1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to the Department of Highway Safety 3 and Motor Vehicles; amending s. 110.205, F.S.; 4 providing that certain positions in the department are 5 exempt from career service; amending s. 207.002, F.S., 6 relating to the Florida Diesel Fuel and Motor Fuel Use 7 Tax Act of 1981; deleting definitions of the terms 8 "apportioned motor vehicle" and "apportionable 9 vehicle"; amending s. 316.066, F.S.; authorizing the 10 Department of Transportation to immediately receive a crash report; amending s. 316.081, F.S.; prohibiting a 11 12 driver from driving at less than the posted speed in 13 the furthermost left-hand lane of a road, street, or highway having two or more lanes if being overtaken by 14 15 a motor vehicle; providing exceptions; providing 16 penalties; amending s. 316.1937, F.S.; revising 17 operational specifications for ignition interlock devices; amending s. 316.2397, F.S.; exempting 18 19 specified municipal officials from a prohibition 20 against showing or displaying blue lights on a motor vehicle under certain conditions; amending s. 316.302, 21 22 F.S.; revising provisions for certain commercial motor 23 vehicles and transporters and shippers of hazardous 24 materials; providing for application of specified 25 federal regulations; removing a provision for 26 application of specified provisions and federal 27 regulations to transporting liquefied petroleum gas; amending s. 316.3025, F.S.; providing penalties for 28

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violation of specified federal regulations relating to medical and physical requirements for commercial drivers while driving a commercial motor vehicle; revising provisions for seizure of motor vehicle for refusal to pay penalty; amending s. 316.545, F.S.; revising language relating to certain commercial motor vehicles not properly licensed and registered; amending s. 316.646, F.S., relating to proof of property damage liability security and display thereof; providing for proof of insurance in an electronic format and on an electronic device; providing conditions relating to the use of such electronic device; authorizing the department to adopt rules; amending s. 317.0016, F.S., relating to expedited services; removing a requirement that the department provide such service for certain certificates; amending s. 318.14, F.S.; relating to disposition of traffic citations; requiring the department to submit a report to the Legislature regarding the feasibility of roadside payment of traffic citations; providing that certain alternative procedures for certain traffic offenses are not available to a person who holds a commercial learner's permit; amending s. 318.1451, F.S.; revising provisions relating to driver improvement schools; removing a provision for a chief judge to establish requirements for the location of schools within a judicial circuit; removing a provision that authorizes

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a person to operate a driver improvement school; revising provisions for persons taking unapproved course; providing criteria for initial approval of courses; revising requirements for courses, course certificates, and course providers; directing the department to adopt rules; creating s. 319.141, F.S.; directing the department to conduct a pilot program to evaluate rebuilt vehicle inspection services performed by the private sector; providing definitions; providing for the department to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the private provider; providing minimum criteria and certain requirements; requiring the department to provide a report to the Legislature; providing for future expiration; amending s. 319.23, F.S.; revising requirements for content of certificates of title and applications for title; amending s. 319.28, F.S.; revising provisions for transfer of ownership by operation of law when a motor vehicle or mobile home is repossessed; removing provisions for a certificate of repossession; amending s. 319.30, F.S.; defining the terms "National Motor Vehicle Title Information System," "nonrepairable vehicle," and "self-insured entity" as used in provisions for the dismantling, destruction, and change of identity of motor vehicles and mobile homes and salvage thereof; limiting the amount that a salvage motor vehicle dealer or a secondary metals recycler may require a lienholder to pay to recover a

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derelict vehicle purchased by the dealer or recycler; providing circumstances when a self-insured motor vehicle or mobile home is a total loss; revising procedures for disposition of salvage motor vehicles and mobile homes; requiring an insurance company to notify the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System; providing for the department to declare certain vehicles as nonrepairable and print a certificate of destruction; revising requirements for secondary metals recyclers and salvage motor vehicle dealers to maintain records; requiring such recyclers and dealers to make monthly notifications to the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System; requiring certain independent entities to notify the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System before disposition of a damaged or dismantled motor vehicle; requiring the independent entity to provide proof to the department of such notification when applying for a certificate of destruction or salvage certificate of title; requiring certain entities dealing in salvage motor vehicles to register with the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System; amending s. 319.323, F.S., relating to expedited services of the department; removing certificates of repossession; amending s. 320.01, F.S.; removing the definition of the term "apportioned motor vehicle"; revising the definition of the term "apportionable motor vehicle"; amending s. 320.02, F.S.; revising requirements for

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application for motor vehicle registration; providing for insurers to furnish proof-of-purchase cards in a paper or an electronic format; amending s. 320.03, F.S.; revising a provision for registration under the International Registration Plan; amending s. 320.071, F.S.; revising a provision for advance renewal of registration under the International Registration Plan; amending s. 320.0715, F.S.; revising provisions for vehicles required to be registered under the International Registration Plan; amending s. 320.089, F.S.; creating a special use license plate for current or former members of the United States Armed Forces who participated in Operation Desert Storm or Operation Desert Shield; amending s. 320.18, F.S.; providing for withholding of motor vehicle or mobile home registration when a coowner has failed to register the motor vehicle or mobile home during a previous period when such registration was required; providing for cancelling a vehicle or vessel registration, driver license, identification card, or fuel-use tax decal if the coowner pays certain fees and other liabilities with a dishonored check; amending s. 320.27, F.S., relating to motor vehicle dealers; providing for extended periods for dealer licenses and supplemental licenses; providing fees; amending s. 320.62, F.S., relating to manufacturers, distributors, and importers of motor vehicles; providing for extended licensure periods; providing

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fees; amending s. 320.77, F.S., relating to mobile home dealers; providing for extended licensure periods; providing fees; amending s. 320.771, F.S., relating to recreational vehicle dealers; providing for extended licensure periods; providing fees; amending s. 320.8225, F.S., relating to mobile home and recreational vehicle manufacturers, distributors, and importers; providing for extended licensure periods; providing fees; amending s. 322.095, F.S.; requiring an applicant for a driver license to complete a traffic law and substance abuse education course; providing exceptions; revising procedures for evaluation and approval of such courses; revising criteria for such courses and the schools conducting the courses; providing for collection and disposition of certain fees; requiring providers to maintain records; directing the department to conduct effectiveness studies; requiring a provider to cease offering a course that fails the study; requiring courses to be updated at the request of the department; requiring providers to disclose certain information; requiring providers to submit course completion information to the department within a certain time period; prohibiting certain acts; providing that the department shall not accept certification from students; prohibiting a person convicted of certain crimes from conducting courses; directing the department to suspend course approval

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for certain purposes; providing for the department to deny, suspend, or revoke course approval for certain acts; providing for administrative hearing before final action denying, suspending, or revoking course approval; providing penalties for violations; amending s. 322.125, F.S.; revising criteria for members of the Medical Advisory Board; amending s. 322.135, F.S.; removing a provision that authorizes a tax collector to direct certain licensees to the department for examination or reexamination; amending s. 322.212, F.S.; providing penalties for certain violations involving application and testing for a commercial driver license or a commercial learner's permit; amending s. 322.22, F.S.; authorizing the department to withhold issuance or renewal of a driver license, identification card, vehicle or vessel registration, or fuel-use decal under certain circumstances; amending s. 322.245, F.S.; requiring a depository or clerk of court to electronically notify the department of a person's failure to pay support or comply with directives of the court; amending s. 322.25, F.S.; removing a provision for a court order to reinstate a person's driving privilege on a temporary basis when the person's license and driving privilege have been revoked under certain circumstances; amending ss. 322.2615 and 322.2616, F.S., relating to review of a license suspension when the driver had blood or breath alcohol at a certain level or the driver refused a

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test of his or her blood or breath to determine the alcohol level; revising provisions for informal and formal reviews; providing for the hearing officer to be designated by the department; authorizing the hearing officer to conduct hearings using telecommunications technology; revising procedures for enforcement of subpoenas; directing the department to issue a temporary driving permit or invalidate the suspension under certain circumstances; providing for construction of specified provisions; amending s. 322.64, F.S., relating to driving with unlawful bloodalcohol level or refusal to submit to breath, urine, or blood test by a commercial driver license holder or person driving a commercial motor vehicle; providing that a disqualification from driving a commercial motor vehicle is considered a conviction for certain purposes; revising the time period a person is disqualified from driving for alcohol-related violations; revising requirements for notice of the disqualification; providing that under the review of a disqualification the hearing officer shall consider the crash report; revising provisions for informal and formal reviews; providing for the hearing officer to be designated by the department; authorizing the hearing officer to conduct hearings using telecommunications technology; revising procedures for enforcement of subpoenas; directing the department to issue a temporary driving permit or invalidate the

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suspension under certain circumstances; providing for construction of specified provisions; amending s. 322.2715, F.S.; providing requirements for issuance of a restricted license for a person convicted of a DUI offense if a medical waiver of placement of an ignition interlock device was given to such person; amending s. 322.28, F.S., relating to revocation of driver license for convictions of DUI offenses; providing that convictions occurring on the same date for offenses occurring on separate dates are considered separate convictions; removing a provision relating to a court order for reinstatement of a revoked license; repealing s. 322.331, F.S., relating to habitual traffic offenders; amending s. 322.61, F.S., revising provisions for disqualification from operating a commercial motor vehicle; providing for application of such provisions to persons holding a commercial learner's permit; revising the offenses for which certain disqualifications apply; amending s. 323.002, F.S.; providing that an unauthorized wrecker operator's wrecker, tow truck, or other motor vehicle used during certain offenses may be removed and impounded; requiring an unauthorized wrecker operator to disclose certain information in writing to the owner or operator of a motor vehicle and provide a copy of the disclosure to the owner or operator in the presence of a law enforcement officer if an officer is present; authorizing state and local government law

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enforcement officers to cause to be removed and impounded any wrecker, tow truck, or other motor vehicle used in violation of specified provisions; authorizing the authority that caused the removal and impoundment to assess a cost recovery fine; providing procedures and requirements for release of the vehicle; providing penalties; requiring that the unauthorized wrecker operator pay the fees associated with the removal and storage of the vehicle; amending s. 324.0221, F.S.; revising the actions which must be reported to the department by an insurer that has issued a policy providing personal injury protection coverage or property damage liability coverage; revising time allowed for submitting the report; amending s. 324.031, F.S.; revising the methods a vehicle owner or operator may use to prove financial responsibility; removing a provision for posting a bond with the department; amending s. 324.091, F.S.; revising provisions requiring motor vehicle owners and operators to provide evidence to the department of liability insurance coverage under certain circumstances; revising provisions for verification by insurers of such evidence; amending s. 324.161, F.S.; providing requirements for issuance of a certificate of insurance; requiring proof of a certificate of deposit of a certain amount of money in a financial institution; providing for power of attorney to be issued to the department for execution under certain

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circumstances; amending s. 328.01, F.S., relating to vessel titles; revising identification requirements for applications for a certificate of title; amending s. 328.48, F.S., relating to vessel registration; revising identification requirements for applications for vessel registration; amending s. 328.76, F.S., relating to vessel registration funds; revising provisions for funds to be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund; amending s. 713.585, F.S.; revising procedures and requirements for enforcement of lien by sale of motor vehicle when ownership is not established; revising provisions for establishing a good faith effort to locate the owner or lienholder; requiring the lienholder to make certain records checks, including records of the department and the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System and any state disclosed by the check of that system; revising requirements for notification to the local law enforcement agency; revising requirements for notification of the sale of the vehicle; revising documents and proofs the lienholder is required to furnish with a certificate of compliance filed with the clerk of the circuit court; requiring the lienholder to provide the department proof of checking the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System for application for transfer of title; amending s. 713.78, F.S.; revising provisions for enforcement of liens for recovering,

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towing, or storing a vehicle or vessel; providing a definition; providing for a lien on a vehicle or vessel when a landlord or the landlord's designee authorized removal after tenancy is terminated and specified conditions are met; revising provisions requiring notice to the owner, insurance company, and lienholders; revising procedures and requirements when ownership is not established; revising provisions for establishing a good faith effort to locate the owner or lienholder; requiring certain records checks, including records of the department and the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System and any state disclosed by the check of that system; revising provisions for notice of sale; requiring that insurance company representatives shall be allowed to inspect the vehicle or vessel; providing that when the vehicle is to be sold for purposes of being dismantled, destroyed, or changed in such manner that it is not the motor vehicle or vessel described in the certificate of title, it must be reported to the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System and application made to the department for a certificate of destruction; amending ss. 212.08, 261.03, 316.2122, 316.2124, 316.21265, 316.3026, 316.550, 317.0003, 320.08, 320.0847, 322.271, 322.282, 324.023, 324.171, 324.191, 627.733, and 627.7415, F.S.; correcting cross-references and conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing effective dates.

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

- Section 1. Paragraph (m) of subsection (2) of section 110.205, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 342 110.205 Career service; exemptions.—
 - (2) EXEMPT POSITIONS.—The exempt positions that are not covered by this part include the following:
 - (m) All assistant division director, deputy division director, and bureau chief positions in any department, and those positions determined by the department to have managerial responsibilities comparable to such positions, which include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Positions in the Department of Health and the Department of Children and Family Services that are assigned primary duties of serving as the superintendent or assistant superintendent of an institution.
 - 2. Positions in the Department of Corrections that are assigned primary duties of serving as the warden, assistant warden, colonel, or major of an institution or that are assigned primary duties of serving as the circuit administrator or deputy circuit administrator.
 - 3. Positions in the Department of Transportation that are assigned primary duties of serving as regional toll managers and managers of offices, as defined in s. 20.23(4)(b) and (5)(c).
 - 4. Positions in the Department of Environmental Protection that are assigned the duty of an Environmental Administrator or program administrator.

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5. Positions in the Department of Health that are assigned the duties of Environmental Administrator, Assistant County Health Department Director, and County Health Department Financial Administrator.

- 6. Positions in the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles that are assigned primary duties of serving as captains in the Florida Highway Patrol.
- Unless otherwise fixed by law, the department shall set the salary and benefits of the positions listed in this paragraph in accordance with the rules established for the Selected Exempt Service.
- Section 2. Section 207.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 207.002 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:
- (1) "Apportioned motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle which is required to be registered under the International Registration Plan.
- (1)(2) "Commercial motor vehicle" means any vehicle not owned or operated by a governmental entity which uses diesel fuel or motor fuel on the public highways; and which has a gross vehicle weight in excess of 26,000 pounds, or has three or more axles regardless of weight, or is used in combination when the weight of such combination exceeds 26,000 pounds gross vehicle weight. The term excludes any vehicle owned or operated by a community transportation coordinator as defined in s. 427.011 or by a private operator that provides public transit services under contract with such a provider.

 $\underline{\text{(2)}}$ "Department" means the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

- (3)(9) "Diesel fuel" means any liquid product or gas product or combination thereof, including, but not limited to, all forms of fuel known or sold as diesel fuel, kerosene, butane gas, or propane gas and all other forms of liquefied petroleum gases, except those defined as "motor fuel," used to propel a motor vehicle.
- (4)(11) "International Registration Plan" means a registration reciprocity agreement among states of the United States and provinces of Canada providing for payment of license fees or license taxes on the basis of fleet miles operated in various jurisdictions.
- (5) "Interstate" means vehicle movement between or through two or more states.
- $\underline{\text{(6)}}$ "Intrastate" means vehicle movement from one point within a state to another point within the same state.
- (7) (4) "Motor carrier" means any person owning, controlling, operating, or managing any motor vehicle used to transport persons or property over any public highway.
- $\underline{(8)}$ "Motor fuel" means what is commonly known and sold as gasoline and fuels containing a mixture of gasoline and other products.
- (9)(6) "Operate," "operated," "operation," or "operating" means and includes the utilization in any form of any commercial motor vehicle, whether loaded or empty, whether utilized for compensation or not for compensation, and whether owned by or leased to the motor carrier who uses it or causes it to be used.

421 (10) (7) "Person" means and includes natural persons, 422 corporations, copartnerships, firms, companies, agencies, or associations, singular or plural. 423 424 (11) (8) "Public highway" means any public street, road, or 425 highway in this state. 426 (12) (15) "Registrant" means a person in whose name or 427 names a vehicle is properly registered. 428 (13) (10) "Use," "uses," or "used" means the consumption of 429 diesel fuel or motor fuel in a commercial motor vehicle for the 430 propulsion thereof. 431 (12) "Apportionable vehicle" means any vehicle, except a 432 recreational vehicle, a vehicle displaying restricted plates, a 433 municipal pickup and delivery vehicle, a bus used in 434 transportation of chartered parties, and a government-owned 435 vehicle, which is used or intended for use in two or more states 436 of the United States or provinces of Canada that allocate or proportionally register vehicles and which is used for the 437 438 transportation of persons for hire or is designed, used, or 439 maintained primarily for the transportation of property and: 440 (a) Is a power unit having a gross vehicle weight in 441 excess of 26,000 pounds; 442 (b) Is a power unit having three or more axles, regardless 443 of weight; or 444 (c) Is used in combination, when the weight of such combination exceeds 26,000 pounds gross vehicle weight. 445 446 Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

316.066, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.066 Written reports of crashes.-

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Crash reports held by an agency under paragraph (a) (b) 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 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

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that allow movement in the same direction, a driver may not continue to operate a motor vehicle at less 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, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.

- (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 5. 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

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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 0.05 percent or as otherwise specified by the court. The court may require the use of an approved ignition interlock device for a period of 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 6. Subsection (2) of section 316.2397, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.2397 Certain lights prohibited; exceptions.-

equipment, except police vehicles, to show or display blue lights. However, vehicles owned, operated, or leased by the Department of Corrections or any county correctional agency may show or display blue lights when responding to emergencies. With written approval of the city's police chief or county sheriff, a city mayor who is the head of a city government and the head law enforcement official of the municipality are exempt from the prohibition under this subsection.

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:

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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 396.9.

561 (b) This section does not apply to any nonpublic sector 562 bus.

- Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) and subsection
- (5) of section 316.3025, Florida Statutes, are amended 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
 Out-of-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.
 - 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. 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.
 - Section 9. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 316.545, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 588 316.545 Weight and load unlawful; special fuel and motor

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fuel tax enforcement; inspection; penalty; review.-

- (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:
- (d) An <u>apportionable</u> 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 <u>herein</u> provided in this section; and
- Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 316.646, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:
- 316.646 Security required; proof of security and display thereof; dismissal of cases.—
- (1) Any person required by s. 324.022 to maintain property damage liability security, required by s. 324.023 to maintain liability security for bodily injury or death, or required by s. 627.733 to maintain personal injury protection security on a motor vehicle shall have in his or her immediate possession at all times while operating such motor vehicle proper proof of maintenance of the required security. Such proof shall be a uniform proof-of-insurance card in a paper or an electronic format in a form prescribed by the department, a valid insurance policy, an insurance policy binder, a certificate of insurance, or such other proof as may be prescribed by the department. If a person presents to a law enforcement officer an electronic device displaying a proof-of-insurance card in an electronic format, such person:

(a) Is not consenting to access to any information on the electronic device other than the displayed proof-of-insurance card; and

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- (b) Assumes liability for any damage to the electronic device.
- (5) The department may adopt rules to implement this section.

Section 11. Section 317.0016, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

317.0016 Expedited service; applications; fees.—The department shall provide, through its agents and for use by the public, expedited service on title transfers, title issuances, duplicate titles, and recordation of liens, and certificates of repossession. A fee of \$7 shall be charged for this service, which is in addition to the fees imposed by ss. 317.0007 and 317.0008, and \$3.50 of this fee shall be retained by the processing agency. All remaining fees shall be deposited in the Incidental Trust Fund of the Florida Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Application for expedited service may be made by mail or in person. The department shall issue each title applied for pursuant to this section within 5 working days after receipt of the application except for an application for a duplicate title certificate covered by s. 317.0008(3), in which case the title must be issued within 5 working days after compliance with the department's verification requirements.

Section 12. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4), subsection (9), and subsection (10) of section 318.14, Florida Statutes,

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are amended to read:

- 318.14 Noncriminal traffic infractions; exception; procedures.—
- (4) (a) <u>1.</u> Except as provided in subsection (12), any person charged with a noncriminal infraction under this section who does not elect to appear shall, within 30 days after the date of issuance of the citation:
- $\underline{a.1.}$ Pay the civil penalty and delinquent fee, if applicable, either by mail or in person; or
- $\underline{b.2.}$ Enter into a payment plan in accordance with s. 28.246 with the clerk of the court to pay the civil penalty and delinquent fee, if applicable.
- 2. By February 1, 2014, the department shall submit a report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the feasibility of driver-initiated payment of civil penalties to law enforcement, transacted electronically at the roadside, immediately following issuance of the citation. This subparagraph expires July 1, 2014.
- (9) Any person who does not hold a commercial driver license or commercial learner's permit and who is cited while driving a noncommercial motor vehicle for an infraction under this section other than a violation of s. 316.183(2), s. 316.187, or s. 316.189 when the driver exceeds the posted limit by 30 miles per hour or more, s. 320.0605, s. 320.07(3)(a) or (b), s. 322.065, s. 322.15(1), s. 322.61, or s. 322.62 may, in lieu of a court appearance, elect to attend in the location of his or her choice within this state a basic driver improvement course approved by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor

Vehicles. In such a case, adjudication must be withheld and points, as provided by s. 322.27, may not be assessed. However, a person may not make an election under this subsection if the person has made an election under this subsection in the preceding 12 months. A person may not make more than five elections within his or her lifetime under this subsection. The requirement for community service under s. 318.18(8) is not waived by a plea of nolo contendere or by the withholding of adjudication of guilt by a court. If a person makes an election to attend a basic driver improvement course under this subsection, 18 percent of the civil penalty imposed under s. 318.18(3) shall be deposited in the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund; however, that portion is not revenue for purposes of s. 28.36 and may not be used in establishing the budget of the clerk of the court under that section or s. 28.35.

(10) (a) Any person who does not hold a commercial driver license or commercial learner's permit and who is cited while driving a noncommercial motor vehicle for an offense listed under this subsection may, in lieu of payment of fine or court appearance, elect to enter a plea of nolo contendere and provide proof of compliance to the clerk of the court, designated official, or authorized operator of a traffic violations bureau. In such case, adjudication shall be withheld; however, a person may not make an election under this subsection if the person has made an election under this subsection in the preceding 12 months. A person may not make more than three elections under this subsection. This subsection applies to the following offenses:

1. Operating a motor vehicle without a valid driver license in violation of s. 322.03, s. 322.065, or s. 322.15(1), or operating a motor vehicle with a license that has been suspended for failure to appear, failure to pay civil penalty, or failure to attend a driver improvement course pursuant to s. 322.291.

- 2. Operating a motor vehicle without a valid registration in violation of s. 320.0605, s. 320.07, or s. 320.131.
 - 3. Operating a motor vehicle in violation of s. 316.646.
- 4. Operating a motor vehicle with a license that has been suspended under s. 61.13016 or s. 322.245 for failure to pay child support or for failure to pay any other financial obligation as provided in s. 322.245; however, this subparagraph does not apply if the license has been suspended pursuant to s. 322.245(1).
- 5. Operating a motor vehicle with a license that has been suspended under s. 322.091 for failure to meet school attendance requirements.
- (b) Any person cited for an offense listed in this subsection shall present proof of compliance before the scheduled court appearance date. For the purposes of this subsection, proof of compliance shall consist of a valid, renewed, or reinstated driver license or registration certificate and proper proof of maintenance of security as required by s. 316.646. Notwithstanding waiver of fine, any person establishing proof of compliance shall be assessed court costs of \$25, except that a person charged with violation of s. 316.646(1)-(3) may be assessed court costs of \$8. One dollar of

729 such costs shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for 730 deposit into the Child Welfare Training Trust Fund of the 731 Department of Children and Family Services. One dollar of such 732 costs shall be distributed to the Department of Juvenile Justice 733 for deposit into the Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund. 734 Fourteen dollars of such costs shall be distributed to the 735 municipality and \$9 shall be deposited by the clerk of the court 736 into the fine and forfeiture fund established pursuant to s. 737 142.01, if the offense was committed within the municipality. If 738 the offense was committed in an unincorporated area of a county 739 or if the citation was for a violation of s. 316.646(1)-(3), the 740 entire amount shall be deposited by the clerk of the court into 741 the fine and forfeiture fund established pursuant to s. 142.01, 742 except for the moneys to be deposited into the Child Welfare 743 Training Trust Fund and the Juvenile Justice Training Trust 744 Fund. This subsection does not authorize the operation of a 745 vehicle without a valid driver license, without a valid vehicle 746 tag and registration, or without the maintenance of required 747 security.

Section 13. Section 318.1451, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

318.1451 Driver improvement schools.-

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(1) (a) The department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall approve and regulate the courses of all driver improvement schools, as the courses relate to ss. 318.14(9), 322.0261, and 322.291, including courses that use technology as a delivery method. The chief judge of the applicable judicial circuit may establish requirements regarding the location of schools within

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the judicial circuit. A person may engage in the business of operating a driver improvement school that offers department-approved courses related to ss. 318.14(9), 322.0261, and 322.291.

- (b) The department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall approve and regulate courses that use technology as the delivery method of all driver improvement schools as the courses relate to ss. 318.14(9) and 322.0261.
- (2) (a) In determining whether to approve the courses referenced in this section, the department shall consider course content designed to promote safety, driver awareness, crash avoidance techniques, and other factors or criteria to improve driver performance from a safety viewpoint. Initial approval of the courses shall also be based on the department's review of all course materials, course presentation to the department by the provider, and the provider's plan for effective oversight of the course by those who deliver the course in the state. New courses shall be provisionally approved and limited to the judicial circuit originally approved for pilot testing until the course is fully approved by the department for statewide delivery.
- (b) In determining whether to approve courses of driver improvement schools that use technology as the delivery method as the courses relate to ss. 318.14(9) and 322.0261, the department shall consider only those courses submitted by a person, business, or entity which have approval for statewide delivery.
 - (3) The department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles

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shall <u>not accept</u> <u>suspend accepting</u> proof of attendance of courses from persons who attend those schools that do not teach an approved course. In those circumstances, a person who has elected to take courses from such a school shall receive a refund from the school, and the person shall have the opportunity to take the course at another school.

- (4) In addition to a regular course fee, an assessment fee in the amount of \$2.50 shall be collected by the school from each person who elects to attend a course, as it relates to ss. 318.14(9), 322.0261, 322.291, and 627.06501. The course provider must remit the \$2.50 assessment fee to the department for deposit into, which shall be remitted to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and deposited in the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund in order to receive unique course completion certificate numbers for course participants. The assessment fee will be used to administer this program and to fund the general operations of the department.
- (5) (a) The department is authorized to maintain the information and records necessary to administer its duties and responsibilities for driver improvement courses. Course providers are required to maintain all records related to the conduct of their approved courses for 5 years and allow the department to inspect course records as necessary. Records may be maintained in an electronic format. If Where such information is a public record as defined in chapter 119, it shall be made available to the public upon request pursuant to s. 119.07(1).
- (b) The department or court may prepare a traffic school reference guide which lists the benefits of attending a driver

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improvement school and contains the names of the fully approved course providers with a single telephone number for each provider as furnished by the provider.

- (6) The department shall adopt rules establishing and maintaining policies and procedures to implement the requirements of this section. These policies and procedures may include, but shall not be limited to, the following:
- (a) Effectiveness studies.—The department shall conduct effectiveness studies on each type of driver improvement course pertaining to ss. 318.14(9), 322.0261, and 322.291 on a recurring 5-year basis, including in the study process the consequence of failed studies.
- (b) Required updates.—The department may require that courses approved under this section be updated at the department's request. Failure of a course provider to update the course under this section shall result in the suspension of the course approval until the course is updated and approved by the department.
- (c) Course conduct.—The department shall require that the approved course providers ensure their driver improvement schools are conducting the approved course fully and to the required time limit and content requirements.
- (d) Course content.—The department shall set and modify course content requirements to keep current with laws and safety information. Course content includes all items used in the conduct of the course.
- (e) Course duration.—The department shall set the duration of all course types.

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(f) Submission of records.—The department shall require that all course providers submit course completion information to the department through the department's Driver Improvement Certificate Issuance System within 5 days.

- (g) Sanctions.—The department shall develop the criteria to sanction the course approval of a course provider for any violation of this section or any other law that pertains to the approval and use of driver improvement courses.
- Section 14. Section 319.141, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 319.141 Pilot program for private sector rebuilt vehicle inspections.—
- (1) Effective October 1, 2013, the department shall conduct a pilot program to evaluate alternatives for rebuilt vehicle inspection services to be offered by the private sector. The purpose of the pilot program is for the department to investigate the feasibility of private rebuilt vehicle inspection facilities, the cost to the consumer, and the potential savings to the department. The pilot program shall be limited to Miami-Dade and Hillsborough Counties and will allow participating private parties to conduct rebuilt vehicle inspections.
- "rebuilt inspection facility" means a privately owned and operated entity authorized by the department to inspect rebuilt vehicles for the department, and the term "rebuilt inspection" means an inspection of a rebuilt vehicle and its properly endorsed certificate of title, salvage certificate of title, or

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manufacturer's statement of origin submitted to the department, together with an application for a rebuilt certificate of title, a rebuilder's affidavit, a photo of the junk or salvage vehicle taken before any repairs began, receipts or invoices for all major component parts, as defined in s. 319.30(1), that were changed, and proof of reporting of the rebuilding of the vehicle to the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System.

- (3) The department shall establish a memorandum of understanding with each participant in the pilot program covering oversight requirements, providing bonding and insurance requirements, establishing procedures and forms, and requiring the electronic transmission of rebuilt documents.
- (4) Before any person or company can be approved by the department as a rebuilt inspection facility, the department shall ensure that the entity meets basic criteria designed to protect the public, which includes the following minimum criteria in addition to other such criteria that the department finds necessary to conduct proper inspections. At a minimum, the applicant must:
- (a) Have and maintain a surety bond or irrevocable letter of credit, executed by the applicant, in the sum of \$50,000.
- (b) Have and maintain garage liability insurance for the rebuilt inspection facility.
- (c) Have completed criminal background checks of all owners, partners, corporate officers, and rebuilt inspectors employed by the applicant's company.

(5) Pilot program participants are required to access vehicle and titling information and input inspection results through an authorized electronic filing system.

- (6) The department shall provide a report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives regarding results of the pilot program by February 1, 2015. This section expires July 1, 2015, unless otherwise extended by an act of the Legislature.
- Section 15. Subsection (9) of section 319.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 319.23 Application for, and issuance of, certificate of title.—
- (9) The title certificate or application for title must contain the applicant's full first name, middle initial, last name, date of birth, sex, and the license plate number. An individual applicant must provide personal or business identification, which may include, but need not be limited to, a valid driver driver's license or identification card issued by number, Florida or another state, or a valid passport. A business applicant must provide a identification card number, or federal employer identification number, if applicable, verification that the business is authorized to conduct business in the state, or a Florida city or county business license or number. In lieu of and the license plate number, the individual or business applicant must provide or, in lieu thereof, an affidavit certifying that the motor vehicle to be titled will not be operated upon the public highways of this state.

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Section 16. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section

319.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
319.28 Transfer of ownership by operation of law.—
(2)

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(b) In case of repossession of a motor vehicle or mobile home pursuant to the terms of a security agreement or similar instrument, an affidavit by the party to whom possession has passed stating that the vehicle or mobile home was repossessed upon default in the terms of the security agreement or other instrument shall be considered satisfactory proof of ownership and right of possession. At least 5 days before prior to selling the repossessed vehicle, any subsequent lienholder named in the last issued certificate of title shall be sent notice of the repossession by certified mail, on a form prescribed by the department. If such notice is given and no written protest to the department is presented by a subsequent lienholder within 15 days after from the date on which the notice was mailed, the certificate of title or the certificate of repossession shall be issued showing no liens. If the former owner or any subsequent lienholder files a written protest under oath within such 15-day period, the department shall not issue the certificate of title or certificate of repossession for 10 days thereafter. If within the 10-day period no injunction or other order of a court of competent jurisdiction has been served on the department commanding it not to deliver the certificate of title or certificate of repossession, the department shall deliver the certificate of title or repossession to the applicant or as may otherwise be directed in the application showing no other liens than those shown in the application. Any lienholder who has

repossessed a vehicle in this state in compliance with the provisions of this section must apply to a tax collector's office in this state or to the department for a certificate of repossession or to the department for a certificate of title pursuant to s. 319.323. Proof of the required notice to subsequent lienholders shall be submitted together with regular title fees. A lienholder to whom a certificate of repossession has been issued may assign the certificate of title to the subsequent owner. Any person found guilty of violating any requirements of this paragraph shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 17. Paragraphs (n) through (v) of subsection (1), paragraph (c) of subsection (2), and subsections (3), (7), and (9) of section 319.30, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsection (11) is redesignated as subsection (12), and a new subsection (11) is added to that section, to read:

319.30 Definitions; dismantling, destruction, change of identity of motor vehicle or mobile home; salvage.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (n) "National Motor Vehicle Title Information System"
 means the national, mandated vehicle history database required
 under 28 C.F.R. part 25 and maintained for the United States

 Department of Justice that links the states' motor vehicle title
 records, including the department's motor vehicle title records,
 and requires the reporting of junk and salvage motor vehicles in
 order to ensure that states, law enforcement agencies, and
 consumers have access to vehicle titling, branding, and other

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information to verify the accuracy and legality of motor vehicle titles before purchase or title transfer of the vehicle occurs.

(o) "Nonrepairable vehicle" means a vehicle of a type otherwise subject to registration that:

- 1. Has no resale value except as a source of parts or scrap metal or that the owner irreversibly designates as a source of parts or scrap metal or for destruction; or
- 2. Has little or no resale value other than its worth as a source of a vehicle identification number that could be used illegally and:
- a. Has been substantially stripped as a result of theft;
 or
- b. Is missing all of the bolt-on sheet metal body panels, all of the doors and hatches, substantially all of the interior components, and substantially all of the grill and light assemblies; or
 - 3. Is a substantially burned vehicle that:
- (I) Has burned to the extent that there are no more usable or repairable body or interior components, tires and wheels, or drive train components; or
- (II) The owner irreversibly designates for destruction or as having little or no resale value other than its worth as a source of scrap metal or as a source of a vehicle identification number that could be used illegally.
- $\underline{\text{(p)}}$ "Parts" means parts of motor vehicles or combinations thereof that do not constitute materials or prepared materials.

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(q) (o) "Prepared materials" means motor vehicles, mobile homes, derelict motor vehicles, major parts, or parts that have been processed by mechanically flattening or crushing, or otherwise processed such that they are not the motor vehicle or mobile home described in the certificate of title, or their only value is as scrap metal.

- <u>(r) (p)</u> "Processing" means the business of performing the manufacturing process by which ferrous metals or nonferrous metals are converted into raw material products consisting of prepared grades and having an existing or potential economic value, or the purchase of materials, prepared materials, or parts therefor.
- $\underline{\text{(s)}}$ "Recreational vehicle" means a motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01(1).
- $\underline{\text{(t)}}$ "Salvage" means a motor vehicle or mobile home which is a total loss as defined in paragraph (3)(a).
- (u) (s) "Salvage certificate of title" means a salvage certificate of title issued by the department or by another motor vehicle department authorized to issue titles in another state.
- $\underline{\text{(v)}}$ "Salvage motor vehicle dealer" means salvage motor vehicle dealer as defined in s. 320.27(1)(c)5.
- $\underline{\text{(w)}}$ "Secondary metals recycler" means secondary metals recycler as defined in s. 538.18.
- (x) "Self-insured entity" means a person, firm, business, company, or corporation, including a rental car company, that self-insures its own inventory or company vehicles.

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(y) (v) "Seller" means the owner of record or a person who has physical possession and responsibility for a derelict motor vehicle and attests that possession of the vehicle was obtained through lawful means along with all ownership rights. A seller does not include a towing company, repair shop, or landlord unless the towing company, repair shop, or landlord has obtained title, salvage title, or a certificate of destruction in the name of the towing company, repair shop, or landlord.

(2)

- (c)1. When a derelict motor vehicle is sold, transported, or delivered to a licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer, the purchaser shall record the date of purchase and the name, address, and valid Florida driver's license number or valid Florida identification card number, or a valid driver's license number or identification card number issued by another state, of the person selling the derelict motor vehicle, and it shall be accompanied by:
- a. A valid certificate of title issued in the name of the seller or properly endorsed over to the seller;
- b. A valid salvage certificate of title issued in the name of the seller or properly endorsed over to the seller; or
- c. A valid certificate of destruction issued in the name of the seller or properly endorsed over to the seller.
- 2. If a valid certificate of title, salvage certificate of title, or certificate of destruction is not available, a derelict motor vehicle certificate application shall be completed by the seller or owner of the motor vehicle or mobile home, the seller's or owner's authorized transporter, and the

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1061 licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer at the time of sale, 1062 transport, or delivery to the licensed salvage motor vehicle 1063 dealer. The derelict motor vehicle certificate application shall 1064 be used by the seller or owner, the seller's or owner's 1065 authorized transporter, and the licensed salvage motor vehicle 1066 dealer to obtain a derelict motor vehicle certificate from the 1067 department. The derelict motor vehicle certificate application 1068 must be accompanied by a legible copy of the seller's or owner's 1069 valid Florida driver's license or Florida identification card, 1070 or a valid driver's license or identification card issued by another state. If the seller is not the owner of record of the 1071 1072 vehicle being sold, the dealer shall, at the time of sale, 1073 ensure that a smudge-free right thumbprint, or other digit if 1074 the seller has no right thumb, of the seller is imprinted upon 1075 the derelict motor vehicle certificate application and that a 1076 legible copy of the seller's driver's license or identification 1077 card is affixed to the application and transmitted to the 1078 department. The licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer shall 1079 secure the derelict motor vehicle for 3 full business days, 1080 excluding weekends and holidays, if there is no active lien or a 1081 lien of 3 years or more on the department's records before 1082 destroying or dismantling the derelict motor vehicle and shall 1083 follow all reporting procedures established by the department, 1084 including electronic notification to the department or delivery 1085 of the original derelict motor vehicle certificate application 1086 to an agent of the department within 24 hours after receiving 1087 the derelict motor vehicle. If there is an active lien of less 1088 than 3 years on the derelict motor vehicle, the licensed salvage

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motor vehicle dealer shall secure the derelict motor vehicle for 10 days. The department shall notify the lienholder that a derelict motor vehicle certificate has been issued and shall notify the lienholder of its intention to remove the lien. Ten days after receipt of the motor vehicle derelict certificate application, the department may remove the lien from its records if a written statement protesting removal of the lien is not received by the department from the lienholder within the 10-day period. However, if the lienholder files with the department and the licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer within the 10-day period a written statement that the lien is still outstanding, the department shall not remove the lien and shall place an administrative hold on the record for 30 days to allow the lienholder to apply for title to the vehicle or a repossession certificate under s. 319.28. The licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer must secure the derelict motor vehicle until the department's administrative stop is removed, the lienholder submits a lien satisfaction, or the lienholder takes possession of the vehicle. The licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer may require the lienholder to reimburse him or her only for such dealer's purchase price of the derelict vehicle and may not include any towing costs, storage fees, administrative fees, or other costs.

3. Any person who knowingly violates this paragraph by selling, transporting, delivering, purchasing, or receiving a derelict motor vehicle without obtaining a certificate of title, salvage certificate of title, certificate of destruction, or derelict motor vehicle certificate application; enters false or

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fictitious information on a derelict motor vehicle certificate application; does not complete the derelict motor vehicle certificate application as required; does not obtain a legible copy of the seller's or owner's valid driver's license or identification card when required; does not make the required notification to the department; or destroys or dismantles a derelict motor vehicle without waiting the required time as set forth in subparagraph 2. commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (3)(a)1. As used in this section, a motor vehicle or mobile home is a "total loss":
- a. When an insurance company pays the vehicle owner to replace the wrecked or damaged vehicle with one of like kind and quality or when an insurance company pays the owner upon the theft of the motor vehicle or mobile home; or
- b. When an uninsured or self-insured motor vehicle or mobile home is wrecked or damaged and the cost, at the time of loss, of repairing or rebuilding the vehicle is 80 percent or more of the cost to the owner of replacing the wrecked or damaged motor vehicle or mobile home with one of like kind and quality.
- 2. A motor vehicle or mobile home shall not be considered a "total loss" if the insurance company and owner of a motor vehicle or mobile home agree to repair, rather than to replace, the motor vehicle or mobile home. However, if the actual cost to repair the motor vehicle or mobile home to the insurance company exceeds 100 percent of the cost of replacing the wrecked or damaged motor vehicle or mobile home with one of like kind and

quality, the owner shall forward to the department, within 72 hours after the agreement, a request to brand the certificate of title with the words "Total Loss Vehicle." Such a brand shall become a part of the vehicle's title history.

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The owner, including persons who are self-insured (b) entities, of any motor vehicle or mobile home which is considered to be salvage shall, within 72 hours after the motor vehicle or mobile home becomes salvage, forward the title to the motor vehicle or mobile home to the department for processing. However, an insurance company which pays money as compensation for total loss of a motor vehicle or mobile home shall obtain the certificate of title for the motor vehicle or mobile home and, within 72 hours after receiving such certificate of title, shall forward such title to the department for processing and make the required notification to the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System. The owner, or insurance company, or self-insured entity, as the case may be, may not dispose of a vehicle or mobile home that is a total loss before it has obtained a salvage certificate of title or certificate of destruction from the department. When applying for a salvage certificate of title or certificate of destruction, the owner, or insurance company, or self-insured entity must provide the department with an estimate of the costs of repairing the physical and mechanical damage suffered by the vehicle for which a salvage certificate of title or certificate of destruction is sought. If the motor vehicle is a nonrepairable vehicle estimated costs of repairing the physical and mechanical damage to the vehicle are equal to 80 percent or more of the current

1173 retail cost of the vehicle, as established in any official used 1174 car or used mobile home quide, the department shall declare the 1175 vehicle a nonrepairable vehicle unrebuildable and print a 1176 certificate of destruction, which authorizes the dismantling or 1177 destruction of the motor vehicle or mobile home described 1178 therein by a licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer. However, if 1179 the damaged motor vehicle is equipped with custom-lowered floors 1180 for wheelchair access or a wheelchair lift, the insurance 1181 company may, upon determining that the vehicle is repairable to a condition that is safe for operation on public roads, submit 1182 the certificate of title to the department for reissuance as a 1183 1184 salvage rebuildable title and the addition of a title brand of 1185 "insurance-declared total loss." The certificate of destruction 1186 shall be reassignable a maximum of two times before dismantling 1187 or destruction of the vehicle shall be required, and shall 1188 accompany the motor vehicle or mobile home for which it is 1189 issued, when such motor vehicle or mobile home is sold for such 1190 purposes, in lieu of a certificate of title, and, thereafter, 1191 the department shall refuse issuance of any certificate of title 1192 for that vehicle. Nothing in this subsection shall be applicable 1193 when a vehicle is worth less than \$1,500 retail in undamaged 1194 condition in any official used motor vehicle guide or used 1195 mobile home quide or when a stolen motor vehicle or mobile home 1196 is recovered in substantially intact condition with all major 1197 component parts present and is readily resalable without 1198 extensive repairs to or replacement of the frame or engine. Any 1199 person who knowingly violates this paragraph or falsifies any 1200 document to avoid the requirements of this paragraph commits a

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misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 1202 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (7) (a) In the event of a purchase by a secondary metals recycler, that has been issued a certificate of registration number, of:
- 1. Materials, prepared materials, or parts from any seller for purposes other than the processing of such materials, prepared materials, or parts, the purchaser shall obtain such documentation as may be required by this section and shall record the seller's name and address, date of purchase, and the personal identification card number of the person delivering such items.
- 2. Parts or prepared materials from any seller for purposes of the processing of such parts or prepared materials, the purchaser shall record the seller's name and address and date of purchase and, in the event of a purchase transaction consisting primarily of parts or prepared materials, the personal identification card number of the person delivering such items.
- 3. Materials from another secondary metals recycler for purposes of the processing of such materials, the purchaser shall record the seller's name and address and date of purchase.
- 4.a. Motor vehicles, recreational vehicles, mobile homes, or derelict motor vehicles from other than a secondary metals recycler for purposes of the processing of such motor vehicles, recreational vehicles, mobile homes, or derelict motor vehicles, the purchaser shall record the date of purchase and the name, address, and personal identification card number of the person

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selling such items and shall obtain the following documentation from the seller with respect to each item purchased:

- (I) A valid certificate of title issued in the name of the seller or properly endorsed, as required in s. 319.22, over to the seller;
- (II) A valid salvage certificate of title issued in the name of the seller or properly endorsed, as required in s. 319.22, over to the seller;
- (III) A valid certificate of destruction issued in the name of the seller or properly endorsed over to the seller; or
- (IV) A valid derelict motor vehicle certificate obtained from the department by a licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer and properly reassigned to the secondary metals recycler.
- b. If a valid certificate of title, salvage certificate of title, certificate of destruction, or derelict motor vehicle certificate is not available and the motor vehicle or mobile home is a derelict motor vehicle, a derelict motor vehicle certificate application shall be completed by the seller or owner of the motor vehicle or mobile home, the seller's or owner's authorized transporter, and the registered secondary metals recycler at the time of sale, transport, or delivery to the registered secondary metals recycler to obtain a derelict motor vehicle certificate from the department. The derelict motor vehicle certificate application must be accompanied by a legible copy of the seller's or owner's valid Florida driver's license or Florida identification card, or a valid driver's license or identification card from another state. If the seller is not the owner of record of the vehicle being sold, the

1257 recycler shall, at the time of sale, ensure that a smudge-free 1258 right thumbprint, or other digit if the seller has no right 1259 thumb, of the seller is imprinted upon the derelict motor 1260 vehicle certificate application and that the legible copy of the 1261 seller's driver's license or identification card is affixed to 1262 the application and transmitted to the department. The derelict 1263 motor vehicle certificate shall be used by the owner, the 1264 owner's authorized transporter, and the registered secondary 1265 metals recycler. The registered secondary metals recycler shall 1266 secure the derelict motor vehicle for 3 full business days, 1267 excluding weekends and holidays, if there is no active lien or a 1268 lien of 3 years or more on the department's records before 1269 destroying or dismantling the derelict motor vehicle and shall 1270 follow all reporting procedures established by the department, 1271 including electronic notification to the department or delivery 1272 of the original derelict motor vehicle certificate application 1273 to an agent of the department within 24 hours after receiving 1274 the derelict motor vehicle. If there is an active lien of less 1275 than 3 years on the derelict motor vehicle, the registered 1276 secondary metals recycler shall secure the derelict motor 1277 vehicle for 10 days. The department shall notify the lienholder 1278 of the application for a derelict motor vehicle certificate and 1279 shall notify the lienholder of its intention to remove the lien. 1280 Ten days after receipt of the motor vehicle derelict 1281 application, the department may remove the lien from its records 1282 if a written statement protesting removal of the lien is not 1283 received by the department from the lienholder within the 10-day 1284 period. However, if the lienholder files with the department and

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the registered secondary metals recycler within the 10-day period a written statement that the lien is still outstanding, the department shall not remove the lien and shall place an administrative hold on the record for 30 days to allow the lienholder to apply for title to the vehicle or a repossession certificate under s. 319.28. The registered secondary metals recycler must secure the derelict motor vehicle until the department's administrative stop is removed, the lienholder submits a lien satisfaction, or the lienholder takes possession of the vehicle. The registered secondary metals recycler may require the lienholder to reimburse him or her only for the recycler's purchase price of the derelict vehicle and may not include any towing costs, storage fees, administrative fees, or other costs.

c. Any person who knowingly violates this subparagraph by selling, transporting, delivering, purchasing, or receiving a motor vehicle, recreational motor vehicle, mobile home, or derelict motor vehicle without obtaining a certificate of title, salvage certificate of title, certificate of destruction, or derelict motor vehicle certificate; enters false or fictitious information on a derelict motor vehicle certificate application; does not complete the derelict motor vehicle certificate application as required or does not make the required notification to the department; does not obtain a legible copy of the seller's or owner's driver's license or identification card when required; or destroys or dismantles a derelict motor vehicle without waiting the required time as set forth in sub-

subparagraph b. commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- 5. Major parts from other than a secondary metals recycler for purposes of the processing of such major parts, the purchaser shall record the seller's name, address, date of purchase, and the personal identification card number of the person delivering such items, as well as the vehicle identification number, if available, of each major part purchased.
- (b) Any person who violates this subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (8) (a) Secondary metals recyclers and salvage motor vehicle dealers shall return to the department on a monthly basis all certificates of title and salvage certificates of title that are required by this section to be obtained. Secondary metals recyclers and salvage motor vehicle dealers may elect to notify the department electronically through procedures established by the department when they receive each motor vehicle or mobile home, salvage motor vehicle or mobile home, or derelict motor vehicle with a certificate of title or salvage certificate of title through procedures established by the department. The department may adopt rules and establish fees as it deems necessary or proper for the administration of the electronic notification service.
- (b) Secondary metals recyclers and salvage motor vehicle dealers shall keep originals, or a copy in the event the original was returned to the department, of all certificates of

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title, salvage certificates of title, certificates of destruction, derelict motor vehicle certificates, proof of reporting to the National Motor Vehicle Title Information

System, and all other information required by this section to be recorded or obtained, on file in the offices of such secondary metals recyclers or salvage motor vehicle dealers for a period of 3 years after the date of purchase of the items reflected in such certificates of title, salvage certificates of title, certificates of destruction, or derelict motor vehicle certificates. These records shall be maintained in chronological order.

- (c) Secondary metals recyclers and salvage motor vehicle dealers shall make the required notifications each month to the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System on all junk, derelict, or salvage motor vehicles that were obtained in whole or in part as required in 28 C.F.R. part 25.
- (d) (e) For the purpose of enforcement of this section, the department or its agents and employees have the same right of inspection as law enforcement officers as provided in s. 812.055.
- (e) (d) Whenever the department, its agent or employee, or any law enforcement officer has reason to believe that a stolen or fraudulently titled motor vehicle, mobile home, recreational vehicle, salvage motor vehicle, or derelict motor vehicle is in the possession of a salvage motor vehicle dealer or secondary metals recycler, the department, its agent or employee, or the law enforcement officer may issue an extended hold notice, not to exceed 5 additional business days, excluding weekends and

holidays, to the salvage motor vehicle dealer or registered secondary metals recycler.

(f) (e) Whenever a salvage motor vehicle dealer or registered secondary metals recycler is notified by the department, its agent or employee, or any law enforcement officer to hold a motor vehicle, mobile home, recreational vehicle, salvage motor vehicle, or derelict motor vehicle that is believed to be stolen or fraudulently titled, the salvage motor vehicle dealer or registered secondary metals recycler shall hold the motor vehicle, mobile home, recreational vehicle, salvage motor vehicle, or derelict motor vehicle and may not dismantle or destroy the motor vehicle, mobile home, recreational vehicle, salvage motor vehicle, or derelict motor vehicle until it is recovered by a law enforcement officer, the hold is released by the department or the law enforcement officer placing the hold, or the 5 additional business days have passed since being notified of the hold.

(g) (f) This section does not authorize any person who is engaged in the business of recovering, towing, or storing vehicles pursuant to s. 713.78, and who is claiming a lien for performing labor or services on a motor vehicle or mobile home pursuant to s. 713.58, or is claiming that a motor vehicle or mobile home has remained on any premises after tenancy has terminated pursuant to s. 715.104, to use a derelict motor vehicle certificate application for the purpose of transporting, selling, disposing of, or delivering a motor vehicle to a salvage motor vehicle dealer or secondary metals recycler

without obtaining the title or certificate of destruction required under s. 713.58, s. 713.78, or s. 715.104.

(h) (g) The department shall accept all properly endorsed and completed derelict motor vehicle certificate applications and shall issue a derelict motor vehicle certificate having an effective date that authorizes when a derelict motor vehicle is eligible for dismantling or destruction. The electronic information obtained from the derelict motor vehicle certificate application shall be stored electronically and shall be made available to authorized persons after issuance of the derelict motor vehicle certificate in the Florida Real Time Vehicle Information System.

- (i) (h) The department is authorized to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 establishing policies and procedures to administer and enforce this section.
- (j)(i) The department shall charge a fee of \$3 for each derelict motor vehicle certificate delivered to the department or one of its agents for processing and shall mark the title record canceled. A service charge may be collected under s. 320.04.
- (k) (j) The licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer or registered secondary metals recycler shall make all payments for the purchase of any derelict motor vehicle that is sold by a seller who is not the owner of record on file with the department by check or money order made payable to the seller and may not make payment to the authorized transporter. The licensed salvage motor vehicle dealer or registered secondary

metals recycler may not cash the check that such dealer or recycler issued to the seller.

- (9) (a) An insurance company may notify an independent entity that obtains possession of a damaged or dismantled motor vehicle to release the vehicle to the owner. The insurance company shall provide the independent entity a release statement on a form prescribed by the department authorizing the independent entity to release the vehicle to the owner. The form shall, at a minimum, contain the following:
 - 1. The policy and claim number.

- 2. The name and address of the insured.
- 3. The vehicle identification number.
- 4. The signature of an authorized representative of the insurance company.
- vehicle must send a notice to the owner that the vehicle is available for pick up when it receives a release statement from the insurance company. The notice shall be sent by certified mail to the owner at the owner's address reflected in the department's records. The notice must inform the owner that the owner has 30 days after receipt of the notice to pick up the vehicle from the independent entity. If the motor vehicle is not claimed within 30 days after the owner receives the notice, the independent entity may apply for a certificate of destruction or a certificate of title.
- (c) The independent entity shall make the required notification to the National Motor Vehicle Title Information

 System before releasing any damaged or dismantled motor vehicle

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to the owner or before applying for a certificate of destruction or salvage certificate of title.

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- (d) (e) Upon applying for a certificate of destruction or salvage certificate of title, the independent entity shall provide a copy of the release statement from the insurance company to the independent entity, proof of providing the 30-day notice to the owner, proof of notification to the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System, and applicable fees.
- (e) (d) The independent entity may not charge an owner of the vehicle storage fees or apply for a title under s. 713.585 or s. 713.78.
- (11) A salvage motor vehicle dealer, secondary metals recycler, auction, independent entity, or self-insured entity that deals in salvage motor vehicles as defined in this section must be registered with the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System and must provide its registration number before being licensed by the department or before the department processes any certificate of title, salvage certificate of title, certificate of destruction, or derelict certificate.
- (12) (11) Except as otherwise provided in this section, any person who violates this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- Section 18. Section 319.323, Florida Statutes, is amended 1474 to read:
 - 319.323 Expedited service; applications; fees.—The department shall establish a separate title office which may be used by private citizens and licensed motor vehicle dealers to

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receive expedited service on title transfers, title issuances, duplicate titles, and recordation of liens, and certificates of repossession. A fee of \$10 shall be charged for this service, which fee is in addition to the fees imposed by s. 319.32. The fee, after deducting the amount referenced by s. 319.324 and \$3.50 to be retained by the processing agency, shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund. Application for expedited service may be made by mail or in person. The department shall issue each title applied for under this section within 5 working days after receipt of the application except for an application for a duplicate title certificate covered by s. 319.23(4), in which case the title must be issued within 5 working days after compliance with the department's verification requirements.

Section 19. Subsections (24) through (46) of section 320.01, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (23) through (45), respectively, and present subsections (23) and (25) of that section are amended to read:

320.01 Definitions, general.—As used in the Florida Statutes, except as otherwise provided, the term:

(23) "Apportioned motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle which is required to be registered, or with respect to which an election has been made to register it, under the International Registration Plan.

(24) (25) "Apportionable vehicle" means any vehicle, except recreational vehicles, vehicles displaying restricted plates, city pickup and delivery vehicles, buses used in transportation of chartered parties, and government-owned vehicles, which is

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used or intended for use in two or more member jurisdictions that allocate or proportionally register vehicles and which is used for the transportation of persons for hire or is designed, used, or maintained primarily for the transportation of property and:

(a) Is a power unit having a gross vehicle weight in excess of $26,000 \frac{26,001}{100}$ pounds;

- (b) Is a power unit having three or more axles, regardless of weight; or
- (c) Is used in combination, when the weight of such combination exceeds $26,000 \frac{26,001}{100}$ pounds gross vehicle weight.

Vehicles, or combinations thereof, having a gross vehicle weight of $\underline{26,000}$ $\underline{26,001}$ pounds or less and two-axle vehicles may be proportionally registered.

Section 20. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 320.02, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

320.02 Registration required; application for registration; forms.—

(2) (a) The application for registration shall include the street address of the owner's permanent residence or the address of his or her permanent place of business and shall be accompanied by personal or business identification information.

An individual applicant must provide which may include, but need not be limited to, a valid driver license or number, Florida identification card issued by this state or another state or a valid passport. A business applicant must provide a number, or

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federal employer identification number, if applicable, or verification that the business is authorized to conduct business in the state, or a Florida city or county business license or number.

- 1. If the owner does not have a permanent residence or permanent place of business or if the owner's permanent residence or permanent place of business cannot be identified by a street address, the application shall include:
- $\underline{a.1.}$ If the vehicle is registered to a business, the name and street address of the permanent residence of an owner of the business, an officer of the corporation, or an employee who is in a supervisory position.
- $\underline{b.2.}$ If the vehicle is registered to an individual, the name and street address of the permanent residence of a close relative or friend who is a resident of this state.
- 2. If the vehicle is registered to an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is a Florida resident, the active duty member is exempt from the requirement to provide the street address of a permanent residence.
- (5) (a) Proof that personal injury protection benefits have been purchased when required under s. 627.733, that property damage liability coverage has been purchased as required under s. 324.022, that bodily injury or death coverage has been purchased if required under s. 324.023, and that combined bodily liability insurance and property damage liability insurance have been purchased when required under s. 627.7415 shall be provided in the manner prescribed by law by the applicant at the time of application for registration of any motor vehicle that is

1562 subject to such requirements. The issuing agent shall refuse to 1563 issue registration if such proof of purchase is not provided. 1564 Insurers shall furnish uniform proof-of-purchase cards in a 1565 paper or an electronic format in a form prescribed by the 1566 department and shall include the name of the insured's insurance 1567 company, the coverage identification number, and the make, year, and vehicle identification number of the vehicle insured. The 1568 1569 card shall contain a statement notifying the applicant of the 1570 penalty specified in s. 316.646(4). The card or insurance 1571 policy, insurance policy binder, or certificate of insurance or 1572 a photocopy of any of these; an affidavit containing the name of 1573 the insured's insurance company, the insured's policy number, 1574 and the make and year of the vehicle insured; or such other 1575 proof as may be prescribed by the department shall constitute 1576 sufficient proof of purchase. If an affidavit is provided as 1577 proof, it shall be in substantially the following form: 1578 Under penalty of perjury, I ... (Name of insured) ... do hereby 1579 certify that I have ... (Personal Injury Protection, Property 1580 Damage Liability, and, when required, Bodily Injury 1581 Liability)... Insurance currently in effect with ... (Name of 1582 insurance company) ... under ... (policy number) ... covering 1583 ... (make, year, and vehicle identification number of 1584 vehicle) (Signature of Insured) ... 1585 Such affidavit shall include the following warning: 1586 WARNING: GIVING FALSE INFORMATION IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A VEHICLE 1587 REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE UNDER FLORIDA 1588 LAW. ANYONE GIVING FALSE INFORMATION ON THIS AFFIDAVIT IS 1589 SUBJECT TO PROSECUTION.

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When an application is made through a licensed motor vehicle dealer as required in s. 319.23, the original or a photostatic copy of such card, insurance policy, insurance policy binder, or certificate of insurance or the original affidavit from the insured shall be forwarded by the dealer to the tax collector of the county or the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles for processing. By executing the aforesaid affidavit, no licensed motor vehicle dealer will be liable in damages for any inadequacy, insufficiency, or falsification of any statement contained therein. A card shall also indicate the existence of any bodily injury liability insurance voluntarily purchased.

Section 21. Subsection (7) of section 320.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(7) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall register apportionable apportioned motor vehicles under the provisions of the International Registration Plan. The department may adopt rules to implement and enforce the provisions of the plan.

Section 22. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 320.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.071 Advance registration renewal; procedures.-

(1)

(b) The owner of any apportionable apportioned motor vehicle currently registered in this state <u>under the</u>

International Registration Plan may file an application for renewal of registration with the department any time during the

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1618 3 months preceding the date of expiration of the registration period.

- Section 23. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 320.0715, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 320.0715 International Registration Plan; motor carrier services; permits; retention of records.—
- (1) All <u>apportionable</u> commercial motor vehicles domiciled in this state and engaged in interstate commerce shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of the International Registration Plan and shall display apportioned license plates.
- (3) (a) If the department is unable to immediately issue the apportioned license plate to an applicant currently registered in this state under the International Registration Plan or to a vehicle currently titled in this state, the department or its designated agent may is authorized to issue a 60-day temporary operational permit. The department or agent of the department shall charge a \$3 fee and the service charge authorized by s. 320.04 for each temporary operational permit it issues.
- (b) The department <u>may not</u> shall in no event issue a temporary operational permit for any <u>apportionable</u> commercial motor vehicle to any applicant until the applicant has shown that:
- 1. All sales or use taxes due on the registration of the vehicle are paid; and
- 1644 2. Insurance requirements have been met in accordance with ss. 320.02(5) and 627.7415.

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(c) Issuance of a temporary operational permit provides commercial motor vehicle registration privileges in each International Registration Plan member jurisdiction designated on said permit and therefore requires payment of all applicable registration fees and taxes due for that period of registration.

- (d) Application for permanent registration must be made to the department within 10 days from issuance of a temporary operational permit. Failure to file an application within this 10-day period may result in cancellation of the temporary operational permit.
- Section 24. Subsection (4) of section 320.089, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.089 Members of National Guard and active United States Armed Forces reservists; former prisoners of war; survivors of Pearl Harbor; Purple Heart medal recipients; Operation Desert Storm Veterans; Operation Desert Shield Veterans; Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom Veterans; Combat Infantry Badge or Combat Action Badge recipients; Vietnam War Veterans; Korean Conflict Veterans; special license plates; fee.—

(4) The owner or lessee of an automobile or truck for private use, a truck weighing not more than 7,999 pounds, or a recreational vehicle as specified in s. 320.08(9)(c) or (d) which automobile, truck, or recreational vehicle is not used for hire or commercial use who is a resident of the state and a current or former member of the United States military who was deployed and served in <u>Saudi Arabia</u>, <u>Kuwait</u>, or another area of the Persian Gulf during Operation Desert Storm or Operation

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<u>Desert Shield, in</u> Iraq during Operation Iraqi Freedom, or in Afghanistan during Operation Enduring Freedom shall, upon application to the department, accompanied by proof of active membership or former active duty status during one of these operations, and upon payment of the license tax for the vehicle as provided in s. 320.08, be issued a license plate as provided by s. 320.06 upon which, in lieu of the registration license number prescribed by s. 320.06, shall be stamped the words "Operation Desert Storm," "Operation Desert Shield," "Operation Iraqi Freedom," or "Operation Enduring Freedom," as appropriate, followed by the registration license number of the plate.

Section 25. Subsection (1) of section 320.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.18 Withholding registration.-

(1) The department may withhold the registration of any motor vehicle or mobile home the owner or coowner of which has failed to register it under the provisions of law for any previous period or periods for which it appears registration should have been made in this state, until the tax for such period or periods is paid. The department may cancel any vehicle or vessel registration, driver driver's license, identification card, or fuel-use tax decal if the owner or coowner pays for any the vehicle or vessel registration, driver driver's license, identification card, or fuel-use tax decal; pays any administrative, delinquency, or reinstatement fee; or pays any tax liability, penalty, or interest specified in chapter 207 by a dishonored check, or if the vehicle owner or motor carrier has failed to pay a penalty for a weight or safety violation issued

by the Department of Transportation or the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. The Department of Transportation and the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles may impound any commercial motor vehicle that has a canceled license plate or fuel-use tax decal until the tax liability, penalty, and interest specified in chapter 207, the license tax, or the fuel-use decal fee, and applicable administrative fees have been paid for by certified funds.

Section 26. Subsection (3), paragraph (a) of subsection (4), and subsection (5) of section 320.27, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

320.27 Motor vehicle dealers.-

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APPLICATION AND FEE. - The application for the license shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the department and shall be subject to such rules with respect thereto as may be so prescribed by it. Such application shall be verified by oath or affirmation and shall contain a full statement of the name and birth date of the person or persons applying therefor; the name of the firm or copartnership, with the names and places of residence of all members thereof, if such applicant is a firm or copartnership; the names and places of residence of the principal officers, if the applicant is a body corporate or other artificial body; the name of the state under whose laws the corporation is organized; the present and former place or places of residence of the applicant; and prior business in which the applicant has been engaged and the location thereof. Such application shall describe the exact location of the place of business and shall state whether the place of business is

1730 owned by the applicant and when acquired, or, if leased, a true 1731 copy of the lease shall be attached to the application. The 1732 applicant shall certify that the location provides an adequately 1733 equipped office and is not a residence; that the location 1734 affords sufficient unoccupied space upon and within which 1735 adequately to store all motor vehicles offered and displayed for 1736 sale; and that the location is a suitable place where the 1737 applicant can in good faith carry on such business and keep and 1738 maintain books, records, and files necessary to conduct such 1739 business, which shall be available at all reasonable hours to inspection by the department or any of its inspectors or other 1740 1741 employees. The applicant shall certify that the business of a 1742 motor vehicle dealer is the principal business which shall be 1743 conducted at that location. The application shall contain a 1744 statement that the applicant is either franchised by a 1745 manufacturer of motor vehicles, in which case the name of each 1746 motor vehicle that the applicant is franchised to sell shall be 1747 included, or an independent (nonfranchised) motor vehicle 1748 dealer. The application shall contain other relevant information 1749 as may be required by the department, including evidence that 1750 the applicant is insured under a garage liability insurance 1751 policy or a general liability insurance policy coupled with a 1752 business automobile policy, which shall include, at a minimum, \$25,000 combined single-limit liability coverage including 1753 1754 bodily injury and property damage protection and \$10,000 1755 personal injury protection. However, a salvage motor vehicle 1756 dealer as defined in subparagraph (1)(c)5. is exempt from the requirements for garage liability insurance and personal injury 1757

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protection insurance on those vehicles that cannot be legally operated on roads, highways, or streets in this state. Franchise dealers must submit a garage liability insurance policy, and all other dealers must submit a garage liability insurance policy or a general liability insurance policy coupled with a business automobile policy. Such policy shall be for the license period, and evidence of a new or continued policy shall be delivered to the department at the beginning of each license period. Upon making initial application, the applicant shall pay to the department a fee of \$300 in addition to any other fees now required by law. Applicants may choose to extend the licensure period for 1 additional year for a total of 2 years. An initial applicant shall pay to the department a fee of \$300 for the first year and \$75 for the second year, in addition to any other fees required by law. An applicant for renewal shall pay to the department \$75 for a 1-year renewal or \$150 for a 2-year renewal, in addition to any other fees required by law Upon making a subsequent renewal application, the applicant shall pay to the department a fee of \$75 in addition to any other fees now required by law. Upon making an application for a change of location, the person shall pay a fee of \$50 in addition to any other fees now required by law. The department shall, in the case of every application for initial licensure, verify whether certain facts set forth in the application are true. Each applicant, general partner in the case of a partnership, or corporate officer and director in the case of a corporate applicant, must file a set of fingerprints with the department for the purpose of determining any prior criminal record or any

outstanding warrants. The department shall submit the fingerprints to the Department of Law Enforcement for state processing and forwarding to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for federal processing. The actual cost of state and federal processing shall be borne by the applicant and is in addition to the fee for licensure. The department may issue a license to an applicant pending the results of the fingerprint investigation, which license is fully revocable if the department subsequently determines that any facts set forth in the application are not true or correctly represented.

(4) LICENSE CERTIFICATE.-

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A license certificate shall be issued by the department in accordance with such application when the application is regular in form and in compliance with the provisions of this section. The license certificate may be in the form of a document or a computerized card as determined by the department. The actual cost of each original, additional, or replacement computerized card shall be borne by the licensee and is in addition to the fee for licensure. Such license, when so issued, entitles the licensee to carry on and conduct the business of a motor vehicle dealer. Each license issued to a franchise motor vehicle dealer expires annually on December 31 of the year of its expiration unless revoked or suspended before prior to that date. Each license issued to an independent or wholesale dealer or auction expires annually on April 30 of the year of its expiration unless revoked or suspended before prior to that date. At least Not less than 60 days before prior to the license expiration date, the department shall deliver or mail to

1814 each licensee the necessary renewal forms. Each independent 1815 dealer shall certify that the dealer (owner, partner, officer, 1816 or director of the licensee, or a full-time employee of the 1817 licensee that holds a responsible management-level position) has 1818 completed 8 hours of continuing education before prior to filing 1819 the renewal forms with the department. Such certification shall be filed once every 2 years. The continuing education shall 1820 include at least 2 hours of legal or legislative issues, 1 hour 1821 1822 of department issues, and 5 hours of relevant motor vehicle industry topics. Continuing education shall be provided by 1823 dealer schools licensed under paragraph (b) either in a 1824 1825 classroom setting or by correspondence. Such schools shall 1826 provide certificates of completion to the department and the 1827 customer which shall be filed with the license renewal form, and 1828 such schools may charge a fee for providing continuing 1829 education. Any licensee who does not file his or her application 1830 and fees and any other requisite documents, as required by law, with the department at least 30 days before prior to the license 1831 1832 expiration date shall cease to engage in business as a motor 1833 vehicle dealer on the license expiration date. A renewal filed 1834 with the department within 45 days after the expiration date 1835 shall be accompanied by a delinquent fee of \$100. Thereafter, a 1836 new application is required, accompanied by the initial license 1837 fee. A license certificate duly issued by the department may be 1838 modified by endorsement to show a change in the name of the 1839 licensee, provided, as shown by affidavit of the licensee, the 1840 majority ownership interest of the licensee has not changed or 1841 the name of the person appearing as franchisee on the sales and

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1842 service agreement has not changed. Modification of a license 1843 certificate to show any name change as herein provided shall not 1844 require initial licensure or reissuance of dealer tags; however, 1845 any dealer obtaining a name change shall transact all business 1846 in and be properly identified by that name. All documents relative to licensure shall reflect the new name. In the case of 1847 1848 a franchise dealer, the name change shall be approved by the 1849 manufacturer, distributor, or importer. A licensee applying for 1850 a name change endorsement shall pay a fee of \$25 which fee shall apply to the change in the name of a main location and all 1851 1852 additional locations licensed under the provisions of subsection 1853 (5). Each initial license application received by the department 1854 shall be accompanied by verification that, within the preceding 1855 6 months, the applicant, or one or more of his or her designated 1856 employees, has attended a training and information seminar 1857 conducted by a licensed motor vehicle dealer training school. 1858 Any applicant for a new franchised motor vehicle dealer license 1859 who has held a valid franchised motor vehicle dealer license continuously for the past 2 years and who remains in good 1860 1861 standing with the department is exempt from the prelicensing 1862 training requirement. Such seminar shall include, but is not 1863 limited to, statutory dealer requirements, which requirements 1864 include required bookkeeping and recordkeeping procedures, 1865 requirements for the collection of sales and use taxes, and such 1866 other information that in the opinion of the department will 1867 promote good business practices. No seminar may exceed 8 hours 1868 in length.

(5) SUPPLEMENTAL LICENSE.—Any person licensed under this

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1870 section hereunder shall obtain a supplemental license for each 1871 permanent additional place or places of business not contiguous 1872 to the premises for which the original license is issued, on a 1873 form to be furnished by the department, and upon payment of a 1874 fee of \$50 for each such additional location. Applicants may 1875 choose to extend the licensure period for 1 additional year for a 1876 total of 2 years. The applicant shall pay to the department a fee 1877 of \$50 for the first year and \$50 for the second year for each 1878 such additional location. Thereafter, the applicant shall pay \$50 for a 1-year renewal or \$100 for a 2-year renewal for each such 1879 1880 additional location. Upon making renewal applications for such 1881 supplemental licenses, such applicant shall pay \$50 for each 1882 additional location. A supplemental license authorizing off-1883 premises sales shall be issued, at no charge to the dealer, for 1884 a period not to exceed 10 consecutive calendar days. To obtain 1885 such a temporary supplemental license for off-premises sales, 1886 the applicant must be a licensed dealer; must notify the 1887 applicable local department office of the specific dates and location for which such license is requested, display a sign at 1888 1889 the licensed location clearly identifying the dealer, and 1890 provide staff to work at the temporary location for the duration 1891 of the off-premises sale; must meet any local government 1892 permitting requirements; and must have permission of the 1893 property owner to sell at that location. In the case of an off-1894 premises sale by a motor vehicle dealer licensed under 1895 subparagraph (1)(c)1. for the sale of new motor vehicles, the 1896 applicant must also include documentation notifying the 1897 applicable licensee licensed under s. 320.61 of the intent to

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engage in an off-premises sale 5 working days <u>before</u> prior to the date of the off-premises sale. The licensee shall either approve or disapprove of the off-premises sale within 2 working days after receiving notice; otherwise, it will be deemed approved. This section does not apply to a nonselling motor vehicle show or public display of new motor vehicles.

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Section 27. Section 320.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.62 Licenses; amount; disposition of proceeds.-The initial license for each manufacturer, distributor, or importer shall be \$300 and shall be in addition to all other licenses or taxes now or hereafter levied, assessed, or required of the applicant or licensee. Applicants may choose to extend the licensure period for 1 additional year for a total of 2 years. An initial applicant shall pay to the department a fee of \$300 for the first year and \$100 for the second year. An applicant for a renewal license shall pay \$100 to the department for a 1-year renewal or \$200 for a 2-year renewal. The annual renewal license fee shall be \$100. The proceeds from all licenses under ss. 320.60-320.70 shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Revenue Fund. All licenses shall be payable on or before October 1 of the each year and shall expire, unless sooner revoked or suspended, on the following September 30 of the year of its expiration.

Section 28. Subsections (4) and (6) of section 320.77, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 320.77 License required of mobile home dealers.-
- (4) FEES.—Upon making initial application, the applicant

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shall pay to the department a fee of \$300 in addition to any other fees now required by law. Applicants may choose to extend the licensure period for 1 additional year for a total of 2 years. An initial applicant shall pay to the department a fee of \$300 for the first year and \$100 for the second year in addition to any other fees required by law. An applicant for a renewal license shall pay to the department \$100 for a 1-year renewal or \$200 for a 2-year renewal. The fee for renewal application shall be \$100. The fee for application for change of location shall be \$25. Any applicant for renewal who has failed to submit his or her renewal application by October 1 of the year of its current license expiration shall pay a renewal application fee equal to the original application fee. No fee is refundable. All fees shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

issued by the department in accordance with the application when the same is regular in form and in compliance with the provisions of this section. The license certificate may be in the form of a document or a computerized card as determined by the department. The cost of each original, additional, or replacement computerized card shall be borne by the licensee and is in addition to the fee for licensure. The fees charged applicants for both the required background investigation and the computerized card as provided in this section shall be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund. The license, when so issued, shall entitle the licensee to carry on and conduct the business of a mobile home dealer at the location set forth in the license for a period of 1 or 2 years beginning

year from October 1 preceding the date of issuance. Each initial application received by the department shall be accompanied by verification that, within the preceding 6 months, the applicant or one or more of his or her designated employees has attended a training and information seminar conducted by the department or by a public or private provider approved by the department. Such seminar shall include, but not be limited to, statutory dealer requirements, which requirements include required bookkeeping and recording procedures, requirements for the collection of sales and use taxes, and such other information that in the opinion of the department will promote good business practices.

Section 29. Subsections (4) and (6) of section 320.771, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

320.771 License required of recreational vehicle dealers.-

(4) FEES.—Upon making initial application, the applicant shall pay to the department a fee of \$300 in addition to any other fees new required by law. Applicants may choose to extend the licensure period for 1 additional year for a total of 2 years. An initial applicant shall pay to the department a fee of \$300 for the first year and \$100 for the second year in addition to any other fees required by law. An applicant for a renewal license shall pay to the department \$100 for a 1-year renewal or \$200 for a 2-year renewal The fee for renewal application shall be \$25. Any applicant for renewal who has failed to submit his or her renewal application by October 1 of the year of its current license expiration shall pay a renewal application fee equal to the original application fee. No fee is refundable. All fees

shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

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LICENSE CERTIFICATE.—A license certificate shall be (6) issued by the department in accordance with the application when the same is regular in form and in compliance with the provisions of this section. The license certificate may be in the form of a document or a computerized card as determined by the department. The cost of each original, additional, or replacement computerized card shall be borne by the licensee and is in addition to the fee for licensure. The fees charged applicants for both the required background investigation and the computerized card as provided in this section shall be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund. The license, when so issued, shall entitle the licensee to carry on and conduct the business of a recreational vehicle dealer at the location set forth in the license for a period of 1 or 2 years year from October 1 preceding the date of issuance. Each initial application received by the department shall be accompanied by verification that, within the preceding 6 months, the applicant or one or more of his or her designated employees has attended a training and information seminar conducted by the department or by a public or private provider approved by the department. Such seminar shall include, but not be limited to, statutory dealer requirements, which requirements include required bookkeeping and recording procedures, requirements for the collection of sales and use taxes, and such other information that in the opinion of the department will promote good business practices. Section 30. Subsections (3) and (6) of section 320.8225,

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Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

320.8225 Mobile home and recreational vehicle manufacturer, distributor, and importer license.—

- (3) FEES.—Upon submitting an initial application, the applicant shall pay to the department a fee of \$300. Applicants may choose to extend the licensure period for 1 additional year for a total of 2 years. An initial applicant shall pay to the department a fee of \$300 for the first year and \$100 for the second year. An applicant for a renewal license shall pay to the department \$100 for a 1-year renewal or \$200 for a 2-year renewal Upon submitting a renewal application, the applicant shall pay to the department a fee of \$100. Any applicant for renewal who fails to submit his or her renewal application by October 1 of the year of its current license expiration shall pay a renewal application fee equal to the original application fee. No fee is refundable. All fees must be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- (6) LICENSE <u>PERIOD</u> <u>YEAR</u>.—A license issued to a mobile home manufacturer or a recreational vehicle manufacturer, distributor, or importer entitles the licensee to conduct business for a period of 1 <u>or 2 years beginning year from</u>
 October 1 preceding the date of issuance.

Section 31. Section 322.095, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 322.095 Traffic law and substance abuse education program for driver driver's license applicants.—
- (1) Each applicant for a driver license must complete a traffic law and substance abuse education course, unless the applicant has been licensed in another jurisdiction or has

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satisfactorily completed a Department of Education driver education course offered pursuant to s. 1003.48.

- (2)(1) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles must approve traffic law and substance abuse education courses.

 including courses that use communications technology as the delivery method.
- (a) In addition to the course approval criteria provided in this section, initial approval of traffic law and substance abuse education courses shall be based on the department's review of all course materials which must be designed to promote safety, education, and driver awareness; course presentation to the department by the provider; and the provider's plan for effective oversight of the course by those who deliver the course in the state.
- (b) Each course provider seeking approval of a traffic law and substance abuse education course must submit:
- 1. Proof of ownership, copyright, or written permission

 from the course owner to use the course in the state that must be

 completed by applicants for a Florida driver's license.
- 2. The <u>curriculum curricula</u> for the courses <u>which</u> must promote motorcyclist, bicyclist, and pedestrian safety and provide instruction on the physiological and psychological consequences of the abuse of alcohol and other drugs; the societal and economic costs of alcohol and drug abuse; the effects of alcohol and drug abuse on the driver of a motor vehicle; and the laws of this state relating to the operation of a motor vehicle; the risk factors involved in driver attitude and irresponsible driver behaviors, such as speeding, reckless

driving, and running red lights and stop signs; and the results of the use of electronic devices while driving. All instructors teaching the courses shall be certified by the department.

- independent evaluation of the courses. Local DUI programs authorized under s. 316.193(5) and certified by the department or a driver improvement school may offer a traffic law and substance abuse education course. However, prior to offering the course, the course provider must obtain certification from the department that the course complies with the requirements of this section. If the course is offered in a classroom setting, the course provider and any schools authorized by the provider to teach the course must offer the approved course at locations that are free from distractions and reasonably accessible to most applicants and must issue a certificate to those persons successfully completing the course.
- (3) The completion of a course does not qualify a person for the reinstatement of a driver's license which has been suspended or revoked.
- (4) The fee charged by the course provider must bear a reasonable relationship to the cost of the course. The department must conduct financial audits of course providers conducting the education courses required under this section or require that financial audits of providers be performed, at the expense of the provider, by a certified public accountant.
- (5) The provisions of this section do not apply to any person who has been licensed in any other jurisdiction or who has satisfactorily completed a Department of Education driver's

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education course offered pursuant to s. 1003.48.

(4) (6) In addition to a regular course fee, an assessment fee in the amount of \$3 shall be collected by the school from each person who attends a course. The course provider must remit the \$3 assessment fee to the department for deposit into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund in order to receive a unique course completion certificate number for the student. Each course provider must collect a \$3 assessment fee in addition to the enrollment fee charged to participants of the traffic law and substance abuse course required under this section. The \$3 assessment fee collected by the course provider must be forwarded to the department within 30 days after receipt of the assessment.

- (5)(7) The department may is authorized to maintain the information and records necessary to administer its duties and responsibilities for the program. Course providers are required to maintain all records pertinent to the conduct of their approved courses for 5 years and allow the department to inspect such records as necessary. Records may be maintained in an electronic format. If Where such information is a public record as defined in chapter 119, it shall be made available to the public upon request pursuant to s. 119.07(1). The department shall approve and regulate courses that use technology as the delivery method of all traffic law and substance abuse education courses as the courses relate to this section.
- (6) The department shall design, develop, implement, and conduct effectiveness studies on each delivery method of all courses approved pursuant to this section on a recurring 3-year

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basis. At a minimum, studies shall be conducted on the effectiveness of each course in reducing DUI citations and decreasing moving traffic violations or collision recidivism.

Upon notification that a course has failed an effectiveness study, the course provider shall immediately cease offering the course in the state.

- (7) Courses approved under this section must be updated at the department's request. Failure of a course provider to update the course within 90 days after the department's request shall result in the suspension of the course approval until such time that the updates are submitted and approved by the department.
- improvement schools are conducting the approved courses fully, to the required time limits, and with the content requirements specified by the department. The course provider shall ensure that only department-approved instructional materials are used in the presentation of the course, and that all driver improvement schools conducting the course do so in a manner that maximizes its impact and effectiveness. The course provider shall ensure that any student who is unable to attend or complete a course due to action, error, or omission on the part of the course provider or driver improvement school conducting the course shall be accommodated to permit completion of the course at no additional cost.
- (9) Traffic law and substance abuse education courses shall be conducted with a minimum of 4 hours devoted to course content minus a maximum of 30 minutes allotted for breaks.
 - (10) A course provider may not require any student to

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purchase a course completion certificate. Course providers
offering paper or electronic certificates for purchase must
clearly convey to the student that this purchase is optional,
that the only valid course completion certificate is the
electronic one that is entered into the department's Driver
Improvement Certificate Issuance System, and that paper
certificates are not acceptable for any licensing purpose.

- (11) Course providers and all associated driver improvement schools that offer approved courses shall disclose all fees associated with the course and shall not charge any fees that are not clearly listed during the registration process.
- (12) Course providers shall submit course completion information to the department through the department's Driver Improvement Certificate Issuance System within 5 days. The submission shall be free of charge to the student.
- (13) The department may deny, suspend, or revoke course approval upon proof that the course provider:
 - (a) Violated this section.

- (b) Has been convicted of a crime involving any drugrelated or DUI-related offense, a felony, fraud, or a crime directly related to the personal safety of a student.
- (c) Failed to satisfy the effectiveness criteria as outlined in subsection (6).
 - (d) Obtained course approval by fraud or misrepresentation.
- (e) Obtained or assisted a person in obtaining any driver license by fraud or misrepresentation.
- (f) Conducted a traffic law and substance abuse education course in the state while approval of such course was under

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2178 suspension or revocation.

- (g) Failed to provide effective oversight of those who deliver the course in the state.
- (14) The department shall not accept certificates from students who take a course after the course has been suspended or revoked.
- (15) A person who has been convicted of a crime involving any drug-related or DUI-related offense in the past 5 years, a felony, fraud, or a crime directly related to the personal safety of a student shall not be allowed to conduct traffic law and substance abuse education courses.
- (16) The department shall summarily suspend approval of any course without preliminary hearing for the purpose of protecting the public safety and enforcing any provision of law governing traffic law and substance abuse education courses.
- (17) Except as otherwise provided in this section, before final department action denying, suspending, or revoking approval of a course, the course provider shall have the opportunity to request either a formal or informal administrative hearing to show cause why the action should not be taken.
- (18) The department may levy and collect a civil fine of at least \$1,000 but not more than \$5,000 for each violation of this section. Proceeds from fines collected shall be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund and used to cover the cost of administering this section or promoting highway safety initiatives.
 - Section 32. Subsection (1) of section 322.125, Florida

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2206 Statutes, is amended to read:

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322.125 Medical Advisory Board.-

There shall be a Medical Advisory Board composed of not fewer than 12 or more than 25 members, at least one of whom must be 60 years of age or older and all but one of whose medical and other specialties must relate to driving abilities, which number must include a doctor of medicine who is employed by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles in Tallahassee, who shall serve as administrative officer for the board. The executive director of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall recommend persons to serve as board members. Every member but two must be a doctor of medicine licensed to practice medicine in this or any other state and must be a member in good standing of the Florida Medical Association or the Florida Osteopathic Association. One member must be an optometrist licensed to practice optometry in this state and must be a member in good standing of the Florida Optometric Association. One member must be a chiropractic physician licensed to practice chiropractic medicine in this state. Members shall be approved by the Cabinet and shall serve 4-year staggered terms. The board membership must, to the maximum extent possible, consist of equal representation of the disciplines of the medical community treating the mental or physical disabilities that could affect the safe operation of motor vehicles.

Section 33. Subsection (4) of section 322.135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.135 <u>Driver</u> Driver's license agents.-

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(4) A tax collector may not issue or renew a <u>driver</u> driver's license if he or she has any reason to believe that the licensee or prospective licensee is physically or mentally unqualified to operate a motor vehicle. The tax collector may direct any such licensee to the department for examination or reexamination under s. 322.221.

Section 34. Subsection (7) of section 322.212, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 322.212 Unauthorized possession of, and other unlawful acts in relation to, <u>driver driver's</u> license or identification card.—
- (7) In addition to any other penalties provided by this section, any person who provides false information when applying for a commercial <u>driver driver's</u> license <u>or commercial learner's</u> permit or is convicted of fraud in connection with testing for a commercial driver license or commercial learner's permit shall be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 1 year 60 days.

Section 35. Subsection (1) of section 322.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 322.22 Authority of department to cancel $\underline{\text{or refuse to}}$ issue or renew license.—
- (1) The department <u>may</u> is authorized to cancel <u>or withhold</u> issuance or renewal of any <u>driver</u> driver's license, upon determining that the licensee was not entitled to the issuance thereof, or that the licensee failed to give the required or correct information in his or her application or committed any fraud in making such application, or that the licensee has two

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or more licenses on file with the department, each in a different name but bearing the photograph of the licensee, unless the licensee has complied with the requirements of this chapter in obtaining the licenses. The department may cancel or withhold issuance or renewal of any driver driver's license, identification card, vehicle or vessel registration, or fuel-use decal if the licensee fails to pay the correct fee or pays for any driver the driver's license, identification card, vehicle or vessel registration, or fuel-use decal; pays any tax liability, penalty, or interest specified in chapter 207; or pays any administrative, delinquency, or reinstatement fee by a dishonored check.

Section 36. Subsection (3) of section 322.245, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 322.245 Suspension of license upon failure of person charged with specified offense under chapter 316, chapter 320, or this chapter to comply with directives ordered by traffic court or upon failure to pay child support in non-IV-D cases as provided in chapter 61 or failure to pay any financial obligation in any other criminal case.—
- (3) If the person fails to comply with the directives of the court within the 30-day period, or, in non-IV-D cases, fails to comply with the requirements of s. 61.13016 within the period specified in that statute, the depository or the clerk of the court shall electronically notify the department of such failure within 10 days. Upon electronic receipt of the notice, the department shall immediately issue an order suspending the person's driver driver's license and privilege to drive

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effective 20 days after the date the order of suspension is mailed in accordance with s. 322.251(1), (2), and (6).

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Section 37. Subsection (7) of section 322.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.25 When court to forward license to department and report convictions; temporary reinstatement of driving privileges.—

(7) Any licensed driver convicted of driving, or being in the actual physical control of, a vehicle within this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 893, when affected to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired, and whose license and driving privilege have been revoked as provided in subsection (1) may be issued a court order for reinstatement of a driving privilege a temporary basis; provided that, as a part of the penalty, upon conviction, the defendant is required to enroll in and complete a driver improvement course for the rehabilitation of drinking drivers and the driver is otherwise eligible for reinstatement of the driving privilege as provided by s. 322.282. The court order for reinstatement shall be on a form provided by the department and must be taken by the person convicted to a Florida driver's license examining office, where a temporary driving permit may be issued. The period of time for which a temporary permit issued in accordance with this subsection is valid shall be deemed to be part of the period of revocation imposed by the court.

Section 38. Section 322.2615, Florida Statutes, is amended

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322.2615 Suspension of license; right to review.-(1) (a) A law enforcement officer or correctional officer shall, on behalf of the department, suspend the driving privilege of a person who is driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle and who has an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher, or of a person who has refused to submit to a urine test or a test of his or her breath-alcohol or blood-alcohol level. The officer shall take the person's driver driver's license and issue the person a 10-day temporary permit if the person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege and shall issue the person a notice of suspension. If a blood test has been administered, the officer or the agency employing the officer shall transmit such results to the department within 5 days after receipt of the results. If the department then determines that the person had a bloodalcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher, the

(b) The suspension under paragraph (a) shall be pursuant to, and the notice of suspension shall inform the driver of, the following:

department shall suspend the person's driver driver's license

1.a. The driver refused to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test and his or her driving privilege is suspended for a period of 1 year for a first refusal or for a period of 18 months if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test; or

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

pursuant to subsection (3).

b. The driver was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle and had an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher and his or her driving privilege is suspended for a period of 6 months for a first offense or for a period of 1 year if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended under this section.

- 2. The suspension period shall commence on the date of issuance of the notice of suspension.
- 3. The driver may request a formal or informal review of the suspension by the department within 10 days after the date of issuance of the notice of suspension.
- 4. The temporary permit issued at the time of suspension expires at midnight of the 10th day following the date of issuance of the notice of suspension.
- 5. The driver may submit to the department any materials relevant to the suspension.
- (2) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (1) (a), the law enforcement officer shall forward to the department, within 5 days after issuing the notice of suspension, the driver driver's license; an affidavit stating the officer's grounds for belief that the person was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or chemical or controlled substances; the results of any breath or blood test or an affidavit stating that a breath, blood, or urine test was requested by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer and that the person refused to submit; the officer's description of the person's field sobriety test, if any; and the notice of suspension. The failure of the officer to

submit materials within the 5-day period specified in this subsection and in subsection (1) does not affect the department's ability to consider any evidence submitted at or before prior to the hearing.

- (b) The officer may also submit a copy of the crash report and a copy of a video recording videotape of the field sobriety test or the attempt to administer such test. Materials submitted to the department by a law enforcement agency or correctional agency shall be considered self-authenticating and shall be in the record for consideration by the hearing officer.

 Notwithstanding s. 316.066(5), the crash report shall be considered by the hearing officer.
- (3) If the department determines that the license should be suspended pursuant to this section and if the notice of suspension has not already been served upon the person by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer as provided in subsection (1), the department shall issue a notice of suspension and, unless the notice is mailed pursuant to s. 322.251, a temporary permit that expires 10 days after the date of issuance if the driver is otherwise eligible.
- (4) If the person whose license was suspended requests an informal review pursuant to subparagraph (1)(b)3., the department shall conduct the informal review by a hearing officer designated employed by the department. Such informal review hearing shall consist solely of an examination by the department of the materials submitted by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer and by the person whose license was suspended, and the presence of an officer or witness is not

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2402 required.

- (5) After completion of the informal review, notice of the department's decision sustaining, amending, or invalidating the suspension of the <u>driver driver's</u> license of the person whose license was suspended must be provided to such person. Such notice must be mailed to the person at the last known address shown on the department's records, or to the address provided in the law enforcement officer's report if such address differs from the address of record, within 21 days after the expiration of the temporary permit issued pursuant to subsection (1) or subsection (3).
- (6)(a) If the person whose license was suspended requests a formal review, the department must schedule a hearing to be held within 30 days after such request is received by the department and must notify the person of the date, time, and place of the hearing.
- (b) Such formal review hearing shall be held before a hearing officer designated employed by the department, and the hearing officer shall be authorized to administer oaths, examine witnesses and take testimony, receive relevant evidence, issue subpoenas for the officers and witnesses identified in documents provided under paragraph (2)(a) in subsection (2), regulate the course and conduct of the hearing, question witnesses, and make a ruling on the suspension. The hearing officer may conduct hearings using communications technology. The party requesting the presence of a witness shall be responsible for the payment of any witness fees and for notifying in writing the state attorney's office in the appropriate circuit of the issuance of

the subpoena. If the person who requests a formal review hearing fails to appear and the hearing officer finds such failure to be without just cause, the right to a formal hearing is waived and the suspension shall be sustained.

- formal review hearing is not grounds to invalidate the suspension. If a witness fails to appear, a party may seek enforcement of a subpoena under paragraph (b) by filing a petition for enforcement in the circuit court of the judicial circuit in which the person failing to comply with the subpoena resides or by filing a motion for enforcement in any criminal court case resulting from the driving or actual physical control of a motor vehicle that gave rise to the suspension under this section. A failure to comply with an order of the court shall result in a finding of contempt of court. However, a person is not in contempt while a subpoena is being challenged.
- (d) The department must, within 7 working days after a formal review hearing, send notice to the person of the hearing officer's decision as to whether sufficient cause exists to sustain, amend, or invalidate the suspension.
- (7) In a formal review hearing under subsection (6) or an informal review hearing under subsection (4), the hearing officer shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence whether sufficient cause exists to sustain, amend, or invalidate the suspension. The scope of the review shall be limited to the following issues:
- (a) If the license was suspended for driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or

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2458 higher:

- 1. Whether the law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe that the person whose license was suspended was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or chemical or controlled substances.
- 2. Whether the person whose license was suspended had an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher as provided in s. 316.193.
- (b) If the license was suspended for refusal to submit to a breath, blood, or urine test:
- 1. Whether the law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe that the person whose license was suspended was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or chemical or controlled substances.
- 2. Whether the person whose license was suspended refused to submit to any such test after being requested to do so by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer.
- 3. Whether the person whose license was suspended was told that if he or she refused to submit to such test his or her privilege to operate a motor vehicle would be suspended for a period of 1 year or, in the case of a second or subsequent refusal, for a period of 18 months.
- (8) Based on the determination of the hearing officer pursuant to subsection (7) for both informal hearings under subsection (4) and formal hearings under subsection (6), the department shall:

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(a) Sustain the suspension of the person's driving privilege for a period of 1 year for a first refusal, or for a period of 18 months if the driving privilege of such person has been previously suspended as a result of a refusal to submit to such tests, if the person refused to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test. The suspension period commences on the date of issuance of the notice of suspension.

- (b) Sustain the suspension of the person's driving privilege for a period of 6 months for a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher, or for a period of 1 year if the driving privilege of such person has been previously suspended under this section as a result of driving with an unlawful alcohol level. The suspension period commences on the date of issuance of the notice of suspension.
- (9) A request for a formal review hearing or an informal review hearing shall not stay the suspension of the person's driver driver's license. If the department fails to schedule the formal review hearing to be held within 30 days after receipt of the request therefor, the department shall invalidate the suspension. If the scheduled hearing is continued at the department's initiative or the driver enforces the subpoena as provided in subsection (6), the department shall issue a temporary driving permit that shall be valid until the hearing is conducted if the person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege. Such permit may not be issued to a person who sought and obtained a continuance of the hearing. The permit issued under this subsection shall authorize driving for business or employment use only.

(10) A person whose <u>driver</u> driver's license is suspended under subsection (1) or subsection (3) may apply for issuance of a license for business or employment purposes only if the person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege pursuant to s. 322.271.

- (a) If the suspension of the <u>driver driver's</u> license of the person for failure to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test is sustained, the person is not eligible to receive a license for business or employment purposes only, pursuant to s. 322.271, until 90 days have elapsed after the expiration of the last temporary permit issued. If the driver is not issued a 10-day permit pursuant to this section or s. 322.64 because he or she is ineligible for the permit and the suspension for failure to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test is not invalidated by the department, the driver is not eligible to receive a business or employment license pursuant to s. 322.271 until 90 days have elapsed from the date of the suspension.
- (b) If the suspension of the <u>driver driver's</u> license of the person relating to unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher is sustained, the person is not eligible to receive a license for business or employment purposes only pursuant to s. 322.271 until 30 days have elapsed after the expiration of the last temporary permit issued. If the driver is not issued a 10-day permit pursuant to this section or s. 322.64 because he or she is ineligible for the permit and the suspension relating to unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher is not invalidated by the department, the driver is not eligible to receive a business or

employment license pursuant to s. 322.271 until 30 days have elapsed from the date of the suspension.

- (11) The formal review hearing may be conducted upon a review of the reports of a law enforcement officer or a correctional officer, including documents relating to the administration of a breath test or blood test or the refusal to take either test or the refusal to take a urine test. However, as provided in subsection (6), the driver may subpoen the officer or any person who administered or analyzed a breath or blood test. If the arresting officer or the breath technician fails to appear pursuant to a subpoena as provided in subsection (6), the department shall invalidate the suspension.
- (12) The formal review hearing and the informal review hearing are exempt from the provisions of chapter 120. The department may adopt rules for the conduct of reviews under this section.
- (13) A person may appeal any decision of the department sustaining a suspension of his or her driver driver's license by a petition for writ of certiorari to the circuit court in the county wherein such person resides or wherein a formal or informal review was conducted pursuant to s. 322.31. However, an appeal shall not stay the suspension. A law enforcement agency may appeal any decision of the department invalidating a suspension by a petition for writ of certiorari to the circuit court in the county wherein a formal or informal review was conducted. This subsection shall not be construed to provide for a de novo review appeal.
 - (14) (a) The decision of the department under this section

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or any circuit court review thereof may not be considered in any trial for a violation of s. 316.193, and a written statement submitted by a person in his or her request for departmental review under this section may not be admitted into evidence against him or her in any such trial.

- (b) The disposition of any related criminal proceedings does not affect a suspension for refusal to submit to a blood, breath, or urine test imposed under this section.
- (15) If the department suspends a person's license under s. 322.2616, it may not also suspend the person's license under this section for the same episode that was the basis for the suspension under s. 322.2616.
- (16) The department shall invalidate a suspension for driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level imposed under this section if the suspended person is found not guilty at trial of an underlying violation of s. 316.193.

Section 39. Section 322.2616, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 322.2616 Suspension of license; persons under 21 years of age; right to review.—
- (1) (a) Notwithstanding s. 316.193, it is unlawful for a person under the age of 21 who has a blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level of 0.02 or higher to drive or be in actual physical control of a motor vehicle.
- (b) A law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that a motor vehicle is being driven by or is in the actual physical control of a person who is under the age of 21

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while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or who has any blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level may lawfully detain such a person and may request that person to submit to a test to determine his or her blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level.

- (2) (a) A law enforcement officer or correctional officer shall, on behalf of the department, suspend the driving privilege of such person if the person has a blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level of 0.02 or higher. The officer shall also suspend, on behalf of the department, the driving privilege of a person who has refused to submit to a test as provided by paragraph (b). The officer shall take the person's driver driver's license and issue the person a 10-day temporary driving permit if the person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege and shall issue the person a notice of suspension.
- (b) The suspension under paragraph (a) must be pursuant to, and the notice of suspension must inform the driver of, the following:
- 1.a. The driver refused to submit to a lawful breath test and his or her driving privilege is suspended for a period of 1 year for a first refusal or for a period of 18 months if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended as provided in this section as a result of a refusal to submit to a test; or
- b. The driver was under the age of 21 and was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while having a blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level of 0.02 or higher; and the person's driving privilege is suspended for a period of 6 months for a first violation, or for a period of 1 year if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended as provided in

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this section for driving or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle with a blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level of 0.02 or higher.

- 2. The suspension period commences on the date of issuance of the notice of suspension.
- 3. The driver may request a formal or informal review of the suspension by the department within 10 days after the issuance of the notice of suspension.
- 4. A temporary permit issued at the time of the issuance of the notice of suspension shall not become effective until after 12 hours have elapsed and will expire at midnight of the 10th day following the date of issuance.
- 5. The driver may submit to the department any materials relevant to the suspension of his or her license.
- (c) When a driver subject to this section has a bloodalcohol or breath-alcohol level of 0.05 or higher, the suspension shall remain in effect until such time as the driver has completed a substance abuse course offered by a DUI program licensed by the department. The driver shall assume the reasonable costs for the substance abuse course. As part of the substance abuse course, the program shall conduct a substance abuse evaluation of the driver, and notify the parents or legal guardians of drivers under the age of 19 years of the results of the evaluation. The term "substance abuse" means the abuse of alcohol or any substance named or described in Schedules I through V of s. 893.03. If a driver fails to complete the substance abuse education course and evaluation, the driver driver's license shall not be reinstated by the department.

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(d) A minor under the age of 18 years proven to be driving with a blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level of 0.02 or higher may be taken by a law enforcement officer to the addictions receiving facility in the county in which the minor is found to be so driving, if the county makes the addictions receiving facility available for such purpose.

- department, within 5 days after the date of the issuance of the notice of suspension, a copy of the notice of suspension, the driver driver's license of the person receiving the notice of suspension, and an affidavit stating the officer's grounds for belief that the person was under the age of 21 and was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle with any bloodalcohol or breath-alcohol level, and the results of any blood or breath test or an affidavit stating that a breath test was requested by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer and that the person refused to submit to such test. The failure of the officer to submit materials within the 5-day period specified in this subsection does not bar the department from considering any materials submitted at or before the hearing.
- (4) If the department finds that the license of the person should be suspended under this section and if the notice of suspension has not already been served upon the person by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer as provided in subsection (2), the department shall issue a notice of suspension and, unless the notice is mailed under s. 322.251, a temporary driving permit that expires 10 days after the date of issuance if the driver is otherwise eligible.

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informal review under subparagraph (2)(b)3., the department shall conduct the informal review by a hearing officer designated employed by the department within 30 days after the request is received by the department and shall issue such person a temporary driving permit for business purposes only to expire on the date that such review is scheduled to be conducted if the person is otherwise eligible. The informal review hearing must consist solely of an examination by the department of the materials submitted by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer and by the person whose license is suspended, and the presence of an officer or witness is not required.

- (6) After completion of the informal review, notice of the department's decision sustaining, amending, or invalidating the suspension of the <u>driver driver's</u> license must be provided to the person. The notice must be mailed to the person at the last known address shown on the department's records, or to the address provided in the law enforcement officer's report if such address differs from the address of record, within 7 days after completing the review.
- (7) (a) If the person whose license is suspended requests a formal review, the department must schedule a hearing to be held within 30 days after the request is received by the department and must notify the person of the date, time, and place of the hearing and shall issue such person a temporary driving permit for business purposes only to expire on the date that such review is scheduled to be conducted if the person is otherwise eligible.

- hearing officer <u>designated</u> employed by the department, and the hearing officer may administer oaths, examine witnesses and take testimony, receive relevant evidence, issue subpoenas, regulate the course and conduct of the hearing, and make a ruling on the suspension. The hearing officer may conduct hearings using <u>communications technology</u>. The department and the person whose license was suspended may subpoena witnesses, and the party requesting the presence of a witness is responsible for paying any witness fees and for notifying in writing the state attorney's office in the appropriate circuit of the issuance of the subpoena. If the person who requests a formal review hearing fails to appear and the hearing officer finds the failure to be without just cause, the right to a formal hearing is waived and the suspension is sustained.
- formal review hearing shall not be grounds to invalidate the suspension. If a witness fails to appear, a party may seek enforcement of a subpoena under paragraph (b) by filing a petition for enforcement in the circuit court of the judicial circuit in which the person failing to comply with the subpoena resides. A failure to comply with an order of the court constitutes contempt of court. However, a person may not be held in contempt while a subpoena is being challenged.
- (d) The department must, within 7 working days after a formal review hearing, send notice to the person of the hearing officer's decision as to whether sufficient cause exists to sustain, amend, or invalidate the suspension.

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(8) In a formal review hearing under subsection (7) or an informal review hearing under subsection (5), the hearing officer shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence whether sufficient cause exists to sustain, amend, or invalidate the suspension. The scope of the review is limited to the following issues:

- (a) If the license was suspended because the individual, then under the age of 21, drove with a blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level of 0.02 or higher:
- 1. Whether the law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe that the person was under the age of 21 and was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in this state with any blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level or while under the influence of alcoholic beverages.
 - 2. Whether the person was under the age of 21.
- 3. Whether the person had a blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level of 0.02 or higher.
- (b) If the license was suspended because of the individual's refusal to submit to a breath test:
- 1. Whether the law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe that the person was under the age of 21 and was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in this state with any blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level or while under the influence of alcoholic beverages.
 - 2. Whether the person was under the age of 21.
- 3. Whether the person refused to submit to a breath test after being requested to do so by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer.

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4. Whether the person was told that if he or she refused to submit to a breath test his or her privilege to operate a motor vehicle would be suspended for a period of 1 year or, in the case of a second or subsequent refusal, for a period of 18 months.

- (9) Based on the determination of the hearing officer under subsection (8) for both informal hearings under subsection (5) and formal hearings under subsection (7), the department shall:
- (a) Sustain the suspension of the person's driving privilege for a period of 1 year for a first refusal, or for a period of 18 months if the driving privilege of the person has been previously suspended, as provided in this section, as a result of a refusal to submit to a test. The suspension period commences on the date of the issuance of the notice of suspension.
- (b) Sustain the suspension of the person's driving privilege for a period of 6 months for driving or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the age of 21 with a blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level of 0.02 or higher, or for a period of 1 year if the driving privilege of such person has been previously suspended under this section. The suspension period commences on the date of the issuance of the notice of suspension.
- (10) A request for a formal review hearing or an informal review hearing shall not stay the suspension of the person's driver driver's license. If the department fails to schedule the formal review hearing to be held within 30 days after receipt of

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the request therefor, the department shall invalidate the suspension. If the scheduled hearing is continued at the department's initiative or the driver enforces the subpoena as provided in subsection (7), the department shall issue a temporary driving permit that is valid until the hearing is conducted if the person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege. The permit shall not be issued to a person who requested a continuance of the hearing. The permit issued under this subsection authorizes driving for business or employment use only.

- (11) A person whose <u>driver driver's</u> license is suspended under subsection (2) or subsection (4) may apply for issuance of a license for business or employment purposes only, pursuant to s. 322.271, if the person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege. However, such a license may not be issued until 30 days have elapsed after the expiration of the last temporary driving permit issued under this section.
- review of the reports of a law enforcement officer or correctional officer, including documents relating to the administration of a breath test or the refusal to take a test. However, as provided in subsection (7), the driver may subpoena the officer or any person who administered a breath or blood test. If the officer who suspended the driving privilege fails to appear pursuant to a subpoena as provided in subsection (7), the department shall invalidate the suspension.
- (13) The formal review hearing and the informal review hearing are exempt from chapter 120. The department may adopt

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rules for conducting reviews under this section.

- (14) A person may appeal any decision of the department sustaining a suspension of his or her <u>driver</u> driver's license by a petition for writ of certiorari to the circuit court in the county wherein such person resides or wherein a formal or informal review was conducted under s. 322.31. However, an appeal does not stay the suspension. This subsection does not provide for a de novo review appeal.
- (15) The decision of the department under this section shall not be considered in any trial for a violation of s. 316.193, nor shall any written statement submitted by a person in his or her request for departmental review under this section be admissible into evidence against him or her in any such trial. The disposition of any related criminal proceedings shall not affect a suspension imposed under this section.
- (16) By applying for and accepting and using a <u>driver</u> driver's license, a person under the age of 21 years who holds the <u>driver</u> driver's license is deemed to have expressed his or her consent to the provisions of this section.
- (17) A breath test to determine breath-alcohol level pursuant to this section may be conducted as authorized by s. 316.1932 or by a breath-alcohol test device listed in the United States Department of Transportation's conforming-product list of evidential breath-measurement devices. The reading from such a device is presumed accurate and is admissible in evidence in any administrative hearing conducted under this section.
- (18) The result of a blood test obtained during an investigation conducted under s. 316.1932 or s. 316.1933 may be

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used to suspend the driving privilege of a person under this section.

- (19) A violation of this section is neither a traffic infraction nor a criminal offense, nor does being detained pursuant to this section constitute an arrest. A violation of this section is subject to the administrative action provisions of this section, which are administered by the department through its administrative processes. Administrative actions taken pursuant to this section shall be recorded in the motor vehicle records maintained by the department. This section does not bar prosecution under s. 316.193. However, if the department suspends a person's license under s. 322.2615 for a violation of s. 316.193, it may not also suspend the person's license under this section for the same episode that was the basis for the suspension under s. 322.2615.
- Section 40. Section 322.64, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 322.64 Holder of commercial <u>driver</u> driver's license; persons operating a commercial motor vehicle; driving with unlawful blood-alcohol level; refusal to submit to breath, urine, or blood test.—
- (1) (a) A law enforcement officer or correctional officer shall, on behalf of the department, disqualify from operating any commercial motor vehicle a person who while operating or in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle is arrested for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level, or a person who has refused to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test authorized

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by s. 322.63 or s. 316.1932 arising out of the operation or actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle. A law enforcement officer or correctional officer shall, on behalf of the department, disqualify the holder of a commercial driver driver's license from operating any commercial motor vehicle if the licenseholder, while operating or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle, is arrested for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level, or refused to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test authorized by s. 322.63 or s. 316.1932. Upon disqualification of the person, the officer shall take the person's driver driver's license and issue the person a 10-day temporary permit for the operation of noncommercial vehicles only if the person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege and shall issue the person a notice of disqualification. If the person has been given a blood, breath, or urine test, the results of which are not available to the officer at the time of the arrest, the agency employing the officer shall transmit such results to the department within 5 days after receipt of the results. If the department then determines that the person had a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher, the department shall disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to subsection (3).

- (b) For purposes of determining the period of disqualification described in 49 C.F.R. s. 383.51, a disqualification under paragraph (a) shall be considered a conviction.
 - (c) (b) The disqualification under paragraph (a) shall be

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pursuant to, and the notice of disqualification shall inform the driver of, the following:

- 1.a. The driver refused to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test and he or she is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for the time period specified in 49 C.F.R. s. 383.51 for a period of 1 year, for a first refusal, or permanently, if he or she has previously been disqualified under this section; or
- b. The driver had an unlawful blood-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher while was driving or in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, or any motor vehicle if the driver holds a commercial driver driver's license, had an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher, and his or her driving privilege is shall be disqualified for the time period specified in 49 C.F.R. s. 383.51 a period of 1 year for a first offense or permanently disqualified if his or her driving privilege has been previously disqualified under this section.
- 2. The disqualification period for operating commercial vehicles shall commence on the date of issuance of the notice of disqualification.
- 3. The driver may request a formal or informal review of the disqualification by the department within 10 days after the date of issuance of the notice of disqualification.
- 4. The temporary permit issued at the time of disqualification expires at midnight of the 10th day following the date of disqualification.
 - 5. The driver may submit to the department any materials

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- (2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (1)(a), the law enforcement officer shall forward to the department, within 5 days after the date of the issuance of the notice of disqualification, a copy of the notice of disqualification, the driver driver's license of the person disqualified, and an affidavit stating the officer's grounds for belief that the person disqualified was operating or in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, or holds a commercial driver driver's license, and had an unlawful blood-alcohol or breathalcohol level; the results of any breath or blood or urine test or an affidavit stating that a breath, blood, or urine test was requested by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer and that the person arrested refused to submit; a copy of the notice of disqualification issued to the person; and the officer's description of the person's field sobriety test, if any. The failure of the officer to submit materials within the 5-day period specified in this subsection or subsection (1) does not affect the department's ability to consider any evidence submitted at or before prior to the hearing.
- (b) The officer may also submit a copy of a <u>video</u>
 recording videotape of the field sobriety test or the attempt to
 administer such test and a copy of the crash report, if any.

 Notwithstanding s. 316.066, the crash report shall be considered
 by the hearing officer.
- (3) If the department determines that the person arrested should be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to this section and if the notice of disqualification

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has not already been served upon the person by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer as provided in subsection (1), the department shall issue a notice of disqualification and, unless the notice is mailed pursuant to s. 322.251, a temporary permit which expires 10 days after the date of issuance if the driver is otherwise eligible.

- (4) If the person disqualified requests an informal review pursuant to subparagraph (1)(c)3. (1)(b)3., the department shall conduct the informal review by a hearing officer designated employed by the department. Such informal review hearing shall consist solely of an examination by the department of the materials submitted by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer and by the person disqualified, and the presence of an officer or witness is not required.
- (5) After completion of the informal review, notice of the department's decision sustaining, amending, or invalidating the disqualification must be provided to the person. Such notice must be mailed to the person at the last known address shown on the department's records, and to the address provided in the law enforcement officer's report if such address differs from the address of record, within 21 days after the expiration of the temporary permit issued pursuant to subsection (1) or subsection (3).
- (6)(a) If the person disqualified requests a formal review, the department must schedule a hearing to be held within 30 days after such request is received by the department and must notify the person of the date, time, and place of the hearing.

- (b) Such formal review hearing shall be held before a hearing officer designated employed by the department, and the hearing officer shall be authorized to administer oaths, examine witnesses and take testimony, receive relevant evidence, issue subpoenas for the officers and witnesses identified in documents provided under paragraph (2)(a) as provided in subsection (2), regulate the course and conduct of the hearing, and make a ruling on the disqualification. The hearing officer may conduct hearings using communications technology. The department and the person disqualified may subpoena witnesses, and the party requesting the presence of a witness shall be responsible for the payment of any witness fees. If the person who requests a formal review hearing fails to appear and the hearing officer finds such failure to be without just cause, the right to a formal hearing is waived.
- (c) The failure of a subpoenaed witness to appear at the formal review hearing shall not be grounds to invalidate the disqualification. If a witness fails to appear, a party may seek enforcement of a subpoena under paragraph (b) by filing a petition for enforcement in the circuit court of the judicial circuit in which the person failing to comply with the subpoena resides or by filing a motion for enforcement in any criminal court case resulting from the driving or actual physical control of a motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle that gave rise to the disqualification under this section. A failure to comply with an order of the court shall result in a finding of contempt of court. However, a person shall not be in contempt while a subpoena is being challenged.

(d) The department must, within 7 working days after a formal review hearing, send notice to the person of the hearing officer's decision as to whether sufficient cause exists to sustain, amend, or invalidate the disqualification.

- (7) In a formal review hearing under subsection (6) or an informal review hearing under subsection (4), the hearing officer shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence whether sufficient cause exists to sustain, amend, or invalidate the disqualification. The scope of the review shall be limited to the following issues:
- (a) If the person was disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for driving with an unlawful bloodalcohol level:
- 1. Whether the arresting law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe that the person was driving or in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, or any motor vehicle if the driver holds a commercial driver driver's license, in this state while he or she had any alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances in his or her body.
- 2. Whether the person had an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher.
- (b) If the person was disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for refusal to submit to a breath, blood, or urine test:
- 1. Whether the law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe that the person was driving or in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, or any motor vehicle if the driver holds a commercial driver driver's license, in this

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state while he or she had any alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances in his or her body.

- 2. Whether the person refused to submit to the test after being requested to do so by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer.
- 3. Whether the person was told that if he or she refused to submit to such test he or she would be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 1 year or, if previously disqualified under this section, permanently.
- (8) Based on the determination of the hearing officer pursuant to subsection (7) for both informal hearings under subsection (4) and formal hearings under subsection (6), the department shall:
- (a) sustain the disqualification for the time period described in 49 C.F.R. s. 383.51 a period of 1 year for a first refusal, or permanently if such person has been previously disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under this section. The disqualification period commences on the date of the issuance of the notice of disqualification.

(b) Sustain the disqualification:

- 1. For a period of 1 year if the person was driving or in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, or any motor vehicle if the driver holds a commercial driver's license, and had an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher; or
- 2. Permanently if the person has been previously disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under this section or his or her driving privilege has been previously

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suspended for driving or being in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, or any motor vehicle if the driver holds a commercial driver's license, and had an unlawful bloodalcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher.

The disqualification period commences on the date of the issuance of the notice of disqualification.

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

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(11) The formal review hearing may be conducted upon a review of the reports of a law enforcement officer or a correctional officer, including documents relating to the administration of a breath test or blood test or the refusal to take either test. However, as provided in subsection (6), the driver may subpoen the officer or any person who administered or analyzed a breath or blood test. If the arresting officer or the breath technician fails to appear pursuant to a subpoena as provided in subsection (6), the department shall invalidate the disqualification.

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

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of any related criminal proceedings shall not affect a disqualification imposed pursuant to this section.

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(15) This section does not preclude the suspension of the driving privilege pursuant to s. 322.2615. The driving privilege of a person who has been disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle also may be suspended for a violation of s. 316.193.

Section 41. Section 322.2715, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.2715 Ignition interlock device.-

Before issuing a permanent or restricted driver driver's license under this chapter, the department shall require the placement of a department-approved ignition interlock device for any person convicted of committing an offense of driving under the influence as specified in subsection (3), except that consideration may be given to those individuals having a documented medical condition that would prohibit the device from functioning normally. If a medical waiver has been granted for a convicted person seeking a restricted license, the convicted person shall not be entitled to a restricted license until the required ignition interlock device installation period under subsection (3) expires, in addition to the time requirements under s. 322.271. If a medical waiver has been approved for a convicted person seeking permanent reinstatement of the driver license, the convicted person must be restricted to an employment-purposesonly license until the required ignition interlock device installation period under subsection (3) expires. An interlock

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device shall be placed on all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person.

- (2) For purposes of this section, any conviction for a violation of s. 316.193, a previous conviction for a violation of former s. 316.1931, or a conviction outside this state for driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense is a conviction of driving under the influence.
 - (3) If the person is convicted of:

- (a) A first offense of driving under the influence under s. 316.193 and has an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level as specified in s. 316.193(4), or if a person is convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 and was at the time of the offense accompanied in the vehicle by a person younger than 18 years of age, the person shall have the ignition interlock device installed for at least not less than 6 continuous months for the first offense and for at least not less than 2 continuous years for a second offense.
- (b) A second offense of driving under the influence, the ignition interlock device shall be installed for a period of \underline{at} \underline{least} \underline{not} \underline{less} \underline{than} 1 continuous year.
- (c) A third offense of driving under the influence which occurs within 10 years after a prior conviction for a violation of s. 316.193, the ignition interlock device shall be installed for a period of at least not less than 2 continuous years.
 - (d) A third offense of driving under the influence which

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occurs more than 10 years after the date of a prior conviction, the ignition interlock device shall be installed for a period of at least not less than 2 continuous years.

- (e) A fourth or subsequent offense of driving under the influence, the ignition interlock device shall be installed for a period of at least not less than 5 years.
- (4) If the court fails to order the mandatory placement of the ignition interlock device or fails to order for the applicable period the mandatory placement of an ignition interlock device under s. 316.193 or s. 316.1937 at the time of imposing sentence or within 30 days thereafter, the department shall immediately require that the ignition interlock device be installed as provided in this section, except that consideration may be given to those individuals having a documented medical condition that would prohibit the device from functioning normally. This subsection applies to the reinstatement of the driving privilege following a revocation, suspension, or cancellation that is based upon a conviction for the offense of driving under the influence which occurs on or after July 1, 2005.
- (5) In addition to any fees authorized by rule for the installation and maintenance of the ignition interlock device, the authorized installer of the device shall collect and remit \$12 for each installation to the department, which shall be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund to be used for the operation of the Ignition Interlock Device Program.
- Section 42. Section 322.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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3214 322.28 Period of suspension or revocation.—

- (1) Unless otherwise provided by this section, the department shall not suspend a license for a period of more than 1 year and, upon revoking a license, in any case except in a prosecution for the offense of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances as set forth in s. 877.111, or controlled substances, shall not in any event grant a new license until the expiration of 1 year after such revocation.
- (2) In a prosecution for a violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931, the following provisions apply:
- (a) Upon conviction of the driver, the court, along with imposing sentence, shall revoke the <u>driver</u> driver's license or driving privilege of the person so convicted, effective on the date of conviction, and shall prescribe the period of such revocation in accordance with the following provisions:
- 1. Upon a first conviction for a violation of the provisions of s. 316.193, except a violation resulting in death, the <u>driver driver's</u> license or driving privilege shall be revoked for <u>at least</u> not less than 180 days <u>but not</u> or more than 1 year.
- 2. Upon a second conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 5 years after the date of a prior conviction for a violation of the provisions of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 or a combination of such sections, the <u>driver driver's</u> license or driving privilege shall be revoked for <u>at least</u> not less than 5 years.
 - 3. Upon a third conviction for an offense that occurs

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within a period of 10 years after the date of a prior conviction for the violation of the provisions of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 or a combination of such sections, the <u>driver driver's</u> license or driving privilege shall be revoked for <u>at least not less than</u> 10 years.

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

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

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

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

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

- (e) Convictions that occur on the same date resulting from separate offense dates shall be treated as separate convictions, and the offense that occurred earlier will be deemed a prior conviction for the purposes of this section.
 - (3) The court shall permanently revoke the driver driver's

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license or driving privilege of a person who has been convicted of murder resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle. No driver driver's license or driving privilege may be issued or granted to any such person.

- (4) (a) Upon a conviction for a violation of s.

 316.193(3) (c)2., involving serious bodily injury, a conviction of manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle, or a conviction of vehicular homicide, the court shall revoke the <u>driver driver's</u> license of the person convicted for a minimum period of 3 years. If a conviction under s.

 316.193(3)(c)2., involving serious bodily injury, is also a subsequent conviction as described under paragraph (2)(a), the court shall revoke the <u>driver driver's</u> license or driving privilege of the person convicted for the period applicable as provided in paragraph (2)(a) or paragraph (2)(d) (2)(e).
- (b) If the period of revocation was not specified by the court at the time of imposing sentence or within 30 days thereafter, the department shall revoke the <u>driver driver's</u> license for the minimum period applicable under paragraph (a) or, for a subsequent conviction, for the minimum period applicable under paragraph (2) (a) or paragraph (2) (d) (2) (e).
- (5) A court may not stay the administrative suspension of a driving privilege under s. 322.2615 or s. 322.2616 during judicial review of the departmental order that resulted in such suspension, and a suspension or revocation of a driving privilege may not be stayed upon an appeal of the conviction or order that resulted in the suspension or revocation.
 - (6) In a prosecution for a violation of s. 316.172(1), and

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upon a showing of the department's records that the licensee has received a second conviction within 5 years following the date of a prior conviction of s. 316.172(1), the department shall, upon direction of the court, suspend the <u>driver driver's</u> license of the person convicted for a period of <u>at least</u> not less than 90 days but not or more than 6 months.

- (7) Following a second or subsequent violation of s. 796.07(2)(f) which involves a motor vehicle and which results in any judicial disposition other than acquittal or dismissal, in addition to any other sentence imposed, the court shall revoke the person's <u>driver</u> driver's license or driving privilege, effective upon the date of the disposition, for a period of <u>at least not less than</u> 1 year. A person sentenced under this subsection may request a hearing under s. 322.271.
- 3368 Section 43. <u>Section 322.331, Florida Statutes, is</u> 3369 repealed.
 - Section 44. Section 322.61, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 322.61 Disqualification from operating a commercial motor vehicle.—
 - (1) A person who, for offenses occurring within a 3-year period, is convicted of two of the following serious traffic violations or any combination thereof, arising in separate incidents committed in a commercial motor vehicle shall, in addition to any other applicable penalties, be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 60 days. A holder of a commercial <u>driver driver's</u> license <u>or commercial</u> learner's permit who, for offenses occurring within a 3-year

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period, is convicted of two of the following serious traffic violations, or any combination thereof, arising in separate incidents committed in a noncommercial motor vehicle shall, in addition to any other applicable penalties, be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 60 days if such convictions result in the suspension, revocation, or cancellation of the licenseholder's driving privilege:

- (a) A violation of any state or local law relating to motor vehicle traffic control, other than a parking violation, a weight violation, or a vehicle equipment violation, arising in connection with a crash resulting in death or personal injury to any person;
 - (b) Reckless driving, as defined in s. 316.192;
 - (c) Careless driving, as defined in s. 316.1925;
- (d) Fleeing or attempting to elude a law enforcement officer, as defined in s. 316.1935;
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ Unlawful speed of 15 miles per hour or more above the posted speed limit;
- (f) Driving a commercial motor vehicle, owned by such person, which is not properly insured;
 - (d) (q) Improper lane change, as defined in s. 316.085;
 - (e) (h) Following too closely, as defined in s. 316.0895;
- 3404 <u>(f) (i)</u> Driving a commercial vehicle without obtaining a 3405 commercial driver driver's license;
- 3406 <u>(g) (j)</u> Driving a commercial vehicle without the proper class of commercial <u>driver driver's</u> license <u>or commercial</u>
 3408 learner's permit or without the proper endorsement; or
 - (h) (k) Driving a commercial vehicle without a commercial

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driver driver's license or commercial learner's permit in possession, as required by s. 322.03. Any individual who provides proof to the clerk of the court or designated official in the jurisdiction where the citation was issued, by the date the individual must appear in court or pay any fine for such a violation, that the individual held a valid commercial driver's license on the date the citation was issued is not guilty of this offense.

- (2) (a) Any person who, for offenses occurring within a 3-year period, is convicted of three serious traffic violations specified in subsection (1) or any combination thereof, arising in separate incidents committed in a commercial motor vehicle shall, in addition to any other applicable penalties, including but not limited to the penalty provided in subsection (1), be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 120 days.
- commercial learner's permit who, for offenses occurring within a 3-year period, is convicted of three serious traffic violations specified in subsection (1) or any combination thereof arising in separate incidents committed in a noncommercial motor vehicle shall, in addition to any other applicable penalties, including, but not limited to, the penalty provided in subsection (1), be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 120 days if such convictions result in the suspension, revocation, or cancellation of the licenseholder's driving privilege.
 - (3) (a) Except as provided in subsection (4), any person

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who is convicted of one of the offenses listed in paragraph (b) while operating a commercial motor vehicle shall, in addition to any other applicable penalties, be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 1 year.

- (b) Except as provided in subsection (4), any holder of a commercial driver license or commercial learner's permit who is convicted of one of the offenses listed in this paragraph while operating a noncommercial motor vehicle shall, in addition to any other applicable penalties, be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 1 year:
- 1. Driving a motor vehicle while he or she is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance;
- 2. Driving a commercial motor vehicle while the alcohol concentration of his or her blood, breath, or urine is .04 percent or higher;
- 3. Leaving the scene of a crash involving a motor vehicle driven by such person;
 - 4. Using a motor vehicle in the commission of a felony;
- 5. Driving a commercial motor vehicle while in possession of a controlled substance;
- 5.6. Refusing to submit to a test to determine his or her alcohol concentration while driving a motor vehicle;
- 6. Driving a commercial motor vehicle when, as a result of prior violations committed operating a commercial motor vehicle, his or her commercial driver license or commercial learner's permit is revoked, suspended, or canceled, or he or she is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle; or
 - 7. Driving a commercial vehicle while the licenseholder's

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commercial driver license is suspended, revoked, or canceled or while the licenseholder is disqualified from driving a commercial vehicle; or

- 7.8. Causing a fatality through the negligent operation of a commercial motor vehicle.
- (4) Any person who is transporting hazardous materials as defined in s. 322.01(24) shall, upon conviction of an offense specified in subsection (3), be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 3 years. The penalty provided in this subsection shall be in addition to any other applicable penalty.
- (5) A person who is convicted of two violations specified in subsection (3) which were committed while operating a commercial motor vehicle, or any combination thereof, arising in separate incidents shall be permanently disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle. A holder of a commercial driver license or commercial learner's permit who is convicted of two violations specified in subsection (3) which were committed while operating any motor vehicle arising in separate incidents shall be permanently disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle. The penalty provided in this subsection is in addition to any other applicable penalty.
- (6) Notwithstanding subsections (3), (4), and (5), any person who uses a commercial motor vehicle in the commission of any felony involving the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled substance, including possession with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense a controlled substance, shall, upon conviction of such felony, be permanently

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disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle.

Notwithstanding subsections (3), (4), and (5), any holder of a commercial driver driver's license or commercial learner's permit who uses a noncommercial motor vehicle in the commission of any felony involving the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled substance, including possession with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense a controlled substance, shall, upon conviction of such felony, be permanently disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle. The penalty provided in this subsection is in addition to any other applicable penalty.

- (7) A person whose privilege to operate a commercial motor vehicle is disqualified under this section may, if otherwise qualified, be issued a Class E driver driver's license, pursuant to s. 322.251.
- (8) A driver who is convicted of or otherwise found to have committed a violation of an out-of-service order while driving a commercial motor vehicle is disqualified as follows:
- (a) At least Not less than 180 days but not nor more than 1 year if the driver is convicted of or otherwise found to have committed a first violation of an out-of-service order.
- (b) At least Not less than 2 years but not nor more than 5 years if, for offenses occurring during any 10-year period, the driver is convicted of or otherwise found to have committed two violations of out-of-service orders in separate incidents.
- (c) At least Not less than 3 years but not nor more than 5 years if, for offenses occurring during any 10-year period, the driver is convicted of or otherwise found to have committed

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three or more violations of out-of-service orders in separate incidents.

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- At least Not less than 180 days but not nor more than (d) 2 years if the driver is convicted of or otherwise found to have committed a first violation of an out-of-service order while transporting hazardous materials required to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. ss. 5101 et seq., or while operating motor vehicles designed to transport more than 15 passengers, including the driver. A driver is disqualified for a period of at least not less than 3 years but not nor more than 5 years if, for offenses occurring during any 10-year period, the driver is convicted of or otherwise found to have committed any subsequent violations of out-of-service orders, in separate incidents, while transporting hazardous materials required to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. ss. 5101 et seq., or while operating motor vehicles designed to transport more than 15 passengers, including the driver.
- (9) A driver who is convicted of or otherwise found to have committed an offense of operating a commercial motor vehicle in violation of federal, state, or local law or regulation pertaining to one of the following six offenses at a railroad-highway grade crossing must be disqualified for the period of time specified in subsection (10):
- (a) For drivers who are not always required to stop, failing to slow down and check that the tracks are clear of approaching trains.
 - (b) For drivers who are not always required to stop,

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failing to stop before reaching the crossing if the tracks are not clear.

- (c) For drivers who are always required to stop, failing to stop before driving onto the crossing.
- (d) For all drivers, failing to have sufficient space to drive completely through the crossing without stopping.
- (e) For all drivers, failing to obey a traffic control device or all directions of an enforcement official at the crossing.
- (f) For all drivers, failing to negotiate a crossing because of insufficient undercarriage clearance.
- (10)(a) A driver must be disqualified for at least not less than 60 days if the driver is convicted of or otherwise found to have committed a first violation of a railroad-highway grade crossing violation.
- (b) A driver must be disqualified for at least not less than 120 days if, for offenses occurring during any 3-year period, the driver is convicted of or otherwise found to have committed a second railroad-highway grade crossing violation in separate incidents.
- (c) A driver must be disqualified for <u>at least</u> not less than 1 year if, for offenses occurring during any 3-year period, the driver is convicted of or otherwise found to have committed a third or subsequent railroad-highway grade crossing violation in separate incidents.
- Section 45. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 323.002, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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323.002 County and municipal wrecker operator systems; penalties for operation outside of system.—

- (2) In any county or municipality that operates a wrecker operator system:
- (a) It is unlawful for an unauthorized wrecker operator or its employees or agents to monitor police radio for communications between patrol field units and the dispatcher in order to determine the location of a wrecked or disabled vehicle for the purpose of driving by the scene of such vehicle in a manner described in paragraph (b) or paragraph (c). Any person who violates this paragraph commits is guilty of a noncriminal violation, punishable as provided in s. 775.083, and the person's wrecker, tow truck, or other motor vehicle that was used during the offense may be immediately removed and impounded pursuant to subsection (3).
- (b) It is unlawful for an unauthorized wrecker operator to drive by the scene of a wrecked or disabled vehicle before the arrival of an authorized wrecker operator, initiate contact with the owner or operator of such vehicle by soliciting or offering towing services, and tow such vehicle. Any person who violates this paragraph commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and the person's wrecker, tow truck, or other motor vehicle that was used during the offense may be immediately removed and impounded pursuant to subsection (3).
- (c) When an unauthorized wrecker operator drives by the scene of a wrecked or disabled vehicle and the owner or operator initiates contact by signaling the wrecker operator to stop and

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provide towing services, the unauthorized wrecker operator must disclose in writing to the owner or operator of the vehicle his or her full name and driver license number, that he or she is not the authorized wrecker operator who has been designated as part of the wrecker operator system, that the motor vehicle is not being towed for the owner's or operator's insurance company or lienholder, and the maximum must disclose, in writing, a fee schedule that includes what charges for towing and storage which will apply before the vehicle is connected to or disconnected from the towing apparatus. The unauthorized wrecker operator must also provide a copy of the disclosure to the owner or operator in the presence of a law enforcement officer if such officer is at the scene of a motor vehicle accident, the fee charged per mile to and from the storage facility, the fee charged per 24 hours of storage, and, prominently displayed, the consumer hotline for the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Any person who violates this paragraph commits is quilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and the person's wrecker, tow truck, or other motor vehicle that was used during the offense may be immediately removed and impounded pursuant to subsection (3).

(d) At the scene of a wrecked or disabled vehicle, it is unlawful for a wrecker operator to falsely identify himself or herself as being part of the wrecker operator system. Any person who violates this paragraph commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and the person's wrecker, tow truck, or other motor

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vehicle that was used during the offense may be immediately removed and impounded pursuant to subsection (3).

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(3) (a) A law enforcement officer from any local governmental agency or state law enforcement agency may cause to be immediately removed and impounded from the scene of a wrecked or disabled vehicle, at the unauthorized wrecker operator's expense, any wrecker, tow truck, or other motor vehicle that is used in violation of subsection (2). The unauthorized wrecker operator shall be assessed a cost recovery fine as provided in paragraph (b) by the authority that ordered the immediate removal and impoundment of the wrecker, tow truck, or other motor vehicle. A wrecker, tow truck, or other motor vehicle that is removed and impounded pursuant to this section may not be released from an impound or towing and storage facility before a release form has been completed by the authority that ordered the immediate removal and impoundment of the vehicle which verifies that the cost recovery fine has been paid. The vehicle must remain impounded until the fine has been paid or until the vehicle is sold at public sale pursuant to s. 713.78.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the unauthorized wrecker operator, upon retrieval of the wrecker, tow truck, or other motor vehicle removed or impounded under this section and in addition to any other penalties that may be imposed for noncriminal violations, shall pay a cost-recovery fine of \$500 for a first violation of subsection (2), or a fine of \$1,000 for each subsequent violation of subsection (2), to the authority that ordered the removal and impoundment of the vehicle. Cost recovery funds collected under this subsection

shall be retained by the authority that ordered the removal and impoundment of the vehicle and may be used only for enforcement, investigation, prosecution, and training relating to towing violations and crimes involving motor vehicles.

- (c) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary and in addition to the cost-recovery fine required by this subsection, a person who violates any provision of subsection (2) shall pay the fees associated with the removal and storage of the wrecker, tow truck, or other motor vehicle.
- (4)(3) This section does not prohibit, or in any way prevent, the owner or operator of a vehicle involved in an accident or otherwise disabled from contacting any wrecker operator for the provision of towing services, whether the wrecker operator is an authorized wrecker operator or not.
- Section 46. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 324.0221, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 324.0221 Reports by insurers to the department; suspension of <u>driver driver's</u> license and vehicle registrations; reinstatement.—
- (1) (a) Each insurer that has issued a policy providing personal injury protection coverage or property damage liability coverage shall report the renewal, cancellation, or nonrenewal thereof to the department within 10 45 days after the effective date of each renewal, cancellation, or nonrenewal. Upon the issuance of a policy providing personal injury protection coverage or property damage liability coverage to a named insured not previously insured by the insurer during that calendar year, the insurer shall report the issuance of the new

policy to the department within $\underline{10}$ 30 days. The report shall be in the form and format and contain any information required by the department and must be provided in a format that is compatible with the data processing capabilities of the department. The department may adopt rules regarding the form and documentation required. Failure by an insurer to file proper reports with the department as required by this subsection or rules adopted with respect to the requirements of this subsection constitutes a violation of the Florida Insurance Code. These records shall be used by the department only for enforcement and regulatory purposes, including the generation by the department of data regarding compliance by owners of motor vehicles with the requirements for financial responsibility coverage.

Section 47. Section 324.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

324.031 Manner of proving financial responsibility.—The owner or operator of a taxicab, limousine, jitney, or any other for-hire passenger transportation vehicle may prove financial responsibility by providing satisfactory evidence of holding a motor vehicle liability policy as defined in s. 324.021(8) or s. 324.151, which policy is issued by an insurance carrier which is a member of the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association. The operator or owner of any other vehicle may prove his or her financial responsibility by:

(1) Furnishing satisfactory evidence of holding a motor vehicle liability policy as defined in ss. 324.021(8) and 324.151;

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3717 (2) Posting with the department a satisfactory bond of a 3718 surety company authorized to do business in this state, 3719 conditioned for payment of the amount specified in s. 3720 324.021(7);3721 (2) (3) Furnishing a certificate of self-insurance the 3722 department showing a deposit of cash or securities in accordance 3723 with s. 324.161; or 3724 (3) (4) Furnishing a certificate of self-insurance issued 3725 by the department in accordance with s. 324.171. 3726 3727 Any person, including any firm, partnership, association, 3728 corporation, or other person, other than a natural person, 3729 electing to use the method of proof specified in subsection (2) 3730 or subsection (3) shall furnish a certificate of post a bond or 3731 deposit equal to the number of vehicles owned times \$30,000, to 3732 a maximum of \$120,000; in addition, any such person, other than a natural person, shall maintain insurance providing coverage in 3733 excess of limits of \$10,000/20,000/10,000 or \$30,000 combined 3734 3735 single limits, and such excess insurance shall provide minimum 3736 limits of \$125,000/250,000/50,000 or \$300,000 combined single 3737 limits. These increased limits shall not affect the requirements 3738 for proving financial responsibility under s. 324.032(1). Section 48. Subsection (1) of section 324.091, Florida 3739 3740 Statutes, is amended to read: 3741 324.091 Notice to department; notice to insurer.-3742 Each owner and operator involved in a crash or

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conviction case within the purview of this chapter shall furnish

evidence of automobile liability insurance or, motor vehicle

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3745 liability insurance, or a surety bond within 14 days after the 3746 date of the mailing of notice of crash by the department in the 3747 form and manner as it may designate. Upon receipt of evidence 3748 that an automobile liability policy or τ motor vehicle liability 3749 policy, or surety bond was in effect at the time of the crash or 3750 conviction case, the department shall forward by United States 3751 mail, postage prepaid, to the insurer or surety insurer a copy 3752 of such information for verification in a method as determined 3753 by the department. and shall assume that the policy or bond was 3754 in effect, unless The insurer shall respond to or surety insurer notifies the department otherwise within 20 days after the 3755 3756 mailing of the notice whether or not such information is valid 3757 to the insurer or surety insurer. However, If the department 3758 $\frac{1}{1}$ determines that an automobile liability policy or τ motor 3759 vehicle liability policy, or surety bond was not in effect and 3760 did not provide coverage for both the owner and the operator, it shall take action as it is otherwise authorized to do under this 3762 chapter. Proof of mailing to the insurer or surety insurer may be made by the department by naming the insurer or surety 3763 3764 insurer to whom the mailing was made and by specifying the time, 3765 place, and manner of mailing. 3766

Section 49. Section 324.161, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

324.161 Proof of financial responsibility; surety bond or deposit.—Annually, before any certificate of insurance may be issued to a person, including any firm, partnership, association, corporation, or other person, other than a natural person, proof of a certificate of deposit of \$30,000 issued and

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held by a financial institution must be submitted to the department. A power of attorney will be issued to and held by the department and may be executed upon The certificate of the department of a deposit may be obtained by depositing with it \$30,000 cash or securities such as may be legally purchased by savings banks or for trust funds, of a market value of \$30,000 and which deposit shall be held by the department to satisfy, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, any execution on a judgment issued against such person making the deposit, for damages because of bodily injury to or death of any person or for damages because of injury to or destruction of property resulting from the use or operation of any motor vehicle occurring after such deposit was made. Money or securities so deposited shall not be subject to attachment or execution unless such attachment or execution shall arise out of a suit for damages as aforesaid.

Section 50. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 328.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

328.01 Application for certificate of title.-

(1) (a) The owner of a vessel which is required to be titled shall apply to the county tax collector for a certificate of title. The application shall include the true name of the owner, the residence or business address of the owner, and the complete description of the vessel, including the hull identification number, except that an application for a certificate of title for a homemade vessel shall state all the foregoing information except the hull identification number. The application shall be signed by the owner and shall be

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accompanied by personal or business identification and the 3802 prescribed fee. An individual applicant must provide a valid 3803 driver license or identification card issued by this state or 3804 another state or a valid passport. A business applicant must 3805 provide a federal employer identification number, if applicable, 3806 verification that the business is authorized to conduct business 3807 in the state, or a Florida city or county business license or 3808 number, which may include, but need not be limited to, a 3809 driver's license number, Florida identification card number, or 3810 federal employer identification number, and the prescribed fee. 3811 Section 51. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 3812 328.48, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 3813 328.48 Vessel registration, application, certificate, 3814 number, decal, duplicate certificate.-3815 The owner of each vessel required by this law to 3816 pay a registration fee and secure an identification number shall 3817 file an application with the county tax collector. The application shall provide the owner's name and address; 3818 3819 residency status; personal or business identification, which may 3820 include, but need not be limited to, a driver's license number, 3821 Florida identification card number, or federal employer 3822 identification number; and a complete description of the vessel, 3823 and shall be accompanied by payment of the applicable fee required in s. 328.72. An individual applicant must provide a 3824 3825 valid driver license or identification card issued by this state 3826 or another state or a valid passport. A business applicant must 3827 provide a federal employer identification number, if applicable,

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verification that the business is authorized to conduct business

in the state, or a Florida city or county business license or number. Registration is not required for any vessel that is not used on the waters of this state.

Section 52. Subsection (1) of section 328.76, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 328.76 Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund; vessel registration funds; appropriation and distribution.—
- (1) Except as otherwise specified in this subsection and less the amount equal to \$1.4 million for any administrative costs which shall be deposited in the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund, in each fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2001, all funds collected from the registration of vessels through the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and the tax collectors of the state, except for those funds designated as the county portion pursuant to s. 328.72(1), shall be deposited in the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund for recreational channel marking; public launching facilities; law enforcement and quality control programs; aquatic weed control; manatee protection, recovery, rescue, rehabilitation, and release; and marine mammal protection and recovery. The funds collected pursuant to s. 328.72(1) shall be transferred as follows:
- (a) In each fiscal year, an amount equal to \$1.50 for each commercial and recreational vessel registered in this state shall be transferred by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to the Save the Manatee Trust Fund and shall be used only for the purposes specified in s. 379.2431(4).
 - (b) An amount equal to \$2 from each recreational vessel

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registration fee, except that for class A-1 vessels, shall be transferred by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to the Invasive Plant Control Trust Fund in the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission for aquatic weed research and control.

- (c) An amount equal to 40 percent of the registration fees from commercial vessels shall be transferred by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to the Invasive Plant Control Trust Fund in the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission for aquatic plant research and control.
- (d) An amount equal to 40 percent of the registration fees from commercial vessels shall be transferred by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, on a monthly basis, to the General Inspection Trust Fund of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. These funds shall be used for shellfish and aquaculture law enforcement and quality control programs.

Section 53. Subsections (1), (2), (3), (4), (9), and (13) of section 713.585, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 713.585 Enforcement of lien by sale of motor vehicle.—A person claiming a lien under s. 713.58 for performing labor or services on a motor vehicle may enforce such lien by sale of the vehicle in accordance with the following procedures:
- (1) The lienor must give notice, by certified mail, return receipt requested, within 15 business days, excluding Saturday and Sunday, after from the beginning date of the assessment of storage charges on said motor vehicle, to the registered owner of the vehicle, to the customer as indicated on the order for repair, and to all other persons claiming an interest in or lien

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thereon, as disclosed by the records of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or as disclosed by the records of any of a corresponding agency of any other state in which the vehicle is identified through a records check of the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System as being the current state where the vehicle is titled appears registered. Such notice must contain:

- (a) A description of the vehicle (year, make, vehicle identification number) and its location.
- (b) The name and address of the owner of the vehicle, the customer as indicated on the order for repair, and any person claiming an interest in or lien thereon.
 - (c) The name, address, and telephone number of the lienor.
- (d) Notice that the lienor claims a lien on the vehicle for labor and services performed and storage charges, if any, and the cash sum which, if paid to the lienor, would be sufficient to redeem the vehicle from the lien claimed by the lienor.
- (e) Notice that the lien claimed by the lienor is subject to enforcement pursuant to this section and that the vehicle may be sold to satisfy the lien.
- (f) If known, the date, time, and location of any proposed or scheduled sale of the vehicle. No vehicle may be sold earlier than 60 days after completion of the repair work.
- (g) Notice that the owner of the vehicle or any person claiming an interest in or lien thereon has a right to a hearing at any time before prior to the scheduled date of sale by filing a demand for hearing with the clerk of the circuit court in the

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county in which the vehicle is held and mailing copies of the demand for hearing to all other owners and lienors as reflected on the notice.

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- (h) Notice that the owner of the vehicle has a right to recover possession of the vehicle without instituting judicial proceedings by posting bond in accordance with the provisions of s. 559.917.
- (i) Notice that any proceeds from the sale of the vehicle remaining after payment of the amount claimed to be due and owing to the lienor will be deposited with the clerk of the circuit court for disposition upon court order pursuant to subsection (8).
- If attempts to locate the owner or lienholder are unsuccessful after a check of the records of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and the records of any state disclosed by the check of the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System, the lienor must notify the local law enforcement agency in writing by certified mail or acknowledged hand delivery that the lienor has been unable to locate the owner or lienholder, that a physical search of the vehicle has disclosed no ownership information, and that a good faith effort, including records checks of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles database and the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System have has been made. A description of the motor vehicle which includes the year, make, and identification number must be given on the notice. This notification must take place within 15 business days, excluding Saturday and Sunday, from the beginning date of the assessment

of storage charges on said motor vehicle. For purposes of this subsection paragraph, the term "good faith effort" means that the following checks have been performed by the company to establish the prior state of registration and title:

- (a) A check of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles database for the owner and any lienholder.
- (b) A check of the federally mandated electronic National Motor Vehicle Title Information System to determine the state of registration when there is not a current title or registration record for the vehicle on file with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.
- (c) (a) A check of vehicle for any type of tag, tag record, temporary tag, or regular tag;
- (d) (b) A check of vehicle for inspection sticker or other stickers and decals that could indicate the state of possible registration; and
- (e) (c) A check of the interior of the vehicle for any papers that could be in the glove box, trunk, or other areas for the state of registration.
- required in subsection (1), notice of the sale must be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, at least not less than 15 days before the date of sale, to the customer as indicated on the order for repair, and to all other persons claiming an interest in or lien on the motor vehicle, as disclosed by the records of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or, after completion of a check of the National Motor Vehicle
 Title Information System, the records of a corresponding agency

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of any other state in which the vehicle appears to have been registered. After diligent search and inquiry, if the name and address of the registered owner or the owner of the recorded lien cannot be ascertained, the requirements for this notice may be disregarded.

- (4) The lienor, at least 15 days before the proposed or scheduled date of sale of the vehicle, shall publish the notice required by this section once in a newspaper circulated in the county where the vehicle is held. A certificate of compliance with the notification provisions of this section, verified by the lienor, together with a copy of the notice and return receipt for mailing of the notice required by this section, and proof of publication, and checks of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System, must be duly and expeditiously filed with the clerk of the circuit court in the county where the vehicle is held. The lienor, at the time of filing the certificate of compliance, must pay to the clerk of that court a service charge of \$10 for indexing and recording the certificate.
- (9) A copy of the certificate of compliance and the report of sale, certified by the clerk of the court, and proof of the required check of the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System shall constitute satisfactory proof for application to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles for transfer of title, together with any other proof required by any rules and regulations of the department.
- (13) A failure to make good faith efforts as defined in subsection (2) precludes the imposition of any storage charges

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against the vehicle. If a lienor fails to provide notice to any person claiming a lien on a vehicle under subsection (1) within 15 business days after the assessment of storage charges have begun, then the lienor <u>may not charge is precluded from charging</u> for more than 15 days of storage, but failure to provide timely notice does not affect charges made for repairs, adjustments, or modifications to the vehicle or the priority of liens on the vehicle.

Section 54. Section 713.78, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (1) For the purposes of this section, the term:
- (a) "Vehicle" means any mobile item, whether motorized or not, which is mounted on wheels.
- (b) "Vessel" means every description of watercraft, barge, and airboat used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water, other than a seaplane or a "documented vessel" as defined in s. 327.02(9).
- (c) "Wrecker" means any truck or other vehicle which is used to tow, carry, or otherwise transport motor vehicles or vessels upon the streets and highways of this state and which is equipped for that purpose with a boom, winch, car carrier, or other similar equipment.
- (d) "National Motor Vehicle Title Information System"

 means the federally authorized electronic National Motor Vehicle

 Title Information System.

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(2) Whenever a person regularly engaged in the business of transporting vehicles or vessels by wrecker, tow truck, or car carrier recovers, removes, or stores a vehicle or vessel upon instructions from:

(a) The owner thereof;

- (b) The owner or lessor, or a person authorized by the owner or lessor, of property on which such vehicle or vessel is wrongfully parked, and the removal is done in compliance with s. 715.07; or
- (c) The landlord or a person authorized by the landlord, when such motor vehicle or vessel remained on premises after tenancy terminated and the removal is done in compliance with s. 715.104; or
 - (d) (c) Any law enforcement agency,

she or he shall have a lien on the vehicle or vessel for a reasonable towing fee and for a reasonable storage fee; except that no storage fee shall be charged if the vehicle is stored for less than 6 hours.

- (3) This section does not authorize any person to claim a lien on a vehicle for fees or charges connected with the immobilization of such vehicle using a vehicle boot or other similar device pursuant to s. 715.07.
- (4) (a) Any person regularly engaged in the business of recovering, towing, or storing vehicles or vessels who comes into possession of a vehicle or vessel pursuant to subsection (2), and who claims a lien for recovery, towing, or storage services, shall give notice to the registered owner, the

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insurance company insuring the vehicle notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736, and to all persons claiming a lien thereon, as disclosed by the records in the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or as disclosed by the records of any of a corresponding agency in any other state in which the vehicle is identified through a records check of the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System, as being titled or registered.

Whenever any law enforcement agency authorizes the removal of a vehicle or vessel or whenever any towing service, garage, repair shop, or automotive service, storage, or parking place notifies the law enforcement agency of possession of a vehicle or vessel pursuant to s. 715.07(2)(a)2., the law enforcement agency of the jurisdiction where the vehicle or vessel is stored shall contact the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, or the appropriate agency of the state of registration, if known, within 24 hours through the medium of electronic communications, giving the full description of the vehicle or vessel. Upon receipt of the full description of the vehicle or vessel, the department shall search its files to determine the owner's name, the insurance company insuring the vehicle or vessel, and whether any person has filed a lien upon the vehicle or vessel as provided in s. 319.27(2) and (3) and notify the applicable law enforcement agency within 72 hours. The person in charge of the towing service, garage, repair shop, or automotive service, storage, or parking place shall obtain such information from the applicable law enforcement agency within 5 days after the date of storage and shall give notice

pursuant to paragraph (a). The department may release the insurance company information to the requestor notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736.

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- Notice by certified mail shall be sent within 7 business days after the date of storage of the vehicle or vessel to the registered owner, the insurance company insuring the vehicle notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736, and all persons of record claiming a lien against the vehicle or vessel. It shall state the fact of possession of the vehicle or vessel, that a lien as provided in subsection (2) is claimed, that charges have accrued and the amount thereof, that the lien is subject to enforcement pursuant to law, and that the owner or lienholder, if any, has the right to a hearing as set forth in subsection (5), and that any vehicle or vessel which remains unclaimed, or for which the charges for recovery, towing, or storage services remain unpaid, may be sold free of all prior liens after 35 days if the vehicle or vessel is more than 3 years of age or after 50 days if the vehicle or vessel is 3 years of age or less.
- (d) If attempts to locate the name and address of the owner or lienholder prove unsuccessful, the towing-storage operator shall, after 7 working days, excluding Saturday and Sunday, of the initial tow or storage, notify the public agency of jurisdiction where the vehicle or vessel is stored in writing by certified mail or acknowledged hand delivery that the towing-storage company has been unable to locate the name and address of the owner or lienholder and a physical search of the vehicle or vessel has disclosed no ownership information and a good

faith effort has been made <u>including records checks of the</u>

Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle and the

National Motor Vehicle Title Information System databases. For

purposes of this paragraph and subsection (9), "good faith

effort" means that the following checks have been performed by

the company to establish prior state of registration and for

title:

- 1. A check of the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles database for the owner and any lienholder.
- 2. A check of the electronic National Motor Vehicle Title Information System to determine the state of registration when there is not a current registration record for the vehicle on file with the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.
- 3.1. Check of vehicle or vessel for any type of tag, tag record, temporary tag, or regular tag.
- $\underline{4.2.}$ Check of law enforcement report for tag number or other information identifying the vehicle or vessel, if the vehicle or vessel was towed at the request of a law enforcement officer.
- 5.3. Check of trip sheet or tow ticket of tow truck operator to see if a tag was on vehicle or vessel at beginning of tow, if private tow.
- <u>6.4.</u> If there is no address of the owner on the impound report, check of law enforcement report to see if an out-of-state address is indicated from driver license information.

7.5. Check of vehicle or vessel for inspection sticker or other stickers and decals that may indicate a state of possible registration.

- 8.6. Check of the interior of the vehicle or vessel for any papers that may be in the glove box, trunk, or other areas for a state of registration.
 - 9.7. Check of vehicle for vehicle identification number.
 - 10.8. Check of vessel for vessel registration number.
- 11.9. Check of vessel hull for a hull identification number which should be carved, burned, stamped, embossed, or otherwise permanently affixed to the outboard side of the transom or, if there is no transom, to the outmost seaboard side at the end of the hull that bears the rudder or other steering mechanism.
- (5)(a) The owner of a vehicle or vessel removed pursuant to the provisions of subsection (2), or any person claiming a lien, other than the towing-storage operator, within 10 days after the time she or he has knowledge of the location of the vehicle or vessel, may file a complaint in the county court of the county in which the vehicle or vessel is stored to determine if her or his property was wrongfully taken or withheld from her or him.
- (b) Upon filing of a complaint, an owner or lienholder may have her or his vehicle or vessel released upon posting with the court a cash or surety bond or other adequate security equal to the amount of the charges for towing or storage and lot rental amount to ensure the payment of such charges in the event she or he does not prevail. Upon the posting of the bond and the

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payment of the applicable fee set forth in s. 28.24, the clerk of the court shall issue a certificate notifying the lienor of the posting of the bond and directing the lienor to release the vehicle or vessel. At the time of such release, after reasonable inspection, she or he shall give a receipt to the towing-storage company reciting any claims she or he has for loss or damage to the vehicle or vessel or the contents thereof.

- (c) Upon determining the respective rights of the parties, the court may award damages, attorney's fees, and costs in favor of the prevailing party. In any event, the final order shall provide for immediate payment in full of recovery, towing, and storage fees by the vehicle or vessel owner or lienholder; or the agency ordering the tow; or the owner, lessee, or agent thereof of the property from which the vehicle or vessel was removed.
- (6) Any vehicle or vessel which is stored pursuant to subsection (2) and which remains unclaimed, or for which reasonable charges for recovery, towing, or storing remain unpaid, and any contents not released pursuant to subsection (10), may be sold by the owner or operator of the storage space for such towing or storage charge after 35 days from the time the vehicle or vessel is stored therein if the vehicle or vessel is more than 3 years of age or after 50 days following the time the vehicle or vessel is stored therein if the vehicle or vessel is 3 years of age or less. The sale shall be at public sale for cash. If the date of the sale was not included in the notice required in subsection (4), notice of the sale shall be given to the person in whose name the vehicle or vessel is registered and

4190 to all persons claiming a lien on the vehicle or vessel as shown 4191 on the records of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor 4192 Vehicles or of any the corresponding agency in any other state 4193 in which the vehicle is identified through a records check of 4194 the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System, as being 4195 titled. Notice shall be sent by certified mail to the owner of 4196 the vehicle or vessel and the person having the recorded lien on 4197 the vehicle or vessel at the address shown on the records of the 4198 registering agency and shall be mailed at least not less than 15 4199 days before the date of the sale. After diligent search and 4200 inquiry, if the name and address of the registered owner or the 4201 owner of the recorded lien cannot be ascertained, the 4202 requirements of notice by mail may be dispensed with. In 4203 addition to the notice by mail, public notice of the time and 4204 place of sale shall be made by publishing a notice thereof one 4205 time, at least 10 days before prior to the date of the sale, in 4206 a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the 4207 sale is to be held. The proceeds of the sale, after payment of 4208 reasonable towing and storage charges, and costs of the sale, in 4209 that order of priority, shall be deposited with the clerk of the 4210 circuit court for the county if the owner or lienholder is absent, and the clerk shall hold such proceeds subject to the 4211 4212 claim of the owner or lienholder legally entitled thereto. The 4213 clerk shall be entitled to receive 5 percent of such proceeds 4214 for the care and disbursement thereof. The certificate of title 4215 issued under this law shall be discharged of all liens unless 4216 otherwise provided by court order. The owner or lienholder may 4217 file a complaint after the vehicle or vessel has been sold in

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the county court of the county in which it is stored. Upon determining the respective rights of the parties, the court may award damages, attorney's fees, and costs in favor of the prevailing party.

- (7) (a) A wrecker operator recovering, towing, or storing vehicles or vessels is not liable for damages connected with such services, theft of such vehicles or vessels, or theft of personal property contained in such vehicles or vessels, provided that such services have been performed with reasonable care and provided, further, that, in the case of removal of a vehicle or vessel upon the request of a person purporting, and reasonably appearing, to be the owner or lessee, or a person authorized by the owner or lessee, of the property from which such vehicle or vessel is removed, such removal has been done in compliance with s. 715.07. Further, a wrecker operator is not liable for damage to a vehicle, vessel, or cargo that obstructs the normal movement of traffic or creates a hazard to traffic and is removed in compliance with the request of a law enforcement officer.
- (b) For the purposes of this subsection, a wrecker operator is presumed to use reasonable care to prevent the theft of a vehicle or vessel or of any personal property contained in such vehicle stored in the wrecker operator's storage facility if all of the following apply:
- 1. The wrecker operator surrounds the storage facility with a chain-link or solid-wall type fence at least 6 feet in height;

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2. The wrecker operator has illuminated the storage facility with lighting of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least 150 feet during nighttime; and

- 3. The wrecker operator uses one or more of the following security methods to discourage theft of vehicles or vessels or of any personal property contained in such vehicles or vessels stored in the wrecker operator's storage facility:
- a. A night dispatcher or watchman remains on duty at the storage facility from sunset to sunrise;
- b. A security dog remains at the storage facility from sunset to sunrise;
- c. Security cameras or other similar surveillance devices monitor the storage facility; or
- d. A security guard service examines the storage facility at least once each hour from sunset to sunrise.
- (c) Any law enforcement agency requesting that a motor vehicle be removed from an accident scene, street, or highway must conduct an inventory and prepare a written record of all personal property found in the vehicle before the vehicle is removed by a wrecker operator. However, if the owner or driver of the motor vehicle is present and accompanies the vehicle, no inventory by law enforcement is required. A wrecker operator is not liable for the loss of personal property alleged to be contained in such a vehicle when such personal property was not identified on the inventory record prepared by the law enforcement agency requesting the removal of the vehicle.

(8) A person regularly engaged in the business of recovering, towing, or storing vehicles or vessels, except a person licensed under chapter 493 while engaged in "repossession" activities as defined in s. 493.6101, may not operate a wrecker, tow truck, or car carrier unless the name, address, and telephone number of the company performing the service is clearly printed in contrasting colors on the driver and passenger sides of its vehicle. The name must be in at least 3-inch permanently affixed letters, and the address and telephone number must be in at least 1-inch permanently affixed letters.

- (9) Failure to make good faith best efforts to comply with the notice requirements of this section shall preclude the imposition of any storage charges against such vehicle or vessel.
- shall permit vehicle or vessel owners, lienholders, insurance company representatives, or their agents, which agency is evidenced by an original writing acknowledged by the owner before a notary public or other person empowered by law to administer oaths, to inspect the towed vehicle or vessel and shall release to the owner, lienholder, or agent the vehicle, vessel, or all personal property not affixed to the vehicle or vessel which was in the vehicle or vessel at the time the vehicle or vessel came into the custody of the person providing such services.
- (11) (a) Any person regularly engaged in the business of recovering, towing, or storing vehicles or vessels who comes

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into possession of a vehicle or vessel pursuant to subsection (2) and who has complied with the provisions of subsections (3) and (6), when such vehicle or vessel is to be sold for purposes of being dismantled, destroyed, or changed in such manner that it is not the motor vehicle or vessel described in the certificate of title, shall report the vehicle to the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System and apply to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles county tax collector for a certificate of destruction. A certificate of destruction, which authorizes the dismantling or destruction of the vehicle or vessel described therein, shall be reassignable a maximum of two times before dismantling or destruction of the vehicle shall be required, and shall accompany the vehicle or vessel for which it is issued, when such vehicle or vessel is sold for such purposes, in lieu of a certificate of title. The application for a certificate of destruction must include proof of reporting to the National Motor Vehicle Information System and an affidavit from the applicant that it has complied with all applicable requirements of this section and, if the vehicle or vessel is not registered in this state or any other state, by a statement from a law enforcement officer that the vehicle or vessel is not reported stolen, and shall be accompanied by such documentation as may be required by the department.

(b) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall charge a fee of \$3 for each certificate of destruction. A service charge of \$4.25 shall be collected and retained by the tax collector who processes the application.

(c) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles may adopt such rules as it deems necessary or proper for the administration of this subsection.

- (12) (a) Any person who violates any provision of subsection (1), subsection (2), subsection (4), subsection (5), subsection (6), or subsection (7) is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) Any person who violates the provisions of subsections (8) through (11) is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (c) Any person who uses a false or fictitious name, gives a false or fictitious address, or makes any false statement in any application or affidavit required under the provisions of this section is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (d) Employees of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and law enforcement officers are authorized to inspect the records of any person regularly engaged in the business of recovering, towing, or storing vehicles or vessels or transporting vehicles or vessels by wrecker, tow truck, or car carrier, to ensure compliance with the requirements of this section. Any person who fails to maintain records, or fails to produce records when required in a reasonable manner and at a reasonable time, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (13) (a) Upon receipt by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles of written notice from a wrecker operator who

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claims a wrecker operator's lien under paragraph (2)(c) or paragraph (2)(d) for recovery, towing, or storage of an abandoned vehicle or vessel upon instructions from any law enforcement agency, for which a certificate of destruction has been issued under subsection (11) and the vehicle has been reported to the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System, the department shall place the name of the registered owner of that vehicle or vessel on the list of those persons who may not be issued a license plate or revalidation sticker for any motor vehicle under s. 320.03(8). If the vehicle or vessel is owned jointly by more than one person, the name of each registered owner shall be placed on the list. The notice of wrecker operator's lien shall be submitted on forms provided by the department, which must include:

- 1. The name, address, and telephone number of the wrecker operator.
- 2. The name of the registered owner of the vehicle or vessel and the address to which the wrecker operator provided notice of the lien to the registered owner under subsection (4).
- 3. A general description of the vehicle or vessel, including its color, make, model, body style, and year.
- 4. The vehicle identification number (VIN); registration license plate number, state, and year; validation decal number, state, and year; vessel registration number; hull identification number; or other identification number, as applicable.
- 5. The name of the person or the corresponding law enforcement agency that requested that the vehicle or vessel be recovered, towed, or stored.

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6. The amount of the wrecker operator's lien, not to exceed the amount allowed by paragraph (b).

- (b) For purposes of this subsection only, the amount of the wrecker operator's lien for which the department will prevent issuance of a license plate or revalidation sticker may not exceed the amount of the charges for recovery, towing, and storage of the vehicle or vessel for 7 days. These charges may not exceed the maximum rates imposed by the ordinances of the respective county or municipality under ss. 125.0103(1)(c) and 166.043(1)(c). This paragraph does not limit the amount of a wrecker operator's lien claimed under subsection (2) or prevent a wrecker operator from seeking civil remedies for enforcement of the entire amount of the lien, but limits only that portion of the lien for which the department will prevent issuance of a license plate or revalidation sticker.
- (c)1. The registered owner of a vehicle or vessel may dispute a wrecker operator's lien, by notifying the department of the dispute in writing on forms provided by the department, if at least one of the following applies:
- a. The registered owner presents a notarized bill of sale proving that the vehicle or vessel was sold in a private or casual sale before the vehicle or vessel was recovered, towed, or stored.
- b. The registered owner presents proof that the Florida certificate of title of the vehicle or vessel was sold to a licensed dealer as defined in s. 319.001 before the vehicle or vessel was recovered, towed, or stored.

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c. The records of the department were marked "sold" prior to the date of the tow.

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If the registered owner's dispute of a wrecker operator's lien complies with one of these criteria, the department shall immediately remove the registered owner's name from the list of those persons who may not be issued a license plate or revalidation sticker for any motor vehicle under s. 320.03(8), thereby allowing issuance of a license plate or revalidation sticker. If the vehicle or vessel is owned jointly by more than one person, each registered owner must dispute the wrecker operator's lien in order to be removed from the list. However, the department shall deny any dispute and maintain the registered owner's name on the list of those persons who may not be issued a license plate or revalidation sticker for any motor vehicle under s. 320.03(8) if the wrecker operator has provided the department with a certified copy of the judgment of a court which orders the registered owner to pay the wrecker operator's lien claimed under this section. In such a case, the amount of the wrecker operator's lien allowed by paragraph (b) may be increased to include no more than \$500 of the reasonable costs and attorney's fees incurred in obtaining the judgment. The department's action under this subparagraph is ministerial in nature, shall not be considered final agency action, and is appealable only to the county court for the county in which the vehicle or vessel was ordered removed.

2. A person against whom a wrecker operator's lien has been imposed may alternatively obtain a discharge of the lien by

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

3. If a person against whom a wrecker operator's lien has been imposed does not object to the lien, but cannot discharge the lien by payment because the wrecker operator has moved or gone out of business, the person may have her or his name removed from the list of those persons who may not be issued a license plate or revalidation sticker for any motor vehicle under s. 320.03(8), thereby allowing issuance of a license plate or revalidation sticker, upon posting with the clerk of court in the county in which the vehicle or vessel was ordered removed, a cash or surety bond or other adequate security equal to the amount of the wrecker operator's lien. Upon the posting of the

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bond and the payment of the application fee set forth in s. 28.24, the clerk of the court shall issue a certificate notifying the department of the posting of the bond and directing the department to release the wrecker operator's lien. The department shall mail to the wrecker operator, at the address upon the lien form, notice that the wrecker operator must claim the security within 60 days, or the security will be released back to the person who posted it. At the conclusion of the 60 days, the department shall direct the clerk as to which party is entitled to payment of the security, less applicable clerk's fees.

- 4. A wrecker operator's lien expires 5 years after filing.
- Upon discharge of the amount of the wrecker operator's lien allowed by paragraph (b), the wrecker operator must issue a certificate of discharged wrecker operator's lien on forms provided by the department to each registered owner of the vehicle or vessel attesting that the amount of the wrecker operator's lien allowed by paragraph (b) has been discharged. Upon presentation of the certificate of discharged wrecker operator's lien by the registered owner, the department shall immediately remove the registered owner's name from the list of those persons who may not be issued a license plate or revalidation sticker for any motor vehicle under s. 320.03(8), thereby allowing issuance of a license plate or revalidation sticker. Issuance of a certificate of discharged wrecker operator's lien under this paragraph does not discharge the entire amount of the wrecker operator's lien claimed under subsection (2), but only certifies to the department that the

amount of the wrecker operator's lien allowed by paragraph (b), for which the department will prevent issuance of a license plate or revalidation sticker, has been discharged.

- (e) When a wrecker operator files a notice of wrecker operator's lien under this subsection, the department shall charge the wrecker operator a fee of \$2, which shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund. A service charge of \$2.50 shall be collected and retained by the tax collector who processes a notice of wrecker operator's lien.
- (f) This subsection applies only to the annual renewal in the registered owner's birth month of a motor vehicle registration and does not apply to the transfer of a registration of a motor vehicle sold by a motor vehicle dealer licensed under chapter 320, except for the transfer of registrations which includes the annual renewals. This subsection does not apply to any vehicle registered in the name of the lessor. This subsection does not affect the issuance of the title to a motor vehicle, notwithstanding s. 319.23(8)(b).
- (g) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement this subsection.
- Section 55. Paragraph (aa) of subsection (7) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this

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- MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS. Exemptions provided to any (7) entity by this chapter do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a representative or employee of the entity by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card, even when that representative or employee is subsequently reimbursed by the entity. In addition, exemptions provided to any entity by this subsection do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter unless the entity has obtained a sales tax exemption certificate from the department or the entity obtains or provides other documentation as required by the department. Eligible purchases or leases made with such a certificate must be in strict compliance with this subsection and departmental rules, and any person who makes an exempt purchase with a certificate that is not in strict compliance with this subsection and the rules is liable for and shall pay the tax. The department may adopt rules to administer this subsection.
- (aa) Certain commercial vehicles.—Also exempt is the sale, lease, or rental of a commercial motor vehicle as defined in s. $207.002 \frac{207.002(2)}{2}$, when the following conditions are met:
- 1. The sale, lease, or rental occurs between two commonly owned and controlled corporations;
- 2. Such vehicle was titled and registered in this state at the time of the sale, lease, or rental; and
- 3. Florida sales tax was paid on the acquisition of such vehicle by the seller, lessor, or renter.

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Section 56. Subsection (8) of section 261.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 261.03 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:
- (8) "ROV" means any motorized recreational off-highway vehicle 64 inches or less in width, having a dry weight of 2,000 pounds or less, designed to travel on four or more nonhighway tires, having nonstraddle seating and a steering wheel, and manufactured for recreational use by one or more persons. The term "ROV" does not include a golf cart as defined in ss. $\underline{320.01}$ $\underline{320.01}$ and $\underline{316.003}$ (68) or a low-speed vehicle as defined in s. $\underline{320.01}$ $\underline{320.01}$ $\underline{320.01}$ $\underline{320.01}$
- Section 57. Section 316.2122, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 316.2122 Operation of a low-speed vehicle or mini truck on certain roadways.—The operation of a low-speed vehicle as defined in s. $\underline{320.01}$ $\underline{320.01}$ $\underline{42}$ or a mini truck as defined in s. $\underline{320.01}$ on any road is authorized with the following restrictions:
- (1) A low-speed vehicle or mini truck may be operated only on streets where the posted speed limit is 35 miles per hour or less. This does not prohibit a low-speed vehicle or mini truck from crossing a road or street at an intersection where the road or street has a posted speed limit of more than 35 miles per hour.
- (2) A low-speed vehicle must be equipped with headlamps, stop lamps, turn signal lamps, taillamps, reflex reflectors, parking brakes, rearview mirrors, windshields, seat belts, and vehicle identification numbers.

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(3) A low-speed vehicle or mini truck must be registered and insured in accordance with s. 320.02 and titled pursuant to chapter 319.

- (4) Any person operating a low-speed vehicle or mini truck must have in his or her possession a valid <u>driver</u> driver's license.
- (5) A county or municipality may prohibit the operation of low-speed vehicles or mini trucks on any road under its jurisdiction if the governing body of the county or municipality determines that such prohibition is necessary in the interest of safety.
- (6) The Department of Transportation may prohibit the operation of low-speed vehicles or mini trucks on any road under its jurisdiction if it determines that such prohibition is necessary in the interest of safety.

Section 58. Section 316.2124, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.2124 Motorized disability access vehicles.—The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles is directed to provide, by rule, for the regulation of motorized disability access vehicles as described in s. 320.01 320.01(34). The department shall provide that motorized disability access vehicles shall be registered in the same manner as motorcycles and shall pay the same registration fee as for a motorcycle. There shall also be assessed, in addition to the registration fee, a \$2.50 surcharge for motorized disability access vehicles. This surcharge shall be paid into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund. Motorized disability access vehicles shall not be

required to be titled by the department. The department shall require motorized disability access vehicles to be subject to the same safety requirements as set forth in this chapter for motorcycles.

Section 59. Subsection (1) of section 316.21265, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.21265 Use of all-terrain vehicles, golf carts, low-speed vehicles, or utility vehicles by law enforcement agencies.—

- (1) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any law enforcement agency in this state may operate all-terrain vehicles as defined in s. 316.2074, golf carts as defined in s. $320.01 \ 320.01(22)$, low-speed vehicles as defined in s. $320.01 \ 320.01(42)$, or utility vehicles as defined in s. $320.01 \ 320.01(43)$ on any street, road, or highway in this state while carrying out its official duties.
- Section 60. Subsection (1) of section 316.3026, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 316.3026 Unlawful operation of motor carriers.-
- (1) The Office of Commercial Vehicle Enforcement may issue out-of-service orders to motor carriers, as defined in s. 320.01 320.01(33), who, after proper notice, have failed to pay any penalty or fine assessed by the department, or its agent, against any owner or motor carrier for violations of state law, refused to submit to a compliance review and provide records pursuant to s. 316.302(5) or s. 316.70, or violated safety regulations pursuant to s. 316.302 or insurance requirements in s. 627.7415. Such out-of-service orders have the effect of

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prohibiting the operations of any motor vehicles owned, leased, or otherwise operated by the motor carrier upon the roadways of this state, until the violations have been corrected or penalties have been paid. Out-of-service orders must be approved by the director of the Division of the Florida Highway Patrol or his or her designee. An administrative hearing pursuant to s. 120.569 shall be afforded to motor carriers subject to such orders.

Section 61. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) and subsection (10) of section 316.550, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
316.550 Operations not in conformity with law; special permits.—

- (5) (a) The Department of Transportation may issue a wrecker special blanket permit to authorize a wrecker as defined in s. $\underline{320.01}$ $\underline{320.01(40)}$ to tow a disabled \underline{motor} vehicle as defined in s. $\underline{320.01}$ $\underline{320.01(38)}$ where the combination of the wrecker and the disabled vehicle being towed exceeds the maximum weight limits as established by s. 316.535.
- (10) Whenever any motor vehicle, or the combination of a wrecker as defined in s. $\underline{320.01}$ $\underline{320.01(40)}$ and a towed motor vehicle, exceeds any weight or dimensional criteria or special operational or safety stipulation contained in a special permit issued under the provisions of this section, the penalty assessed to the owner or operator shall be as follows:
- (a) For violation of weight criteria contained in a special permit, the penalty per pound or portion thereof exceeding the permitted weight shall be as provided in s. 316.545.

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(b) For each violation of dimensional criteria in a special permit, the penalty shall be as provided in s. 316.516 and penalties for multiple violations of dimensional criteria shall be cumulative except that the total penalty for the vehicle shall not exceed \$1,000.

- (c) For each violation of an operational or safety stipulation in a special permit, the penalty shall be an amount not to exceed \$1,000 per violation and penalties for multiple violations of operational or safety stipulations shall be cumulative except that the total penalty for the vehicle shall not exceed \$1,000.
- (d) For violation of any special condition that has been prescribed in the rules of the Department of Transportation and declared on the permit, the vehicle shall be determined to be out of conformance with the permit and the permit shall be declared null and void for the vehicle, and weight and dimensional limits for the vehicle shall be as established in s. 316.515 or s. 316.535, whichever is applicable, and:
- 1. For weight violations, a penalty as provided in s. 316.545 shall be assessed for those weights which exceed the limits thus established for the vehicle; and
- 2. For dimensional, operational, or safety violations, a penalty as established in paragraph (c) or s. 316.516, whichever is applicable, shall be assessed for each nonconforming dimensional, operational, or safety violation and the penalties for multiple violations shall be cumulative for the vehicle.
- Section 62. Subsection (9) of section 317.0003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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317.0003 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(9) "ROV" means any motorized recreational off-highway vehicle 64 inches or less in width, having a dry weight of 2,000 pounds or less, designed to travel on four or more nonhighway tires, having nonstraddle seating and a steering wheel, and manufactured for recreational use by one or more persons. The term "ROV" does not include a golf cart as defined in ss. $\underline{320.01}$ $\underline{320.01}$ and $\underline{316.003}$ (68) or a low-speed vehicle as defined in s. $\underline{320.01}$ 320.01 $\underline{320.01}$ 320.01 $\underline{320.01}$ 320.01

Section 63. Paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section 320.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.08 License taxes.—Except as otherwise provided herein, there are hereby levied and imposed annual license taxes for the operation of motor vehicles, mopeds, motorized bicycles as defined in s. 316.003(2), tri-vehicles as defined in s. 316.003, and mobile homes, as defined in s. 320.01, which shall be paid to and collected by the department or its agent upon the registration or renewal of registration of the following:

- (5) SEMITRAILERS, FEES ACCORDING TO GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT; SCHOOL BUSES; SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES.—
- (d) A wrecker, as defined in s. $\underline{320.01}$ $\underline{320.01(40)}$, which is used to tow a vessel as defined in s. 327.02(39), a disabled, abandoned, stolen-recovered, or impounded motor vehicle as defined in s. $\underline{320.01(37)}$ $\underline{320.01(38)}$, or a replacement motor vehicle as defined in s. $\underline{320.01}$ $\underline{320.01(39)}$: \$41 flat, of which \$11 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

Section 64. Subsection (1) of section 320.0847, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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4718 320.0847 Mini truck and low-speed vehicle license plates.-

- (1) The department shall issue a license plate to the owner or lessee of any vehicle registered as a low-speed vehicle as defined in s. $\underline{320.01}$ $\underline{320.01}$ (42) or a mini truck as defined in s. $\underline{320.01}$ 320.01 upon payment of the appropriate license taxes and fees prescribed in s. 320.08.
- Section 65. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 322.271, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 322.271 Authority to modify revocation, cancellation, or suspension order.—
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 322.28(2)(d) 322.28(2)(e), a person whose driving privilege has been permanently revoked because he or she has been convicted of DUI manslaughter in violation of s. 316.193 and has no prior convictions for DUI-related offenses may, upon the expiration of 5 years after the date of such revocation or the expiration of 5 years after the termination of any term of incarceration under s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931, whichever date is later, petition the department for reinstatement of his or her driving privilege.
- (a) Within 30 days after the receipt of such a petition, the department shall afford the petitioner an opportunity for a hearing. At the hearing, the petitioner must demonstrate to the department that he or she:
- 1. Has not been arrested for a drug-related offense during the 5 years preceding the filing of the petition;
- 2. Has not driven a motor vehicle without a license for at least 5 years before prior to the hearing;

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3. Has been drug-free for at least 5 years <u>before</u> prior to the hearing; and

- 4. Has completed a DUI program licensed by the department.
- (b) At such hearing, the department shall determine the petitioner's qualification, fitness, and need to drive. Upon such determination, the department may, in its discretion, reinstate the <u>driver driver's</u> license of the petitioner. Such reinstatement must be made subject to the following qualifications:
- 1. The license must be restricted for employment purposes for at least $\frac{1}{1}$ not $\frac{1}{1}$ year; and
- 2. Such person must be supervised by a DUI program licensed by the department and report to the program for such supervision and education at least four times a year or additionally as required by the program for the remainder of the revocation period. Such supervision shall include evaluation, education, referral into treatment, and other activities required by the department.
- (c) Such person must assume the reasonable costs of supervision. If such person fails to comply with the required supervision, the program shall report the failure to the department, and the department shall cancel such person's driving privilege.
- (d) If, after reinstatement, such person is convicted of an offense for which mandatory revocation of his or her license is required, the department shall revoke his or her driving privilege.
 - (e) The department shall adopt rules regulating the

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4774 providing of services by DUI programs pursuant to this section.

- (5) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 322.28(2)(d) 322.28(2)(e), a person whose driving privilege has been permanently revoked because he or she has been convicted four or more times of violating s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 may, upon the expiration of 5 years after the date of the last conviction or the expiration of 5 years after the termination of any incarceration under s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931, whichever is later, petition the department for reinstatement of his or her driving privilege.
- (a) Within 30 days after receipt of a petition, the department shall provide for a hearing, at which the petitioner must demonstrate that he or she:
- 1. Has not been arrested for a drug-related offense for at least 5 years before prior to filing the petition;
- 2. Has not driven a motor vehicle without a license for at least 5 years before prior to the hearing;
- 3. Has been drug-free for at least 5 years $\underline{\text{before}}$ $\underline{\text{prior to}}$ the hearing; and
 - 4. Has completed a DUI program licensed by the department.
- (b) At the hearing, the department shall determine the petitioner's qualification, fitness, and need to drive, and may, after such determination, reinstate the petitioner's <u>driver</u> driver's license. The reinstatement shall be subject to the following qualifications:
- 1. The petitioner's license must be restricted for employment purposes for <u>at least</u> not less than 1 year; and
 - 2. The petitioner must be supervised by a DUI program

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licensed by the department and must report to the program for supervision and education at least four times a year or more, as required by the program, for the remainder of the revocation period. The supervision shall include evaluation, education, referral into treatment, and other activities required by the department.

- (c) The petitioner must assume the reasonable costs of supervision. If the petitioner does not comply with the required supervision, the program shall report the failure to the department, and the department shall cancel such person's driving privilege.
- (d) If, after reinstatement, the petitioner is convicted of an offense for which mandatory license revocation is required, the department shall revoke his or her driving privilege.
- (e) The department shall adopt rules regulating the services provided by DUI programs pursuant to this section.
- Section 66. Section 322.282, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 322.282 Procedure when court revokes or suspends license or driving privilege and orders reinstatement.—When a court suspends or revokes a person's license or driving privilege and, in its discretion, orders reinstatement as provided by s.

 322.28(2)(d) or former s. 322.261(5):
- (1) The court shall pick up all revoked or suspended driver driver's licenses from the person and immediately forward them to the department, together with a record of such conviction. The clerk of such court shall also maintain a list

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of all revocations or suspensions by the court.

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

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in s. 322.271, as determined by the department, and shall not be used for pleasure, recreational, or nonessential driving.

- (c) If the department determines at a later date from its records that the applicant has previously been convicted of an offense referred to in paragraph (a) which would render him or her ineligible for reinstatement, the department shall cancel the temporary driver driver's permit and shall issue a revocation or suspension order for the minimum period applicable. A temporary permit issued pursuant to this section shall be valid for 45 days or until canceled as provided in this paragraph.
- (d) The period of time for which a temporary permit issued in accordance with paragraph (a) is valid shall be deemed to be part of the period of revocation imposed by the court.

Section 67. Section 324.023, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

324.023 Financial responsibility for bodily injury or death.—In addition to any other financial responsibility required by law, every owner or operator of a motor vehicle that is required to be registered in this state, or that is located within this state, and who, regardless of adjudication of guilt, has been found guilty of or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a charge of driving under the influence under s. 316.193 after October 1, 2007, shall, by one of the methods established in s. 324.031(1) or_{τ} (2), or_{τ} (3), establish and maintain the ability to respond in damages for liability on account of accidents arising out of the use of a motor vehicle in the amount of \$100,000 because of bodily injury to, or death

of, one person in any one crash and, subject to such limits for one person, in the amount of \$300,000 because of bodily injury to, or death of, two or more persons in any one crash and in the amount of \$50,000 because of property damage in any one crash. If the owner or operator chooses to establish and maintain such ability by posting a bond or furnishing a certificate of deposit pursuant to s. 324.031(2) or (3), such bond or certificate of deposit must be at least in an amount not less than \$350,000. Such higher limits must be carried for a minimum period of 3 years. If the owner or operator has not been convicted of driving under the influence or a felony traffic offense for a period of 3 years from the date of reinstatement of driving privileges for a violation of s. 316.193, the owner or operator shall be exempt from this section.

Section 68. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 324.171, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

324.171 Self-insurer.-

- (1) Any person may qualify as a self-insurer by obtaining a certificate of self-insurance from the department which may, in its discretion and upon application of such a person, issue said certificate of self-insurance when such person has satisfied the requirements of this section to qualify as a self-insurer under this section:
- (c) The owner of a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in s. $\underline{207.002}$ $\underline{207.002(2)}$ or s. 320.01, may qualify as a self-insurer subject to the standards provided for in subparagraph (b) 2.
 - Section 69. Section 324.191, Florida Statutes, is amended

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4914 to read:

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324.191 Consent to cancellation; direction to return money or securities.—The department shall consent to the cancellation of any bond or certificate of insurance furnished as proof of financial responsibility pursuant to s. 324.031, or the department shall return to the person entitled thereto cash or securities deposited as proof of financial responsibility pursuant to s. 324.031:

- (1) Upon substitution and acceptance of other adequate proof of financial responsibility pursuant to this chapter, or
- (2) In the event of the death of the person on whose behalf the proof was filed, or the permanent incapacity of such person to operate a motor vehicle, or
- (3) In the event the person who has given proof of financial responsibility surrenders his or her license and all registrations to the department; providing, however, that no notice of court action has been filed with the department, a judgment in which would result in claim on such proof of financial responsibility.

4934 This section shall not apply to security as specified in s.

4935 324.061 deposited pursuant to s. 324.051(2)(a)4.

Section 70. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section

- 4938 627.733 Required security.—
 - (3) Such security shall be provided:

627.733, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(b) By any other method authorized by s. 324.031(2) or, 4941(3), or 4941 and approved by the Department of Highway Safety and

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Motor Vehicles as affording security equivalent to that afforded by a policy of insurance or by self-insuring as authorized by s. 768.28(16). The person filing such security shall have all of the obligations and rights of an insurer under ss. 627.730-627.7405.

Section 71. Section 627.7415, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.7415 Commercial motor vehicles; additional liability insurance coverage.—Commercial motor vehicles, as defined in s. 207.002 207.002(2) or s. 320.01, operated upon the roads and highways of this state shall be insured with the following minimum levels of combined bodily liability insurance and property damage liability insurance in addition to any other insurance requirements:

- (1) Fifty thousand dollars per occurrence for a commercial motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of 26,000 pounds or more, but less than 35,000 pounds.
- (2) One hundred thousand dollars per occurrence for a commercial motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of 35,000 pounds or more, but less than 44,000 pounds.
- (3) Three hundred thousand dollars per occurrence for a commercial motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of 44,000 pounds or more.
- (4) All commercial motor vehicles subject to regulations of the United States Department of Transportation, Title 49 C.F.R. part 387, subpart A, and as may be hereinafter amended, shall be insured in an amount equivalent to the minimum levels of financial responsibility as set forth in such regulations.

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A violation of this section is a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a nonmoving violation as provided in chapter 318.

Section 72. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this

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act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon this act becoming a law, this act shall take effect July 1,

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4976 2013.

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