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Proposed Committee Substitute by the Committee on Transportation A bill to be entitled

An act relating to transportation; amending s. 316.1001, F.S.; clarifying the method to be used in providing notice following the issuance of a citation for failure to pay a toll; providing that receipt of the citation rather than its mailing constitutes notification; authorizing any governmental entity, including the clerk of court, to provide specified data to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles regarding outstanding violations for failure to pay tolls; amending s. 316.535, F.S.; requiring that specified scale tolerances be applied to weight limits for vehicles on highways not part of the Interstate Highway System; providing that specified tolerances do not apply to cranes; providing for the determination of fines for violations of the total gross weight limits; amending s. 316.545, F.S.; revising conditions under which vehicles in violation of specified gross or external bridge weight limits must be unloaded; providing for a reduction in the gross weight of certain vehicles equipped with idlereduction technologies when calculating a penalty for exceeding maximum weight limits; requiring that an operator provide certification of the weight of the idle-reduction technology and demonstrate or certify that the idle-reduction technology is fully functional at all times; amending s. 318.18, F.S.; authorizing a court to direct the department to suspend a person's



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driver's license for violations involving the failure to pay tolls; amending s. 320.03, F.S.; clarifying provisions requiring that the tax collector withhold issuance of a license plate or revalidation sticker if certain fines are outstanding; amending s. 322.27, F.S.; providing that failure to pay a toll does not result in the assessment of points against a person's driving record; amending s. 337.14, F.S.; clarifying provisions relating to the submission of interim financial statements to the department along with applications for contractor qualification; amending s. 337.401, F.S.; providing for the placement of and access to transmission lines that are adjacent to and within the right-of-way of any public road controlled by the Department of Transportation; amending s. 343.64, F.S.; authorizing the Central Florida Regional Transportation Authority to borrow funds under certain circumstances; amending s. 348.51, F.S.; setting forth the limited nature of the obligations issued by the Tampa-Hillsborough County Expressway Authority; amending s. 348.545, F.S.; clarifying authorization for the authority to issue bonds to finance improvements; amending s. 348.56, F.S.; prescribing additional authorization for the authority to issue bonds by or on behalf of the authority; authorizing the public or negotiated sale of bonds by the authority; amending s. 348.565, F.S.; revising revenue bond-issuance authority with respect to specific legislatively approved projects; amending s. 348.57,



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F.S.; prescribing additional authorization for the authority to issue refunding bonds; amending s. 348.70, F.S.; exempting the authority from certain provisions relating to issuance of bonds by state agencies; creating part XI of ch. 348, F.S.; creating s. 348.9950, F.S.; providing a short title; creating s. 348.9951, F.S.; providing that certain terms have the same meaning as in the Florida Expressway Authority Act for certain purposes; creating s. 348.9952, F.S.; creating the Osceola County Expressway Authority as an agency of the state; providing for a governing body of the authority; providing for membership, terms, organization, personnel, and administration; authorizing payment of travel and other expenses; directing the authority to cooperate with and participate in any efforts to establish a regional expressway authority; creating s. 348.9953, F.S.; providing purposes and powers of the authority; creating s. 348.9954, F.S.; authorizing the issuance of bonds to pay or secure certain obligations; creating s. 348.9955, F.S.; authorizing the authority to enter into certain agreements; creating s. 348.9956, F.S.; authorizing the department to act as the authority's appointed agent under certain circumstances; creating s. 348.9957, F.S; authorizing the authority to acquire certain lands and property; authorizing the authority to exercise eminent domain; creating s. 348.9958, F.S.; authorizing certain entities to enter into agreements with the authority;



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creating s. 348.9959, F.S.; providing legislative intent and a pledge of the state to bondholders; creating s. 348.9960, F.S.; exempting the authority from taxation; creating s. 348.9961, F.S.; providing for dissolution of the authority under certain circumstances; designating parts I and II of ch. 479, F.S.; amending s. 479.01, F.S.; clarifying the definition of "commercial or industrial zone"; defining the terms "allowable uses," "commercial use," "industrial use," and "zoning category" for specified purposes; creating part III of ch. 479, F.S.; creating s. 479.310, F.S.; providing legislative intent; creating s. 479.311, F.S.; providing that the county court and circuit court have concurrent jurisdiction; creating ss. 479.312, 479.313, and 479.314, F.S.; requiring that all costs incurred by the department to remove signs in certain locations on the interstate highway system, the federal-aid primary highway system, or the state highway system to be assessed and collected from certain persons under certain conditions; amending s. 705.18, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to public-use airports or its directors, as well as the required disposition of moneys from sale of property abandoned at a public-use airport; creating s. 705.182, F.S.; providing an eligibility period for personal property found on public-use airports to be claimed; providing options for disposing of personal property; providing procedures for selling abandoned personal property;



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providing for the notice of sale; authorizing an airport tenant to establishing its own lost and found procedures; providing that a purchaser of certain property holds title to such property; creating s. 705.183, F.S.; creating procedures for the disposal of derelict or abandoned aircraft on the premises of public-use airports; requiring that the director of an airport or the director's designee keep a record of such aircraft found at an airport; defining the terms "derelict aircraft" and "abandoned aircraft"; requiring that the director of an airport or the director's designee make a determination of the identity of an aircraft owner and persons having legal interest in the aircraft; requiring notification of the aircraft owner and all persons having an equitable or legal interest in the aircraft; requiring that certain items be included in the notice; providing an exception; providing for notice if the owner of the aircraft is unknown or cannot be found; providing the form of such notice; providing for the placement of the notice; providing procedures for failure to remove an aircraft and pay fees; requiring that any sale of aircraft be made at a public auction; providing notice requirements for such public auction; providing procedures for disposing of an aircraft; providing for liability if the sale price is less than the charges and costs related to the aircraft; providing that a lien in favor of the airport exists under certain circumstances; providing for the payment of fees and



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charges related to the aircraft; requiring notice of any such lien; requiring the filing of a claim of lien; providing a form of the claim of lien; providing for service of the claim of lien; providing that the purchaser of the aircraft takes the property free of rights of persons holding legal or equitable interest in the aircraft; requiring that the purchaser or recipient notify the Federal Aviation Administration of the change in ownership; providing for the deduction of costs if an aircraft is sold at a public sale; requiring that the balance be deposited in an interest-bearing account; providing a deadline for the owner to claim the funds; authorizing the airport to retain the balance under certain circumstances; authorizing an airport to issue documents relating to the aircraft disposal; creating s. 705.184, F.S.; creating procedures for the disposal of derelict or abandoned motor vehicles on public-use airports; requiring recording of the abandoned motor vehicle; defining the terms "derelict motor vehicle" and "abandoned motor vehicle"; authorizing the removal of such a vehicle from the airport premises; requiring that the director of an airport or the director's designee make a determination of the identity of the owner of the motor vehicle and the insurance company insuring the motor vehicle; requiring notification of the owner, insurer, and lienholder; requiring that certain information be included in the notice; providing an exception; providing a form for such;



providing for the placement of such notice; authorizing an airport to take certain action if the owner or lienholder fails to remove the motor vehicle and pay applicable fees; requiring that any sale of a motor vehicle be made at a public auction; providing notice requirements for such auction; providing procedures for disposing of the motor vehicle; providing for liability if the sale price is less than the charges and costs related to the motor vehicle; providing for a lien in favor of the airport for all fees and charges related to the motor vehicle under certain circumstances; providing for notice of such lien; requiring the filing of a claim of lien, providing a form for the claim of such lien; specifying requirements for service of a claim of lien; providing that a purchaser of a motor vehicle takes the property free of rights of persons holding legal or equitable interest in the motor vehicle; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and subsection (4) of section 316.1001, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 316.1001 Payment of toll on toll facilities required; penalties.—

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(b) A citation issued under this subsection may be issued by mailing the citation by $\underline{\text{first-class}}$ $\underline{\text{first-class}}$ mail, $\underline{\text{or by}}$

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certified mail, return receipt requested, to the address of the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation. Receipt of Mailing the citation to this address constitutes notification. In the case of joint ownership of a motor vehicle, the traffic citation must be mailed to the first name appearing on the registration, unless the first name appearing on the registration is a business organization, in which case the second name appearing on the registration may be used. A citation issued under this paragraph must be mailed to the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation within 14 days after the date of issuance of the citation violation. In addition to the citation, notification must be sent to the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation specifying remedies available under ss. 318.14(12) and 318.18(7).

(4) Any governmental entity, including, without limitation, a clerk of court, may provide supply the department with data that is machine readable by the department's computer system, listing persons who have one or more outstanding violations of this section, with reference to the person's driver's license number or vehicle registration number in the case of a business entity. Pursuant to s. 320.03(8), those persons may not be issued a license plate or revalidation sticker for any motor vehicle.

Section 2. Subsection (5) of section 316.535, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.535 Maximum weights.-

(5) With respect to those highways not in the Interstate Highway System, in all cases in which it exceeds state law in



effect on January 4, 1975, the overall gross weight on the vehicle or combination of vehicles, including all enforcement tolerances, shall be as determined by the following formula:

$$W = 500 ((LN \div (N-1)) + 12N + 36)$$

where W = overall gross weight of the vehicle to the nearest 500 pounds; L = distance in feet between the extreme of the external axles; and N = number of axles on the vehicle.

However, such overall gross weight of any vehicle or combination of vehicles may not exceed 80,000 pounds including all enforcement tolerances. The scale tolerance provided in s.

316.545(2) applies to all weight limitations described in this subsection, except when a vehicle exceeds the posted weight limit on a road or bridge. The scale tolerance provided in s.

316.545(2) does not apply to cranes. Fines for violations of the total gross weight limitations provided for in this subsection shall be based on the amount by which the actual weight of the vehicle and load exceeds the allowable maximum weight determined under this subsection plus the scale tolerance provided in s.

316.545(2).

Section 3. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 316.545, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

316.545 Weight and load unlawful; special fuel and motor fuel tax enforcement; inspection; penalty; review.—

(2) (a) Whenever an officer, upon weighing a vehicle or combination of vehicles with load, determines that the axle weight or gross weight is unlawful, the officer may require the driver to stop the vehicle in a suitable place and remain



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standing until a determination can be made as to the amount of weight thereon and, if overloaded, the amount of penalty to be assessed as provided herein. However, any gross weight over and beyond 6,000 pounds beyond the maximum herein set shall be unloaded and all material so unloaded shall be cared for by the owner or operator of the vehicle at the risk of such owner or operator. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, to facilitate compliance with and enforcement of the weight limits established in s. 316.535, weight tables published pursuant to s. 316.535(7) shall include a 10-percent scale tolerance and shall thereby reflect the maximum scaled weights allowed any vehicle or combination of vehicles. As used in this section, scale tolerance means the allowable deviation from legal weights established in s. 316.535. Notwithstanding any other provision of the weight law, if a vehicle or combination of vehicles does not exceed the gross, external bridge, or internal bridge weight limits imposed in s. 316.535 and the driver of such vehicle or combination of vehicles can comply with the requirements of this chapter by shifting or equalizing the load on all wheels or axles and does so when requested by the proper authority, the driver shall not be held to be operating in violation of said weight limits. Any vehicle or combination of vehicles which exceeds the gross or external bridge weight limits imposed in s. 316.535(3), (4), or (6) over and beyond 6,000 pounds shall be unloaded, and all material so unloaded shall be cared for by the owner or operator of the vehicle at the risk of such owner or operator. Any vehicle or combination of vehicles which exceeds the gross or external bridge weight limits imposed in s. 316.535(5) shall be unloaded, and all material so unloaded shall



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be cared for by the owner or operator of the vehicle at the risk of such owner or operator.

(b) The officer shall inspect the license plate or registration certificate of the commercial vehicle, as defined in s. 316.003(66), to determine if its gross weight is in compliance with the declared gross vehicle weight. If its gross weight exceeds the declared weight, the penalty shall be 5 cents per pound on the difference between such weights. In those cases when the commercial vehicle, as defined in s. 316.003(66), is being operated over the highways of the state with an expired registration or with no registration from this or any other jurisdiction or is not registered under the applicable provisions of chapter 320, the penalty herein shall apply on the basis of 5 cents per pound on that scaled weight which exceeds 35,000 pounds on laden truck tractor-semitrailer combinations or tandem trailer truck combinations, 10,000 pounds on laden straight trucks or straight truck-trailer combinations, or 10,000 pounds on any unladen commercial motor vehicle. If the license plate or registration has not been expired for more than 90 days, the penalty imposed under this paragraph may not exceed \$1,000. In the case of special mobile equipment as defined in s. 316.003(48), which qualifies for the license tax provided for in s. 320.08(5)(b), being operated on the highways of the state with an expired registration or otherwise not properly registered under the applicable provisions of chapter 320, a penalty of \$75 shall apply in addition to any other penalty which may apply in accordance with this chapter. A vehicle found in violation of this section may be detained until the owner or operator produces evidence that the vehicle has been properly



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registered. Any costs incurred by the retention of the vehicle shall be the sole responsibility of the owner. A person who has been assessed a penalty pursuant to this paragraph for failure to have a valid vehicle registration certificate pursuant to the provisions of chapter 320 is not subject to the delinquent fee authorized in s. 320.07 if such person obtains a valid registration certificate within 10 working days after such penalty was assessed.

- (c) Weight limits established and posted for a road or bridge pursuant to s. 316.555 and weight limits specified in special permits issued pursuant to s. 316.550 shall be deemed to include all allowable tolerances. In those cases when a vehicle or combination of vehicles exceeds the weight limits established and posted for a road or bridge pursuant to s. 316.555, or exceeds the weight limits permitted in a special permit issued pursuant to s. 316.550, the penalty shall be 5 cents per pound on the difference between the scale weight of the vehicle and the weight limits for such posted road or bridge or permitted in such special permit. However, if a special permit is declared invalid in accordance with rules promulgated pursuant to s. 316.550, the penalties imposed in subsection (3) shall apply to those weights which exceed the limits established in s. 316.535.
- (3) Any person who violates the overloading provisions of this chapter shall be conclusively presumed to have damaged the highways of this state by reason of such overloading, which damage is hereby fixed as follows:
- (a) When the excess weight is 200 pounds or less than the maximum herein provided, the penalty shall be \$10;
 - (b) Five cents per pound for each pound of weight in excess



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of the maximum herein provided when the excess weight exceeds 200 pounds. However, whenever the gross weight of the vehicle or combination of vehicles does not exceed the maximum allowable gross weight, the maximum fine for the first 600 pounds of unlawful axle weight shall be \$10;

- (c) For a vehicle equipped with fully functional idlereduction technology, any penalty shall be calculated by reducing the actual gross vehicle weight or the internal bridge weight by the certified weight of the idle-reduction technology or by 400 pounds, whichever is less. The vehicle operator must present written certification of the weight of the idlereduction technology and must demonstrate or certify that the idle-reduction technology is fully functional at all times. Such calculation may not be used for vehicles described in s. 316.535(6);
- (d) (c) An apportioned motor vehicle, as defined in s. 320.01, operating on the highways of this state without being properly licensed and registered shall be subject to the penalties as herein provided; and
- (e) (d) Vehicles operating on the highways of this state from nonmember International Registration Plan jurisdictions which are not in compliance with the provisions of s. 316.605 shall be subject to the penalties as herein provided.
- Section 4. Subsection (7) of section 318.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 318.18 Amount of penalties. The penalties required for a noncriminal disposition pursuant to s. 318.14 or a criminal offense listed in s. 318.17 are as follows:
 - (7) Mandatory \$100 fine for each violation of s. 316.1001



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plus the amount of the unpaid toll shown on the traffic citation for each citation issued. The clerk of the court shall forward \$25 of the \$100 fine received, plus the amount of the unpaid toll that is shown on the citation, to the governmental entity that issued the citation, or on whose behalf the citation was issued. If a plea arrangement is reached prior to the date set for a scheduled evidentiary hearing and adjudication is withheld, there shall be a mandatory fine assessed per citation of not less than \$50 and not more than \$100, plus the amount of the unpaid toll for each citation issued. The clerk of the court shall forward \$25 of the fine imposed plus the amount of the unpaid toll that is shown on the citation to the governmental entity that issued the citation or on whose behalf the citation was issued. The court shall have specific authority to consolidate issued citations for the same defendant for the purpose of sentencing and aggregate jurisdiction. In addition, the court may direct the department to shall suspend for 60 days the driver's license of a person who is convicted of 10 violations of s. 316.1001 within a 36-month period. Any funds received by a governmental entity for this violation may be used for any lawful purpose related to the operation or maintenance of a toll facility.

Section 5. Subsection (8) of section 320.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.03 Registration; duties of tax collectors; International Registration Plan. -

(8) If the applicant's name appears on the list referred to in s. 316.1001(4), s. 316.1967(6), or s. 713.78(13), a license plate or revalidation sticker may not be issued until that



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person's name no longer appears on the list or until the person presents a receipt from the governmental entity or the clerk of court that provided the data showing that the fines outstanding have been paid. This subsection does not apply to the owner of a leased vehicle if the vehicle is registered in the name of the lessee of the vehicle. The tax collector and the clerk of the court are each entitled to receive monthly, as costs for implementing and administering this subsection, 10 percent of the civil penalties and fines recovered from such persons. As used in this subsection, the term "civil penalties and fines" does not include a wrecker operator's lien as described in s. 713.78(13). If the tax collector has private tag agents, such tag agents are entitled to receive a pro rata share of the amount paid to the tax collector, based upon the percentage of license plates and revalidation stickers issued by the tag agent compared to the total issued within the county. The authority of any private agent to issue license plates shall be revoked, after notice and a hearing as provided in chapter 120, if he or she issues any license plate or revalidation sticker contrary to the provisions of this subsection. This section applies only to the annual renewal in the owner's birth month of a motor vehicle registration and does not apply to the transfer of a registration of a motor vehicle sold by a motor vehicle dealer licensed under this chapter, except for the transfer of registrations which is inclusive of the annual renewals. This section does not affect the issuance of the title to a motor vehicle, notwithstanding s. 319.23(7)(b).

Section 6. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 322.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:



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322.27 Authority of department to suspend or revoke license.-

- (3) There is established a point system for evaluation of convictions of violations of motor vehicle laws or ordinances, and violations of applicable provisions of s. 403.413(6)(b) when such violations involve the use of motor vehicles, for the determination of the continuing qualification of any person to operate a motor vehicle. The department is authorized to suspend the license of any person upon showing of its records or other good and sufficient evidence that the licensee has been convicted of violation of motor vehicle laws or ordinances, or applicable provisions of s. 403.413(6)(b), amounting to 12 or more points as determined by the point system. The suspension shall be for a period of not more than 1 year.
- (d) The point system shall have as its basic element a graduated scale of points assigning relative values to convictions of the following violations:
 - 1. Reckless driving, willful and wanton-4 points.
- 2. Leaving the scene of a crash resulting in property damage of more than \$50-6 points.
 - 3. Unlawful speed resulting in a crash-6 points.
 - 4. Passing a stopped school bus-4 points.
 - 5. Unlawful speed:
- a. Not in excess of 15 miles per hour of lawful or posted speed-3 points.
- b. In excess of 15 miles per hour of lawful or posted speed-4 points.
- 6. A violation of a traffic control signal device as provided in s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1.-4 points.



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- 7. All other moving violations (including parking on a highway outside the limits of a municipality)-3 points. However, no points shall be imposed for a violation of s. 316.0741, s. 316.1001, or s. 316.2065(12).
- 8. Any moving violation covered above, excluding unlawful speed, resulting in a crash-4 points.
 - 9. Any conviction under s. 403.413(6)(b)-3 points.
 - 10. Any conviction under s. 316.0775(2)-4 points.
- Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 337.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 337.14 Application for qualification; certificate of qualification; restrictions; request for hearing.-
- (1) Any person desiring to bid for the performance of any construction contract in excess of \$250,000 which the department proposes to let must first be certified by the department as qualified pursuant to this section and rules of the department. The rules of the department shall address the qualification of persons to bid on construction contracts in excess of \$250,000 and shall include requirements with respect to the equipment, past record, experience, financial resources, and organizational personnel of the applicant necessary to perform the specific class of work for which the person seeks certification. The department may is authorized to limit the dollar amount of any contract upon which a person is qualified to bid or the aggregate total dollar volume of contracts such person is allowed to have under contract at any one time. Each applicant seeking qualification to bid on construction contracts in excess of \$250,000 shall furnish the department a statement under oath, on such forms as the department may prescribe, setting forth



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detailed information as required on the application. Each application for certification shall be accompanied by the latest annual financial statement of the applicant completed within the last 12 months. If the application or the annual financial statement shows the financial condition of the applicant more than 4 months before prior to the date on which the application is received by the department, then an interim financial statement must also be submitted and be accompanied by an updated application. The interim financial statement must cover the period from the end date of the annual statement and must show the financial condition of the applicant no more than 4 months before prior to the date that the interim financial statement on which the application is received by the department. Each required annual or interim financial statement must be audited and accompanied by the opinion of a certified public accountant or a public accountant approved by the department. The information required by this subsection is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). The department shall act upon the application for qualification within 30 days after the department determines that the application is complete. The department may waive the requirements of this subsection for projects having a contract price of \$500,000 or less if the department determines that the project is of a noncritical nature and the waiver will not endanger public health, safety, or property.

Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 337.401, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

337.401 Use of right-of-way for utilities subject to regulation; permit; fees.-



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(1) (a) The department and local governmental entities, referred to in ss. 337.401-337.404 as the "authority," that have jurisdiction and control of public roads or publicly owned rail corridors are authorized to prescribe and enforce reasonable rules or regulations with reference to the placing and maintaining along, across, or on any road or publicly owned rail corridors under their respective jurisdictions any electric transmission, telephone, telegraph, or other communications services lines; pole lines; poles; railways; ditches; sewers; water, heat, or gas mains; pipelines; fences; gasoline tanks and pumps; or other structures referred to in this section as the "utility." For aerial and underground electric utility transmission lines designed to operate at 69 or more kilovolts that are needed to accommodate the additional electrical transfer capacity on the transmission grid resulting from new base load generating facilities, where there is no other practicable alternative available for placement of the electric utility transmission lines on the department's rights-of-way, the department's rules shall provide for placement of and access to such transmission lines adjacent to and within the right-ofway of any department-controlled public roads, including longitudinally within limited access facilities to the greatest extent allowed by federal law, if compliance with the standards established by such rules is achieved. Such rules may include, but need not be limited to, that the use of the right-of-way is reasonable based upon a consideration of economic and environmental factors, including, without limitation, other practicable alternative alignments, utility corridors and easements, impacts on adjacent property owners, and minimum



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clear zones and other safety standards, and further provide that placement of the electric utility transmission lines within the department's right-of-way does not interfere with operational requirements of the transportation facility or planned or potential future expansion of such transportation facility. If the department approves longitudinal placement of electric utility transmission lines in limited access facilities, compensation for the use of the right-of-way is required. Such consideration or compensation paid by the electric utility in connection with the department's issuance of a permit does not create any property right in the department's property regardless of the amount of consideration paid or the improvements constructed on the property by the utility. Upon notice by the department that the property is needed for expansion or improvement of the transportation facility, the electric utility transmission line will relocate from the facility at the electric utility's sole expense. The electric utility shall pay to the department reasonable damages resulting from the utility's failure or refusal to timely relocate its transmission lines. The rules to be adopted by the department may also address the compensation methodology and relocation. As used in this subsection, the term "base-load generating facilities" means electric power plants that are certified under part II of chapter 403. The department may enter into a permitdelegation agreement with a governmental entity if issuance of a permit is based on requirements that the department finds will ensure the safety and integrity of facilities of the Department of Transportation; however, the permit-delegation agreement does not apply to facilities of electric utilities as defined in s.



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(b) For aerial and underground electric utility transmission lines that are designed to operate at 69 or more kilovolts and that are needed to accommodate the additional electrical transfer capacity on the transmission grid resulting from new base-load generating facilities, the department's rules shall provide for placement of and access to such transmission lines adjacent to and within the right-of-way of any departmentcontrolled public roads, including longitudinally within limited access facilities where there is no other practicable alternative available, to the greatest extent allowed by federal law, if compliance with the standards established by such rules is achieved. Such rules may include, but need not be limited to, a requirement that the use of the limited access right-of-way for longitudinal placement of electric utility transmission lines be reasonably based upon a consideration of economic and environmental factors, including, but not limited to, other practicable alternative alignments, utility corridors and easements, impacts on adjacent property owners, and minimum clear zones and other safety standards. Such rules may also require that placement of the electric utility transmission lines within the department's right-of-way not interfere with operational requirements of the transportation facility or planned or potential future expansion of such transportation facility. Compensation for the use of the right-of-way must be provided if the department approves longitudinal placement of electric utility transmission lines in limited access facilities. Such consideration or compensation paid by the electric utility in connection with the department's issuance of



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a permit does not create any property right in the department's property regardless of the amount of consideration paid or the improvements constructed on the property by the utility. Upon notice by the department that the property is needed for expansion or improvement of the transportation facility, the electric utility transmission line shall be relocated at the electric utility's sole expense. The electric utility shall pay to the department reasonable damages resulting from the utility's failure or ref<u>usal to timely relocate its transmission</u> lines. The rules adopted by the department may also address the compensation methodology and relocation. As used in this subsection, the term "base-load generating facilities" means electric power plants that are certified under part II of chapter 403.

Section 9. Paragraph (q) is added to subsection (2) of section 343.64, Florida Statutes, to read:

343.64 Powers and duties.

- (2) The authority may exercise all powers necessary, appurtenant, convenient, or incidental to the carrying out of the aforesaid purposes, including, but not limited to, the following rights and powers:
- (q) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 343.65, to borrow money in a principal amount not to exceed \$10 million in any calendar year to refinance all or part of the costs or obligations of the authority, including, but not limited to, obligations of the authority as a lessee under a lease.

Section 10. Subsection (3) of section 348.51, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

348.51 Definitions.—The following terms whenever used or



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referred to in this part shall have the following meanings, except in those instances where the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(3) "Bonds" means and includes the notes, bonds, refunding bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness or obligations, in either temporary or definitive form, which of the authority is authorized to issue issued pursuant to this part.

Section 11. Section 348.545, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

348.545 Facility improvement; bond financing authority.-Pursuant to s. 11(f), Art. VII of the State Constitution, the Legislature hereby approves for bond financing by the Tampa-Hillsborough County Expressway Authority improvements to toll collection facilities, interchanges to the legislatively approved expressway system, and any other facility appurtenant, necessary, or incidental to the approved system. Subject to terms and conditions of applicable revenue bond resolutions and covenants, such costs financing may be financed in whole or in part by revenue bonds issued under s. 348.56(1)(a) or (b) whether currently issued or issued in the future, or by a combination of such bonds.

Section 12. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 348.56, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

348.56 Bonds of the authority.

- (1) (a) Bonds may be issued on behalf of the authority under the State Bond Act.
- (b) Alternatively, the authority shall have the power and is hereby authorized from time to time to issue bonds in such principal amount as, in the opinion of the authority, shall be



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necessary to provide sufficient moneys for achieving its corporate purposes, including construction, reconstruction, improvement, extension, repair, maintenance and operation of the expressway system, the cost of acquisition of all real property, interest on bonds during construction and for a reasonable period thereafter, establishment of reserves to secure bonds, and all other expenditures of the authority incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out its corporate purposes and powers.

(2)(a) Bonds issued by the authority under paragraph (1)(a) or (b) shall be authorized by resolution of the members of the authority and shall bear such date or dates, mature at such time or times, not exceeding 40 years from their respective dates, bear interest at such rate or rates, not exceeding the maximum rate fixed by general law for authorities, be in such denominations, be in such form, either coupon or fully registered, carry such registration, exchangeability and interchangeability privileges, be payable in such medium of payment and at such place or places, be subject to such terms of redemption and be entitled to such priorities of lien on the revenues, other available moneys, and the Hillsborough County gasoline tax funds as such resolution or any resolution subsequent thereto may provide. The bonds shall be executed either by manual or facsimile signature by such officers as the authority shall determine, provided that such bonds shall bear at least one signature which is manually executed thereon. The coupons attached to such bonds shall bear the facsimile signature or signatures of such officer or officers as shall be designated by the authority. Such bonds shall have the seal of



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the authority affixed, imprinted, reproduced, or lithographed thereon.

(b) The bonds issued under paragraph (1)(a) or (b) shall be sold at public sale in the same manner provided by the State Bond Act, and the net interest cost to the authority on such bonds shall not exceed the maximum rate fixed by general law for authorities. However, if the authority, by official action at a public meeting, determines that a negotiated sale of such bonds is in the best interest of the authority, the authority may negotiate the sale of such bonds with the underwriter or underwriters designated by the authority and the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration with respect to bonds issued pursuant to paragraph (1)(a) or solely by the authority with respect to bonds issued pursuant to paragraph (1) (b). The authority's determination to negotiate the sale of such bonds may be based, in part, upon the written advice of the authority's financial adviser. If all bids received on the public sale are rejected, the authority may then proceed to negotiate for the sale of the bonds at a net interest cost which shall be less than the lowest net interest cost stated in the bids rejected at the public sale. Pending the preparation of definitive bonds, temporary bonds or interim certificates may be issued to the purchaser or purchasers of such bonds and may contain such terms and conditions as the authority may determine.

Section 13. Section 348.565, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

348.565 Revenue bonds for specified projects.—The existing facilities that constitute the Tampa-Hillsborough County



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Expressway System are hereby approved to be refinanced by the issuance of revenue bonds issued by the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration pursuant to s. 11(f), Art. VII of the State Constitution and the State Bond Act, or by revenue bonds issued by the authority under s. 348.56(1)(b). In addition, the following projects of the Tampa-Hillsborough County Expressway Authority are approved to be financed or refinanced by the issuance of revenue bonds in accordance with this part under pursuant to s. 11(f), Art. VII of the State Constitution:

- (1) Brandon area feeder roads.
- (2) Capital improvements to the expressway system, including safety and operational improvements and toll collection equipment.
 - (3) Lee Roy Selmon Crosstown Expressway System widening.
- (4) The connector highway linking the Lee Roy Selmon Crosstown Expressway to Interstate 4.

Section 14. Subsection (1) of section 348.57, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

348.57 Refunding bonds.-

(1) Subject to public notice as provided in s. 348.54, the authority is authorized to provide by resolution for the issuance from time to time of bonds <u>under s. 348.56(1)(b)</u> for the purpose of refunding any bonds then outstanding regardless of whether the bonds being refunded were issued by the authority under this chapter or on behalf of the authority under the State Bond Act. The authority is further authorized to provide by resolution for the issuance of bonds for the combined purpose of:



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- (a) Paying the cost of constructing, reconstructing, improving, extending, repairing, maintaining and operating the expressway system.
- (b) Refunding bonds then outstanding. The authorization, sale and issuance of such obligations, the maturities and other details thereof, the rights and remedies of the holders thereof, and the rights, powers, privileges, duties and obligations of the authority with respect to the same shall be governed by the foregoing provisions of this part insofar as the same may be applicable.

Section 15. Section 348.70, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

348.70 This part complete and additional authority.-

(1) The powers conferred by this part shall be in addition and supplemental to the existing respective powers of the authority, the department, the county and the city, if any, and this part shall not be construed as repealing any of the provisions of any other law, general, special or local, but shall be deemed to supersede such other law or laws in the exercise of the powers provided in this part insofar as such other law or laws are inconsistent with the provisions of this part and to provide a complete method for the exercise of the powers granted herein. The construction, reconstruction, improvement, extension, repair, maintenance and operation of the expressway system, and the issuance of bonds hereunder to finance all or part of the cost thereof, may be accomplished upon compliance with the provisions of this part without regard to or necessity for compliance with the provisions, limitations, or restrictions contained in any other general, special or local



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law, including, but not limited to, s. 215.821, and no approval of any bonds issued under this part by the qualified electors or qualified electors who are freeholders in the state or in the county or in the city or in any other political subdivision of the state shall be required for the issuance of such bonds.

(2) This part does not repeal, rescind, or modify any other law or laws relating to the State Board of Administration, the Department of Transportation, or the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration, but supersedes any other law or laws that are inconsistent with the provisions of this part, including, but not limited to, s. 215.821.

Section 16. Part XI of chapter 348, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 348.9950, 348.9951, 348.9952, 348.9953, 348.9954, 348.9955, 348.9956, 348.9957, 348.9958, 348.9959, 348.9960, and 348.9961, is created to read:

348.9950 Short title.—This part may be cited as the "Osceola County Expressway Authority Law."

348.9951 Definitions.—Terms used in this part, except where the context clearly indicates otherwise, shall have the same meanings as those defined in the Florida Expressway Authority Act.

348.9952 Osceola County Expressway Authority.-

- (1) There is created a body politic and corporate, an agency of the state, to be known as the Osceola County Expressway Authority.
- (2) (a) The governing body of the authority shall consist of six members. Five members must be residents of Osceola County, three of whom shall be appointed by the governing body of the county and two of whom shall be appointed by the Governor. The



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sixth member shall be the district secretary of the department serving in the district that includes Osceola County, who shall serve as an ex officio, nonvoting member. The term of each appointed member shall be for 4 years, except that the first term of the initial members appointed by the Governor shall be 2 years each. Each appointed member shall hold office until his or her successor has been appointed and has qualified. A vacancy occurring during a term shall be filled only for the balance of the unexpired term. Each appointed member of the authority shall be a person of outstanding reputation for integrity, responsibility, and business ability, but a person who is an officer or employee of any municipality or of Osceola County in any other capacity may not be an appointed member of the authority. A member of the authority is eligible for reappointment.

- (b) Members of the authority may be removed from office by the Governor for misconduct, malfeasance, or nonfeasance in office.
- (3) (a) The authority shall elect one of its members as chair. The authority shall also elect a secretary and a treasurer, who may be members of the authority. The chair, secretary, and treasurer shall hold such offices at the will of the authority.
- (b) Three members of the authority constitute a quorum, and the vote of three members is necessary for any action taken by the authority. A vacancy in the authority does not impair the right of a quorum of the authority to exercise all of the rights and perform all of the duties of the authority.
 - (4) (a) The authority may employ an executive secretary, an



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executive director, its own counsel and legal staff, technical experts, engineers, and other employees, permanent or temporary, as it may require, and may determine the qualifications and fix the compensation of such persons, firms, or corporations. Additionally, the authority may employ a fiscal agent or agents. However, the authority shall solicit sealed proposals from at least three persons, firms, or corporations for the performance of any services as fiscal agents. The 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 this part, subject always to the supervision and control of the authority.

- (b) Members of the 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 members shall not draw salaries or other compensation.
- (c) The department is not required to grant funds for startup costs to the authority. However, the governing body of the county may provide funds for such startup costs.
- (d) The authority shall cooperate with and participate in any efforts to establish a regional expressway authority.
- 348.9953 Purposes and powers.—The purposes and powers of the authority shall be the same as those identified in the Florida Expressway Authority Act.
- 348.9954 Bonds.—Bonds may be issued on behalf of the authority as provided by the State Bond Act and subject to the provisions of the Florida Expressway Authority Act.
- 348.9955 Lease-purchase agreement.—The authority may enter into lease-purchase agreements with the department as provided



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in the Florida Expressway Authority Act.

348.9956 Department may be appointed agent of authority for construction.—The authority may appoint the department as its agent as provided in the Florida Expressway Authority Act.

348.9957 Acquisition of lands and property.—The authority may acquire such rights, title, or interest in private or public property and such property rights, including easements, rights of access, air, view, and light by gift, devise, purchase, or condemnation by eminent domain proceedings as the authority may deem necessary for the purposes of this part and subject to the provisions of the Florida Expressway Authority Act.

348.9958 Cooperation with other units, boards, agencies, and individuals.—Any county, municipality, drainage district, road and bridge district, school district, or other political subdivision, board, commission, or individual in or of the state may make and enter into any contract, lease, conveyance, partnership, or other agreement with the authority within the provisions and for purposes of this part. The authority may make and enter into any contract, lease, conveyance, partnership, or other agreement with any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality of the state or any federal agency, corporation, or individual for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this part.

348.9959 Legislative intent; covenant of the state.—It is the intent of the Legislature that the state pledge to and agree with any person, firm, corporation, or federal or state agency subscribing to or acquiring the bonds to be issued by the authority for the purposes of this part that the state will not limit or alter the rights hereby vested in the authority and the



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department until all bonds at any time issued together with the interest thereon are fully paid and discharged insofar as the same affects the rights of the holders of bonds issued hereunder. It is also the intent of the Legislature that the state further pledge to and agree with the United States that in the event any federal agency shall construct or contribute any funds for the completion, extension, or improvement of the Osceola County Expressway System, or any part or portion thereof, the state will not alter or limit the rights and powers of the authority and the department in any manner that would be inconsistent with the continued maintenance and operation of the Osceola County Expressway System, or the completion, extension, or improvement thereof, or that would be inconsistent with the due performance of any agreements between the authority and any such federal agency. The authority and the department shall continue to have and may exercise all powers herein granted so long as the same shall be necessary or desirable for the carrying out of the purposes of this part and the purposes of the United States in the completion, extension, or improvement of the Osceola County Expressway System or any part or portion thereof.

348.9960 Exemption from taxation.—As provided under and limited by the Florida Expressway Authority Act, the Osceola County Expressway authority is not required to pay taxes or assessments of any kind or nature whatsoever upon any property acquired by it or used by it for such purpose or upon revenues at any time received by it.

348.9961 Automatic dissolution.—If, before January 1, 2020, the authority has not encumbered any funds to further its



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purposes and powers as authorized in s. 348.9953 to establish the system, or upon the inclusion of the geographic area served by the authority within any multicounty regional transportation authority statutorily created after July 1, 2010, the Osceola County Expressway Authority is dissolved.

Section 17. Sections 479.01, 479.015, 479.02, 479.03, 479.04, 479.05, 479.07, 479.08, 479.10, 479.105, 479.106, 479.107, 479.11, 479.111, 479.12, 479.14, 479.15, 479.155, 479.156, 479.16, 479.21, 479.24, and 479.25, Florida Statutes, are designated as part I of chapter 479, Florida Statutes.

Section 18. Subsection (3) of section 479.01, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (28), (29), (30), and (31) are added to that section, to read:

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

- (3) "Commercial or industrial zone" means a parcel of land designated for commercial or industrial use under both the future land use map of the comprehensive plan and the land use development regulations adopted pursuant to chapter 163. If a parcel is located in an area designated for multiple uses on the future land use map of a comprehensive plan and the zoning category of the land development regulations does do not specifically clearly designate that parcel for commercial or industrial uses a specific use, the area will be considered an unzoned commercial or industrial area if it meets the criteria of subsection (23).
- (28) "Allowable uses" means those uses that are authorized within a zoning category without the requirement to obtain a variance or waiver. The term includes conditional uses and those allowed by special exception, but does not include uses that are



accessory, incidental to the allowable uses, or allowed only on a temporary basis.

- (29) "Commercial use" means activities associated with the sale, rental, or distribution of products or the performance of services. The term includes, but is not limited to, such uses or activities as retail sales, wholesale sales, rentals of equipment, goods, or products, offices, restaurants, food service vendors, sports arenas, theaters, and tourist attractions.
- (30) "Industrial use" means activities associated with the manufacture, assembly, processing, or storage of products, or the performance of services relating thereto. The term includes, but is not limited to, such uses or activities as automobile manufacturing or repair, boat manufacturing or repair, junk yards, meat packing facilities, citrus processing and packing facilities, electrical generating plants, water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants, and solid waste disposal sites.
- (31) "Zoning category" means the designation under the Land Development Regulations or other similar ordinance enacted to regulate the use of land, as provided in s. 163.3202(2)(b), which sets forth the allowable uses, restrictions, and limitations on use applicable to properties within the category.
- Section 19. <u>Sections 479.261, 479.262, 479.27, 479.28, and 479.30, Florida Statutes, are designated as part II of chapter 479, Florida Statutes.</u>
- Section 20. Part III of chapter 479, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 479.310, 479.311, 479.312, 479.313, and 479.314, is created to read:



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479.310 Legislative intent.—It is the intent of the Legislature that this part relieve the Department of Transportation from the financial burden incurred in the removal of unpermitted and illegal signs located within the controlled areas adjacent to the state highway system, interstate, or federal-aid primary system; to place the financial responsibility for the cost of such removal directly upon those benefiting from the location and operation of such unpermitted and illegal signs; and to provide clear authority to the department for the recovery of costs incurred by the department in the removal of such unpermitted and illegal signs.

479.311 Jurisdiction; venue.—The county court shall have jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit court to consider claims filed by the department in amounts that are within their jurisdictional limitations. Venue shall be in Leon County for the purpose of a claim filed by the department to recover its costs as provided in this section.

479.312 Unpermitted signs; cost of removal.—All costs incurred by the department in connection with the removal of a sign located within a controlled area adjacent to the interstate highway system, the federal-aid primary highway system, or the state highway system shall be assessed against and collected from the following persons if they have not been issued a permit under part I of this chapter:

- (1) The owner of the sign;
- (2) The advertiser displayed on the sign; or
- 1012 (3) The owner of the property upon which the sign is located. 1013

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For the purpose of this subsection, a sign that does not display the name of the owner of the sign shall be presumed to be owned by the owner of the property upon which the sign is located.

479.313 Permit revocation; cost of removal.—All costs incurred by the department in connection with the removal of a sign located within a controlled area adjacent to the interstate highway system, the federal-aid primary highway system, or the state highway system following the revocation of the permit for such sign shall be assessed against and collected from the permittee.

479.314 Highway rights-of-way; cost of sign removal.—All costs incurred by the department in connection with the removal of a sign located within a right-of-way of the interstate highway system, the federal-aid primary highway system, or the state highway system shall be assessed against and collected from the owner of the sign or the advertiser displayed on the sian.

Section 21. Section 705.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

705.18 Disposal of personal property lost or abandoned on university or community college campuses or certain public-use airports; disposition of proceeds from sale thereof .-

(1) Whenever any lost or abandoned personal property is shall be found on a campus of an institution in the State University System or a campus of a state-supported community college, or on premises owned or controlled by the operator of a public-use airport having regularly scheduled international passenger service, the president of the institution or the president's designee or the director of the airport or the



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director's designee shall take charge thereof and make a record of the date such property was found. If, within 30 days after such property is found, or a longer period of time as may be deemed appropriate by the president or the director under the circumstances, the property it is not claimed by the owner, the president or director shall order it sold at public outcry after giving notice of the time and place of sale in a publication of general circulation on the campus of such institution or within the county where the airport is located and written notice to the owner if known. The rightful owner of such property may reclaim the same at any time prior to sale.

(2) All moneys realized from such institution's sale shall be placed in an appropriate fund and used solely for student scholarship and loan purposes. All moneys realized from such sale by an airport, less its costs of storage, transportation, and publication of notice, shall, unless another use is required by federal law, be deposited into the state school fund.

Section 22. Section 705.182, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

705.182 Disposal of personal property found on the premises of public-use airports.-

- (1) Whenever any personal property, other than aircraft or motor vehicles, is found on premises owned or controlled by the operator of a public-use airport, the director of the airport or the director's designee shall take charge thereof and make a record of the date such property was found.
- (2) If within 30 calendar days after such property is found, or for such longer period of time as may be deemed appropriate by the director or the director's designee, under



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the circumstances, the property is not claimed by the owner, the director or the director's designee may:

- (a) Retain any or all of the property for the airport's own use or for use by the state or unit of local government owning or operating the airport;
- (b) Trade such property to another unit of local government or state agency;
 - (c) Donate the property to a charitable organization;
 - (d) Sell the property; or
- (e) Dispose of the property through an appropriate refuse removal company or a company that provides salvage services for the type of personal property found or located on the airport.

The airport shall notify the owner, if known, of property found on the airport and that the airport intends to dispose of the property in any of the manners permitted in this section.

(3) If the airport elects to sell the property pursuant to paragraph (2)(d), the property must be sold at a public auction on the Internet or at a specified physical location after giving notice of the time and place of sale, at least 10 calendar days before the date of sale, in a publication of general circulation within the county where the airport is located and after written notice via certified mail, return receipt requested, is provided to the owner, if known. Any such notice is deemed sufficient if the notice refers to the airport's intention to sell all thenaccumulated found property, and the notice need not identify each item to be sold. The rightful owner of such property may reclaim the property at any time before sale by presenting to the airport director or the director's designee acceptable



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evidence of ownership. All proceeds from the sale of the property shall be retained by the airport for use by the airport in any lawfully authorized manner.

- (4) This section does not preclude the airport from allowing a domestic or international air carrier or other tenant on premises owned or controlled by the operator of a public-use airport from establishing its own lost and found procedures for personal property and from disposing of such personal property.
- (5) A purchaser or recipient in good faith of personal property sold or obtained under this section takes the property free of the rights of persons then holding any legal or equitable interest thereto, regardless of whether such interest is recorded.

Section 23. Section 705.183, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

705.183 Disposal of derelict or abandoned aircraft on the premises of public-use airports.-

(1) Whenever any derelict or abandoned aircraft is found or located on premises owned or controlled by the operator of a public-use airport, whether such premises are under a lease or license to third parties, the director of the airport or the director's designee shall make a record of the date such aircraft was found or determined to be present on the airport. The term "derelict aircraft" means any aircraft that is not in a flyable condition, does not have a current certificate of air worthiness issued by the Federal Aviation Administration, or is not in the process of actively being repaired. The term "abandoned aircraft" means an aircraft that has been disposed of on a public-use airport in a wrecked, inoperative, or partially



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dismantled condition, or an aircraft that has remained in an idle state on the premises owned or controlled by the operator of a public-use airport for 45 consecutive calendar days.

(2) The director or the director's designee shall contact the Aircraft Registration Branch of the Federal Aviation Administration in order to determine the name and address of the last registered aircraft owner and make a diligent personal search of the appropriate records, or contact an aircraft title search company, in order to determine the name and address of any person having an equitable or legal interest in the aircraft. Within 10 business days after receipt of this information, the director or the director's designee shall notify the owner and all persons having an equitable or legal interest in the aircraft by certified mail, return receipt requested, advising them of the location of the derelict or abandoned aircraft on the airport; that fees and charges for the use of the airport by the aircraft have accrued and the amount thereof; that the aircraft is subject to a lien as provided in subsection (5) for the accrued fees and charges for the use of the airport and for the transportation, storage, and removal of the aircraft; that the lien is subject to enforcement pursuant to law; and that the airport may cause the use, trade, sale, or removal of the aircraft as described in s. 705.182(2)(a), (b), (d), and (e) if, within 30 calendar days after the date of receipt of such notice, the aircraft has not been removed from the airport upon payment in full of all accrued fees and charges for the use of the airport and for the transportation, storage, and removal of the aircraft. Such notice may require removal of the aircraft in less than 30 calendar days if the aircraft poses



a danger to the health or safety of users of the airport, as determined by the director or the director's designee.

(3) If the owner of the aircraft is unknown or cannot be found, the director or the director's designee shall cause a laminated notice to be placed upon such aircraft in substantially the following form:

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> NOTICE TO THE OWNER AND ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ATTACHED PROPERTY. This property, to wit: ... (setting forth brief description)... is unlawfully upon public property known as ... (setting forth brief description of location) ... and has accrued fees and charges for the use of the ... (same description of location as above) ... and for the transportation, storage, and removal of the property. These accrued fees and charges must be paid in full and the property must be removed within 30 calendar days following the date of this notice; otherwise, the property will be removed and disposed of pursuant to chapter 705, Florida Statutes. The property is subject to a lien for all accrued fees and charges for the use of the public property known as ... (same description of location as above) ... by such property and for all fees and charges incurred by the public property known as ... (same description of location as above) ... for the transportation, storage, and removal of the property. This lien is subject to enforcement pursuant to law. The owner will be liable for these fees and charges, as well as the cost for publication of this



notice. Dated this: ... (setting forth the date of posting of notice) ..., signed: ... (setting forth name, title, address, and telephone number of law enforcement officer)....

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> Such notice must be at least 8 inches by 10 inches and sufficiently weatherproof to withstand normal exposure to the elements. If, at the end of 30 calendar days after posting the notice, the owner or any person interested in the derelict or abandoned aircraft described has not removed the aircraft from the airport upon payment in full of all accrued fees and charges for the use of the airport and for the transportation, storage, and removal of the aircraft, or shown reasonable cause for failure to do so, the director or the director's designee may cause the use, trade, sale, or removal of the aircraft as described in s. 705.182(2)(a), (b), (d), and (e).

- (4) Such aircraft shall be removed within the time period specified in the notice provided under subsection (2) or (3). If, at the end of such period, the owner or any person interested in the derelict or abandoned aircraft has not removed the aircraft from the airport upon payment in full of all accrued fees and charges for the use of the airport and for the transportation, storage, and removal of the aircraft, or shown reasonable cause for the failure to do so, the director or the director's designee may cause the use, trade, sale, or removal of the aircraft as described in s. 705.182(2)(a), (b), (d), and (e).
- (a) If the airport elects to sell the aircraft in accordance with s. 705.182(2)(d), the aircraft must be sold at



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public auction after giving notice of the time and place of sale at least 10 calendar days before the date of sale in a publication of general circulation within the county where the airport is located and after providing written notice of the intended sale to all parties known to have an interest in the aircraft.

- (b) If the airport elects to dispose of the aircraft in accordance with s. 705.182(2)(e), the airport may negotiate with the company for a price to be received from such company in payment for the aircraft, or, if circumstances warrant, a price to be paid to such company by the airport for the costs of disposing of the aircraft. All information pertaining to the establishment of such price and the justification for the amount of such price shall be prepared and maintained by the airport, and such negotiated price shall be deemed to be a commercially reasonable price.
- (c) If the sale price or the negotiated price is less than the airport's then-current charges and costs against the aircraft, or if the airport is required to pay the salvage company for its services, the owner of the aircraft remains liable to the airport for the airport's costs that are not offset by the sale price or negotiated price, in addition to the owner's liability for payment to the airport of the price the airport was required to pay any salvage company. All costs incurred by the airport in the removal, storage, and sale of any aircraft are recoverable against the owner thereof.
- (5) The airport has a lien on derelict or abandoned aircraft for all fees and charges for the use of the airport by such aircraft and for all fees and charges incurred by the



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airport for the transportation, storage, and removal of the aircraft. As a prerequisite to perfecting a lien under this section, the airport director or the director's designee must serve a notice in accordance with subsection (2) on the last registered owner and all persons having an equitable or legal interest in the aircraft. The serving of the notice does not dispense with recording the claim of lien. (6) (a) For the purpose of perfecting its lien under this

- section, the airport shall record a claim of lien which must state:
 - 1. The name and address of the airport.
- 2. The name of the last registered aircraft owner and all persons having a legal or equitable interest in the aircraft.
- 3. The fees and charges incurred by the aircraft for the use of the airport, and the fees and charges for the transportation, storage, and removal of the aircraft.
- 4. A description of the aircraft sufficient for identification.
- (b) The claim of lien shall be signed and sworn to or affirmed by the airport director or the director's designee.
- 1267 (c) The claim of lien shall be sufficient if it is in substantially the following form: 1268

1270 CLAIM OF LIEN

1271 State of

1272 County of

1273 Before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared, who was duly sworn and says that he/she is 1274 the of, whose address is; and that the 1275



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1276	following described aircraft:
1277	(Description of aircraft)
1278	owned by, whose address is, has accrued
1279	\$ in fees and charges for the use by the aircraft of
1280	and for the transportation, storage, and removal of the
1281	aircraft from; that the lienor served its notice to the
1282	last registered owner and all persons having a legal or
1283	equitable interest in the aircraft on, (year), by
1284	<u></u>
1285	(Signature)
1286	Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this
1287	day of, (year), by (name of person making
1288	statement)
1289	(Signature of Notary Public)(Print, Type, or Stamp
1290	Commissioned name of Notary Public)
1291	Personally Known or Produced as Identification
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1293	However, the negligent inclusion or omission of any information
1294	in this claim of lien which does not prejudice the last
1295	registered owner does not constitute a default that operates to
1296	defeat an otherwise valid lien.
1297	(d) The claim of lien shall be served on the last
1298	registered aircraft owner and all persons having an equitable or
1299	legal interest in the aircraft. The claim of lien shall be
1300	served before recordation.
1301	(e) The claim of lien shall be recorded in the clerk's
1302	office. The recording of the claim of lien constitutes
1303	constructive notice to all persons of the contents and effect of
1304	such claim. The lien attaches at the time of recordation and



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1332 1333 takes priority as of that time.

(7) A purchaser or recipient in good faith of an aircraft sold or obtained under this section takes the property free of the rights of persons then holding any legal or equitable interest thereto, whether recorded or not. The purchaser or recipient shall notify the appropriate Federal Aviation Administration office of such change in the registered owner of the aircraft.

(8) If the aircraft is sold at public sale, the airport shall deduct from the proceeds of sale the costs of transportation, storage, and publication of notice and all other costs reasonably incurred by the airport, and any balance of the proceeds shall be deposited into an interest-bearing account within 30 calendar days after the airport's receipt of the proceeds and held there for 1 year. The rightful owner of the aircraft may claim the balance of the proceeds within 1 year after the date of the deposit by making application to the airport and presentation to the airport's director or the director's designee of acceptable written evidence of ownership. If no rightful owner comes forward with a claim to the proceeds within the 1-year period, the balance of the proceeds shall be retained by the airport to be used in any legally authorized manner.

(9) Any person acquiring a legal interest in an aircraft that is sold by an airport under the provisions of s. 705.182 or this section is the lawful owner of such aircraft and all other <u>legal or equitable interests in such aircraft are divested and</u> of no further force and effect if the holder of any such legal or equitable interest was notified of the intended disposal of



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the aircraft to the extent required in this section. The airport may issue documents of disposition to the purchaser or recipient of an aircraft disposed of under this section.

Section 24. Section 705.184, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

705.184 Derelict or abandoned motor vehicles on the premises of public-use airports.-

(1) Whenever any derelict or abandoned motor vehicle is found on premises owned or controlled by the operator of a public-use airport, including airport premises leased to third parties, the director of the airport or the director's designee may take charge thereof and make a record of the date such motor vehicle was found. The term "derelict motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle that is not in a drivable condition. The term "abandoned motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle that has been disposed of on a public-use airport in a wrecked, inoperative, or partially dismantled condition, or a motor vehicle that has remained in an idle state on a public-use airport for 45 consecutive calendar days. After the information relating to the derelict or abandoned motor vehicle is recorded in the airport's records, the director or the director's designee may cause the motor vehicle to be removed from airport premises by the airport's own wrecker or by a licensed independent wrecking company and stored at a suitable location on or off the airport premises. If the director or the director's designee causes the motor vehicle to be removed from airport premises by the airport's own wrecker, the airport is subject to the procedures set forth in subsections (2)-(8). If the director or the director's designee causes the motor vehicle to be removed from



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the airport premises by a licensed independent wrecking company, the airport is not subject to the procedures set forth in subsections (2)-(8).

(2) The airport director or the director's designee shall contact the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles in order to notify the department that the airport has possession of the subject motor vehicle and in order to determine the name and address of the owner of the motor vehicle, the insurance company insuring the motor vehicle notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736, and any person who has filed a lien on the motor vehicle. Within 7 business days after receipt of this information, the director or the director's designee shall send notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the owner of the motor vehicle, the insurance company insuring the motor vehicle notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736, and all persons of record claiming a lien against the motor vehicle. The notice must state the fact of possession of the motor vehicle; that charges for a reasonable tow fee, a reasonable storage fee, or accrued parking fees, if any, have accrued and the amount thereof; that a lien as provided in subsection (6) will be claimed; that the lien is subject to enforcement pursuant to law; that the owner or lienholder, if any, has the right to a hearing as set forth in subsection (4); and that any motor vehicle which, at the end of 30 calendar days after receipt of the notice, has not been removed from the airport upon payment in full of all accrued charges for a reasonable tow fee, a reasonable storage fee, and parking fees, if any, may be disposed of in any of the manners set forth in s. 705.182(2)(a), (b), (d), and (e), including, but not limited to, the motor



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vehicle being sold free of all prior liens after 35 calendar days after the date on which the motor vehicle is stored if any prior liens on the motor vehicle are more than 5 years of age, or after 50 calendar days after the date on which the motor vehicle is stored if any prior liens on the motor vehicle are 5 years of age or less.

(3) If attempts to notify the owner or lienholder pursuant to subsection (2) prove unsuccessful, the requirement of notice by mail is deemed met and the director or the director's designee, in accordance with the requirements of subsection (5), may cause the motor vehicle to be disposed of in any of the manners set forth in s. 705.182(2)(a), (b), (d), and (e), including, but not limited to, the motor vehicle being sold free of all prior liens after 35 calendar days after the date on which the motor vehicle is stored if any prior liens on the motor vehicle are more than 5 years of age, or after 50 calendar days after the date on which the motor vehicle is stored if any prior liens on the motor vehicle are 5 years of age or less.

(4) (a) The owner of, or any person with a lien on, a motor vehicle removed pursuant to subsection (1) within 10 calendar days after he or she obtains knowledge of the location of the motor vehicle, may file a complaint in the county court of the county in which the motor vehicle is stored to determine if his or her property was wrongfully taken or withheld.

(b) Upon filing a complaint, an owner or lienholder may have his or her motor vehicle released upon posting with the court a cash or surety bond or other adequate security equal to the amount of the fees for towing, storage, and accrued parking, if any, to ensure the payment of such fees in the event he or



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she does not prevail. Upon the posting of the bond or other adequate security and the payment of any applicable fee, the clerk of the court shall issue a certificate notifying the airport of the posting of the bond or other adequate security and directing the airport to release the motor vehicle. At the time of such release, after reasonable inspection, the owner or lienholder shall give a receipt to the airport reciting any claims he or she has for loss or damage to the motor vehicle or the contents thereof.

(5) If, after 30 calendar days after receipt of the notice, the owner or any person claiming a lien has not removed the motor vehicle from its storage location upon payment in full of all accrued charges for a reasonable tow fee, a reasonable storage fee, and parking fees, if any, or shown reasonable cause for the failure to do so, the airport director or the director's designee may dispose of the motor vehicle by any of the manners set forth in s. 705.182(2)(a), (b), (d), and (e). If the airport elects to sell the motor vehicle pursuant to s. 705.182(2)(d), the motor vehicle may be sold free of all prior liens after 35 calendar days after the date on which the motor vehicle is stored if any prior liens on the motor vehicle are more than 5 years of age, or after 50 calendar days after the date on which the motor vehicle is stored if any prior liens on the motor vehicle are 5 years of age or less. The sale shall be a public auction on the Internet or at a specified physical location. If the date of the sale was not included in the notice required in subsection (2), notice of the sale sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, shall be given to the owner of the motor vehicle and to all persons claiming a lien on the motor



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vehicle. Such notice shall be mailed at least 10 calendar days before the date of the sale. In addition to the notice by mail, public notice of the time and place of the sale at auction shall be made by publishing a notice thereof one time, at least 10 calendar days before the date of sale, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the sale is to be held. All costs incurred by the airport for the towing, storage, and sale of the motor vehicle, as well as all accrued parking fees, if any, shall be recovered by the airport from the proceeds of the sale, and any proceeds of the sale in excess of these costs shall be retained by the airport for use by the airport in any lawfully authorized manner.

(6) Pursuant to this section, the airport or, if used, a licensed independent wrecking company pursuant to s. 713.78, has a lien on a derelict or abandoned motor vehicle for a reasonable tow fee, a reasonable storage fee, and all accrued parking fees, if any; except that a storage fee may not be charged if the vehicle is stored less than 6 hours. As a prerequisite to perfecting a lien under this section, the airport director or the director's designee must serve a notice in accordance with subsection (2) on the owner of the motor vehicle, the insurance company insuring the motor vehicle notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736, and all persons of record claiming a lien against the motor vehicle. If attempts to notify the owner, the insurance company insuring the motor vehicle notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736, or lienholders prove unsuccessful, the requirement of notice by mail will be considered met. The serving of the notice does not dispense with recording the claim of lien.



1479 (7) (a) For the purpose of perfecting its lien under this section, the airport shall record a claim of lien, which must 1480 1481 state: 1482 1. The name and address of the airport. 2. The name of the owner of the motor vehicle, the 1483 1484 insurance company insuring the motor vehicle notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736, and all persons of record claiming a 1485 1486 lien against the motor vehicle. 3. The fees incurred for a reasonable tow, reasonable 1487 1488 storage, and parking, if any. 1489 4. A description of the motor vehicle sufficient for 1490 identification. (b) The claim of lien shall be signed and sworn to or 1491 1492 affirmed by the airport director or the director's designee. (c) The claim of lien is sufficient if it is in 1493 1494 substantially the following form: 1495 1496 CLAIM OF LIEN 1497 State of County of 1498 1499 Before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared, who was duly sworn and says that he/she is 1500 1501 the of, whose address is; and that the following described motor vehicle: 1502 1503 ... (Description of motor vehicle) ... 1504 owned by, whose address is, has accrued 1505 \$.... in fees for a reasonable tow, for storage, and for 1506 parking, if applicable; that the lienor served its notice to the

owner, the insurance company insuring the motor vehicle

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1508 notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736, and all persons of record claiming a lien against the motor vehicle on, 1509 1510 ...(year)..., by 1511 ...(Signature)... Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this 1512 1513 day of, ... (year)..., by ... (name of person making 1514 statement) 1515 ... (Signature of Notary Public) ... (... Print, Type, or Stamp 1516 Commissioned name of Notary Public) ... 1517 ... Personally Known or Produced as Identification.... 1518 1519 However, the negligent inclusion or omission of any information 1520 in this claim of lien which does not prejudice the owner does 1521 not constitute a default that operates to defeat an otherwise 1522 valid lien. 1523 (d) The claim of lien shall be served on the owner of the 1524 motor vehicle, the insurance company insuring the motor vehicle notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736, and all persons of 1525 record claiming a lien against the motor vehicle. If attempts to 1526 1527 notify the owner, the insurance company insuring the motor 1528 vehicle notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736, or lienholders prove unsuccessful, the requirement of notice by 1529 1530 mail will be deemed met. The claim of lien shall be served 1531 before recordation. 1532 (e) The claim of lien shall be recorded in the clerk's 1533 office. The recording of the claim of lien is constructive 1534 notice to all persons of the contents and effect of such claim. The lien attaches at the time of recordation and takes priority 1535

as of that time.

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(8) A purchaser or recipient in good faith of a motor		
vehicle sold or obtained under this section takes the property		
free of the rights of persons then holding any legal or		
equitable interest thereto, regardless of whether such interest		
is recorded.		

Section 25. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.