

## LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House Floor: 1a/RE/2R

Senator Brandes moved the following:

05/02/2013 01:38 AM

## Senate Amendment to Amendment (218538) (with title amendment)

Delete lines 111 - 397

and insert:

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Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 316.066, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.066 Written reports of crashes.

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(b) Crash reports held by an agency under paragraph (a) may be made immediately available to the parties involved in the crash, their legal representatives, their licensed insurance agents, their insurers or insurers to which they have applied

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for coverage, persons under contract with such insurers to provide claims or underwriting information, prosecutorial authorities, law enforcement agencies, the Department of Transportation, county traffic operations, victim services programs, radio and television stations licensed by the Federal Communications Commission, newspapers qualified to publish legal notices under ss. 50.011 and 50.031, and free newspapers of general circulation, published once a week or more often, available and of interest to the public generally for the dissemination of news. For the purposes of this section, the following products or publications are not newspapers as referred to in this section: those intended primarily for members of a particular profession or occupational group; those with the primary purpose of distributing advertising; and those with the primary purpose of publishing names and other personal identifying information concerning parties to motor vehicle crashes.

Section 4. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 316.081, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (4) and (5), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to that section to read:

316.081 Driving on right side of roadway; exceptions.-

(3) On a road, street, or highway having two or more lanes allowing movement in the same direction, a driver may not continue to operate a motor vehicle at any speed which is more than 10 miles per hour slower than the posted speed limit in the furthermost left-hand lane if the driver knows or reasonably should know that he or she is being overtaken in that lane from the rear by a motor vehicle traveling at a higher rate of speed.

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This subsection does not apply to drivers operating a vehicle that is overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction, or is preparing for a left turn at an intersection.

(4) (3) Upon any roadway having four or more lanes for moving traffic and providing for two-way movement of traffic, no vehicle shall be driven to the left of the centerline of the roadway, except when authorized by official traffic control devices designating certain lanes to the left side of the center of the roadway for use by traffic not otherwise permitted to use such lanes, or except as permitted under paragraph (1)(b). However, this subsection shall not be construed as prohibiting the crossing of the centerline in making a left turn into or from an alley, private road, or driveway.

(5) (4) A violation of this section is a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a moving violation as provided in chapter 318.

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 316.1937, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.1937 Ignition interlock devices, requiring; unlawful acts.-

(1) In addition to any other authorized penalties, the 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  $0.025 \, \frac{0.05}{0.05}$  percent or as otherwise specified by the court. The court may require the use of an

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approved ignition interlock device for a period of at least not less than 6 continuous 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.

Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (4), and subsection (9) 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, 383, 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 December 31, 2012 October 1, 2011.
- (4) (a) Except as provided in this subsection, all commercial motor vehicles transporting any hazardous material on any road, street, or highway open to the public, whether engaged in interstate or intrastate commerce, and any person who offers hazardous materials for such transportation, are subject to the regulations contained in 49 C.F.R. part 107, subparts F and subpart G, and 49 C.F.R. parts 171, 172, 173, 177, 178, and 180. Effective July 1, 1997, the exceptions for intrastate motor carriers provided in 49 C.F.R. 173.5 and 173.8 are hereby adopted.



(9) (a) This section is not applicable to the transporting of liquefied petroleum gas. The rules and regulations applicable to the transporting of liquefied petroleum gas on the highways, roads, or streets of this state shall be only those adopted by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services under chapter 527. However, transporters of liquefied petroleum gas must comply with the requirements of 49 C.F.R. parts 393 and <del>396.9.</del>

(b) This section does not apply to any nonpublic sector bus.

Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) and subsection (5) of section 316.3025, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsection (6) of that section is renumbered as subsection (7), and a new subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

316.3025 Penalties.-

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- (b) A civil penalty of \$100 may be assessed for:
- 1. Each violation of the North American Uniform Driver Outof-Service Criteria;
  - 2. A violation of s. 316.302(2)(b) or (c);
  - 3. A violation of 49 C.F.R. s. 392.60; or
- 4. A violation of the North American Standard Vehicle Outof-Service Criteria resulting from an inspection of a commercial motor vehicle involved in a crash; or-
  - 5. A violation of 49 C.F.R. s. 391.41.
- (5) Whenever any person or motor carrier as defined in chapter 320 violates the provisions of this section and becomes indebted to the state because of such violation and refuses to pay the appropriate penalty, in addition to the provisions of s.

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316.3026, such penalty becomes a lien upon the property including the motor vehicles of such person or motor carrier and may be seized and foreclosed by the state in a civil action in any court of this state. It shall be presumed that the owner of the motor vehicle is liable for the sum, and the vehicle may be detained or impounded until the penalty is paid.

- (6) (a) A driver who violates 49 C.F.R. s. 392.80, which prohibits texting while operating a commercial motor vehicle, or 49 C.F.R. s. 392.82, which prohibits using a handheld mobile telephone while operating a commercial motor vehicle, may be assessed a civil penalty and commercial driver license disqualification as follows:
  - 1. First violation: \$500.
- 2. Second violation: \$1,000 and a 60-day commercial driver license disqualification pursuant to 49 C.F.R. part 383.
- 3. Third and subsequent violations: \$2,750 and a 120-day commercial driver license disqualification pursuant to 49 C.F.R. part 383.
- (b) A company requiring or allowing a driver to violate 49 C.F.R. s. 392.80, which prohibits texting while operating a commercial motor vehicle, or 49 C.F.R. s. 392.82, which prohibits using a handheld mobile telephone while operating a commercial motor vehicle, may, in addition to any other penalty assessed, be assessed the following civil penalty. The driver shall not be charged with an offense for the first violation under this paragraph by the company.
  - 1. First violation: \$2,750.
  - 2. Second violation: \$5,000.
  - 3. Third and subsequent violations: \$11,000.

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(c) The emergency exceptions provided by 49 C.F.R. s. 392.82 also apply to communications between utility drivers and utility contractor drivers during a Level 1 activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, as provided in the Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management plan, or during a state of emergency declared by executive order or proclamation of the Governor.

Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 316.515, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.515 Maximum width, height, length.-

(3) LENGTH LIMITATION.-Except as otherwise provided in this section, length limitations apply solely to a semitrailer or trailer, and not to a truck tractor or to the overall length of a combination of vehicles. No combination of commercial motor vehicles coupled together and operating on the public roads may consist of more than one truck tractor and two trailing units. Unless otherwise specifically provided for in this section, a combination of vehicles not qualifying as commercial motor vehicles may consist of no more than two units coupled together; such nonqualifying combination of vehicles may not exceed a total length of 65 feet, inclusive of the load carried thereon, but exclusive of safety and energy conservation devices approved by the department for use on vehicles using public roads. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a truck tractor-semitrailer combination engaged in the transportation of automobiles or boats may transport motor vehicles or boats on part of the power unit; and, except as may otherwise be mandated under federal law, an automobile or boat transporter semitrailer

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may not exceed 50 feet in length, exclusive of the load; however, the load may extend up to an additional 6 feet beyond the rear of the trailer. The 50-feet length limitation does not apply to non-stinger-steered automobile or boat transporters that are 65 feet or less in overall length, exclusive of the load carried thereon, or to stinger-steered automobile or boat transporters that are 75 feet or less in overall length, exclusive of the load carried thereon. For purposes of this subsection, a "stinger-steered automobile or boat transporter" is an automobile or boat transporter configured as a semitrailer combination wherein the fifth wheel is located on a drop frame located behind and below the rearmost axle of the power unit. Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), any straight truck or truck tractor-semitrailer combination engaged in the transportation of horticultural trees may allow the load to extend up to an additional 10 feet beyond the rear of the vehicle, provided said trees are resting against a retaining bar mounted above the truck bed so that the root balls of the trees rest on the floor and to the front of the truck bed and the tops of the trees extend up over and to the rear of the truck bed, and provided the overhanging portion of the load is covered with protective fabric.

(a) Straight trucks.—A straight truck may not exceed a length of 40 feet in extreme overall dimension, exclusive of safety and energy conservation devices approved by the department for use on vehicles using public roads. A straight truck may attach a forklift to the rear of the cargo bed, provided the overall combined length of the vehicle and the forklift does not exceed 50 feet. A straight truck may tow no



more than one trailer, and the overall length of the trucktrailer combination may not exceed 68 feet, including the load thereon. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, a truck-trailer combination engaged in the transportation of boats, or boat trailers whose design dictates a front-to-rear stacking method may not exceed the length limitations of this paragraph exclusive of the load; however, the load may extend up to an additional 6 feet beyond the rear of the trailer.

- (5) IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY AND FARM EQUIPMENT; AGRICULTURAL TRAILERS; FORESTRY EQUIPMENT; SAFETY REQUIREMENTS .-
- (c) The width and height limitations of this section do not apply to farming or agricultural equipment, whether selfpropelled, pulled, or hauled, when temporarily operated during daylight hours upon a public road that is not a limited access facility as defined in s. 334.03(12), 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 of the real property owned, rented, managed, harvested, or leased by the equipment owner. However, equipment being delivered by a dealer to a purchaser is not subject to the 50-mile limitation. Farming or agricultural equipment greater than 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 at least 1,000 feet.

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And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 4622 - 4658

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vehicle"; amending s. 316.066, F.S., authorizing the Department of Transportation to immediately receive a crash report; amending s. 316.081, F.S.; prohibiting a driver from driving at less than the posted speed in the furthermost left-hand lane of road, street, or highway having two or more lanes if being overtaken by a motor vehicle; providing exceptions; providing penalties; amending s. 316.1937, F.S., revising operational specifications for ignition interlock devices; amending 316.302, F.S., revising provisions for certain commercial motor vehicles and transporters and shippers of hazardous materials; providing for application of specified federal regulations; removing a provision for application of specified provisions and federal regulations to transporting liquefied petroleum gas; amending s. 316.3025, F.S.; refusal to pay penalty; providing penalties for violation of specified federal regulations relating to commercial drivers and the use of mobile telephones and texting while driving a commercial motor vehicle; clarifying an exception; amending s. 316.515, F.S., revising the maximum allowable length of certain vehicle combinations; expanding an exemption from width and height limitations to farming and agricultural equipment operated in a certain proximity to real



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