure, or be a combination thereof.
- (4)(5) When bonds are outstanding which have been issued to finance or refinance any turnpike project, the tolls and all other revenues derived from the turnpike system and pledged to such bonds shall be set aside as may be provided in the resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds or the trust agreement securing the same. The tolls or other revenues or other moneys so pledged and thereafter received by the department are immediately subject to the lien of such pledge without any physical delivery thereof or further act. The lien of any such pledge is valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort or contract or otherwise

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against the department irrespective of whether such parties have notice thereof. Neither the resolution nor any trust agreement by which a pledge is created need be filed or recorded except in the records of the department.

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(5) (6) In each fiscal year while any of the bonds of the Broward County Expressway Authority series 1984 and series 1986-A remain outstanding, the department is authorized to pledge revenues from the turnpike system to the payment of principal and interest of such series of bonds and the operation and maintenance expenses of the Sawgrass Expressway, to the extent gross toll revenues of the Sawgrass Expressway are insufficient to make such payments. The terms of an agreement relative to the pledge of turnpike system revenue will be negotiated with the parties of the 1984 and 1986 Broward County Expressway Authority lease-purchase agreements, and subject to the covenants of those agreements. The agreement shall establish that the Sawgrass Expressway shall be subject to the planning, management, and operating control of the department limited only by the terms of the lease-purchase agreements. The department shall provide for the payment of operation and maintenance expenses of the Sawgrass Expressway until such agreement is in effect. This pledge of turnpike system revenues shall be subordinate to the debt service requirements of any future issue of turnpike bonds, the payment of turnpike system operation and maintenance expenses, and subject to provisions of any subsequent resolution or trust indenture relating to the issuance of such turnpike bonds.

 $\underline{(6)}$ (7) The use and disposition of revenues pledged to bonds are subject to the provisions of ss. 338.22-338.241 and such regulations as the resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds or such trust agreement may provide.

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Section 30. Subsection (4) of section 339.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

339.12 Aid and contributions by governmental entities for department projects; federal aid.--

Prior to accepting the contribution of road bond proceeds, time warrants, or cash for which reimbursement is sought, the department shall enter into agreements with the governing body of the governmental entity for the project or project phases in accordance with specifications agreed upon between the department and the governing body of the governmental entity. The department in no instance is to receive from such governmental entity an amount in excess of the actual cost of the project or project phase. By specific provision in the written agreement between the department and the governing body of the governmental entity, the department may agree to reimburse the governmental entity for the actual amount of the bond proceeds, time warrants, or cash used on a highway project or project phases that are not revenue producing and are contained in the department's adopted work program, or any public transportation project contained in the adopted work program. Subject to appropriation of funds by the Legislature, the department may commit state funds for reimbursement of such projects or project phases. Reimbursement to the governmental entity for such a project or project phase must be made from

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funds appropriated by the Legislature, and reimbursement for the cost of the project or project phase is to begin in the year the project or project phase is scheduled in the work program as of the date of the agreement. Funds advanced pursuant to this section, which were originally designated for transportation purposes and so reimbursed to a county or municipality, shall be used by the county or municipality for any transportation expenditure authorized under s. 336.025(7). Also, cities and counties may receive funds from persons, and reimburse those persons, for the purposes of this section. Such persons may include, but are not limited to, those persons defined in s. 607.01401(19).

- (b) Prior to entering an agreement to advance a project or project phase pursuant to this subsection and subsection (5), the department shall first update the estimated cost of the project or project phase and certify that the estimate is accurate and consistent with the amount estimated in the adopted work program. If the original estimate and the updated estimate vary, the department shall amend the adopted work program according to the amendatory procedures for the work program set forth in s. 339.135(7). The amendment shall reflect all corresponding increases and decreases to the affected projects within the adopted work program.
- (c) The department may enter into agreements under this subsection for a project or project phase not included in the adopted work program. As used in this paragraph, the term "project phase" means acquisition of rights-of-way, construction, construction inspection, and related support

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phases. The project or project phase must be a high priority of the governmental entity. Reimbursement for a project or project phase must be made from funds appropriated by the Legislature pursuant to s. 339.135(5). All other provisions of this subsection apply to agreements entered into under this paragraph. The total amount of project agreements for projects or project phases not included in the adopted work program authorized by this paragraph may not at any time exceed \$500 \$100 million, of which a maximum of \$200 million may be related to the purchase of rights-of-way. However, notwithstanding such \$500 \\$100 million limit and any similar limit in s. 334.30, project advances for any inland county with a population greater than 500,000 dedicating amounts equal to \$500 million or more of its Local Government Infrastructure Surtax pursuant to s. 212.055(2) for improvements to the State Highway System which are included in the local metropolitan planning organization's or the department's long-range transportation plans shall be excluded from the calculation of the statewide limit of project advances.

(d) The department may enter into agreements under this subsection with any county that has a population of 150,000 or less as determined by the most recent official estimate pursuant to s. 186.901 for a project or project phase not included in the adopted work program. As used in this paragraph, the term "project phase" means acquisition of rights-of-way, construction, construction inspection, and related support phases. The project or project phase must be a high priority of the governmental entity. Reimbursement for a project or project

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phase must be made from funds appropriated by the Legislature pursuant to s. 339.135(5). All other provisions of this subsection apply to agreements entered into under this paragraph. The total amount of project agreements for projects or project phases not included in the adopted work program authorized by this paragraph may not at any time exceed \$200 million. The project must be included in the local government's adopted comprehensive plan. The department is authorized to enter into long-term repayment agreements of up to 30 years.

Section 31. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (7) of section 339.135, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

339.135 Work program; legislative budget request; definitions; preparation, adoption, execution, and amendment.--

- (7) AMENDMENT OF THE ADOPTED WORK PROGRAM. --
- (c) The department may amend the adopted work program to transfer fixed capital outlay appropriations for projects within the same appropriations category or between appropriations categories, including the following amendments which shall be subject to the procedures in paragraph (d):
- 1. Any amendment which deletes any project or project phase;
- 2. Any amendment which adds a project estimated to cost over \$500,000 \$150,000 in funds appropriated by the Legislature;
- 3. Any amendment which advances or defers to another fiscal year, a right-of-way phase, a construction phase, or a public transportation project phase estimated to cost over \$500,000 in funds appropriated by the Legislature, except an amendment advancing a phase to the current fiscal year by 1

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<u>fiscal year</u> or deferring a phase for a period of 90 days or less; or

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- 4. Any amendment which advances or defers to another fiscal year, any preliminary engineering phase or design phase estimated to cost over \$500,000 \$150,000 in funds appropriated by the Legislature, except an amendment advancing a phase to the current fiscal year by 1 fiscal year or deferring a phase for a period of 90 days or less.
- Whenever the department proposes any amendment to the adopted work program, as defined in subparagraph (c)1. or subparagraph (c)3., which deletes or defers a construction phase on a capacity project, it shall notify each county affected by the amendment and each municipality within the county. The notification shall be issued in writing to the chief elected official of each affected county, each municipality within the county, and to the chair of each affected metropolitan planning organization. Each affected county and each municipality within a county are encouraged to coordinate with one another to determine how the amendment impacts local concurrency management and regional transportation planning efforts. Each affected county and each municipality within the county shall have 14 calendar days to provide written comments to the department regarding how the amendment will impact its respective concurrency management systems, including whether any development permits were issued contingent upon the capacity improvement, if applicable. After receipt of written comments from the affected local governments, the department shall

include any written comments submitted by the affected local governments in its preparation of the proposed amendment.

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- 2. Following the 14-day comment period in subparagraph 1., if applicable, whenever the department proposes any amendment to the adopted work program, which amendment is defined in subparagraph (c)1., subparagraph (c)2., subparagraph (c)3., or subparagraph (c)4., it shall submit the proposed amendment to the Governor for approval and shall immediately notify the chairs of the legislative appropriations committees, the chairs of the legislative transportation committees, and each member of the Legislature who represents a district affected by the proposed amendment. The department shall also notify, each metropolitan planning organization affected by the proposed amendment, and each unit of local government affected by the proposed amendment unless the department provided to each organization or government the notification required in subparagraph 1. Such proposed amendment shall provide a complete justification of the need for the proposed amendment.
- 3.2. The Governor shall not approve a proposed amendment until 14 days following the notification required in subparagraph 2.1.
- 4.3. If either of the chairs of the legislative appropriations committees or the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives objects in writing to a proposed amendment within 14 days following notification and specifies the reasons for such objection, the Governor shall disapprove the proposed amendment.

Section 32. Section 339.155, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

339.155 Transportation planning.--

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- THE FLORIDA TRANSPORTATION PLAN. -- The department shall develop and annually update a statewide transportation plan, to be known as the Florida Transportation Plan. The plan shall be designed so as to be easily read and understood by the general public. The purpose of the Florida Transportation Plan is to establish and define the state's long-range transportation goals and objectives to be accomplished over a period of at least 20 years within the context of the State Comprehensive Plan, and any other statutory mandates and authorizations and based upon the prevailing principles of: preserving the existing transportation infrastructure; enhancing Florida's economic competitiveness; and improving travel choices to ensure mobility. The Florida Transportation Plan shall consider the needs of the entire state transportation system and examine the use of all modes of transportation to effectively and efficiently meet such needs.
- (2) SCOPE OF PLANNING PROCESS.--The department shall carry out a transportation planning process in conformance with s.

 334.046(1). which provides for consideration of projects and strategies that will:
- (a) Support the economic vitality of the United States, Florida, and the metropolitan areas, especially by enabling global competitiveness, productivity, and efficiency;
- (b) Increase the safety and security of the transportation system for motorized and nonmotorized users;

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(c) Increase the accessibility and mobility options available to people and for freight;

- (d) Protect and enhance the environment, promote energy conservation, and improve quality of life;
- (e) Enhance the integration and connectivity of the transportation system, across and between modes throughout Florida, for people and freight;
 - (f) Promote efficient system management and operation; and
- (g) Emphasize the preservation of the existing transportation system.
- (3) FORMAT, SCHEDULE, AND REVIEW.--The Florida
 Transportation Plan shall be a unified, concise planning
 document that clearly defines the state's long-range
 transportation goals and objectives and documents the
 department's short range objectives developed to further such
 goals and objectives. The plan shall:
- (a) Include a glossary that clearly and succinctly defines any and all phrases, words, or terms of art included in the plan, with which the general public may be unfamiliar. and shall consist of, at a minimum, the following components:
- (b) (a) Document A long-range component documenting the goals and long-term objectives necessary to implement the results of the department's findings from its examination of the prevailing principles and criteria provided under listed in subsection (2) and s. 334.046(1). The long range component must
- (c) Be developed in cooperation with the metropolitan planning organizations and reconciled, to the maximum extent feasible, with the long-range plans developed by metropolitan

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planning organizations pursuant to s. 339.175. The plan must also

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- (d) Be developed in consultation with affected local officials in nonmetropolitan areas and with any affected Indian tribal governments. The plan must
- (e) Provide an examination of transportation issues likely to arise during at least a 20-year period. The long range component shall
- <u>(f)</u> Be updated at least once every 5 years, or more often as necessary, to reflect substantive changes to federal or state law.
- A short range component documenting the short term objectives and strategies necessary to implement the goals and long term objectives contained in the long range component. The short range component must define the relationship between the long-range goals and the short-range objectives, specify those objectives against which the department's achievement of such goals will be measured, and identify transportation strategies necessary to efficiently achieve the goals and objectives in the plan. It must provide a policy framework within which the department's legislative budget request, the strategic information resource management plan, and the work program are developed. The short range component shall serve as the department's annual agency strategic plan pursuant to s. 186.021. The short range component shall be developed consistent with available and forecasted state and federal funds. The short-range component shall also be submitted to the Florida Transportation Commission.

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(4) ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT. The department shall develop an annual performance report evaluating the operation of the department for the preceding fiscal year. The report shall also include a summary of the financial operations of the department and shall annually evaluate how well the adopted work program meets the short-term objectives contained in the short-range component of the Florida Transportation Plan. This performance report shall be submitted to the Florida Transportation commission and the legislative appropriations and transportation committees.

(4) (5) ADDITIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLANS. --

- (a) Upon request by local governmental entities, the department may in its discretion develop and design transportation corridors, arterial and collector streets, vehicular parking areas, and other support facilities which are consistent with the plans of the department for major transportation facilities. The department may render to local governmental entities or their planning agencies such technical assistance and services as are necessary so that local plans and facilities are coordinated with the plans and facilities of the department.
- (b) Each regional planning council, as provided for in s. 186.504, or any successor agency thereto, shall develop, as an element of its strategic regional policy plan, transportation goals and policies. The transportation goals and policies must be prioritized to comply with the prevailing principles provided in subsection (2) and s. 334.046(1). The transportation goals and policies shall be consistent, to the maximum extent

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feasible, with the goals and policies of the metropolitan planning organization and the Florida Transportation Plan. The transportation goals and policies of the regional planning council will be advisory only and shall be submitted to the department and any affected metropolitan planning organization for their consideration and comments. Metropolitan planning organization plans and other local transportation plans shall be developed consistent, to the maximum extent feasible, with the regional transportation goals and policies. The regional planning council shall review urbanized area transportation plans and any other planning products stipulated in s. 339.175 and provide the department and respective metropolitan planning organizations with written recommendations which the department and the metropolitan planning organizations shall take under advisement. Further, the regional planning councils shall directly assist local governments which are not part of a metropolitan area transportation planning process in the development of the transportation element of their comprehensive plans as required by s. 163.3177.

(c) Regional transportation plans may be developed in regional transportation areas in accordance with an interlocal agreement entered into pursuant to s. 163.01 by two or more contiguous metropolitan planning organizations; one or more metropolitan planning organizations and one or more contiguous counties, none of which is a member of a metropolitan planning organization; a multicounty regional transportation authority created by or pursuant to law; two or more contiguous counties that are not members of a metropolitan planning organization; or

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metropolitan planning organizations comprised of three or more counties.

- (d) The interlocal agreement must, at a minimum, identify the entity that will coordinate the development of the regional transportation plan; delineate the boundaries of the regional transportation area; provide the duration of the agreement and specify how the agreement may be terminated, modified, or rescinded; describe the process by which the regional transportation plan will be developed; and provide how members of the entity will resolve disagreements regarding interpretation of the interlocal agreement or disputes relating to the development or content of the regional transportation plan. Such interlocal agreement shall become effective upon its recordation in the official public records of each county in the regional transportation area.
- (e) The regional transportation plan developed pursuant to this section must, at a minimum, identify regionally significant transportation facilities located within a regional transportation area and contain a prioritized list of regionally significant projects. The level-of-service standards for facilities to be funded under this subsection shall be adopted by the appropriate local government in accordance with s. 163.3180(10). The projects shall be adopted into the capital improvements schedule of the local government comprehensive plan pursuant to s. 163.3177(3).
- (5)(6) PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN TRANSPORTATION PLANNING. --

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(a) During the development of the long range component of the Florida Transportation Plan and prior to substantive revisions, the department shall provide citizens, affected public agencies, representatives of transportation agency employees, other affected employee representatives, private providers of transportation, and other known interested parties with an opportunity to comment on the proposed plan or revisions. These opportunities shall include, at a minimum, publishing a notice in the Florida Administrative Weekly and within a newspaper of general circulation within the area of each department district office.

During development of major transportation improvements, such as those increasing the capacity of a facility through the addition of new lanes or providing new access to a limited or controlled access facility or construction of a facility in a new location, the department shall hold one or more hearings prior to the selection of the facility to be provided; prior to the selection of the site or corridor of the proposed facility; and prior to the selection of and commitment to a specific design proposal for the proposed facility. Such public hearings shall be conducted so as to provide an opportunity for effective participation by interested persons in the process of transportation planning and site and route selection and in the specific location and design of transportation facilities. The various factors involved in the decision or decisions and any alternative proposals shall be clearly presented so that the persons attending the hearing may

present their views relating to the decision or decisions which will be made.

(c) Opportunity for design hearings:

- 1. The department, prior to holding a design hearing, shall duly notify all affected property owners of record, as recorded in the property appraiser's office, by mail at least 20 days prior to the date set for the hearing. The affected property owners shall be:
- a. Those whose property lies in whole or in part within 300 feet on either side of the centerline of the proposed facility.
- b. Those whom the department determines will be substantially affected environmentally, economically, socially, or safetywise.
- 2. For each subsequent hearing, the department shall publish notice prior to the hearing date in a newspaper of general circulation for the area affected. These notices must be published twice, with the first notice appearing at least 15 days, but no later than 30 days, before the hearing.
- 3. A copy of the notice of opportunity for the hearing must be furnished to the United States Department of Transportation and to the appropriate departments of the state government at the time of publication.
- 4. The opportunity for another hearing shall be afforded in any case when proposed locations or designs are so changed from those presented in the notices specified above or at a hearing as to have a substantially different social, economic, or environmental effect.

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5. The opportunity for a hearing shall be afforded in each case in which the department is in doubt as to whether a hearing is required.

Section 33. Subsection (3) and paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (4) of section 339.2816, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

339.2816 Small County Road Assistance Program. --

(3) Beginning with fiscal year 1999-2000 until fiscal year 2009-2010, and beginning again with fiscal year 2012-2013, up to \$25 million annually from the State Transportation Trust Fund may be used for the purposes of funding the Small County Road Assistance Program as described in this section.

(4)

- (b) In determining a county's eligibility for assistance under this program, the department may consider whether the county has attempted to keep county roads in satisfactory condition, including the amount of local option fuel tax and ad valorem millage rate imposed by the county. The department may also consider the extent to which the county has offered to provide a match of local funds with state funds provided under the program. At a minimum, small counties shall be eligible only if:
- 1. The county has enacted the maximum rate of the local option fuel tax authorized by s. 336.025(1)(a)., and has imposed an ad valorem millage rate of at least 8 mills; or
- 2. The county has imposed an ad valorem millage rate of 10 mills.

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(c) The following criteria shall be used to prioritize road projects for funding under the program:

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- 1. The primary criterion is the physical condition of the road as measured by the department.
 - 2. As secondary criteria the department may consider:
 - a. Whether a road is used as an evacuation route.
 - b. Whether a road has high levels of agricultural travel.
 - c. Whether a road is considered a major arterial route.
 - d. Whether a road is considered a feeder road.
- e. Whether a road is located in a fiscally constrained county, as defined in s. 218.67(1).
- $\underline{\text{f.e.}}$ Other criteria related to the impact of a project on the public road system or on the state or local economy as determined by the department.
- Section 34. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 339.2819, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 339.2819 Transportation Regional Incentive Program. --
- (1) There is created within the Department of Transportation a Transportation Regional Incentive Program for the purpose of providing funds to improve regionally significant transportation facilities in regional transportation areas created pursuant to s. 339.155(4)(5).
- (3) The department shall allocate funding available for the Transportation Regional Incentive Program to the districts based on a factor derived from equal parts of population and motor fuel collections for eligible counties in regional transportation areas created pursuant to s. 339.155(4)(5).

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Section 35. Subsection (6) of section 339.285, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

339.285 Enhanced Bridge Program for Sustainable Transportation.--

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- (6) Preference shall be given to bridge projects located on corridors that connect to the Strategic Intermodal System, created under s. 339.64, and that have been identified as regionally significant in accordance with s. 339.155(4)(5)(c), (d), and (e).
- 2429 Section 36. Subsections (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), 2430 and (14) are added to section 341.301, Florida Statutes, to 2431 read:
- 2432 341.301 Definitions; ss. 341.302 and 341.303.--As used in 2433 ss. 341.302 and 341.303, the term:
 - (8) "Commuter rail passenger or passengers" means and includes any and all persons, ticketed or unticketed, using the commuter rail service on a department owned rail corridor:
 - (a) On board trains, locomotives, rail cars, or rail equipment employed in commuter rail service or entraining and detraining therefrom;
 - (b) On or about the rail corridor for any purpose related to the commuter rail service, including, without limitation, parking, inquiring about commuter rail service or purchasing tickets therefor and coming to, waiting for, leaving from, or observing trains, locomotives, rail cars, or rail equipment; or
 - (c) Meeting, assisting, or in the company of any person described in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b).

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(9) "Commuter rail service" means the transportation of commuter rail passengers and other passengers by rail pursuant to a rail program provided by the department or any other governmental entities.

- (10) "Rail corridor invitee" means and includes any and
 all persons who are on or about a department-owned rail
 corridor:
- (a) For any purpose related to any ancillary development thereon; or
- (b) Meeting, assisting, or in the company of any person described in paragraph (a).
- (11) "Rail corridor" means a linear contiguous strip of real property that is used for rail service. The term includes the corridor and structures essential to the operation of a railroad, including the land, structures, improvements, rights-of-way, easements, rail lines, rail beds, guideway structures, switches, yards, parking facilities, power relays, switching houses, rail stations, ancillary development, and any other facilities or equipment used for the purposes of construction, operation, or maintenance of a railroad that provides rail service.
- (12) "Railroad operations" means the use of the rail corridor to conduct commuter rail service, intercity rail passenger service, or freight rail service.
- (13) "Ancillary development" includes any lessee or licensee of the department, including, but not limited to, other governmental entities, vendors, retailers, restaurateurs, or contract service providers, within a department-owned rail

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corridor, except for providers of commuter rail service, intercity rail passenger service, or freight rail service.

- (14) "Governmental entity or entities" means as defined in s. 11.45, including a "public agency" as defined in s. 163.01.
- Section 37. Section 341.302, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 341.302 Rail program, duties and responsibilities of the department.--The department, in conjunction with other governmental entities units and the private sector, shall develop and implement a rail program of statewide application designed to ensure the proper maintenance, safety, revitalization, and expansion of the rail system to assure its continued and increased availability to respond to statewide mobility needs. Within the resources provided pursuant to chapter 216, and as authorized under federal law Title 49 C.F.R. part 212, the department shall:
 - (1) Provide the overall leadership, coordination, and financial and technical assistance necessary to assure the effective responses of the state's rail system to current and anticipated mobility needs.
 - (2) Promote and facilitate the implementation of advanced rail systems, including high-speed rail and magnetic levitation systems.
 - (3) Develop and periodically update the rail system plan, on the basis of an analysis of statewide transportation needs. The plan shall be consistent with the Florida Transportation Plan developed pursuant to s. 339.155. The rail system plan shall include an identification of priorities, programs, and

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funding levels required to meet statewide needs. The rail system plan shall be developed in a manner that will assure the maximum use of existing facilities and the optimum integration and coordination of the various modes of transportation, public and private, in the most cost-effective manner possible. The rail system plan shall be updated at least every 2 years and include plans for both passenger rail service and freight rail service.

(4) As part of the work program of the department, formulate a specific program of projects and financing to respond to identified railroad needs.

- (5) Provide technical and financial assistance to units of local government to address identified rail transportation needs.
- (6) Secure and administer federal grants, loans, and apportionments for rail projects within this state when necessary to further the statewide program.
- (7) Develop and administer state standards concerning the safety and performance of rail systems, hazardous material handling, and operations. Such standards shall be developed jointly with representatives of affected rail systems, with full consideration given to nationwide industry norms, and shall define the minimum acceptable standards for safety and performance.
- (8) Conduct, at a minimum, inspections of track and rolling stock; train signals and related equipment; hazardous materials transportation, including the loading, unloading, and labeling of hazardous materials at shippers', receivers', and transfer points; and train operating practices to determine

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adherence to state and federal standards. Department personnel may enforce any safety regulation issued under the Federal Government's preemptive authority over interstate commerce.

- (9) Assess penalties, in accordance with the applicable federal regulations, for the failure to adhere to the state standards.
- (10) Administer rail operating and construction programs, which programs shall include the regulation of maximum train operating speeds, the opening and closing of public grade crossings, the construction and rehabilitation of public grade crossings, and the installation of traffic control devices at public grade crossings, the administering of the programs by the department including participation in the cost of the programs.
- (11) Coordinate and facilitate the relocation of railroads from congested urban areas to nonurban areas when relocation has been determined feasible and desirable from the standpoint of safety, operational efficiency, and economics.
- (12) Implement a program of branch line continuance projects when an analysis of the industrial and economic potential of the line indicates that public involvement is required to preserve essential rail service and facilities.
 - (13) Provide new rail service and equipment when:
- (a) Pursuant to the transportation planning process, a public need has been determined to exist;
- (b) The cost of providing such service does not exceed the sum of revenues from fares charged to users, services purchased by other public agencies, local fund participation, and specific legislative appropriation for this purpose; and

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(c) Service cannot be reasonably provided by other governmental or privately owned rail systems.

- The department may own, lease, and otherwise encumber facilities, equipment, and appurtenances thereto, as necessary to provide new rail services; or the department may provide such service by contracts with privately owned service providers.
- (14) Furnish required emergency rail transportation service if no other private or public rail transportation operation is available to supply the required service and such service is clearly in the best interest of the people in the communities being served. Such emergency service may be furnished through contractual arrangement, actual operation of state-owned equipment and facilities, or any other means determined appropriate by the secretary.
- (15) Assist in the development and implementation of marketing programs for rail services and of information systems directed toward assisting rail systems users.
- (16) Conduct research into innovative or potentially effective rail technologies and methods and maintain expertise in state-of-the-art rail developments.
- (17) In conjunction with the acquisition, ownership, construction, operation, maintenance, and management of a rail corridor, have the authority to:
- (a) Assume the obligation by contract to forever protect, defend, and indemnify and hold harmless the freight rail operator, or its successors, from whom the department has acquired a real property interest in the rail corridor, and that

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freight rail operator's officers, agents, and employees, from and against any liability, cost, and expense including, but not limited to, commuter rail passengers, rail corridor invitees, and trespassers in the rail corridor, regardless of whether the loss, damage, destruction, injury, or death giving rise to any such liability, cost, or expense is caused in whole or in part and to whatever nature or degree by the fault, failure, negligence, misconduct, nonfeasance, or misfeasance of such freight rail operator, its successors, or its officers, agents, and employees, or any other person or persons whomsoever, provided that such assumption of liability of the department by contract shall not in any instance exceed the following parameters of allocation of risk:

- 1. The department may be solely responsible for any loss, injury, or damage to commuter rail passengers, rail corridor invitees, or trespassers, regardless of circumstances or cause, subject to subparagraphs 2., 3., and 4.
- 2. When only one train is involved in an incident, the department may be solely responsible for any loss, injury, or damage if the train is a department train or other train pursuant to paragraph 3., but only if in an instance when only a freight rail operator train is involved the freight rail operator is solely responsible for any loss, injury, or damage, except for commuter rail passengers, rail corridor invitees, and trespassers; and, the freight rail operator is solely responsible for its property and all of its people in any instance when its train is involved in an incident.

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

- 4. When more than one train is involved in an incident:
- a. If only a department train and a freight rail operator's train, or only another train as described in subparagraph 3. and a freight rail operator's train, are involved in an incident, the department may be responsible for its property and all of its people, all commuter rail passengers, rail corridor invitees, and trespassers, but only if the freight rail operator is responsible for its property and all of its people; and the department and the freight rail

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operator share responsibility one-half each as to third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident.

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- b. If a department train, a freight rail operator train, and any other train are involved in an incident, the allocation of liability as between the department and the freight rail operator, regardless of whether the other train is treated as a department train, shall remain one-half each as to third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident; the involvement of any other train shall not alter the sharing of equal responsibility as to third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident; and, if the owner, operator, or insurer of the other train makes any payment to injured third parties outside the rail corridor who incur loss, injury, or damage as a result of the incident, the allocation of credit between the department and the freight rail operator as to such payment shall not in any case reduce the freight rail operator's third party sharing allocation of one-half under this paragraph to less than one-third of the total third party liability.
- 5. Any such contractual duty to protect, defend, indemnify, and hold harmless such a freight rail operator shall expressly: include a specific cap on the amount of the contractual duty, which amount shall not exceed \$200 million without prior legislative approval; require the department to purchase liability insurance and establish a self-insurance retention fund in the amount of the specific cap established under this paragraph; provide that no such contractual duty

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shall in any case be effective nor otherwise extend the department's liability in scope and effect beyond the contractual liability insurance and self-insurance retention fund required pursuant to this paragraph; and provide that the freight rail operator's compensation to the department for future use of the department's rail corridor shall include a monetary contribution to the cost of such liability coverage for the sole benefit of the freight rail operator.

- (b) Purchase liability insurance which amount shall not exceed \$200 million and establish a self-insurance retention fund for the purpose of paying the deductible limit established in the insurance policies it may obtain, including coverage for the department, any freight rail operator as described in paragraph (a), commuter rail service providers, governmental entities, or ancillary development; however, the insureds shall pay a reasonable monetary contribution to the cost of such liability coverage for the sole benefit of the insured. Such insurance and self-insurance retention fund may provide coverage for all damages, including, but not limited to, compensatory, special, and exemplary, and be maintained to provide an adequate fund to cover claims and liabilities for loss, injury, or damage arising out of or connected with the ownership, operation, maintenance, and management of a rail corridor.
- (c) Incur expenses for the purchase of advertisements, marketing, and promotional items.

Neither the assumption by contract to protect, defend, indemnify, and hold harmless; the purchase of insurance; nor the

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establishment of a self-insurance retention fund shall be deemed to be a waiver of any defense of sovereign immunity for torts nor deemed to increase the limits of the department's or the governmental entity's liability for torts as provided in s.

768.28. The requirements of s. 287.022(1) shall not apply to the purchase of any insurance hereunder. The provisions of this subsection shall apply and inure fully as to any other governmental entity providing commuter rail service and constructing, operating, maintaining, or managing a rail corridor on publicly owned right-of-way under contract by the governmental entity with the department or a governmental entity designated by the department.

(18) (17) Exercise such other functions, powers, and duties in connection with the rail system plan as are necessary to develop a safe, efficient, and effective statewide transportation system.

Section 38. Section 341.3023, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

341.3023 Commuter rail programs and intercity rail transportation system study.--

- (1) The department shall undertake a comprehensive review and study of commuter railroad programs and intercity railroad transportation system plans and their impacts in the state through 2028.
- (2) The review and study shall encompass and include information concerning:
- 2724 <u>(a) Commuter rail programs and intercity rail</u>
 2725 transportation system facility and improvement needs and plans,

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2726 including those associated with connectivity to such facilities 2727 and improvements, outlined or contained in, without limitation 2728 thereto, the current Florida Transportation Plan developed 2729 pursuant to s. 339.155(1); regional transportation plans 2730 developed pursuant to s. 339.155(5); the Strategic Intermodal 2731 System Plan developed pursuant to s. 339.64; the adopted work 2732 plan developed pursuant to s. 339.135; long-range transportation 2733 plans developed pursuant to s. 339.175(7); transportation 2734 improvement plans of relevant metropolitan planning 2735 organizations developed pursuant to s. 339.175(8); plans, 2736 information, and studies prepared for or by the authorities 2737 created in parts I, II, III, and V of chapter 343; relevant studies and information previously prepared by the department 2738 2739 and the Transportation Commission; and the transportation and 2740 capital improvement elements of relevant approved local 2741 government comprehensive plans.

- (b) A detailed review of funding in the state for commuter rail programs and intercity rail transportation system improvements, projects, facilities, equipment, rights-of-way, operating costs, and other costs during the previous 20 years from state, federal, and local government sources.
- (c) An assessment of the impacts of commuter rail programs and intercity rail transportation system improvements, projects, and facilities that have been undertaken in the state during the previous 20 years and their impact on the state, regional, and local transportation system and Florida's economic development.
- (d) Proposed commuter rail programs and intercity rail transportation system improvements, projects, and facilities

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throughout the state to be undertaken during the next 20 years, including, based upon the best available, existing data, a detailed listing of specific projects with estimates of the costs of each specific project; projected timelines for such improvements, projects, and facilities; and the estimated priority of each such improvement, project, and facility.

- (e) A map of those proposed improvements, projects, and facilities.
- (f) A finance plan based upon reasonable projections of anticipated revenues available to the department and units of local government, including both 10-year and 20-year costfeasible components, for such improvements, projects, and facilities that demonstrates how or what portion of such improvements, projects, and facilities can be implemented.
- (g) A feasibility study of the best alternatives for implementing intercity passenger railroad service between the Tampa Bay region and the greater Orlando area.
- (h) A proposed prioritization process, including alternatives, for commuter railroad and intercity railroad improvements, projects, and facilities.
- (i) Funding alternatives for commuter rail programs and intercity rail transportation system improvements, projects, and facilities including specific resources, both public and private, that are reasonably expected to be available to accomplish such improvements, projects, and facilities and any innovative financing techniques that might be used to fund such improvements, projects, and facilities.

(3) The report shall also include detailed information and findings about negative impacts caused by current, or projected to be caused by proposed, commuter rail programs and intercity rail transportation system projects or freight railroad traffic in urban areas of the state. For the purpose of this section, "negative impacts" means those caused by noise, vibration, and vehicular traffic congestion and delays occurring at rail and road intersections. "Urban areas" means those areas within or adjacent to a municipality generally characterized by high density development and building patterns, greater concentration of population, and a high level and concentration of public services and facilities. The Orlando commuter rail project means the Central Florida Rail Corridor, a line of railroad between Deland and Poinciana. The report shall include, without limitation:

- (a) Options and alternatives for eliminating negative impacts associated with increased freight railroad traffic and freight railroad congestions within urban areas resulting from commuter rail programs or intercity rail transportation system improvements, projects, and facilities, including specifically those associated with the Orlando commuter railroad project.
- (b) Proposed freight railroad improvements, projects, and facilities to be undertaken in the next 20 years, including those associated with the Orlando commuter railroad project, to eliminate such negative impacts, including, based upon the best available, existing data, a detailed listing of specific projects with estimates of the costs of each specific improvement, project, and facility; projected timelines for such

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improvements, projects, and facilities; the estimated priority of each such improvement, project, and facility; and the benefits to public safety, economic development, and downtown development and redevelopment from such improvements, projects, and facilities.

- (c) A map of those proposed improvements, projects, and facilities.
- (d) A finance plan based upon reasonable projections of anticipated revenues available to the department and units of local government, including both 10-year and 20-year costfeasible components, for such improvements, projects, and facilities that demonstrates how or what portion of such improvements, projects, and facilities can be implemented, as it is the intent of the Legislature and the public policy of the state that such negative impacts of commuter rail programs, and intercity rail transportation system projects funded by the state, including those associated with the Orlando commuter railroad project, be eliminated not later than 8 years after commuter rail programs and intercity rail transportation system projects begin operation.
- (4) The report containing the information required pursuant to subsections (1), (2), and (3) shall be delivered to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the leaders of the minority parties of the Senate and House of Representatives on or before January 15, 2009.

Section 39. Part III of chapter 343, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 343.71, 343.72, 343.73, 343.74, 343.75, 343.76, and 343.77, is repealed.

Section 40. Subsection (4) of section 348.0003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

348.0003 Expressway authority; formation; membership.--

- (4)(a) An authority may employ an executive secretary, an executive director, its own counsel and legal staff, technical experts, and such engineers and employees, permanent or temporary, as it may require and shall determine the qualifications and fix the compensation of such persons, firms, or corporations. An authority may employ a fiscal agent or agents; however, the authority must solicit sealed proposals from at least three persons, firms, or corporations for the performance of any services as fiscal agents. An authority may delegate to one or more of its agents or employees such of its power as it deems necessary to carry out the purposes of the Florida Expressway Authority Act, subject always to the supervision and control of the authority. Members of an authority may be removed from office by the Governor for misconduct, malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance in office.
- (b) Members of an authority are entitled to receive from the authority their travel and other necessary expenses incurred in connection with the business of the authority as provided in s. 112.061, but they may not draw salaries or other compensation.
- (c) Members of <u>each expressway</u> an authority, transportation authority, bridge authority, or toll authority,

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created pursuant to this chapter, chapters 343 or 349, or pursuant to any other legislative enactment, shall be required to comply with the applicable financial disclosure requirements of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution. This subsection does not subject a statutorily created expressway authority, transportation authority, bridge authority, or toll authority, other than one created under this part, to any of the requirements of this part other than those contained in this subsection.

Section 41. Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (1) of section 348.0004, Florida Statutes, to read:

348.0004 Purposes and powers.--

2875 (1)

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, expressway authorities as defined in chapter 348 shall index toll rates on toll facilities to the annual Consumer Price Index or similar inflation indicators. Toll rate index for inflation under this subsection must be adopted and approved by the expressway authority board at a public meeting and may be made no more frequently than once a year and must be made no less frequently than once every 5 years as necessary to accommodate cash toll rate schedules. Toll rates may be increased beyond these limits as directed by bond documents, covenants, or governing body authorization or pursuant to department administrative rule.

Section 42. Subsection (1) of section 479.01, Florida

479.01 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term:

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Statutes, is amended to read:

(1) "Automatic changeable facing" means a facing which through a mechanical system is capable of delivering two or more advertising messages through an automated or remotely controlled process and shall not rotate so rapidly as to cause distraction to a motorist.

Section 43. Subsections (1) and (5) of section 479.07, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

479.07 Sign permits.--

- (1) Except as provided in ss. 479.105(1)(e) and 479.16, a person may not erect, operate, use, or maintain, or cause to be erected, operated, used, or maintained, any sign on the State Highway System outside an <u>urban incorporated</u> area, as defined in s. 334.03(32), or on any portion of the interstate or federalaid primary highway system without first obtaining a permit for the sign from the department and paying the annual fee as provided in this section. For purposes of this section, "on any portion of the State Highway System, interstate, or federal-aid primary system" shall mean a sign located within the controlled area which is visible from any portion of the main-traveled way of such system.
- (5)(a) For each permit issued, the department shall furnish to the applicant a serially numbered permanent metal permit tag. The permittee is responsible for maintaining a valid permit tag on each permitted sign facing at all times. The tag shall be securely attached to the sign facing or, if there is no facing, on the pole nearest the highway; and it shall be attached in such a manner as to be plainly visible from the main-traveled way. Effective July 1, 2011, the tag shall be

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the highway and shall be attached in such a manner as to be plainly visible from the main-traveled way. The permit will become void unless the permit tag is properly and permanently displayed at the permitted site within 30 days after the date of permit issuance. If the permittee fails to erect a completed sign on the permitted site within 270 days after the date on which the permit was issued, the permit will be void, and the department may not issue a new permit to that permittee for the same location for 270 days after the date on which the permit became void.

(b) If a permit tag is lost, stolen, or destroyed, the permittee to whom the tag was issued may must apply to the department for a replacement tag. The department shall establish by rule a service fee for replacement tags in an amount that will recover the actual cost of providing the replacement tag. Upon receipt of the application accompanied by the a service fee of \$3, the department shall issue a replacement permit tag. Alternatively, the permittee may provide its own replacement tag pursuant to department specifications which the department shall establish by rule at the time it establishes the service fee for replacement tags.

Section 44. Section 479.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

479.08 Denial or revocation of permit.--The department has the authority to deny or revoke any permit requested or granted under this chapter in any case in which it determines that the application for the permit contains knowingly false or knowingly

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misleading information. The department has the authority to revoke any permit granted under this chapter in any case in which or that the permittee has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, unless such permittee, within 30 days after the receipt of notice by the department, corrects such false or misleading information and complies with the provisions of this chapter. For the purpose of this subsection, the notice of violation issued by the department shall describe in detail the alleged violation. Any person aggrieved by any action of the department in denying or revoking a permit under this chapter may, within 30 days after receipt of the notice, apply to the department for an administrative hearing pursuant to chapter 120. If a timely request for hearing has been filed and the department issues a final order revoking a permit, such revocation shall be effective 30 days after the date of rendition. Except for department action pursuant to s. 479.107(1), the filing of a timely and proper notice of appeal shall operate to stay the revocation until the department's action is upheld.

Section 45. Subsection (2) of section 479.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 479.11 Specified signs prohibited.--No sign shall be erected, used, operated, or maintained:
- (2) Beyond 660 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way of any portion of the interstate highway system or the federal-aid primary highway system outside an urban area, if the advertising message or informative contents of the which sign are visible is erected for the purpose of its message being read

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from the main-traveled way of such system, except as provided in ss. 479.111(1) and 479.16.

Section 46. Subsections (1), (3), (4), and (5) of section 479.261, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

479.261 Logo sign program. --

- (1) The department shall establish a logo sign program for the rights-of-way of the interstate highway system to provide information to motorists about available gas, food, lodging, and camping, attractions, and other services which are approved by the Federal Highway Administration at interchanges, through the use of business logos, and may include additional interchanges under the program. A logo sign for nearby attractions may be added to this program if allowed by federal rules.
- (a) An attraction as used in this chapter is defined as an establishment, site, facility, or landmark which is open a minimum of 5 days a week for 52 weeks a year; which charges an admission for entry; which has as its principal focus family-oriented entertainment, cultural, educational, recreational, scientific, or historical activities; and which is publicly recognized as a bona fide tourist attraction. However, the permits for businesses seeking to participate in the attractions logo sign program shall be awarded by the department annually to the highest bidders, notwithstanding the limitation on fees in subsection (5), which are qualified for available space at each qualified location, but the fees therefor may not be less than the fees established for logo participants in other logo categories.

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The department shall incorporate the use of RV-(b) friendly markers on specific information logo signs for establishments that cater to the needs of persons driving recreational vehicles. Establishments that qualify for participation in the specific information logo program and that also qualify as "RV-friendly" may request the RV-friendly marker on their specific information logo sign. An RV-friendly marker must consist of a design approved by the Federal Highway Administration. The department shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 120 to administer this paragraph, including rules setting forth the minimum requirements that establishments must meet in order to qualify as RV-friendly. These requirements shall include large parking spaces, entrances, and exits that can easily accommodate recreational vehicles and facilities having appropriate overhead clearances, if applicable.

- (c) The department is authorized to implement by rule a rotation-based logo program providing for the removal and addition of participating businesses in the program.
- (3) Logo signs may be installed upon the issuance of an annual permit by the department or its agent and payment of \underline{a} an application and permit fee to the department or its agent.
- (4) The department may contract pursuant to s. 287.057 for the provision of services related to the logo sign program, including recruitment and qualification of businesses, review of applications, permit issuance, and fabrication, installation, and maintenance of logo signs. The department may reject all proposals and seek another request for proposals or otherwise perform the work. If the department contracts for the provision

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of services for the logo sign program, the contract must require, unless the business owner declines, that businesses that previously entered into agreements with the department to privately fund logo sign construction and installation be reimbursed by the contractor for the cost of the signs which has not been recovered through a previously agreed upon waiver of fees. The contract also may allow the contractor to retain a portion of the annual fees as compensation for its services.

- (5) Permit fees for businesses that participate in the logo program must be established in an amount not less than that sufficient to offset the total cost to the department for the program, including contract costs. The department shall provide the services in the most efficient and cost-effective manner through department staff or by contracting for some or all of the services. Such annual permit fee shall not exceed \$1,250.

 Annual permit fees shall be set by department rule based upon factors such as population, traffic volume, market demand, and costs. The annual permit fees shall be phased in by rule over a 4-year period of time.
- Section 47. Paragraph (d) of subsection (10) of section 768.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 768.28 Waiver of sovereign immunity in tort actions; recovery limits; limitation on attorney fees; statute of limitations; exclusions; indemnification; risk management programs.--

(10)

(d) For the purposes of this section, operators, dispatchers, and providers of security for rail services and

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3057 rail facility maintenance providers in any rail corridor owned by the Department of Transportation the South Florida Rail 3058 Corridor, or any of their employees or agents, performing such 3059 3060 services under contract with and on behalf of the South Florida 3061 Regional Transportation Authority or the Department of 3062 Transportation, or a governmental entity that is under contract 3063 with the Department of Transportation to perform such services 3064 or a governmental entity designated by the Department of 3065 Transportation, shall be considered agents of the state while 3066 acting within the scope of and pursuant to guidelines 3067 established in said contract or by rule. This subsection shall 3068 not be construed as designating persons providing contracted operator, dispatcher, security services, rail facility 3069 3070 maintenance, or other services as employees or agents of the 3071 state for the purposes of the Federal Employers Liability Act, 3072 the Federal Railway Labor Act, or chapter 440. 3073 The Department of Transportation, in Section 48. 3074 consultation with the Department of Law Enforcement, the 3075 Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Community 3076 Affairs, and the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic 3077 Development, and regional planning councils within whose 3078 jurisdictional area the I-95 corridor lies, shall complete a 3079 study of transportation alternatives for the travel corridor 3080 parallel to Interstate 95 which takes into account the transportation, emergency management, homeland security, and 3081 economic development needs of the state. The report must include 3082 identification of cost effective measures that may be 3083 3084 implemented to alleviate congestion on Interstate 95, facilitate

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emergency and security responses, and foster economic

development. The Department of Transportation shall send the

report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker

of the House of Representatives, and each affected metropolitan

planning organization by June 30, 2009.

Section 49. (1) The Office of Motor Carrier Compliance of the Department of Transportation is hereby transferred by a type two transfer, as defined in s. 20.06(2), Florida Statutes, to the Division of the Florida Highway Patrol of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, except for revenues in the amount of \$28,033,537, which shall remain in the State Transportation Trust Fund.

(2) The Legislature recognizes that there is a need to conform the Florida Statutes to the organizational changes in this section and that there may be a need to resolve apparent conflicts with any other legislation that has been or may be enacted during the 2008 Regular Session. Therefore, in the interim between this act becoming a law and the 2009 Regular Session of the Legislature or an earlier special session addressing this issue, the Division of Statutory Revision shall provide the relevant substantive committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives with assistance, upon request, to enable such committees to prepare draft legislation to conform the Florida Statutes and any legislation enacted during 2008 to the provisions of this section.

Section 50. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a

reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 316.066, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

316.066 Written reports of crashes.--

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- (3) (a) Every law enforcement officer who in the regular course of duty investigates a motor vehicle crash:
- 1. Which crash resulted in death or personal injury shall, within 10 days after completing the investigation, forward a written report of the crash to the department or traffic records center.
- 2. Which crash involved a violation of s. 316.061(1) or s. 316.193 shall, within 10 days after completing the investigation, forward a written report of the crash to the department or traffic records center.
- 3. In which crash a vehicle was rendered inoperative to a degree which required a wrecker to remove it from traffic may, within 10 days after completing the investigation, forward a written report of the crash to the department or traffic records center if such action is appropriate, in the officer's discretion.
- Section 51. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 316.072, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:
 - 316.072 Obedience to and effect of traffic laws.--
- 3136 (4) PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES TO OBEY CHAPTER; 3137 EXCEPTIONS.--
- 3138 (b) Unless specifically made applicable, the provisions of this chapter, except those contained in ss. 316.192, 316.1925,

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and 316.193, shall not apply to persons, teams, or motor vehicles and other equipment while actually engaged in work upon the surface of a highway, but shall apply to such persons and vehicles when traveling to or from such work.

Section 52. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 316.1932, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

316.1932 Tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances; implied consent; refusal.--

(3) Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, information relating to the alcoholic content of the blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances in the blood obtained pursuant to this section shall be released to a court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, or law enforcement officer in connection with an alleged violation of s. 316.193 upon request for such information.

Section 53. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (4) of section 316.1933, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

316.1933 Blood test for impairment or intoxication in cases of death or serious bodily injury; right to use reasonable force.--

(4) Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, information relating to the alcoholic content of the blood or

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the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances in the blood obtained pursuant to this section shall be released to a court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, or law enforcement officer in connection with an alleged violation of s. 316.193 upon request for such information.

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Section 54. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (1) and paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 316.1937, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

316.1937 Ignition interlock devices, requiring; unlawful acts.--

In addition to any other authorized penalties, the (1)court may require that any person who is convicted of driving under the influence in violation of s. 316.193 shall not operate a motor vehicle unless that vehicle is equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device certified by the department as provided in s. 316.1938, and installed in such a manner that the vehicle will not start if the operator's blood alcohol level is in excess of 0.05 percent or as otherwise specified by the court. The court may require the use of an approved ignition interlock device for a period of not less than 6 months, if the person is permitted to operate a motor vehicle, whether or not the privilege to operate a motor vehicle is restricted, as determined by the court. The court, however, shall order placement of an ignition interlock device in those circumstances required by s. 316.193.

(2) If the court imposes the use of an ignition interlock device, the court shall:

(d) Determine the person's ability to pay for installation of the device if the person claims inability to pay. If the court determines that the person is unable to pay for installation of the device, the court may order that any portion of a fine paid by the person for a violation of s. 316.193 shall be allocated to defray the costs of installing the device.

Section 55. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 316.1939, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

316.1939 Refusal to submit to testing; penalties.--

- (1) Any person who has refused to submit to a chemical or physical test of his or her breath, blood, or urine, as described in s. 316.1932, and whose driving privilege was previously suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, and:
- (b) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of s. 316.193 unless such test was requested pursuant to s. 316.1932(1)(c);

commits a misdemeanor of the first degree and is subject to punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 56. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 316.656, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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316.656 Mandatory adjudication; prohibition against accepting plea to lesser included offense.--

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 948.01, no court may suspend, defer, or withhold adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence for any violation of s. 316.193, for manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle, or for vehicular homicide.
- Section 57. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsections (4) and (5) of section 318.143, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:
- 318.143 Sanctions for infractions by minors.--
 - (4) For the first conviction for a violation of s. 316.193, the court may order the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to revoke the minor's driver's license until the minor is 18 years of age. For a second or subsequent conviction for such a violation, the court may order the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to revoke the minor's driver's license until the minor is 21 years of age.
 - (5) A minor who is arrested for a violation of s. 316.193 may be released from custody as soon as:
 - (a) The minor is no longer under the influence of alcoholic beverages, of any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or of any substance controlled under chapter 893, and is not affected to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired;
- (b) The minor's blood-alcohol level is less than 0.05 percent; or

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3251 (c) Six hours have elapsed after the minor's arrest.

Section 58. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 318.17, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 318.17 Offenses excepted.--No provision of this chapter is available to a person who is charged with any of the following offenses:
- (3) Driving, or being in actual physical control of, any vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 893, in violation of s. 316.193, or driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level;

Section 59. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 320.055, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

320.055 Registration periods; renewal periods.--The following registration periods and renewal periods are established:

(1)

(c) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (a), the owner of a motor vehicle subject to paragraph (a) who has had his or her driver's license suspended pursuant to a violation of s. 316.193 or pursuant to s. 322.26(2) for driving under the influence must obtain a 6-month registration as a condition of reinstating the license, subject to renewal during the 3-year period that financial responsibility requirements apply. The

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registration period begins the first day of the birth month of the owner and ends the last day of the fifth month immediately following the owner's birth month. For such vehicles, the department shall issue a vehicle registration certificate that is valid for 6 months and shall issue a validation sticker that displays an expiration date of 6 months after the date of issuance. The license tax required by s. 320.08 and all other applicable license taxes shall be one-half of the amount otherwise required, except the service charge required by s. 320.04 shall be paid in full for each 6-month registration. A vehicle required to be registered under this paragraph is not eligible for the extended registration period under paragraph (b).

Section 60. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 322.03, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

322.03 Drivers must be licensed; penalties.--

(2) Prior to issuing a driver's license, the department shall require any person who has been convicted two or more times of a violation of s. 316.193 or of a substantially similar alcohol-related or drug-related offense outside this state within the preceding 5 years, or who has been convicted of three or more such offenses within the preceding 10 years, to present proof of successful completion of or enrollment in a department-approved substance abuse education course. If the person fails to complete such education course within 90 days after issuance, the department shall cancel the license. Further, prior to

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issuing the driver's license the department shall require such person to present proof of financial responsibility as provided in s. 324.031. For the purposes of this paragraph, a previous conviction for violation of former s. 316.028, former s. 316.1931, or former s. 860.01 shall be considered a previous conviction for violation of s. 316.193.

Section 61. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 322.0602, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

322.0602 Youthful Drunk Driver Visitation Program. --

- (2) COURT-ORDERED PARTICIPATION IN PROGRAM; PREFERENCE FOR PARTICIPATION.--
- (a) If a person is convicted of a violation of s. 316.193, the court may order, as a term and condition of probation in addition to any other term or condition required or authorized by law, that the probationer participate in the Youthful Drunk Driver Visitation Program.

Section 62. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (8) of section 322.21, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 322.21 License fees; procedure for handling and collecting fees.--
- (8) Any person who applies for reinstatement following the suspension or revocation of the person's driver's license shall pay a service fee of \$35 following a suspension, and \$60 following a revocation, which is in addition to the fee for a

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license. Any person who applies for reinstatement of a commercial driver's license following the disqualification of the person's privilege to operate a commercial motor vehicle shall pay a service fee of \$60, 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:

- (a) Of the \$35 fee received from a licensee for reinstatement following a suspension, the department shall deposit \$15 in the General Revenue Fund and \$20 in the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund.
- (b) Of the \$60 fee received from a licensee for reinstatement following a revocation or disqualification, the department shall deposit \$35 in the General Revenue Fund and \$25 in the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund.

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 must be charged. However, only one \$115 fee may be collected from one person convicted of violations arising out of the same incident. The department shall collect the \$115 fee and deposit the fee into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund at the time of reinstatement of the person's driver's license, but the fee may not be collected if the suspension or revocation is overturned. If the revocation or suspension of the driver's license was for a conviction for a violation of s. 817.234(8) or (9) or s.

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817.505, an additional fee of \$180 is imposed for each offense. The department shall collect and deposit the additional fee into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund at the time of reinstatement of the person's driver's license.

Section 63. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (5) of section 322.25, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 322.25 When court to forward license to department and report convictions; temporary reinstatement of driving privileges.--
- (5) For the purpose of this chapter, the entrance of a plea of nolo contendere by the defendant to a charge of driving while intoxicated, driving under the influence, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense similar to the offenses specified in s. 316.193, accepted by the court and under which plea the court has entered a fine or sentence, whether in this state or any other state or country, shall be equivalent to a conviction.

Section 64. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 322.26, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

322.26 Mandatory revocation of license by department.--The department shall forthwith revoke the license or driving privilege of any person upon receiving a record of such person's conviction of any of the following offenses:

(1)(a) Murder resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle, DUI manslaughter where the conviction represents a subsequent DUI-related conviction, or a fourth violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931. For such cases, the revocation of the driver's license or driving privilege shall be permanent.

Section 65. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (14) and subsection (16) of section 322.2615, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

322.2615 Suspension of license; right to review.--

- (14)(a) The decision of the department under this section or any circuit court review thereof may not be considered in any trial for a violation of s. 316.193, and a written statement submitted by a person in his or her request for departmental review under this section may not be admitted into evidence against him or her in any such trial.
- (16) The department shall invalidate a suspension for driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level imposed under this section if the suspended person is found not guilty at trial of an underlying violation of s. 316.193.

Section 66. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsections (15) and (19) of section 322.2616, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

322.2616 Suspension of license; persons under 21 years of age; right to review.--

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(15) The decision of the department under this section shall not be considered in any trial for a violation of s. 316.193, nor shall any written statement submitted by a person in his or her request for departmental review under this section be admissible into evidence against him or her in any such trial. The disposition of any related criminal proceedings shall not affect a suspension imposed under this section.

(19) A violation of this section is neither a traffic infraction nor a criminal offense, nor does being detained pursuant to this section constitute an arrest. A violation of this section is subject to the administrative action provisions of this section, which are administered by the department through its administrative processes. Administrative actions taken pursuant to this section shall be recorded in the motor vehicle records maintained by the department. This section does not bar prosecution under s. 316.193. However, if the department suspends a person's license under s. 322.2615 for a violation of s. 316.193, it may not also suspend the person's license under this section for the same episode that was the basis for the suspension under s. 322.2615.

Section 67. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 322.264, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

322.264 "Habitual traffic offender" defined.--A "habitual traffic offender" is any person whose record, as maintained by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, shows that such person has accumulated the specified number of convictions

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for offenses described in subsection (1) or subsection (2) within a 5-year period:

- (1) Three or more convictions of any one or more of the following offenses arising out of separate acts:
- (b) Any violation of s. 316.193, former s. 316.1931, or former s. 860.01;

Any violation of any federal law, any law of another state or country, or any valid ordinance of a municipality or county of another state similar to a statutory prohibition specified in subsection (1) or subsection (2) shall be counted as a violation of such prohibition. In computing the number of convictions, all convictions during the 5 years previous to July 1, 1972, will be used, provided at least one conviction occurs after that date. The fact that previous convictions may have resulted in suspension, revocation, or disqualification under another section does not exempt them from being used for suspension or revocation under this section as a habitual offender.

Section 68. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (2) and subsection (4) of section 322.271, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

- 322.271 Authority to modify revocation, cancellation, or suspension order.--
- (2)(a) Upon such hearing, the person whose license has been suspended, canceled, or revoked may show that such suspension, cancellation, or revocation of his or her license

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causes a serious hardship and precludes the person's carrying out his or her normal business occupation, trade, or employment and that the use of the person's license in the normal course of his or her business is necessary to the proper support of the person or his or her family. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the department shall require proof of the successful completion of the applicable department-approved driver training course operating pursuant to s. 318.1451 or DUI program substance abuse education course and evaluation as provided in s. 316.193(5). Letters of recommendation from respected business persons in the community, law enforcement officers, or judicial officers may also be required to determine whether such person should be permitted to operate a motor vehicle on a restricted basis for business or employment use only and in determining whether such person can be trusted to so operate a motor vehicle. If a driver's license has been suspended under the point system or pursuant to s. 322.2615, the department shall require proof of enrollment in the applicable department-approved driver training course or licensed DUI program substance abuse education course, including evaluation and treatment, if referred, and may require letters of recommendation described in this subsection to determine if the driver should be reinstated on a restricted basis. If such person fails to complete the approved course within 90 days after reinstatement or subsequently fails to complete treatment, if applicable, the department shall cancel his or her driver's license until the course and treatment, if applicable, is successfully completed, notwithstanding the terms of the court

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order or any suspension or revocation of the driving privilege. The department may temporarily reinstate the driving privilege on a restricted basis upon verification from the DUI program that the offender has reentered and is currently participating in treatment and has completed the DUI education course and evaluation requirement. If the DUI program notifies the department of the second failure to complete treatment, the department shall reinstate the driving privilege only after notice of completion of treatment from the DUI program. The privilege of driving on a limited or restricted basis for business or employment use shall not be granted to a person who has been convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 until completion of the DUI program substance abuse education course and evaluations as provided in s. 316.193(5). Except as provided in paragraph (b), the privilege of driving on a limited or restricted basis for business or employment use shall not be granted to a person whose license is revoked pursuant to s. 322.28 or suspended pursuant to s. 322.2615 and who has been convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 two or more times or whose license has been suspended two or more times for refusal to submit to a test pursuant to s. 322.2615 or former s. 322.261.

(c) For the purpose of this section, a previous conviction of driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related offense outside this state or a previous conviction of former s. 316.1931, former s.

316.028, or former s. 860.01 shall be considered a previous conviction for violation of s. 316.193.

- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 322.28(2)(e), a person whose driving privilege has been permanently revoked because he or she has been convicted of DUI manslaughter in violation of s. 316.193 and has no prior convictions for DUI-related offenses may, upon the expiration of 5 years after the date of such revocation or the expiration of 5 years after the termination of any term of incarceration under s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931, whichever date is later, petition the department for reinstatement of his or her driving privilege.
- (a) Within 30 days after the receipt of such a petition, the department shall afford the petitioner an opportunity for a hearing. At the hearing, the petitioner must demonstrate to the department that he or she:
- 1. Has not been arrested for a drug-related offense during the 5 years preceding the filing of the petition;
- 2. Has not driven a motor vehicle without a license for at least 5 years prior to the hearing;
- 3. Has been drug-free for at least 5 years prior to the hearing; and
 - 4. Has completed a DUI program licensed by the department.
- (b) At such hearing, the department shall determine the petitioner's qualification, fitness, and need to drive. Upon such determination, the department may, in its discretion, reinstate the driver's license of the petitioner. Such reinstatement must be made subject to the following qualifications:

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1. The license must be restricted for employment purposes for not less than 1 year; and

- 2. Such person must be supervised by a DUI program licensed by the department and report to the program for such supervision and education at least four times a year or additionally as required by the program for the remainder of the revocation period. Such supervision shall include evaluation, education, referral into treatment, and other activities required by the department.
- (c) Such person must assume the reasonable costs of supervision. If such person fails to comply with the required supervision, the program shall report the failure to the department, and the department shall cancel such person's driving privilege.
- (d) If, after reinstatement, such person is convicted of an offense for which mandatory revocation of his or her license is required, the department shall revoke his or her driving privilege.
- (e) The department shall adopt rules regulating the providing of services by DUI programs pursuant to this section.
- Section 69. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (2), paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (3), and subsection (4) of section 322.2715, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:
 - 322.2715 Ignition interlock device.--
- (2) For purposes of this section, any conviction for a violation of s. 316.193, a previous conviction for a violation

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of former s. 316.1931, or a conviction outside this state for driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense is a conviction of driving under the influence.

(3) If the person is convicted of:

- (a) A first offense of driving under the influence under s. 316.193 and has an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level as specified in s. 316.193(4), or if a person is convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 and was at the time of the offense accompanied in the vehicle by a person younger than 18 years of age, the person shall have the ignition interlock device installed for 6 months for the first offense and for at least 2 years for a second offense.
- (c) A third offense of driving under the influence which occurs within 10 years after a prior conviction for a violation of s. 316.193, the ignition interlock device shall be installed for a period of not less than 2 years.
- (4) If the court fails to order the mandatory placement of the ignition interlock device or fails to order for the applicable period the mandatory placement of an ignition interlock device under s. 316.193 or s. 316.1937 at the time of imposing sentence or within 30 days thereafter, the department shall immediately require that the ignition interlock device be installed as provided in this section, except that consideration may be given to those individuals having a documented medical condition that would prohibit the device from functioning normally. This subsection applies to the reinstatement of the

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driving privilege following a revocation, suspension, or cancellation that is based upon a conviction for the offense of driving under the influence which occurs on or after July 1, 2005.

Section 70. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 322.28, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

322.28 Period of suspension or revocation. --

- (2) In a prosecution for a violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931, the following provisions apply:
- (a) Upon conviction of the driver, the court, along with imposing sentence, shall revoke the driver's license or driving privilege of the person so convicted, effective on the date of conviction, and shall prescribe the period of such revocation in accordance with the following provisions:
- 1. Upon a first conviction for a violation of the provisions of s. 316.193, except a violation resulting in death, the driver's license or driving privilege shall be revoked for not less than 180 days or more than 1 year.
- 2. Upon a second conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 5 years after the date of a prior conviction for a violation of the provisions of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 or a combination of such sections, the driver's license or driving privilege shall be revoked for not less than 5 years.
- 3. Upon a third conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 10 years after the date of a prior conviction for the violation of the provisions of s. 316.193 or former s.

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316.1931 or a combination of such sections, the driver's license or driving privilege shall be revoked for not less than 10 years.

For the purposes of this paragraph, a previous conviction outside this state for driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense similar to the offense of driving under the influence as proscribed by s. 316.193 will be considered a previous conviction for violation of s. 316.193, and a conviction for violation of former s. 316.028, former s. 316.1931, or former s. 860.01 is considered a conviction for violation of s. 316.193.

- (b) If the period of revocation was not specified by the court at the time of imposing sentence or within 30 days thereafter, and is not otherwise specified by law, the department shall forthwith revoke the driver's license or driving privilege for the maximum period applicable under paragraph (a) for a first conviction and for the minimum period applicable under paragraph (a) for any subsequent convictions. The driver may, within 30 days after such revocation by the department, petition the court for further hearing on the period of revocation, and the court may reopen the case and determine the period of revocation within the limits specified in paragraph (a).
- (c) The forfeiture of bail bond, not vacated within 20 days, in any prosecution for the offense of driving while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or

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controlled substances to the extent of depriving the defendant of his or her normal faculties shall be deemed equivalent to a conviction for the purposes of this paragraph, and the department shall forthwith revoke the defendant's driver's license or driving privilege for the maximum period applicable under paragraph (a) for a first conviction and for the minimum period applicable under paragraph (a) for a second or subsequent conviction; however, if the defendant is later convicted of the charge, the period of revocation imposed by the department for such conviction shall not exceed the difference between the applicable maximum for a first conviction or minimum for a second or subsequent conviction and the revocation period under this subsection that has actually elapsed; upon conviction of such charge, the court may impose revocation for a period of time as specified in paragraph (a). This paragraph does not apply if an appropriate motion contesting the forfeiture is filed within the 20-day period.

- (d) When any driver's license or driving privilege has been revoked pursuant to the provisions of this section, the department shall not grant a new license, except upon reexamination of the licensee after the expiration of the period of revocation so prescribed. However, the court may, in its sound discretion, issue an order of reinstatement on a form furnished by the department which the person may take to any driver's license examining office for reinstatement by the department pursuant to s. 322.282.
- (e) The court shall permanently revoke the driver's license or driving privilege of a person who has been convicted

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four times for violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 or a combination of such sections. The court shall permanently revoke the driver's license or driving privilege of any person who has been convicted of DUI manslaughter in violation of s. 316.193. If the court has not permanently revoked such driver's license or driving privilege within 30 days after imposing sentence, the department shall permanently revoke the driver's license or driving privilege pursuant to this paragraph. No driver's license or driving privilege may be issued or granted to any such person. This paragraph applies only if at least one of the convictions for violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 was for a violation that occurred after July 1, 1982. For the purposes of this paragraph, a conviction for violation of former s. 316.028, former s. 316.1931, or former s. 860.01 is also considered a conviction for violation of s. 316.193. Also, a conviction of driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense outside this state is considered a conviction for the purposes of this paragraph.

Section 71. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 322.282, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

322.282 Procedure when court revokes or suspends license or driving privilege and orders reinstatement.--When a court suspends or revokes a person's license or driving privilege and,

in its discretion, orders reinstatement as provided by s. 3725 322.28(2)(d) or former s. 322.261(5):

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The court shall issue an order of reinstatement, on a form to be furnished by the department, which the person may take to any driver's license examining office. The department shall issue a temporary driver's permit to a licensee who presents the court's order of reinstatement, proof of completion of a department-approved driver training or substance abuse education course, and a written request for a hearing under s. 322.271. The permit shall not be issued if a record check by the department shows that the person has previously been convicted for a violation of s. 316.193, former s. 316.1931, former s. 316.028, former s. 860.01, or a previous conviction outside this state for driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense; that the person's driving privilege has been previously suspended for refusal to submit to a lawful test of breath, blood, or urine; or that the person is otherwise not entitled to issuance of a driver's license. This paragraph shall not be construed to prevent the reinstatement of a license or driving privilege that is presently suspended for driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level or a refusal to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test and is also revoked for a conviction for a violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931, if the suspension and revocation arise out of the same incident.

Section 72. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a

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reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 3753 322.291, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

322.291 Driver improvement schools or DUI programs; required in certain suspension and revocation cases.--Except as provided in s. 322.03(2), any person:

- (1) Whose driving privilege has been revoked:
- (a) Upon conviction for:

- 1. Driving, or being in actual physical control of, any vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 893, in violation of s. 316.193;
- 2. Driving with an unlawful blood- or breath-alcohol level;
- 3. Manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle;
- 4. Failure to stop and render aid as required under the laws of this state in the event of a motor vehicle crash resulting in the death or personal injury of another;
 - 5. Reckless driving; or

shall, before the driving privilege may be reinstated, present to the department proof of enrollment in a department-approved advanced driver improvement course operating pursuant to s. 318.1451 or a substance abuse education course conducted by a DUI program licensed pursuant to s. 322.292, which shall include a psychosocial evaluation and treatment, if referred. If the person fails to complete such course or evaluation within 90 days after reinstatement, or subsequently fails to complete

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treatment, if referred, the DUI program shall notify the department of the failure. Upon receipt of the notice, the department shall cancel the offender's driving privilege, notwithstanding the expiration of the suspension or revocation of the driving privilege. The department may temporarily reinstate the driving privilege upon verification from the DUI program that the offender has completed the education course and evaluation requirement and has reentered and is currently participating in treatment. If the DUI program notifies the department of the second failure to complete treatment, the department shall reinstate the driving privilege only after notice of completion of treatment from the DUI program.

Section 73. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section 322.34, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 322.34 Driving while license suspended, revoked, canceled, or disqualified.--
- (9)(a) A motor vehicle that is driven by a person under the influence of alcohol or drugs in violation of s. 316.193 is subject to seizure and forfeiture under ss. 932.701-932.707 and is subject to liens for recovering, towing, or storing vehicles under s. 713.78 if, at the time of the offense, the person's driver's license is suspended, revoked, or canceled as a result of a prior conviction for driving under the influence.

Section 74. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a

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reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 322.62, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 322.62 Driving under the influence; commercial motor vehicle operators.--
- (3) This section does not supersede s. 316.193. Nothing in this section prohibits the prosecution of a person who drives a commercial motor vehicle for driving under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances whether or not such person is also prosecuted for a violation of this section.

Section 75. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (d) of subsection (2) and subsection (6) of section 322.63, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

- 322.63 Alcohol or drug testing; commercial motor vehicle operators.--
- (2) The chemical and physical tests authorized by this section shall only be required if a law enforcement officer has reasonable cause to believe that a person driving a commercial motor vehicle has any alcohol, chemical substance, or controlled substance in his or her body.
- (d) The administration of one test under paragraph (a), paragraph (b), or paragraph (c) shall not preclude the administration of a different test under paragraph (a), paragraph (b), or paragraph (c). However, a urine test may not be used to determine alcohol concentration and a breath test may not be used to determine the presence of controlled substances or chemical substances in a person's body. Notwithstanding the

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provisions of this paragraph, in the event a Florida licensee has been convicted in another state for an offense substantially similar to s. 316.193 or to s. 322.62, which conviction was based upon evidence of test results prohibited by this paragraph, that out-of-state conviction shall constitute a conviction for the purposes of this chapter.

(6) Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, information relating to the alcohol content of a person's blood or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances in a person's blood obtained pursuant to this section shall be released to a court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, or law enforcement officer in connection with an alleged violation of s. 316.193 or s. 322.62 upon request for such information.

Section 76. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsections (1) and (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (7), paragraph (b) of subsection (8), and subsections (14) and (15) of section 322.64, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

- 322.64 Holder of commercial driver's license; driving with unlawful blood-alcohol level; refusal to submit to breath, urine, or blood test.--
- (1)(a) A law enforcement officer or correctional officer shall, on behalf of the department, disqualify from operating any commercial motor vehicle a person who while operating or in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle is arrested for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful

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blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level, or a person who has refused to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test authorized by s. 322.63 arising out of the operation or actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle. Upon disqualification of the person, the officer shall take the person's driver's license and issue the person a 10-day temporary permit for the operation of noncommercial vehicles only if the person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege and shall issue the person a notice of disqualification. If the person has been given a blood, breath, or urine test, the results of which are not available to the officer at the time of the arrest, the agency employing the officer shall transmit such results to the department within 5 days after receipt of the results. If the department then determines that the person was arrested for a violation of s. 316.193 and that the person had a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher, the department shall disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to subsection (3).

- (b) The disqualification under paragraph (a) shall be pursuant to, and the notice of disqualification shall inform the driver of, the following:
- 1.a. The driver refused to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test and he or she is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 1 year, for a first refusal, or permanently, if he or she has previously been disqualified as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test; or

b. The driver violated s. 316.193 by driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level and he or she is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 6 months for a first offense or for a period of 1 year if he or she has previously been disqualified, or his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended, for a violation of s. 316.193.

- 2. The disqualification period for operating commercial vehicles shall commence on the date of arrest or issuance of notice of disqualification, whichever is later.
- 3. The driver may request a formal or informal review of the disqualification by the department within 10 days after the date of arrest or issuance of notice of disqualification, whichever is later.
- 4. The temporary permit issued at the time of arrest or disqualification will expire at midnight of the 10th day following the date of disqualification.
- 5. The driver may submit to the department any materials relevant to the arrest.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (1)(a), the law enforcement officer shall forward to the department, within 5 days after the date of the arrest or the issuance of the notice of disqualification, whichever is later, a copy of the notice of disqualification, the driver's license of the person arrested, and a report of the arrest, including, if applicable, an affidavit stating the officer's grounds for belief that the person arrested was in violation of s. 316.193; the results of any breath or blood test or an affidavit stating that a breath, blood, or urine test was requested by a law enforcement officer

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or correctional officer and that the person arrested refused to submit; a copy of the citation issued to the person arrested; and the officer's description of the person's field sobriety test, if any. The failure of the officer to submit materials within the 5-day period specified in this subsection or subsection (1) shall not affect the department's ability to consider any evidence submitted at or prior to the hearing. The officer may also submit a copy of a videotape of the field sobriety test or the attempt to administer such test.

- (7) In a formal review hearing under subsection (6) or an informal review hearing under subsection (4), the hearing officer shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence whether sufficient cause exists to sustain, amend, or invalidate the disqualification. The scope of the review shall be limited to the following issues:
- (a) If the person was disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for driving with an unlawful bloodalcohol level in violation of s. 316.193:
- 1. Whether the arresting law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe that the person was driving or in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle in this state while he or she had any alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances in his or her body.
- 2. Whether the person was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of s. 316.193.
- 3. Whether the person had an unlawful blood-alcohol level as provided in s. 316.193.

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(8) Based on the determination of the hearing officer pursuant to subsection (7) for both informal hearings under subsection (4) and formal hearings under subsection (6), the department shall:

- (b) Sustain the disqualification for a period of 6 months for a violation of s. 316.193 or for a period of 1 year if the person has been previously disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle or his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended as a result of a violation of s. 316.193. The disqualification period commences on the date of the arrest or issuance of the notice of disqualification, whichever is later.
- (14) The decision of the department under this section shall not be considered in any trial for a violation of s. 316.193, s. 322.61, or s. 322.62, nor shall any written statement submitted by a person in his or her request for departmental review under this section be admissible into evidence against him or her in any such trial. The disposition of any related criminal proceedings shall not affect a disqualification imposed pursuant to this section.
- (15) This section does not preclude the suspension of the driving privilege pursuant to s. 322.2615. The driving privilege of a person who has been disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle also may be suspended for a violation of s. 316.193.
- Section 77. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a

reference thereto, paragraph (f) of subsection (4) of section 3973 323.001, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

323.001 Wrecker operator storage facilities; vehicle holds.--

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- (4) The requirements for a written hold apply when the following conditions are present:
- (f) The vehicle is impounded or immobilized pursuant to s. 316.193 or s. 322.34; or

Section 78. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, section 324.023, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

324.023 Financial responsibility for bodily injury or death .-- In addition to any other financial responsibility required by law, every owner or operator of a motor vehicle that is required to be registered in this state, or that is located within this state, and who, regardless of adjudication of quilt, has been found quilty of or entered a plea of quilty or nolo contendere to a charge of driving under the influence under s. 316.193 after October 1, 2007, shall, by one of the methods established in s. 324.031(1), (2), or (3), establish and maintain the ability to respond in damages for liability on account of accidents arising out of the use of a motor vehicle in the amount of \$100,000 because of bodily injury to, or death of, one person in any one crash and, subject to such limits for one person, in the amount of \$300,000 because of bodily injury to, or death of, two or more persons in any one crash and in the amount of \$50,000 because of property damage in any one crash.

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If the owner or operator chooses to establish and maintain such ability by posting a bond or furnishing a certificate of deposit pursuant to s. 324.031(2) or (3), such bond or certificate of deposit must be in an amount not less than \$350,000. Such higher limits must be carried for a minimum period of 3 years. If the owner or operator has not been convicted of driving under the influence or a felony traffic offense for a period of 3 years from the date of reinstatement of driving privileges for a violation of s. 316.193, the owner or operator shall be exempt from this section.

Section 79. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 324.131, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

324.131 Period of suspension.--Such license, registration and nonresident's operating privilege shall remain so suspended and shall not be renewed, nor shall any such license or registration be thereafter issued in the name of such person, including any such person not previously licensed, unless and until every such judgment is stayed, satisfied in full or to the extent of the limits stated in s. 324.021(7) and until the said person gives proof of financial responsibility as provided in s. 324.031, such proof to be maintained for 3 years. In addition, if the person's license or registration has been suspended or revoked due to a violation of s. 316.193 or pursuant to s. 322.26(2), that person shall maintain noncancelable liability coverage for each motor vehicle registered in his or her name, as described in s. 627.7275(2), and must present proof that

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coverage is in force on a form adopted by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, such proof to be maintained for 3 years.

Section 80. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (6) of section 327.35, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 327.35 Boating under the influence; penalties; "designated drivers".--
- (6) With respect to any person convicted of a violation of subsection (1), regardless of any other penalty imposed:
- (a) For the first conviction, the court shall place the defendant on probation for a period not to exceed 1 year and, as a condition of such probation, shall order the defendant to participate in public service or a community work project for a minimum of 50 hours. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of the vessel that was operated by or in the actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 10 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 10 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e) or paragraph (f). The total period of probation and incarceration may not exceed 1 year.
- (b) For the second conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 5 years after the date of a prior conviction

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for violation of this section, the court shall order imprisonment for not less than 10 days. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of the vessel that was operated by or in the actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 30 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 30 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e) or paragraph (f). At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.

(c) For the third or subsequent conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 10 years after the date of a prior conviction for violation of this section, the court shall order imprisonment for not less than 30 days. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of the vessel that was operated by or in the actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 90 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 90 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e) or paragraph (f). At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.

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(d) The court must at the time of sentencing the defendant issue an order for the impoundment or immobilization of a vessel. Within 7 business days after the date that the court issues the order of impoundment, and once again 30 business days before the actual impoundment or immobilization of the vessel, the clerk of the court must send notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the registered owner of each vessel, if the registered owner is a person other than the defendant, and to each person of record claiming a lien against the vessel.

- (e) A person who owns but was not operating the vessel when the offense occurred may submit to the court a police report indicating that the vessel was stolen at the time of the offense or documentation of having purchased the vessel after the offense was committed from an entity other than the defendant or the defendant's agent. If the court finds that the vessel was stolen or that the sale was not made to circumvent the order and allow the defendant continued access to the vessel, the order must be dismissed and the owner of the vessel will incur no costs. If the court denies the request to dismiss the order of impoundment or immobilization, the petitioner may request an evidentiary hearing.
- (f) A person who owns but was not operating the vessel when the offense occurred, and whose vessel was stolen or who purchased the vessel after the offense was committed directly from the defendant or the defendant's agent, may request an evidentiary hearing to determine whether the impoundment or immobilization should occur. If the court finds that either the

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vessel was stolen or the purchase was made without knowledge of the offense, that the purchaser had no relationship to the defendant other than through the transaction, and that such purchase would not circumvent the order and allow the defendant continued access to the vessel, the order must be dismissed and the owner of the vessel will incur no costs.

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- (g) All costs and fees for the impoundment or immobilization, including the cost of notification, must be paid by the owner of the vessel or, if the vessel is leased or rented, by the person leasing or renting the vessel, unless the impoundment or immobilization order is dismissed.
- The person who owns a vessel that is impounded or (h) immobilized under this paragraph, or a person who has a lien of record against such a vessel and who has not requested a review of the impoundment pursuant to paragraph (e) or paragraph (f), may, within 10 days after the date that person has knowledge of the location of the vessel, file a complaint in the county in which the owner resides to determine whether the vessel was wrongfully taken or withheld from the owner or lienholder. Upon the filing of a complaint, the owner or lienholder may have the vessel released by posting with the court a bond or other adequate security equal to the amount of the costs and fees for impoundment or immobilization, including towing or storage, to ensure the payment of the costs and fees if the owner or lienholder does not prevail. When the bond is posted and the fee is paid as set forth in s. 28.24, the clerk of the court shall issue a certificate releasing the vessel. At the time of release, after reasonable inspection, the owner or lienholder

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must give a receipt to the towing or storage company indicating any loss or damage to the vessel or to the contents of the vessel.

(i) A defendant, in the court's discretion, may be required to serve all or any portion of a term of imprisonment to which the defendant has been sentenced pursuant to this section in a residential alcoholism treatment program or a residential drug abuse treatment program. Any time spent in such a program must be credited by the court toward the term of imprisonment.

For the purposes of this section, any conviction for a violation of s. 316.193, a previous conviction for the violation of former s. 316.1931, former s. 860.01, or former s. 316.028, or a previous conviction outside this state for driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, driving with an unlawful breath-alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense, is also considered a previous conviction for violation of this section.

Section 81. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 337.195, Florida

337.195 Limits on liability.--

Statutes, is reenacted to read:

(1) In a civil action for the death of or injury to a person, or for damage to property, against the Department of Transportation or its agents, consultants, or contractors for

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work performed on a highway, road, street, bridge, or other transportation facility when the death, injury, or damage resulted from a motor vehicle crash within a construction zone in which the driver of one of the vehicles was under the influence of alcoholic beverages as set forth in s. 316.193, under the influence of any chemical substance as set forth in s. 877.111, or illegally under the influence of any substance controlled under chapter 893 to the extent that her or his normal faculties were impaired or that she or he operated a vehicle recklessly as defined in s. 316.192, it is presumed that the driver's operation of the vehicle was the sole proximate cause of her or his own death, injury, or damage. This presumption can be overcome if the gross negligence or intentional misconduct of the Department of Transportation, or of its agents, consultants, or contractors, was a proximate cause of the driver's death, injury, or damage.

Section 82. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (c) of subsection (17) of section 440.02, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

440.02 Definitions.--When used in this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

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- (c) "Employment" does not include service performed by or
 as:
 - 1. Domestic servants in private homes.

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2. Agricultural labor performed on a farm in the employ of a bona fide farmer, or association of farmers, that employs 5 or fewer regular employees and that employs fewer than 12 other employees at one time for seasonal agricultural labor that is completed in less than 30 days, provided such seasonal employment does not exceed 45 days in the same calendar year. The term "farm" includes stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, furbearing animals, fish, and truck farms, ranches, nurseries, and orchards. The term "agricultural labor" includes field foremen, timekeepers, checkers, and other farm labor supervisory personnel.

- 3. Professional athletes, such as professional boxers, wrestlers, baseball, football, basketball, hockey, polo, tennis, jai alai, and similar players, and motorsports teams competing in a motor racing event as defined in s. 549.08.
- 4. Labor under a sentence of a court to perform community services as provided in s. 316.193.
- 5. State prisoners or county inmates, except those performing services for private employers or those enumerated in s. 948.036(1).

Section 83. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 440.09, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

440.09 Coverage.--

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(b) If the employee has, at the time of the injury, a blood alcohol level equal to or greater than the level specified

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in s. 316.193, or if the employee has a positive confirmation of a drug as defined in this act, it is presumed that the injury was occasioned primarily by the intoxication of, or by the influence of the drug upon, the employee. If the employer has implemented a drug-free workplace, this presumption may be rebutted only by evidence that there is no reasonable hypothesis that the intoxication or drug influence contributed to the injury. In the absence of a drug-free workplace program, this presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence that the intoxication or influence of the drug did not contribute to the injury. Percent by weight of alcohol in the blood must be based upon grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood. If the results are positive, the testing facility must maintain the specimen for a minimum of 90 days. Blood serum may be used for testing purposes under this chapter; however, if this test is used, the presumptions under this section do not arise unless the blood alcohol level is proved to be medically and scientifically equivalent to or greater than the comparable blood alcohol level that would have been obtained if the test were based on percent by weight of alcohol in the blood. However, if, before the accident, the employer had actual knowledge of and expressly acquiesced in the employee's presence at the workplace while under the influence of such alcohol or drug, the presumptions specified in this subsection do not apply.

Section 84. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a

reference thereto, paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 493.6106, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

493.6106 License requirements; posting. --

- (1) Each individual licensed by the department must:
- (d) Not be a chronic and habitual user of alcoholic beverages to the extent that her or his normal faculties are impaired; not have been committed under chapter 397, former chapter 396, or a similar law in any other state; not have been found to be a habitual offender under s. 856.011(3) or a similar law in any other state; and not have had two or more convictions under s. 316.193 or a similar law in any other state within the 3-year period immediately preceding the date the application was filed, unless the individual establishes that she or he is not currently impaired and has successfully completed a rehabilitation course.

Section 85. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 627.7275, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

627.7275 Motor vehicle liability.--

- (2)(a) Insurers writing motor vehicle insurance in this state shall make available, subject to the insurers' usual underwriting restrictions:
- 1. Coverage under policies as described in subsection (1) to any applicant for private passenger motor vehicle insurance coverage who is seeking the coverage in order to reinstate the applicant's driving privileges in this state when the driving privileges were revoked or suspended pursuant to s. 316.646 or

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s. 324.0221 due to the failure of the applicant to maintain required security.

- 2. Coverage under policies as described in subsection (1), which also provides liability coverage for bodily injury, death, and property damage arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of the motor vehicle in an amount not less than the limits described in s. 324.021(7) and conforms to the requirements of s. 324.151, to any applicant for private passenger motor vehicle insurance coverage who is seeking the coverage in order to reinstate the applicant's driving privileges in this state after such privileges were revoked or suspended under s. 316.193 or s. 322.26(2) for driving under the influence.
- Section 86. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (4) of section 627.758, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:
- 627.758 Surety on auto club traffic arrest bond; conditions, limit; bail bond.--
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 626.311 or chapter 648, any surety insurer identified in a guaranteed traffic arrest bond certificate or any licensed general lines agent of the surety insurer may execute a bail bond for the automobile club or association member identified in the guaranteed traffic arrest bond certificate in an amount not in excess of \$5,000 for any violation of chapter 316 or any similar traffic law or ordinance except for driving under the influence

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of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances, as prohibited by s. 316.193.

Section 87. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (f) of subsection (2) and paragraph (f) of subsection (10) of section 790.06, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

790.06 License to carry concealed weapon or firearm.--

- (2) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall issue a license if the applicant:
- beverages or other substances to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired. It shall be presumed that an applicant chronically and habitually uses alcoholic beverages or other substances to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired if the applicant has been committed under chapter 397 or under the provisions of former chapter 396 or has been convicted under s. 790.151 or has been deemed a habitual offender under s. 856.011(3), or has had two or more convictions under s. 316.193 or similar laws of any other state, within the 3-year period immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted;
- (10) A license issued under this section shall be suspended or revoked pursuant to chapter 120 if the licensee:
- (f) Is convicted of a second violation of s. 316.193, or a similar law of another state, within 3 years of a previous conviction of such section, or similar law of another state,

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even though the first violation may have occurred prior to the date on which the application was submitted;

Section 88. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 903.36, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 903.36 Guaranteed arrest bond certificates as cash bail.--
- (2) The execution of a bail bond by a licensed general lines agent of a surety insurer for the automobile club or association member identified in the guaranteed traffic arrest bond certificate, as provided in s. 627.758(4), shall be accepted as bail in an amount not to exceed \$5,000 for the appearance of the person named in the certificate in any court to answer for the violation of a provision of chapter 316 or a similar traffic law or ordinance, except driving under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances, as prohibited by s. 316.193. Presentation of the guaranteed traffic arrest bond certificate and a power of attorney from the surety insurer for its licensed general lines agents is authorization for such agent to execute the bail bond.

Section 89. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 907.041, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 907.041 Pretrial detention and release.--
- (4) PRETRIAL DETENTION. --
- (c) The court may order pretrial detention if it finds a substantial probability, based on a defendant's past and present

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patterns of behavior, the criteria in s. 903.046, and any other relevant facts, that any of the following circumstances exists:

- The defendant has previously violated conditions of release and that no further conditions of release are reasonably likely to assure the defendant's appearance at subsequent proceedings;
- 2. The defendant, with the intent to obstruct the judicial process, has threatened, intimidated, or injured any victim, potential witness, juror, or judicial officer, or has attempted or conspired to do so, and that no condition of release will reasonably prevent the obstruction of the judicial process;
- 3. The defendant is charged with trafficking in controlled substances as defined by s. 893.135, that there is a substantial probability that the defendant has committed the offense, and that no conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance at subsequent criminal proceedings; or
- 4. The defendant is charged with DUI manslaughter, as defined by s. 316.193, and that there is a substantial probability that the defendant committed the crime and that the defendant poses a threat of harm to the community; conditions that would support a finding by the court pursuant to this subparagraph that the defendant poses a threat of harm to the community include, but are not limited to, any of the following:
- a. The defendant has previously been convicted of any crime under s. 316.193, or of any crime in any other state or territory of the United States that is substantially similar to any crime under s. 316.193;

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b. The defendant was driving with a suspended driver's license when the charged crime was committed; or

- c. The defendant has previously been found guilty of, or has had adjudication of guilt withheld for, driving while the defendant's driver's license was suspended or revoked in violation of s. 322.34;
- 5. The defendant poses the threat of harm to the community. The court may so conclude, if it finds that the defendant is presently charged with a dangerous crime, that there is a substantial probability that the defendant committed such crime, that the factual circumstances of the crime indicate a disregard for the safety of the community, and that there are no conditions of release reasonably sufficient to protect the community from the risk of physical harm to persons.
- 6. The defendant was on probation, parole, or other release pending completion of sentence or on pretrial release for a dangerous crime at the time the current offense was committed; or
- 7. The defendant has violated one or more conditions of pretrial release or bond for the offense currently before the court and the violation, in the discretion of the court, supports a finding that no conditions of release can reasonably protect the community from risk of physical harm to persons or assure the presence of the accused at trial.
- Section 90. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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