By the Committee on Transportation and Senator Sebesta

306-1681-01

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to highway safety, motor vehicles, and vessels; amending s. 316.003, F.S.; defining the term "motorized scooter"; amending s. 316.1945, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the parking of vehicles in specified areas; amending s. 316.1951, F.S.; revising provisions regulating removal of certain unlawfully parked vehicles; amending s. 316.1975, F.S.; revising provisions relating to unattended motor vehicles; amending s. 316.2065, F.S.; providing motorized scooter operating regulations; amending s. 316.228, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the use of lamps on vehicles transporting certain loads; amending s. 316.520, F.S.; revising penalties for violation of load limits on vehicles; exempting certain vehicles carrying agricultural products from load limits; amending s. 316.640, F.S.; revising the powers and duties of traffic crash investigation officers; amending s. 318.1451, F.S.; requiring governmental entities and courts to maintain information on driver improvement schools; revising the duties of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; amending s. 319.001, F.S.; revising definitions with respect to component parts of motor vehicles; amending s. 319.14, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the sale of certain vehicles; authorizing the Department of Highway Safety

1 and Motor Vehicles to affix a decal on rebuilt vehicles; redefining the term "assembled from 2 3 parts" and deleting the term "combined"; providing a penalty for the removal of decals 4 5 designating rebuilt vehicles; amending s. 6 319.23, F.S.; revising provisions relating to 7 the transfer of ownership of an antique 8 vehicle; amending s. 319.27, F.S.; revising 9 provisions with respect to the filing of liens 10 on motor vehicles and mobile homes; amending s. 11 319.28, F.S.; revising requirements relating to the transfer of ownership by operation of law; 12 amending s. 319.30, F.S.; redefining the terms 13 "major component part"; providing standards for 14 the sale of certain vehicles; amending s. 15 320.01, F.S.; providing that a motorized 16 17 scooter is not a motor vehicle for registration purposes; conforming the length limitation for 18 19 a motor home to that established in s. 316.515, F.S.; amending s. 320.023, F.S.; conforming 20 provisions to the Florida Single Audit Act; 21 amending s. 320.025, F.S.; revising provisions 22 relating to the issuance of confidential 23 24 registration certificates and license plates; 25 amending s. 320.05, F.S.; revising provisions relating to vessel registration records; 26 27 amending s. 320.055, F.S.; revising 28 registration periods for certain vehicles; amending s. 320.06, F.S.; providing for the 29 30 placement of registration validation stickers; amending s. 320.0605, F.S.; revising provisions 31

1 relating to fleet vehicles and registration 2 certificates; amending s. 320.072, F.S.; 3 revising provisions relating to the exemption of certain registration fees; amending s. 4 5 320.0805, F.S.; revising provisions relating to 6 the issuance of personalized license plates; 7 amending s. 320.08056, F.S.; providing for the exemption of certain collegiate specialty 8 9 license plates from sales requirements; 10 amending s. 320.08062, F.S.; conforming 11 provisions to the Florida Single Audit Act; amending s. 320.083, F.S.; revising vehicle 12 13 weight restrictions relating to the amateur radio operator's license plate; amending s. 14 15 320.089, F.S.; revising vehicle weight restrictions relating to the Ex-POW and Purple 16 17 Heart license plates; amending s. 320.18, F.S.; providing for cancellation of a license and 18 19 fuel use decal for failure to pay motor carrier 20 weight and safety violation penalties; amending s. 320.27, F.S.; redefining the term "motor 21 vehicle auction"; revising requirements 22 relating to motor vehicle dealers; defining the 23 24 term "bona fide employee"; revising grounds for 25 denial, suspension, or revocation of a dealer license; amending s. 322.01, F.S.; providing 26 27 that a motorized scooter is not a motor vehicle 28 for driver's licensing purposes; amending s. 29 322.0261, F.S.; requiring the department to regulate and approve certain courses for driver 30 31 improvement schools; amending s. 322.05, F.S.;

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conforming a statutory cross-reference; amending s. 322.081, F.S.; conforming provisions to the Florida Single Audit Act; amending s. 322.095, F.S.; requiring the Department to approve and regulate certain courses for driver improvement schools; amending s. 322.126, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the reporting of a disability to the department; creating s. 322.222, F.S.; authorizing the department to conduct hearings for medical review cases; amending s. 322.2615, F.S.; revising provisions relating to temporary driving permits; amending s. 322.27, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the revocation of license for habitual traffic offenders; amending s. 322.28, F.S.; deleting obsolete provisions; repealing s. 322.282, F.S., which prescribes procedures governing certain court-ordered reinstatements of a driver's license or driving privilege; amending s. 322.292, F.S.; revising requirements relating to the operation of DUI programs; repealing s. 322.331, F.S., relating to the restoration of the license of habitual traffic offenders; amending s. 322.61, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the disqualification from operating a commercial motor vehicle; amending s. 322.64, F.S.; revising provisions relating to commercial vehicle operators and driving under the influence; amending s. 324.091, F.S.; providing for electronic access to vehicle

1 insurance information; amending s. 328.01, 2 F.S.; revising requirements relating to the 3 application for certificate of title; amending 4 s. 328.42, F.S.; revising provisions relating 5 to the payment of certain transactions by 6 dishonored check; amending s. 328.56, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the display of 7 vessel registration numbers; amending s. 8 328.72, F.S.; revising requirements relating to 9 10 the transfer of an antique vessel; amending s. 11 328.76, F.S.; providing for an annual appropriation to the Highway Safety Operating 12 Trust Fund; amending s. 681.1096, F.S.; 13 extending the pilot program an additional 14 period; amending s. 681.1097, F.S.; providing 15 for technical corrections to an arbitrator's 16 17 decision; prescribing guidelines for appealing an arbitrator's decision; amending s. 713.78, 18 19 F.S.; providing for the notification of insurers when a vehicle is towed; revising 20 requirements for selling an unclaimed vehicle 21 or vessel; repealing s. 715.05, F.S., relating 22 to the reporting of unclaimed motor vehicles; 23 24 amending s. 715.07, F.S.; redefining the term "vessel"; providing for the removal of 25 undocumented vessels from private property; 26 amending s. 832.09, F.S.; providing for the use 27 28 of a standardized form in reporting certain 29 information to the department; providing effective dates. 30

the context otherwise requires:

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

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Section 1. Subsection (21) of section 316.003, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (82) is added to that section, to read:

316.003 Definitions.--The following words and phrases,
when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings
respectively ascribed to them in this section, except where

- (21) MOTOR VEHICLE.--Any self-propelled vehicle not operated upon rails or guideway, but not including any bicycle, motorized scooter, or moped.
- or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels, and not capable of propelling the vehicle at a speed greater than 30 miles per hour on level ground.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 316.1945, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.1945 Stopping, standing, or parking prohibited in specified places.--

- (1) Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic, or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or official traffic control device, no person shall:
  - (a) Stop, stand, or park a vehicle:
- 1. On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street.
  - 2. On a sidewalk.
  - 3. Within an intersection.
  - 4. On a crosswalk.

- 5. Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within 30 feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone, unless the Department of Transportation indicates a different length by signs or markings.
- 6. Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic.
- 7. Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel.
  - 8. On any railroad tracks.
  - 9. On a bicycle path.
- 10. At any place where official traffic control devices prohibit stopping.
- 11. On the roadway or shoulder of a limited access facility, except as provided by regulation of the Department of Transportation, or on the paved portion of a connecting ramp; except that a vehicle which is disabled or in a condition improper to be driven as a result of mechanical failure or crash may be parked on such shoulder for a period not to exceed 6 hours. This provision is not applicable to a person stopping a vehicle to render aid to an injured person or assistance to a disabled vehicle in obedience to the directions of a law enforcement officer or to a person stopping a vehicle in compliance with applicable traffic laws.
- 12. For the purpose of loading or unloading a passenger on the paved roadway or shoulder of a limited access facility or on the paved portion of any connecting ramp. This provision is not applicable to a person stopping a vehicle to render aid to an injured person or assistance to a disabled vehicle.

13. Within a roadway, to include the paved or unpaved median, in areas not designated for parking. Section 3. Subsection (4) of section 316.1951, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 45 of chapter 2000-17, Laws of Florida, is amended to read: 316.1951 Parking for certain purposes prohibited. --(4) A law enforcement officer, compliance examiner, or license inspector, or supervisor of the department, as 

license inspector, or supervisor of the department, as authorized in s. 320.58(1)(a), may cause to be removed at the owner's expense any motor vehicle found upon a public street, public parking lot, other public property, or private property, where the public has the right to travel by motor vehicle, which is in violation of subsection (1). Every written notice issued pursuant to this section shall be affixed in a conspicuous place upon a vehicle by a law enforcement officer, compliance examiner, or license inspector, or supervisor of the department. Any vehicle found in violation of subsection (1) within 10 days after a previous violation and written notice shall be subject to immediate removal without an additional waiting period.

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 316.1975, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.1975 Unattended motor vehicle.--

- (2) This section does not apply to the operator of:
- (a) An authorized emergency vehicle while in the performance of official duties and the vehicle is equipped with an activated antitheft device that prohibits the vehicle from being driven; or
- (b) A licensed delivery truck or other delivery vehicle while making deliveries.

1 (c) A solid waste or recovered materials vehicle while
2 collecting such items.
3 Section 5. Section 316.2065, Florida Statutes, is

Section 5. Section 316.2065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.2065 Bicycle and motorized scooter regulations.--

- or operating a motorized scooter as defined in s. 316.003, has all of the rights and all of the duties applicable to the driver of any other vehicle under this chapter, except as to special regulations in this chapter, and except as to provisions of this chapter which by their nature can have no application.
- (2) A person operating a bicycle may not ride other than upon or astride a permanent and regular seat attached thereto.
- (3)(a) A bicycle may not be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed or equipped, except that an adult rider may carry a child securely attached to his or her person in a backpack or sling.
- (b) Except as provided in paragraph (a), a bicycle rider must carry any passenger who is a child under 4 years of age, or who weighs 40 pounds or less, in a seat or carrier that is designed to carry a child of that age or size and that secures and protects the child from the moving parts of the bicycle.
- (c) A bicycle rider may not allow a passenger to remain in a child seat or carrier on a bicycle when the rider is not in immediate control of the bicycle.
- (d) A bicycle rider or passenger who is under 16 years of age must wear a bicycle helmet that is properly fitted and is fastened securely upon the passenger's head by a strap, and

 that meets the standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI Z 90.4 Bicycle Helmet Standards), the standards of the Snell Memorial Foundation (1984 Standard for Protective Headgear for Use in Bicycling), or any other nationally recognized standards for bicycle helmets adopted by the department. As used in this subsection, the term "passenger" includes a child who is riding in a trailer or semitrailer attached to a bicycle.

- (e) Law enforcement officers and school crossing guards may issue a bicycle safety brochure and a verbal warning to a bicycle rider or passenger who violates this subsection. A bicycle rider or passenger who violates this subsection may be issued a citation by a law enforcement officer and assessed a fine for a pedestrian violation, as provided in s. 318.18. The court shall dismiss the charge against a bicycle rider or passenger for a first violation of paragraph (d) upon proof of purchase of a bicycle helmet that complies with this subsection.
- (f) A person operating a motorized scooter may not carry passengers.
- (4) No person riding upon any bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled, motorized scooter, or toy vehicle may attach the same or himself or herself to any vehicle upon a roadway. This subsection does not prohibit attaching a bicycle trailer or bicycle semitrailer to a bicycle if that trailer or semitrailer is commercially available and has been designed for such attachment.
- (5)(a) Any person operating a bicycle upon a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall ride as close as

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practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway except under any of the following situations:

- 1. When overtaking and passing another bicycle, motorized scooter, or vehicle proceeding in the same direction.
- 2. When preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.
- 3. When reasonably necessary to avoid any condition, including, but not limited to, a fixed or moving object, parked or moving vehicle, bicycle, motorized scooter, pedestrian, animal, surface hazard, or substandard-width lane, that makes it unsafe to continue along the right-hand curb or edge. For the purposes of this subsection, a "substandard-width lane" is a lane that is too narrow for a bicycle or motorized scooter and another vehicle to travel safely side by side within the lane.
- (b) Any person operating a bicycle or motorized scooter upon a one-way highway with two or more marked traffic lanes may ride as near the left-hand curb or edge of such roadway as practicable.
- (6) Persons riding bicycles or motorized scooters upon a roadway may not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles. Persons riding two abreast may not impede traffic when traveling at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing and shall ride within a single lane.
- (7) Any person operating a bicycle or motorized scooter shall keep at least one hand upon the handlebars.
- Every bicycle or motorized scooter in use between 31 sunset and sunrise shall be equipped with a lamp on the front

exhibiting a white light visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the front and a lamp and reflector on the rear each exhibiting a red light visible from a distance of 600 feet to the rear. A bicycle or motorized scooter its rider may be equipped with lights or reflectors in addition to those required by this section.

- (9) No parent of any minor child and no guardian of any minor ward may authorize or knowingly permit any such minor child or ward to violate any of the provisions of this section.
- (10) A person propelling a vehicle by human power or operating a motorized scooter upon and along a sidewalk, or across a roadway upon and along a crosswalk, has all the rights and duties applicable to a pedestrian under the same circumstances.
- (11) A person propelling a bicycle upon and along a sidewalk, or across a roadway upon and along a crosswalk, shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and shall give an audible signal before overtaking and passing such pedestrian.
- (12) No person upon roller skates, or riding in or by means of any coaster, toy vehicle, or similar device, may go upon any roadway except while crossing a street on a crosswalk; and, when so crossing, such person shall be granted all rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to pedestrians.
- (13) This section shall not apply upon any street while set aside as a play street authorized herein or as designated by state, county, or municipal authority.
- 30 (14) Every bicycle <u>or motorized scooter</u> shall be 31 equipped with a brake or brakes which will enable its rider to

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stop the bicycle within 25 feet from a speed of 10 miles per hour on dry, level, clean pavement.

- (15) A person engaged in the business of selling bicycles or motorized scooters at retail shall not sell such any bicycle or motorized scooter unless it the bicycle has an identifying number permanently stamped or cast on its frame.
- (16)(a) A person may not knowingly rent or lease any bicycle to be ridden by a child who is under the age of 16 years unless:
  - 1. The child possesses a bicycle helmet; or
- 2. The lessor provides a bicycle helmet for the child to wear.
- (b) A violation of this subsection is a nonmoving violation, punishable as provided in s. 318.18.
- (17) The court may waive, reduce, or suspend payment of any fine imposed under subsection (3) or subsection (16) and may impose any other conditions on the waiver, reduction, or suspension. If the court finds that a person does not have sufficient funds to pay the fine, the court may require the performance of a specified number of hours of community service or attendance at a safety seminar.
- (18) Notwithstanding s. 318.21, all proceeds collected pursuant to s. 318.18 for violations under paragraphs (3)(e) and (16)(b) shall be deposited into the State Transportation Trust Fund.
- (19) The failure of a person to wear a bicycle helmet or the failure of a parent or quardian to prevent a child from riding a bicycle without a bicycle helmet may not be considered evidence of negligence or contributory negligence.
- (20) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a 31 violation of this section is a noncriminal traffic infraction,

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30 31 punishable as a pedestrian violation as provided in chapter 318. A law enforcement officer may issue traffic citations for a violation of subsection (3) or subsection (16) only if the violation occurs on a bicycle path or road, as defined in s. 334.03. However, they may not issue citations to persons on private property, except any part thereof which is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular traffic.

Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 316.228, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.228 Lamps or flags on projecting load.--

(2) Any commercial motor vehicle or trailer, except as stated in s. 316.515(7), transporting a load of unprocessed logs, or <del>long</del> pulpwood, <del>poles, or posts</del> which load extends extend more than 4 feet beyond the rear of the body or bed of such vehicle, must have securely fixed as close as practical to the end of any such projection one amber strobe-type lamp equipped with a multidirectional type lens so mounted as to be visible from the rear and both sides of the projecting load. If the mounting of one strobe lamp cannot be accomplished so that it is visible from the rear and both sides of the projecting load, multiple strobe lights must be used to meet the visibility requirements of this subsection. The strobe lamp must flash at a rate of at least 60 flashes per minute and must be plainly visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the rear and sides of the projecting load at any time of the day or night. The lamp must be operating at any time of the day or night when the vehicle is operated on any highway or parked on the shoulder or immediately adjacent to the traveled portion of any public roadway. The projecting load must also be marked with a red flag as described in subsection (1).

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Section 7. Section 316.520, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.520 Loads on vehicles.--

- (1) A vehicle may not be driven or moved on any highway unless the vehicle is so constructed or loaded as to prevent any of its load from dropping, shifting, leaking, blowing, or otherwise escaping therefrom, except that sand may be dropped only for the purpose of securing traction or water or other substance may be sprinkled on a roadway in cleaning or maintaining the roadway.
- (2) It is the duty of every owner and driver, severally, of any vehicle hauling, upon any public road or highway open to the public, dirt, sand, lime rock, gravel, silica, or other similar aggregate or trash, garbage, or any similar material that could fall or blow from such vehicle, to prevent such materials from falling, blowing, or in any way escaping from such vehicle. Covering and securing the load with a close-fitting tarpaulin or other appropriate cover is required.
- (3) A violation of this section is a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a moving nonmoving violation as provided in chapter 318.
- (4) This section does not apply to vehicles carrying agricultural products locally from a field harvest site to a farm storage site or to a farm feed lot on roads where the posted speed limit is 55 miles per hour or less and the distance driven on public roads is less than 10 miles.

Section 8. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 316.640, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

316.640 Enforcement.--The enforcement of the traffic 31 laws of this state is vested as follows:

(1) STATE.--

(a)1.

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a. The Division of Florida Highway Patrol of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Division of Law Enforcement of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Division of Law Enforcement of the Department of Environmental Protection, and law enforcement officers of the Department of Transportation each have authority to enforce all of the traffic laws of this state on all the streets and highways thereof and elsewhere throughout the state wherever the public has a right to travel by motor vehicle. The Division of the Florida Highway Patrol may employ as a traffic accident investigation officer any individual who successfully completes at least 200 hours of instruction in traffic accident investigation and court presentation through the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program as approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission and funded through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration or a similar program approved by the commission, but who does not necessarily meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary law enforcement officers under chapter 943. Any such traffic accident investigation officer who makes an investigation at the scene of a traffic accident may issue traffic citations, based upon personal investigation, when he or she has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a person who was involved in the accident committed an offense under this chapter, chapter 319, chapter 320, or chapter 322 in connection with the accident. This paragraph does not permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor do such

officers have arrest authority other than for the issuance of a traffic citation as authorized in this paragraph.

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- b. University police officers shall have authority to enforce all of the traffic laws of this state when such violations occur on or about any property or facilities that are under the quidance, supervision, regulation, or control of the State University System, except that traffic laws may be enforced off-campus when hot pursuit originates on-campus.
- c. Community college police officers shall have the authority to enforce all the traffic laws of this state only when such violations occur on any property or facilities that are under the guidance, supervision, regulation, or control of the community college system.
- Police officers employed by an airport authority shall have the authority to enforce all of the traffic laws of this state only when such violations occur on any property or facilities that are owned or operated by an airport authority.
- (I) An airport authority may employ as a parking enforcement specialist any individual who successfully completes a training program established and approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission for parking enforcement specialists but who does not otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary or part-time officers under s. 943.12. Nothing in this sub-sub-subparagraph shall be construed to permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor shall such parking enforcement specialist have arrest authority.
- (II) A parking enforcement specialist employed by an airport authority is authorized to enforce all state, county, and municipal laws and ordinances governing parking only when

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such violations are on property or facilities owned or operated by the airport authority employing the specialist, by appropriate state, county, or municipal traffic citation.

- The Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall have the authority to enforce traffic laws of this state only as authorized by the provisions of chapter 570. However, nothing in this section shall expand the authority of the Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement at its agricultural inspection stations to issue any traffic tickets except those traffic tickets for vehicles illegally passing the inspection station.
- School safety officers shall have the authority to enforce all of the traffic laws of this state when such violations occur on or about any property or facilities which are under the guidance, supervision, regulation, or control of the district school board.
- An agency of the state as described in subparagraph 1. is prohibited from establishing a traffic citation quota. A violation of this subparagraph is not subject to the penalties provided in chapter 318.
- Any disciplinary action taken or performance evaluation conducted by an agency of the state as described in subparagraph 1. of a law enforcement officer's traffic enforcement activity must be in accordance with written work-performance standards. Such standards must be approved by the agency and any collective bargaining unit representing such law enforcement officer. A violation of this subparagraph is not subject to the penalties provided in chapter 318.
- (b)1. The Department of Transportation has authority to enforce on all the streets and highways of this state all 31 laws applicable within its authority.

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- The Department of Transportation shall develop training and qualifications standards for toll enforcement officers whose sole authority is to enforce the payment of tolls pursuant to s. 316.1001. Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor shall a toll enforcement officer have arrest authority.
- b. For the purpose of enforcing s. 316.1001, governmental entities, as defined in s. 334.03, which own or operate a toll facility may employ independent contractors or designate employees as toll enforcement officers; however, any such toll enforcement officer must successfully meet the training and qualifications standards for toll enforcement officers established by the Department of Transportation.
  - (2) COUNTIES. --
- The sheriff's office of each of the several counties of this state shall enforce all of the traffic laws of this state on all the streets and highways thereof and elsewhere throughout the county wherever the public has the right to travel by motor vehicle. In addition, the sheriff's office may be required by the county to enforce the traffic laws of this state on any private or limited access road or roads over which the county has jurisdiction pursuant to a written agreement entered into under s. 316.006(3)(b).
- (b) The sheriff's office of each county may employ as a traffic crash investigation officer any individual who successfully completes at least 200 hours of instruction in traffic crash investigation and court presentation through the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) as approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission and 31 | funded through the National Highway Traffic Safety

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Administration (NHTSA) or a similar program approved by the commission, but who does not necessarily otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary law enforcement officers under chapter 943. Any such traffic crash investigation officer who makes an investigation at the scene of a traffic crash may issue traffic citations when, based upon personal investigation, he or she has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a person who was involved in the accident has committed an offense under this chapter, chapter 319, chapter 320, or chapter 322 in connection with the accident crash. This paragraph does not permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor do such officers have arrest authority other than for the issuance of a traffic citation as authorized in this paragraph.

- (c) The sheriff's office of each of the several counties of this state may employ as a parking enforcement specialist any individual who successfully completes a training program established and approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission for parking enforcement specialists, but who does not necessarily otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary or part-time officers under s. 943.12.
- 1. A parking enforcement specialist employed by the sheriff's office of each of the several counties of this state is authorized to enforce all state and county laws, ordinances, regulations, and official signs governing parking within the unincorporated areas of the county by appropriate state or county citation and may issue such citations for 31 parking in violation of signs erected pursuant to s.

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316.006(3) at parking areas located on property owned or leased by a county, whether or not such areas are within the boundaries of a chartered municipality.

- A parking enforcement specialist employed pursuant to this subsection shall not carry firearms or other weapons or have arrest authority.
  - (3) MUNICIPALITIES. --
- (a) The police department of each chartered municipality shall enforce the traffic laws of this state on all the streets and highways thereof and elsewhere throughout the municipality wherever the public has the right to travel by motor vehicle. In addition, the police department may be required by a municipality to enforce the traffic laws of this state on any private or limited access road or roads over which the municipality has jurisdiction pursuant to a written agreement entered into under s. 316.006(2)(b). However, nothing in this chapter shall affect any law, general, special, or otherwise, in effect on January 1, 1972, relating to "hot pursuit" without the boundaries of the municipality.
- (b) The police department of a chartered municipality may employ as a traffic crash investigation officer any individual who successfully completes at least 200 hours of instruction in traffic crash investigation and court presentation through the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) as approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission and funded through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) or a similar program approved by the commission, but who does not otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary law enforcement 31 officers under chapter 943. Any such traffic crash

 investigation officer who makes an investigation at the scene of a traffic accident may crash is authorized to issue traffic citations when, based upon personal investigation, he or she has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a person involved in the accident has committed an offense under the provisions of this chapter, chapter 319, chapter 320, or chapter 322 in connection with the accident crash. Nothing in This paragraph does not shall be construed to permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor do shall such officers have arrest authority other than for the issuance of a traffic citation as authorized above.

(c)1. A chartered municipality or its authorized agency or instrumentality may employ as a parking enforcement specialist any individual who successfully completes a training program established and approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission for parking enforcement specialists, but who does not otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards established by the commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary or part-time officers under s. 943.12.

1.2. A parking enforcement specialist employed by a chartered municipality or its authorized agency or instrumentality is authorized to enforce all state, county, and municipal laws and ordinances governing parking within the boundaries of the municipality employing the specialist, by appropriate state, county, or municipal traffic citation.

Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons, nor shall such a parking enforcement specialist have arrest authority.

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2. A parking enforcement specialist employed pursuant to this subsection may not carry firearms or other weapons or have arrest authority.

Section 9. Subsection (5) of section 318.1451, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

318.1451 Driver improvement schools.--

- (5)(a) Each No governmental entity and or court shall provide, issue, or maintain any information or orders regarding driver improvement schools including a list of or course providers who license driver improvement schools within the geographic area of the governmental entity or court, together with a single telephone number for each such provider as provided by the course provider., with the exception of directing inquiries or requests to the local telephone directory heading of driving instruction or the traffic school reference guide. However, the department is authorized to maintain the information and records necessary to administer its duties and responsibilities for driver improvement courses. 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 shall prepare for governmental entities and courts any governmental entity to distribute a traffic school course provider list that reference guide which shall list the benefits of attending a driver improvement school and the names of the course providers, together with a single telephone number for each such provider as provided by the course provider, but under no circumstance may any list of course providers or schools be included, and shall refer further inquiries to the telephone directory under driving instruction.

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Section 10. Section 319.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- "Department" means the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.
- (2) "Front-end assembly" means fenders, hood, grill, and bumper.
- (3)<del>(2)</del> "Licensed dealer," unless otherwise specifically provided, means a motor vehicle dealer licensed under s. 320.27, a mobile home dealer licensed under s. 320.77, or a recreational vehicle dealer licensed under s. 320.771.
- (4)"Motorcycle body assembly" means frame, fenders, and gas tanks.
- "Motorcycle engine" means cylinder block, heads, engine case, and crank case.
  - "Motorcycle transmission" means drive train.
- (7) "New mobile home" means a mobile home the equitable or legal title to which has never been transferred by a manufacturer, distributor, importer, or dealer to an ultimate purchaser.
- (8) "New motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle the equitable or legal title to which has never been transferred by a manufacturer, distributor, importer, or dealer to an ultimate purchaser; however, when legal title is not transferred but possession of a motor vehicle is transferred pursuant to a conditional sales contract or lease and the conditions are not satisfied and the vehicle is returned to the motor vehicle dealer, the motor vehicle may be resold by 31 the motor vehicle dealer as a new motor vehicle, provided the

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selling motor vehicle dealer gives the following written notice to the purchaser: "THIS VEHICLE WAS DELIVERED TO A PREVIOUS PURCHASER." The purchaser shall sign an acknowledgment, a copy of which is kept in the selling dealer's file.

"Rear body section" means both quarter panels, decklid, bumper and floor pan.

(10)(5) "Satisfaction of lien" means full payment of a debt or release of a debtor from a lien by the lienholder.

(11)<del>(6)</del> "Used motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle that is not a "new motor vehicle" as defined in subsection(8) (4).

Section 11. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) and subsections (2) and (3) of section 319.14, Florida Statutes, are amended, present subsections (6), (7), and (8) of that section are redesignated as subsections (7), (8), and (9), respectively, and a new subsection (6) is added to that section to read:

319.14 Sale of motor vehicles registered or used as taxicabs, police vehicles, lease vehicles, or rebuilt vehicles and nonconforming vehicles .--

(1)

No person shall knowingly offer for sale, sell, or exchange a rebuilt vehicle until the department has stamped in a conspicuous place on the certificate of title for the vehicle words stating that the vehicle has been rebuilt, or assembled from parts, or combined, or is a kit car, glider kit, replica, or flood vehicle, unless proper application for a certificate of title for a vehicle that is rebuilt, or assembled from parts, or combined, or is a kit car, glider 31 | kit, replica, or flood vehicle, has been made to the

department in accordance with this chapter and the department has, moreover, conducted the physical examination of the vehicle to assure the identification identity of the vehicle and of all major component parts, as defined in s.

319.30(1)(e), which have been repaired or replaced.

Thereafter, the department shall affix a decal to the vehicle in the manner prescribed by the department, showing that the vehicle has been rebuilt.

- (c) As used in this section, the term:
- 1. "Police vehicle" means a motor vehicle owned or leased by the state or a county or municipality and used in law enforcement.
- 2.a. "Short-term-lease vehicle" means a motor vehicle leased without a driver and under a written agreement to one or more persons from time to time for a period of less than 12 months.
- b. "Long-term-lease vehicle" means a motor vehicle leased without a driver and under a written agreement to one person for a period of 12 months or longer.
- c. "Lease vehicle" includes both short-term-lease vehicles and long-term-lease vehicles.
- 3. "Rebuilt vehicle" means a motor vehicle or mobile home built from salvage or junk, as defined in s. 319.30(1).
- 4. "Assembled from parts" means a motor vehicle or mobile home assembled from parts or combined from parts of motor vehicles or mobile homes, new or used. "Assembled from parts" does not mean a motor vehicle defined as a "rebuilt vehicle" in subparagraph 3., which has been declared a total loss pursuant to s. 319.30.

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<del>"Salvage Unrebuildable."</del> 5.6. "Kit car" means a motor vehicle assembled with a kit supplied by a manufacturer to rebuild a wrecked or

outdated motor vehicle with a new body kit.

vehicles neither of which has been titled and branded as

5. "Combined" means assembled by combining two motor

6.7. "Glider kit" means a vehicle assembled with a kit supplied by a manufacturer to rebuild a wrecked or outdated truck or truck tractor.

7.8. "Replica" means a complete new motor vehicle manufactured to look like an old vehicle.

8.9. "Flood vehicle" means a motor vehicle or mobile home that has been declared to be a total loss pursuant to s. 319.30(3)(a) resulting from damage caused by water.

9.<del>10.</del> "Nonconforming vehicle" means a motor vehicle which has been purchased by a manufacturer pursuant to a settlement, determination, or decision under chapter 681.

10.<del>11.</del> "Settlement" means an agreement entered into between a manufacturer and a consumer that occurs after a dispute is submitted to a program, or an informal dispute settlement procedure established by a manufacturer or is approved for arbitration before the New Motor Vehicle Arbitration Board as defined in s. 681.102.

(2) No person shall knowingly sell, exchange, or transfer a vehicle referred to in subsection (1) without, prior to consummating the sale, exchange, or transfer, disclosing in writing to the purchaser, customer, or transferee the fact that the vehicle has previously been titled, registered, or used as a taxicab, police vehicle, or short-term-lease vehicle or is a vehicle that is rebuilt, or 31 assembled from parts, or combined, or is a kit car, glider

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kit, replica, or flood vehicle, or is a nonconforming vehicleas the case may be.

- (3) Any person who, with intent to offer for sale or exchange any vehicle referred to in subsection (1), knowingly or intentionally advertises, publishes, disseminates, circulates, or places before the public in any communications medium, whether directly or indirectly, any offer to sell or exchange the vehicle shall clearly and precisely state in each such offer that the vehicle has previously been titled, registered, or used as a taxicab, police vehicle, or short-term-lease vehicle or that the vehicle or mobile home is a vehicle that is rebuilt, or assembled from parts, or combined, or is a kit car, glider kit, replica, or flood vehicle, or a nonconforming vehicle, as the case may be. person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (6) Any person who removes a rebuilt decal from a rebuilt vehicle or who knowingly possesses a rebuilt vehicle from which a rebuilt decal has been removed commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Subsection (3) of section 319.23, Florida Section 12. Statutes, is amended to read:

- 319.23 Application for, and issuance of, certificate of title.--
- (3) If a certificate of title has not previously been issued for a motor vehicle or mobile home in this state, the application, unless otherwise provided for in this chapter, shall be accompanied by a proper bill of sale or sworn 31 statement of ownership, or a duly certified copy thereof, or

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30 31 by a certificate of title, bill of sale, or other evidence of ownership required by the law of the state or county from which the motor vehicle or mobile home was brought into this state. The application shall also be accompanied by:

- (a)1. A sworn affidavit from the seller and purchaser verifying that the vehicle identification number shown on the affidavit is identical to the vehicle identification number shown on the motor vehicle; or
- 2. An appropriate departmental form evidencing that a physical examination has been made of the motor vehicle by the owner and by a duly constituted law enforcement officer in any state, a licensed motor vehicle dealer, a license inspector as provided by s. 320.58, or a notary public commissioned by this state and that the vehicle identification number shown on such form is identical to the vehicle identification number shown on the motor vehicle; and
- (b) If the vehicle is a used car original, a sworn affidavit from the owner verifying that the odometer reading shown on the affidavit is identical to the odometer reading shown on the motor vehicle in accordance with the requirements of 49 C.F.R. s. 580.5 at the time that application for title is made. For the purposes of this section, the term "used car original" means a used vehicle coming into and being titled in this state for the first time.
- (c) If the vehicle is an ancient or antique vehicle, as defined in s. 320.086, the application shall be accompanied by a certificate of title; a bill of sale and a registration; or a bill of sale and an affidavit by the owner defending the title from all claims. The bill of sale must contain a complete vehicle description to include the vehicle

identification or engine number, year make, color, selling 2 price, and signatures of the seller and purchaser. 3 Verification of the vehicle identification number is not 4 5 required for any new motor vehicle; any mobile home; any 6 trailer or semitrailer with a net weight of less than 2,000 7 pounds; or any travel trailer, camping trailer, truck camper, or fifth-wheel recreation trailer. 8 Section 13. Subsection (4) of section 319.27, Florida 9 10 Statutes, is amended to read: 11 319.27 Notice of lien on motor vehicles or mobile homes; notation on certificate; recording of lien .--12 (4)<del>(a)</del> Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 13 14 (2), any person holding a lien for purchase money or as security for a debt in the form of a security agreement, 15 retain title contract, conditional bill of sale, chattel 16 17 mortgage, or other similar instrument covering a motor vehicle or mobile home previously titled or registered outside this 18 19 state upon which no Florida certificate of title has been 20 issued may use the facilities of the department for the recording of such lien as constructive notice of such lien to 21 22 creditors and purchasers of such motor vehicle or mobile home in this state provided such lienholder files a sworn notice of 23 24 such lien in the department, showing the following information: 25 1. The date of the lien; 26 27 2. The name and address of the registered owner; 28 3. A description of the motor vehicle or mobile home, 29 showing the make, type, and vehicle identification number; and 30 4. The name and address of the lienholder.

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fee provided in s. 319.32, the lien shall be recorded in the department. (a) (b) When a Florida certificate of title is first

Upon the filing of such notice of lien and the payment of the

issued on a motor vehicle or mobile home previously titled or registered outside this state, the department shall note on the Florida certificate of title the following liens:

- 1. Any lien shown on the application for Florida certificate of title; and
- 2. Any lien filed in the department in accordance with paragraph (a); and
- 2.3. Any lien shown on the existing certificate of title issued by another state.
- (b)<del>(c)</del> When a Florida certificate of title has been issued on a motor vehicle or mobile home previously titled or registered outside this state, liens valid in and registered under the law of the state wherein such liens were created are not valid in this state unless filed and noted upon the certificate of title under the provisions of this section.
- Section 14. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 319.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 319.28 Transfer of ownership by operation of law.--
- (1)(a) In the event of the transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle or mobile home by operation of law as upon inheritance, devise or bequest, order in bankruptcy, insolvency, replevin, attachment, execution or other judicial sale or whenever the engine of a motor vehicle is replaced by another engine or whenever a motor vehicle is sold to satisfy storage or repair charges or repossession is had upon default in performance of the terms of a security agreement, chattel 31 | mortgage, conditional sales contract, trust receipt, or other

like agreement, and upon the surrender of the prior certificate of title or, when that is not possible, 2 3 presentation of satisfactory proof to the department of ownership and right of possession to such motor vehicle or 4 5 mobile home, and upon payment of the fee prescribed by law and 6 presentation of an application for certificate of title, the 7 department may issue to the applicant a certificate of title thereto. If the application is predicated upon a security 8 9 agreement, chattel mortgage, conditional sales contract, trust 10 receipt, or other like agreement, the original instrument or a 11 certified copy thereof shall accompany the application; however, if an owner under a chattel mortgage voluntarily 12 surrenders possession of the motor vehicle or mobile home, the 13 original or a certified copy of the chattel mortgage shall 14 accompany the application for a certificate of title and it 15 16 shall not be necessary to institute proceedings in any court 17 to foreclose such mortgage. Section 15. Paragraphs (e) and (f) of subsection (1) 18 19 and paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 319.30, Florida 20 Statutes, are amended to read: 319.30 Definitions; dismantling, destruction, change 21 of identity of motor vehicle or mobile home; salvage .--22 (1) As used in this section, the term: 23 24 (e) "Major component parts" means: 25 1. For motor vehicles other than motorcycles: the front-end assembly, fenders, hood, grill, bumper, cowl 26 27 assembly, rear body section, both quarter panels, decklid, 28 bumper, floor pan, door assemblies, engine, frame, transmission, dashboard, hard-top roof, sunroof, t-top, 29 30 airbag, wheels, windshield, and interior.

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- 2. For trucks, in addition to the items specified in subparagraph 1.: the truck bed.
- 3. For motorcycles: body assembly, frame, fenders, gas tanks, engine, cylinder block, heads, engine case, crank case, transmission, drive train, front fork assembly, and wheels.
- 4. For mobile homes: the frame.the front-end assembly (fenders, hood, grill, and bumper); cowl assembly; rear body section (both quarter panels, decklid, bumper, and floor pan); door assemblies; engine; frame; or transmission.
- (f) "Major part" means the front-end assembly
  (fenders, hood, grill, and bumper); cowl assembly; or rear
  body section(both quarter panels, decklid, bumper, and floor
  pan).

(3)

The owner 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. The owner or insurance company, 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 must provide the department with an estimate of the costs of repairing the physical and mechanical damage suffered by the

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vehicle for which a salvage certificate of title or certificate of destruction is sought. If the estimated costs of repairing the physical and mechanical damage to the vehicle are equal to 80 percent or more of the current retail cost of the vehicle, as established in any official used car or used mobile home guide, the department shall declare the vehicle unrebuildable and print a certificate of destruction, which authorizes the dismantling or destruction of the motor vehicle or mobile home described therein. This certificate of destruction shall be reassignable a maximum of two times before dismantling or destruction of the vehicle shall be required, and shall accompany the motor vehicle or mobile home for which it is issued, when such motor vehicle or mobile home is sold for such purposes, in lieu of a certificate of title, and, thereafter, the department shall refuse issuance of any certificate of title for that vehicle. Nothing in This subsection does not apply shall be applicable when a vehicle is worth less than \$1,500 retail in undamaged condition in any official used motor vehicle guide or used mobile home guide. An insurer paying a total loss claim may obtain a certificate of destruction for such vehicle. When or when a stolen motor vehicle or mobile home is recovered in substantially intact condition and is readily resalable without extensive repairs to or replacement of the frame or engine, the insurer must obtain a certificate in its own name before the vehicle may be sold or transferred. Any person who willfully and deliberately violates this paragraph or falsifies any document to avoid the requirements of this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

 Section 16. Subsection (1) of section 320.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (1) "Motor vehicle" means:
- (a) An automobile, motorcycle, truck, trailer, semitrailer, truck tractor and semitrailer combination, or any other vehicle operated on the roads of this state, used to transport persons or property, and propelled by power other than muscular power, but the term does not include traction engines, road rollers, such vehicles as run only upon a track, bicycles, motorized scooters or mopeds.
- (b) A recreational vehicle-type unit primarily designed as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use, which either has its own motive power or is mounted on or drawn by another vehicle. Recreational vehicle-type units, when traveling on the public roadways of this state, must comply with the length and width provisions of s. 316.515, as that section may hereafter be amended. As defined below, the basic entities are:
- 1. The "travel trailer," which is a vehicular portable unit, mounted on wheels, of such a size or weight as not to require special highway movement permits when drawn by a motorized vehicle. It is primarily designed and constructed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use. It has a body width of no more than 8 1/2 feet and an overall body length of no more than 40 feet when factory-equipped for the road.
- 2. The "camping trailer," which is a vehicular portable unit mounted on wheels and constructed with collapsible partial sidewalls which fold for towing by another

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vehicle and unfold at the campsite to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use.

- The "truck camper," which is a truck equipped with a portable unit designed to be loaded onto, or affixed to, the bed or chassis of the truck and constructed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use.
- The "motor home," which is a vehicular unit that which does not exceed the 40 feet in length, and the height, and the width limitations provided in s. 316.515, is a self-propelled motor vehicle, and is primarily designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use.
- The "private motor coach," which is a vehicular 5. unit which does not exceed the length, width, and height limitations provided in s. 316.515(9), is built on a self-propelled bus type chassis having no fewer than three load-bearing axles, and is primarily designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use.
- 6. The "van conversion," which is a vehicular unit which does not exceed the length and width limitations provided in s. 316.515, is built on a self-propelled motor vehicle chassis, and is designed for recreation, camping, and travel use.
- 7. The "park trailer," which is a transportable unit which has a body width not exceeding 14 feet and which is built on a single chassis and is designed to provide seasonal or temporary living quarters when connected to utilities necessary for operation of installed fixtures and appliances. 31 The total area of the unit in a setup mode, when measured from

 the exterior surface of the exterior stud walls at the level of maximum dimensions, not including any bay window, does not exceed 400 square feet when constructed to ANSI A-119.5 standards, and 500 square feet when constructed to United States Department of Housing and Urban Development Standards. The length of a park trailer means the distance from the exterior of the front of the body (nearest to the drawbar and coupling mechanism) to the exterior of the rear of the body (at the opposite end of the body), including any protrusions.

8. The "fifth-wheel trailer," which is a vehicular unit mounted on wheels, designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use, of such size or weight as not to require a special highway movement permit, of gross trailer area not to exceed 400 square feet in the setup mode, and designed to be towed by a motorized vehicle that contains a towing mechanism that is mounted above or forward of the tow vehicle's rear axle.

Section 17. Subsections (5) and (7) of section 320.023, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

320.023 Requests to establish voluntary checkoff on motor vehicle registration application.--

- (5) A voluntary contribution collected and distributed under this chapter, or any interest earned from those contributions, may not be used for commercial or for-profit activities nor for general or administrative expenses, except as authorized by law, or to pay the cost of the audit or report required by law.
- (a) All organizations that receive annual use fee proceeds from the department are responsible for ensuring that proceeds are used in accordance with law.

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1 (b) All organizational recipients of any voluntary contributions in excess of \$15,000, not otherwise subject to 2 3 annual audit by the Office of the Auditor General, shall submit an annual audit of the expenditures of these 4 5 contributions and interest earned from these contributions, to determine if expenditures are being made in accordance with the specifications outlined by law. The audit shall be prepared by a certified public accountant licensed under chapter 473 at that organizational recipient's expense. The 10 notes to the financial statements should state whether 11 expenditures were made in accordance with law. 12

(b)(c) Any organization not subject to audit pursuant to s. 215.97, shall annually attest, In lieu of an annual audit, any organization receiving less than \$15,000 in voluntary contributions directly from the department may annually report, under penalties of perjury, that such proceeds were used in compliance with law. The attestation shall be submitted to the department for review within 9 months after the end of the organization's fiscal year  $\frac{\text{made}}{\text{made}}$ annually in a form and format determined by the department.

(c) (d) Any voluntary contributions authorized by law shall only be distributed to an organization under an appropriation by the Legislature.

(d)<del>(e)</del> Any organization subject to audit pursuant to s. 215.97 shall submit an audit report in accordance with rules adopted by the Auditor General. The annual audit or report shall be submitted to the department for review within 180 days after the end of the organization's fiscal year.

(7) The Auditor General and the department has have the authority to examine all records pertaining to the use of 31 | funds from the voluntary contributions authorized.

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Section 18. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 320.025, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

320.025 Registration certificate and license plate issued under fictitious name; application.--

- (1) A confidential registration certificate and registration license plate or decal shall be issued under a fictitious name only for a motor vehicle or vessel owned or operated by a law enforcement agency of state, county, municipal, or federal government, the Attorney General's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, or any state public defender's office. The requesting agency shall file a written application with the department on forms furnished by the department, which includes a statement that the license plate will be used for the Attorney General's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, or law enforcement or any state public defender's office activities requiring concealment of publicly leased or owned motor vehicles or vessels and a statement of the position classifications of the individuals who are authorized to use the license plate. The department may modify its records to reflect the fictitious identity of the owner or lessee until such time as the license plate and registration certificate are surrendered to it.
- vehicle owned or exclusively operated by the state or any county, municipality, or other governmental entity must at all times display a license plate of the type prescribed in s. 320.0655. Any vessel owned or exclusively operated by the state or any county, municipality, or other governmental entity must at all times display a registration number as required in s. 328.56 and a vessel decal as required in s. 328.48(5).

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Section 19. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 320.05, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

320.05 Records of the department; inspection procedure; lists and searches; fees.--

- (1) Except as provided in ss.s.119.07(3) and 320.025(3), the department may release records as provided in this section.
- (2) Upon receipt of an application for the registration of a motor vehicle, vessel, or mobile home, as herein provided for, the department shall register the motor vehicle, vessel, or mobile home under the distinctive number assigned to such motor vehicle, vessel, or mobile home by the department. Electronic registration records shall be open to the inspection of the public during business hours. Information on a motor vehicle or vessel registration may not be made available to a person unless the person requesting the information furnishes positive proof of identification. The agency that furnishes a motor vehicle or vessel registration record shall record the name and address of any person other than a representative of a law enforcement agency who requests and receives information from a motor vehicle or vessel registration record and shall also record the name and address of the person who is the subject of the inquiry or other information identifying the entity about which information is requested. A record of each such inquiry must be maintained for a period of 6 months from the date upon which the information was released to the inquirer. Nothing in this section shall prohibit any financial institution, insurance company, motor vehicle dealer, licensee under chapter 493, attorney, or other agency which the department determines has 31 the right to know from obtaining, for professional or business

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use only, information in such records from the department through any means of telecommunication pursuant to a code developed by the department providing all fees specified in subsection (3) have been paid. The department shall disclose records or information to the child support enforcement agency to assist in the location of individuals who owe or potentially owe child support or to whom such an obligation is owed pursuant to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act.

Section 20. Subsection (5) of section 320.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(5) For a vehicle subject to apportioned registration under s. 320.08(4), (5)(a)1., (e), (6)(b), or (14), the registration period shall be a period of 12 months beginning in a month designated by the department and ending on the last day of the 12th month. For a vehicle subject to this registration period, the renewal period is the last month of the registration period. The registration period may be shortened or extended at the discretion of the department, on receipt of the appropriate prorated fees, in order to evenly distribute such registrations on a monthly basis. For vehicles subject to registration other than vehicles apportioned under s. 320.08(4), (5)(a)1., (6)(b), or (14), the registration period begins December 1 and ends November 30. The renewal period is the 31-day period beginning December 1.

Section 21. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 320.06, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

320.06 Registration certificates, license plates, and 31 | validation stickers generally.--

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(b) Registration license plates bearing a graphic symbol and the alphanumeric system of identification shall be issued for a 5-year period. At the end of said 5-year period, upon renewal, the plate shall be replaced. The fee for such replacement shall be \$10, \$2 of which shall be paid each year before the plate is replaced, to be credited towards the next \$10 replacement fee. The fees shall be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund. A credit or refund shall not be given for any prior years' payments of such prorated replacement fee when the plate is replaced or surrendered before the end of the 5-year period. With each license plate, there shall be issued a validation sticker showing the owner's birth month, license plate number and the year of expiration, or the appropriate renewal period if the owner is not a natural person. The validation sticker is to be placed on the upper right corner of the license plate. This validation sticker shall be placed on the upper left corner of the license plate and shall be issued one time during the life of the license plate, or upon request when it has been damaged or destroyed. There shall also be issued with each license plate a serially numbered validation sticker showing the year of expiration, which sticker shall be placed on the upper right corner of the license plate. Such license plate and validation stickers shall be issued based on the applicant's appropriate renewal period. The registration period shall be a period of 12 months, and all expirations shall occur based on the applicant's appropriate registration period. A vehicle with an apportioned registration shall be issued an annual license plate and a cab card that denote the declared gross vehicle

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weight for each apportioned jurisdiction in which the vehicle is authorized to operate.

(c) Registration license plates equipped with validation stickers shall be valid for not more than 12 months and shall expire at midnight on the last day of the registration period. For each registration period after the one in which the metal registration license plate is issued, and until the license plate is required to be replaced, a validation sticker showing the month and year of expiration shall be issued upon payment of the proper license tax amount and fees and shall be valid for not more than 12 months. When license plates equipped with validation stickers are issued in any month other than the owner's birth month or the designated registration period for any other motor vehicle, the effective date shall reflect the birth month or month and the year of renewal. However, when a license plate or validation sticker is issued for a period of less than 12 months, the applicant shall pay the appropriate amount of license tax and the applicable fee under the provisions of s. 320.14 in addition to all other fees. Validation stickers issued for vehicles taxed under the provisions of s. 320.08(6)(a), for any company which owns 250 vehicles or more, or for semitrailers taxed under the provisions of s. 320.08(5)(a), for any company which owns 50 vehicles or more, may be placed on any vehicle in the fleet so long as the vehicle receiving the validation sticker has the same owner's name and address as the vehicle to which the validation sticker was originally assigned.

Section 22. Section 320.0605, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.0605 Certificate of registration; possession required; exception.--The registration certificate or an

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official copy thereof, a true copy of a rental or lease
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    agreement issued for a motor vehicle or issued for a
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    replacement vehicle in the same registration period, a
    temporary receipt printed upon self-initiated electronic
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    renewal of a registration via the Internet, or a cab card
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    issued for a vehicle registered under the International
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   Registration Plan shall, at all times while the vehicle is
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   being used or operated on the roads of this state, be in the
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    possession of the operator thereof or be carried in the
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    vehicle for which issued and shall be exhibited upon demand of
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    any authorized law enforcement officer or any agent of the
    department. The provisions of this section do not apply during
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    the first 30 days after purchase of a replacement vehicle or
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    any fleet vehicles registered under s. 320.0657. A violation
    of this section is a noncriminal traffic infraction,
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   punishable as a nonmoving violation as provided in chapter
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    318.
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           Section 23. Paragraphs (h) and (i) are added to
    subsection (2) of section 320.072, Florida Statutes, to read:
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           320.072 Additional fee imposed on certain motor
    vehicle registration transactions .--
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               The fee imposed by subsection (1) shall not apply
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    to:
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          (h) Any license issued in the previous 10-year period
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    from the date the transaction is being processed.
          (i) Any license place issued to a vehicle taxed under
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    s. 320.08(2), (3), or (9)(c) or (d) at any time during the
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    previous 10-year period.
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           Section 24. Subsection (6) of section 320.0805,
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   Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
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           320.0805 Personalized prestige license plates.--
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1 (6) A personalized prestige license plate shall be 2 issued for the exclusive continuing use of the applicant. An 3 exact duplicate of any plate may not be issued to any other applicant during the same registration period. An exact 4 5 duplicate may not be issued for any succeeding year unless the 6 previous owner of a specific plate relinquishes it by failure 7 to apply for renewal or reissuance after 1 year following the 8 last year of issuance for three consecutive annual 9 registration periods following the original year of issuance. 10 Section 25. Paragraph (c) of subsection (8) of section 11 320.08056, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 320.08056 Specialty license plates.--12 13 (8) 14 (C) The requirements of paragraph (a) do shall not 15 apply to collegiate specialty license plates authorized in s. 320.08058(3), and (13), (21), and (26). 16 17 Section 26. Section 320.08062, Florida Statutes, is 18 amended to read: 19 320.08062 Audits and attestations required; annual use 20 fees of specialty license plates .--21 (1)(a) All organizations that receive annual use fee proceeds from the department are responsible for ensuring that 22 proceeds are used in accordance with ss. 320.08056 and 23 24 320.08058. 25 (b) All organizational recipients of any specialty license plate annual use fee authorized in this chapter, not 26 27 otherwise subject to annual audit by the Office of the Auditor 28 General, shall submit an annual audit of the expenditures of 29 annual use fees and interest earned from these fees, to 30 determine if expenditures are being made in accordance with

the specifications outlined by law. The audit shall be

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prepared by a certified public accountant licensed under chapter 473 at that organizational recipient's expense. The notes to the financial statements should state whether expenditures were made in accordance with ss. 320.08056 and 320.08058.

(b)(c) Any organization not subject to audit pursuant to s. 215.97 shall In lieu of an annual audit, any organization receiving less than \$25,000 in annual use fee proceeds directly from the department, or from another state agency, may annually attest report, under penalties of perjury, that such proceeds were used in compliance with ss. 320.08056 and 320.08058. The annual attestation shall be submitted to the department for review within 9 months after the end of the organization's fiscal year. The attestation shall be made annually in a form and format determined by the department.

- (c)(d) Any organization subject to audit pursuant to s. 215.97 shall submit an audit report in accordance with rules adopted by the Auditor General The annual audit or report shall be submitted to the department for review within 180 days after the end of the organization's fiscal year.
- (2) Within 90 days after receiving an organization's audit or report, the department shall determine which recipients of revenues from specialty license plate annual use fees have not complied with subsection (1). If the department determines that an organization has not complied or has failed to use the revenues in accordance with ss. 320.08056 and 320.08058, the department must discontinue the distribution of the revenues to the organization until the department determines that the organization has complied. If an 31 organization fails to comply within 12 months after the annual

use fee proceeds are withheld by the department, the proceeds shall be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund to offset department costs related to the issuance of specialty license plates.

(3) The Auditor General and the department has have the authority to examine all records pertaining to the use of funds from the sale of specialty license plates.

Section 27. Subsection (1) of section 320.083, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.083 Amateur radio operators; special license plates; fees.--

- (1) A person who is the owner or lessee of an automobile or truck for private use, a truck weighing not more than 7,999 5,000 pounds, or a recreational vehicle as specified in s. 320.08(9)(c) or (d), which is not used for hire or commercial use; who is a resident of the state; and who holds a valid official amateur radio station license issued by the Federal Communications Commission shall be issued a special license plate upon application, accompanied by proof of ownership of such radio station license, and payment of the following tax and fees:
- (a) The license tax required for the vehicle, as prescribed by s. 320.08(2), (3)(a), (b), or (c), (4)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), or (f), or (9); and
- (b) An initial additional fee of \$5, and an additional fee of \$1.50 thereafter.

Section 28. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 320.089, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

320.089 Members of National Guard and active United States Armed Forces reservists; former prisoners of war;

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survivors of Pearl Harbor; Purple Heart medal recipients; special license plates; fee .--

- (2) Each owner or lessee of an automobile or truck for private use, truck weighing not more than 7,999 5,000 pounds, or recreational vehicle as specified in s. 320.08(9)(c) or (d), which is not used for hire or commercial use, who is a resident of the state and who is a former prisoner of war, or their unremarried surviving spouse, shall, upon application therefor to the department, be issued a license plate as provided in s. 320.06, on which license plate are stamped the words "Ex-POW" followed by the serial number. Each application shall be accompanied by proof that the applicant meets the qualifications specified in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b).
- A citizen of the United States who served as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States or the armed forces of a nation allied with the United States who was held as a prisoner of war at such time as the Armed Forces of the United States were engaged in combat, or their unremarried surviving spouse, may be issued the special license plate provided for in this subsection without payment of the license tax imposed by s. 320.08.
- (b) A person who was serving as a civilian with the consent of the United States Government, or a person who was a member of the Armed Forces of the United States who was not a United States citizen and was held as a prisoner of war when the Armed Forces of the United States were engaged in combat, or their unremarried surviving spouse, may be issued the special license plate provided for in this subsection upon payment of the license tax imposed by s. 320.08.
- (3) Each owner or lessee of an automobile or truck for 31 private use, truck weighing not more than 7,999 5,000 pounds,

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30 31 or recreational vehicle as specified in s. 320.08(9)(c) or (d), which is not used for hire or commercial use, who is a resident of this state and who is the unremarried surviving spouse of a recipient of the Purple Heart medal shall, upon application therefor to the department, with the payment of the required fees, be issued a license plate as provided in s. 320.06, on which license plate are stamped the words "Purple Heart" and the likeness of the Purple Heart medal followed by the serial number. Each application shall be accompanied by proof that the applicant is the unremarried surviving spouse of a recipient of the Purple Heart medal.

Section 29. 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 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 license plate or fuel-use tax decal if the owner pays for the license plate, fuel-use tax decal, or 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 Motor Carrier Compliance Office. 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,

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the license tax, or the fuel-use decal fee, and applicable administrative fees have been paid for by certified funds.

Section 30. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 320.27, Florida Statutes, is amended, paragraph (f) is added to that subsection, and subsections (7) and (9) of that section are amended to read:

320.27 Motor vehicle dealers.--

- (1) DEFINITIONS. -- The following words, terms, and phrases when used in this section have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this subsection, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:
- "Motor vehicle dealer" means any person engaged in the business of buying, selling, or dealing in motor vehicles or offering or displaying motor vehicles for sale at wholesale or retail, or who may service and repair motor vehicles pursuant to an agreement as defined in s. 320.60(1). Any person who buys, sells, or deals in three or more motor vehicles in any 12-month period or who offers or displays for sale three or more motor vehicles in any 12-month period shall be prima facie presumed to be engaged in such business. The terms "selling" and "sale" include lease-purchase transactions. A motor vehicle dealer may, at retail or wholesale, sell a recreational vehicle as described in s. 320.01(1)(b)1.-6. and 8., acquired in exchange for the sale of a motor vehicle, provided such acquisition is incidental to the principal business of being a motor vehicle dealer. However, a motor vehicle dealer may not buy a recreational vehicle for the purpose of resale unless licensed as a recreational vehicle dealer pursuant to s. 320.771. A motor vehicle dealer may apply for a certificate of title to a motor 31 vehicle required to be registered under s. 320.08(2)(b), (c),

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and (d), using a manufacturer's statement of origin as permitted by s. 319.23(1), only if such dealer is authorized by a franchised agreement as defined in s. 320.60(1), to buy, sell, or deal in such vehicle and is authorized by such agreement to perform delivery and preparation obligations and warranty defect adjustments on the motor vehicle; provided this limitation shall not apply to recreational vehicles, van conversions, or any other motor vehicle manufactured on a truck chassis. The transfer of a motor vehicle by a dealer not meeting these qualifications shall be titled as a used vehicle. The classifications of motor vehicle dealers are defined as follows:

- "Franchised motor vehicle dealer" means any person 1. who engages in the business of repairing, servicing, buying, selling, or dealing in motor vehicles pursuant to an agreement as defined in s. 320.60(1).
- "Independent motor vehicle dealer" means any person other than a franchised or wholesale motor vehicle dealer who engages in the business of buying, selling, or dealing in motor vehicles, and who may service and repair motor vehicles.
- "Wholesale motor vehicle dealer" means any person who engages exclusively in the business of buying, selling, or dealing in motor vehicles at wholesale or with motor vehicle auctions. Such person shall be licensed to do business in this state, shall not sell or auction a vehicle to any person who is not a licensed dealer, and shall not have the privilege of the use of dealer license plates. Any person who buys, sells, or deals in motor vehicles at wholesale or with motor vehicle auctions on behalf of a licensed motor vehicle dealer and as a bona fide employee of such licensed motor vehicle dealer is 31 | not required to be licensed as a wholesale motor vehicle

dealer. In such cases it shall be prima facie presumed that a bona fide employer-employee relationship exists. A wholesale motor vehicle dealer shall be exempt from the display provisions of this section but shall maintain an office wherein records are kept in order that those records may be inspected.

- 4. "Motor vehicle auction" means any person offering motor vehicles or recreational vehicles for sale to the highest bidder where both sellers and buyers are licensed motor vehicle dealers. Such person shall not sell a vehicle to anyone other than a licensed motor vehicle dealer.
- 5. "Salvage motor vehicle dealer" means any person who engages in the business of acquiring salvaged or wrecked motor vehicles for the purpose of reselling them and their parts.

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The term "motor vehicle dealer" does not include persons not engaged in the purchase or sale of motor vehicles as a business who are disposing of vehicles acquired for their own use or for use in their business or acquired by foreclosure or by operation of law, provided such vehicles are acquired and sold in good faith and not for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this law; persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, selling, or offering or displaying for sale at wholesale or retail no more than 25 trailers in a 12-month period; public officers while performing their official duties; receivers; trustees, administrators, executors, quardians, or other persons appointed by, or acting under the judgment or order of, any court; banks, finance companies, or other loan agencies that acquire motor vehicles as an incident to their regular business; motor vehicle brokers; and motor vehicle rental and leasing companies that sell motor vehicles

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 to motor vehicle dealers licensed under this section. Vehicles owned under circumstances described in this paragraph may be disposed of at retail, wholesale, or auction, unless otherwise restricted. A manufacturer of fire trucks, ambulances, or school buses may sell such vehicles directly to governmental agencies or to persons who contract to perform or provide firefighting, ambulance, or school transportation services exclusively to governmental agencies without processing such sales through dealers if such fire trucks, ambulances, school buses, or similar vehicles are not presently available through motor vehicle dealers licensed by the department.

- (f) "Bona fide employee" means a person who is employed by a licensed motor vehicle dealer and receives annually an Internal Revenue Service Form W-2 or an independent contractor who has a written contract with a licensed motor vehicle dealer and receives annually an Internal Revenue Service Form 1099 for the purpose of acting in the capacity of or conducting motor vehicle sales transactions as a motor vehicle dealer.
- motor vehicle in the possession of a licensee and offered for sale by him or her, the licensee either shall have in his or her possession or control a duly assigned certificate of title from the owner in accordance with the provisions of chapter 319, from the time when the motor vehicle is delivered to the licensee and offered for sale by him or her until it has been disposed of by the licensee, or shall have reasonable indicia of ownership or right of possession, or shall have made proper application for a certificate of title or duplicate certificate of title in accordance with the provisions of chapter 319. A motor vehicle dealer may not sell or offer for

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sale a vehicle in his or her possession unless the dealer satisfies the requirements of this subsection. Reasonable indicia of ownership shall include a duly assigned certificate of title; in the case of a new motor vehicle, a manufacturer's certificate of origin issued to or reassigned to the dealer; a consignment contract between the owner and the dealer along with a secure power of attorney from the owner to the dealer authorizing the dealer to apply for a duplicate certificate of title and assign the title on behalf of the owner; a court order awarding title to the vehicle to the dealer; a salvage certificate of title; a photocopy of a duly assigned certificate of title being held by a financial institution as collateral for a business loan of money to the dealer ("floor plan"); a copy of a canceled check or other documentation evidencing that an outstanding lien on a vehicle taken in trade by a licensed dealer has been satisfied and that the certificate of title will be, but has not yet been, received by the dealer; a vehicle purchase order or installment contract for a specific vehicle identifying that vehicle as a trade-in on a replacement vehicle; or a duly executed odometer disclosure statement as required by Title IV of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act of 1972 (Pub. L. No. 92-513, as amended by Pub. L. No. 94-364 and Pub. L. No. 100-561) and by 49 C.F.R. part 580 bearing the signatures of the titled owners of a traded-in vehicle.

(9) DENIAL, SUSPENSION, OR REVOCATION.--The department may deny, suspend, or revoke any license issued hereunder or under the provisions of s. 320.77 or s. 320.771, upon proof that a licensee has failed to comply with any of the following provisions with sufficient frequency so as to establish a pattern of wrongdoing on the part of the licensee:

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- (a) Willful violation of any other law of this state, including chapter 319, this chapter, or ss. 559.901-559.9221, which has to do with dealing in or repairing motor vehicles or mobile homes or willful failure to comply with any administrative rule promulgated by the department. Additionally, in the case of used motor vehicles, the willful violation of the federal law and rule in 15 U.S.C. s. 2304, 16 C.F.R. part 455, pertaining to the consumer sales window form.
- (b) Commission of fraud or willful misrepresentation in application for or in obtaining a license.
- (c) Perpetration of a fraud upon any person as a result of dealing in motor vehicles, including, without limitation, the misrepresentation to any person by the licensee of the licensee's relationship to any manufacturer, importer, or distributor.
- (d) Representation that a demonstrator is a new motor vehicle, or the attempt to sell or the sale of a demonstrator as a new motor vehicle without written notice to the purchaser that the vehicle is a demonstrator. For the purposes of this section, a "demonstrator," a "new motor vehicle," and a "used motor vehicle" shall be defined as under s. 320.60.
- (e) Unjustifiable refusal to comply with a licensee's responsibility under the terms of the new motor vehicle warranty issued by its respective manufacturer, distributor, or importer. However, if such refusal is at the direction of the manufacturer, distributor, or importer, such refusal shall not be a ground under this section.
- (f) Misrepresentation or false, deceptive, or misleading statements with regard to the sale or financing of motor vehicles which any motor vehicle dealer has, or causes 31 to have, advertised, printed, displayed, published,

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distributed, broadcast, televised, or made in any manner with regard to the sale or financing of motor vehicles.

- (g) Requirement by any motor vehicle dealer that a customer or purchaser accept equipment on his or her motor vehicle which was not ordered by the customer or purchaser.
- Requirement by any motor vehicle dealer that any customer or purchaser finance a motor vehicle with a specific financial institution or company.
- (i) Failure by any motor vehicle dealer to provide a customer or purchaser with an odometer disclosure statement and a copy of any bona fide written, executed sales contract or agreement of purchase connected with the purchase of the motor vehicle purchased by the customer or purchaser.
- (j) Failure of any motor vehicle dealer to comply with the terms of any bona fide written, executed agreement, pursuant to the sale of a motor vehicle.
- (k) Requirement by the motor vehicle dealer that the purchaser of a motor vehicle contract with the dealer for physical damage insurance.
- (1) Violation of any of the provisions of s. 319.35 by any motor vehicle dealer.
- (m) Either a history of bad credit or an unfavorable credit rating as revealed by the applicant's official credit report or by investigation by the department.
- (n) Failure to disclose damage to a new motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.60(10) of which the dealer had actual knowledge if the dealer's actual cost of repair, excluding tires, bumpers, and glass, exceeds 3 percent of the manufacturer's suggested retail price; provided, however, if only the application of exterior paint is involved, disclosure 31 | shall be made if such touch-up paint application exceeds \$100.

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- (o) Failure to apply for transfer of a title as prescribed in s. 319.23(6).
- (p) Use of the dealer license identification number by any person other than the licensed dealer or his or her designee.
  - (q) Conviction of a felony.
- (r) Failure to continually meet the requirements of the licensure law.
- is convicted of a crime, infraction, or violation as set forth in paragraph (q)which results in his or her being prohibited from continuing in that capacity, the dealer may not serve continue in any capacity within the industry. Such person The offender shall have no financial interest, management, sales, or other role in the operation of a dealership. Further, the person offender may not derive income from the dealership beyond reasonable compensation for the sale of his or her ownership interest in the business. The license or application of any dealership in which such person has an interest or plays a role in violation of this subsection shall be denied or revoked.
- (t) Representation to a customer or any advertisement to the general public representing or suggesting that a motor vehicle is a new motor vehicle if such vehicle lawfully cannot be titled in the name of the customer or other member of the general public by the seller using a manufacturer's statement of origin as permitted in s. 319.23(1).
- (u) Failure to honor a bank draft or check given to a motor vehicle dealer for the purchase of a motor vehicle by another motor vehicle dealer within 10 days after notification that the bank draft or check has been dishonored. A single

violation of this paragraph is sufficient for revocation or suspension. If the transaction is disputed, the maker of the bank draft or check shall post a bond in accordance with the provisions of s. 559.917, and no proceeding for revocation or suspension shall be commenced until the dispute is resolved.

(v) Sale by a motor vehicle dealer of a vehicle offered in trade by a customer prior to consummation of the sale, exchange, or transfer of a newly acquired vehicle to the customer, unless the customer provides written authorization for the sale of the trade-in vehicle prior to delivery of the newly acquired vehicle.

Section 31. Subsection (26) of section 322.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.01 Definitions.--As used in this chapter:

(26) "Motor vehicle" means any self-propelled vehicle, including a motor vehicle combination, not operated upon rails or guideway, excluding vehicles moved solely by human power, motorized wheelchairs, motorized scooters, and motorized bicycles as defined in s. 316.003.

Section 32. Subsections (4) and (5) are added to section 322.0261, Florida Statutes, to read:

322.0261 Mandatory driver improvement course; certain crashes.--

- (4) 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 this section.
- (5) In determining whether to approve courses of driver improvement schools that use technology as the delivery method as the courses relate to this section, the department

shall consider only those courses submitted by a person, business, or entity which: 2 3 (a) Receive approval from the department for statewide 4 delivery. 5 (b) Demonstrate independent scientific research 6 evidence of course effectiveness. 7 Section 33. Subsection (4) of section 322.05, Florida 8 Statutes, is amended to read: 9 322.05 Persons not to be licensed. -- The department may 10 not issue a license: 11 (4) Except as provided by this subsection, to any person, as a Class A licensee, Class B licensee, Class C 12 licensee, or Class D licensee, who is under the age of 18 13 14 years. A person age 16 or 17 years who applies for a Class D driver's license is subject to all the requirements and 15 provisions of ss. 322.09, and 322.16(2) and (3), and 16 17 322.05(2)(a) and (b). Any person who applies for a Class D driver's license who is age 16 or 17 years must have had a 18 19 learner's driver's license or a driver's license for at least 20 90 days before he or she is eligible to receive a Class D 21 driver's license. The department may require of any such applicant for a Class D driver's license such examination of 22 the qualifications of the applicant as the department 23 24 considers proper, and the department may limit the use of any license granted as it considers proper. 25 Section 34. Subsections (5) and (7) of section 26 27 322.081, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 28 322.081 Requests to establish voluntary checkoff on 29 driver's license application .--30 (5) A voluntary contribution collected and distributed 31 under this chapter, or any interest earned from those

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29 30 contributions, may not be used for commercial or for-profit activities nor for general or administrative expenses, except as authorized by law, or to pay the cost of the audit or report required by law.

- (a) All organizations that receive annual use fee proceeds from the department are responsible for ensuring that proceeds are used in accordance with law.
- (b) All organizational recipients of any voluntary contributions in excess of \$15,000, not otherwise subject to annual audit by the Office of the Auditor General, shall submit an annual audit of the expenditures of these contributions and interest earned from these contributions, to determine if expenditures are being made in accordance with the specifications outlined by law. The audit shall be prepared by a certified public accountant licensed under chapter 473 at that organizational recipient's expense. The notes to the financial statements should state whether expenditures were made in accordance with law.

(b)(c) Any organization not subject to audit pursuant to s. 215.97 shall In lieu of an annual audit, any organization receiving less than \$15,000 in voluntary contributions directly from the department may annually attest report, under penalties of perjury, that such proceeds were used in compliance with law. The annual attestation must be reported to the department for review within 9 months after the end of the organization's fiscal year. The attestation shall be made annually in a form and format determined by the department.

(c) (d) Any voluntary contributions authorized by law shall only be distributed to an organization under an 31 appropriation by the Legislature.

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(d) (e) Any organization subject to audit pursuant to s. 215.97 shall submit an audit report in accordance with rules promulgated by the Auditor General. The annual audit or report must be submitted to the department for review within 180 days after the end of the organization's fiscal year.

(7) The Auditor General and the department has have the authority to examine all records pertaining to the use of funds from the voluntary contributions authorized.

Section 35. Present subsections (2) through (7) of section 322.095, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (4) through (9), respectively, and new subsections (2) and (3) are added to that section to read:

322.095 Traffic law and substance abuse education program for driver's license applicants.--

- (2) 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 this section.
- (3) In determining whether to approve courses of driver improvement schools that use technology as the delivery method as the courses relate to this section, the department shall consider only those courses submitted by a person, business, or entity which:
- (a) Receive approval from the department for statewide delivery.
- (b) Demonstrate independent scientific research evidence of course effectiveness.
- (4) The department shall contract for an independent evaluation of the courses, and shall provide documentation to the Legislature by October 1, 2000, measuring 31 course effectiveness. 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. The course provider must offer the approved course at locations reasonably accessible to most applicants and must issue a certificate to those persons successfully completing the course.

(5)(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.

(6) (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.

(7)(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 education course offered pursuant to s. 233.063.

(8)(6) 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.

(9)(7)(a) No governmental entity or court shall provide, issue, or maintain any information or orders regarding traffic law and substance abuse education program

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 schools or course providers, with the exception of directing inquiries or requests to the local telephone directory heading of driving instruction or the driver's license applicant reference guide. However, the department is authorized to maintain the information and records necessary to administer its duties and responsibilities for the program. 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 shall prepare for any governmental entity to distribute a driver's license applicant reference guide which shall list the benefits of attending a traffic law and substance abuse education school, but under no circumstance may include any list of course providers or schools. The department shall refer further inquiries to the telephone directory heading of driving instruction.

Section 36. Subsection (2) of section 322.126, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.126 Report of disability to department; content; use.--

agency, or combination of two family members having knowledge of any licensed driver's or applicant's mental or physical disability to drive or need to obtain or to wear a medical identification bracelet is authorized to report such knowledge to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Any person may in a sworn statement report a driver to any law enforcement agency. The law enforcement agency may investigate the basis of the report and determine if the driver should be reported to the department. The report should be made in writing giving the full name, date of birth, address, and a

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description of the alleged disability of any person over 15 years of age having mental or physical disorders that could affect his or her driving ability.

Section 37. Section 322.222, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

322.222 Right to review.--A driver may request an administrative hearing to review a revocation under s. 322.221(3). The hearing must be held in accordance with the department's administrative rules adopted under chapter 120.

Section 38. Subsections (1), (3), and (10) of section 322.2615, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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 has been arrested by a law enforcement officer for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level, or of a person who has refused to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test authorized by s. 316.1932. The officer shall take the person's driver's license and issue the person a 10-day 30-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 results of which are not available to the officer at the time of the arrest, the agency employing the officer shall transmit such results to the department within 5 days after receipt of the results. If the department then determines that the person was arrested for a violation of s. 316.193 and that the person had a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher, the department shall suspend the person's driver's 31 license pursuant to subsection (3).

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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

pursuant to, and the notice of suspension shall inform the

(b) The suspension under paragraph (a) shall be

previously suspended as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test; or

period of 18 months if his or her driving privilege has been

- The driver violated s. 316.193 by driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level as provided in that section 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 for a violation of s. 316.193.
- The suspension period shall commence on the date of arrest or issuance of the notice of suspension, whichever is later.
- The driver may request a formal or informal review of the suspension by the department within 10 days after the date of arrest or issuance of the notice of suspension, whichever is later.
- The temporary permit issued at the time of arrest will expire at midnight of the 10th 30th day following the date of arrest or issuance of the notice of suspension, whichever is later.
- The driver may submit to the department any materials relevant to the arrest.
- (3) If the department determines that the license of the person arrested should be suspended pursuant to this 31 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 which expires  $\underline{10}$  30 days after the date of issuance if the driver is otherwise eligible.

- (10) A person whose 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 driver's 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 30-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 driver's license of the person arrested for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful blood-alcohol level, 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 30-day permit

 pursuant to this section or s. 322.64 because he or she is ineligible for the permit and the suspension for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful blood-alcohol level, 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 arrest.

Section 39. Subsection (5) of section 322.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(5) The department shall revoke the license of any person designated a habitual offender, as set forth in s. 322.264, and such person shall not be eligible to be relicensed for a minimum of 5 years from the date of revocation, except as provided for in s. 322.271. Any person whose license is revoked may, by petition to the department, show cause why his or her license should not be revoked.

Section 40. Subsection (2) of section 322.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.28 Period of suspension or revocation.--

- (2) In a prosecution for a violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931, the following provisions apply:
- (a) Upon conviction of the driver, the court, along with imposing sentence, shall revoke the driver's license or driving privilege of the person so convicted, effective on the date of conviction, and shall prescribe the period of such revocation in accordance with the following provisions:
- 1. Upon a first conviction for a violation of the provisions of s. 316.193, except a violation resulting in

death, the driver's license or driving privilege shall be revoked for not less than 180 days or more than 1 year.

- 2. Upon a second conviction within a period of 5 years from the date of a prior conviction for a violation of the provisions of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 or a combination of such sections, the driver's license or driving privilege shall be revoked for not less than 5 years.
- 3. Upon a third conviction within a period of 10 years from the date of conviction of the first of three or more convictions for the violation of the provisions of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 or a combination of such sections, the driver's license or driving privilege shall be revoked for not less than 10 years.

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

 (b) If the period of revocation was not specified by the court at the time of imposing sentence or within 30 days thereafter, and is not otherwise specified by law, the department shall forthwith revoke the driver's license or driving privilege for the maximum period applicable under paragraph (a) for a first conviction and for the minimum period applicable under paragraph (a) for any subsequent

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30 31 convictions. The driver may, within 30 days after such revocation by the department, petition the court for further hearing on the period of revocation, and the court may reopen the case and determine the period of revocation within the limits specified in paragraph (a).

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

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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.

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

Section 41. Section 322.282, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 42. Subsection (3) is added to section 31 322.292, Florida Statutes, to read:

1 322.292 DUI programs supervision; powers and duties of 2 the department. --3 (3) DUI programs must be operated by either governmental entities or not-for-profit corporations. 4 5 Section 43. Section 322.331, Florida Statutes, is 6 repealed. 7 Section 44. Subsections (8), (9), and (10) are added to section 322.61, Florida Statutes, to read: 8 9 322.61 Disqualification from operating a commercial 10 motor vehicle. --11 (8) A driver who is convicted of violating an out-of-service order while driving a commercial motor vehicle 12 is disqualified as follows: 13 (a) A driver is disqualified for not less that 90 days 14 nor more than 1 year if the driver is convicted of a first 15 violation of an out-of-service order. 16 17 (b) A driver is disqualified for not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years if, during any 10-year period, the 18 19 driver is convicted of two violations of out-of-service orders 20 in separate incidents. 21 (c) A driver is disqualified for not less than 3 years nor more than 5 years, if during any 10-year period, the 22 driver is convicted of three or more violations of 23 24 out-of-service orders in separate incidents. (d) A driver is disqualified for a period of not less 25 than 180 days nor more than 2 years if the driver is convicted 26 27 of a first violation of an out-of-service order while transporting hazardous materials required to be placarded 28 29 under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 30 5101 et. seq.), or while operating motor vehicles designed to

transport more than 15 passengers including the driver. A

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driver is disqualified for a period of not less than 3 years
nor more than 5 years if, during any 10-year period, the
driver is convicted of 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.

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 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 is disqualified for the period of time specified in subsection (10).
- (a) For drivers who are not required to always stop, failing to slow down and check that the tracks are clear of approaching trains;
- (b) For drivers who are not required to always stop, 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 the directions of an enforcement official at the crossing;
- (f) For all drivers, failing to negotiate a crossing because of insufficient undercarriage clearance.
- 29 (10)(a) A driver is disqualified for not less than 60
  30 days if the driver is convicted of a first violation of a
  31 railroad-highway grade crossing violation.

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1 (b) A driver is disqualified for not less than 120 days if, during any 3-year period, the driver is convicted of 2 3 a second railroad-highway grade crossing violation in separate 4 incidents.

(c) A driver is disqualified for not less than 1 year if, during any 3-year period, the driver is convicted of a third or subsequent railroad-highway grade crossing violation in separate incidents.

Section 45. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 322.64, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

322.64 Holder of commercial driver's license; driving with unlawful blood-alcohol level; refusal to submit to breath, urine, or blood test.--

(1)(a) A law enforcement officer or correctional officer shall, on behalf of the department, disqualify from operating any commercial motor vehicle a person who while operating or in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle is arrested for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level, or a person who has refused to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test authorized by s. 322.63 arising out of the operation or actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle. Upon disqualification of the person, the officer shall take the person's driver's license and issue the person a 10-day 30-day temporary permit 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 31 within 5 days after receipt of the results. If the department

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then determines that the person was arrested for a violation of s. 316.193 and that the person had a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher, the department shall disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to subsection (3).

- (b) The disqualification under paragraph (a) shall be pursuant to, and the notice of disqualification shall inform the driver of, the following:
- 1.a. The driver refused to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test and he or she is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 1 year, for a first refusal, or permanently, if he or she has previously been disqualified as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test; or
- The driver violated s. 316.193 by driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level and he or she is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 6 months for a first offense or for a period of 1 year if he or she has previously been disqualified, or his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended, for a violation of s. 316.193.
- The disqualification period shall commence on the date of arrest or issuance of notice of disqualification, whichever is later.
- The driver may request a formal or informal review of the disqualification by the department within 10 days after the date of arrest or issuance of notice of disqualification, whichever is later.
- The temporary permit issued at the time of arrest or disqualification will expire at midnight of the 10th 30th 31 day following the date of disqualification.

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- The driver may submit to the department any materials relevant to the arrest.
- (3) If the department determines that the person arrested should be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to this section and if the notice of disqualification has not already been served upon the person by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer as provided in subsection (1), the department shall issue a notice of disqualification and, unless the notice is mailed pursuant to s. 322.251, a temporary permit which expires 10 30 days after the date of issuance if the driver is otherwise eligible.

Section 46. Subsection (3) is added to section 324.091, Florida Statutes, to read:

324.091 Notice to department; notice to insurer.--

(3) Electronic access to the vehicle insurer information maintained in the department's vehicle database may be provided by an approved third-party provider to insurers, lawyers, and financial institutions in compliance with s. 627.736(9)(a) and for subrogation and claims purposes only. The compilation of and retention of this information is strictly prohibited.

Section 47. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 328.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

328.01 Application for certificate of title.--

(3) 26

If the application for transfer of title is based upon a contractual default, the recorded lienholder shall establish proof of right to ownership by submitting with the application the original certificate of title and a copy of 31 the applicable contract upon which the claim of ownership is

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made. If the claim is based upon a court order or judgment, a 2 copy of such document shall accompany the application for 3 transfer of title. If, on the basis of departmental records, 4 there appears to be any other lien on the vessel, the 5 certificate of title must contain a statement of such a lien, 6 unless the application for a certificate of title is either 7 accompanied by proper evidence of the satisfaction or 8 extinction of the lien or contains a statement certifying that 9 any lienholder named on the last-issued certificate of title 10 has been sent notice by certified mail, at least 5 days before 11 the application was filed, of the applicant's intention to seek a repossessed title. If such notice is given and no 12 13 written protest to the department is presented by a subsequent lienholder within 15 days after the date on which the notice 14 was mailed, the certificate of title shall be issued showing 15 no liens. If the former owner or any subsequent lienholder 16 17 files a written protest under oath within the 15-day period, the department shall not issue the repossessed certificate for 18 19 10 days thereafter. If, within the 10-day period, no injunction or other order of a court of competent jurisdiction 20 has been served on the department commanding it not to deliver 21 the certificate, the department shall deliver the repossessed 22 certificate to the applicant, or as is otherwise directed in 23 24 the application, showing no other liens than those shown in 25 the application. Section 48. Subsection (2) of section 328.42, Florida 26 Statutes, is amended to read: 27

due to child support delinquency; dishonored checks.-
(2) The department may deny or cancel any vessel

(2) The department may deny or cancel any vessel registration, license plate, or fuel-use tax decal if the

328.42 Suspension or denial of a vessel registration

 owner pays for the registration, license plate, fuel-use tax decal, or any tax liability, penalty, or interest specified in chapter 207 with if the owner pays for the registration by a dishonored check.

Section 49. Section 328.56, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

328.56 Vessel registration number.—Each vessel that is used on the waters of the state must display a commercial or recreational Florida registration number, unless it is:

- (1) A vessel used exclusively on private lakes and ponds.
  - (2) A vessel owned by the United States Government.
  - (3) A vessel used exclusively as a ship's lifeboat.
  - (4) A non-motor-powered vessel.
  - (5) A federally documented vessel.
- (6) A vessel already covered by a registration number in full force and effect which has been awarded to it pursuant to a federally approved numbering system of another state or by the United States Coast Guard in a state without a federally approved numbering system, if the vessel has not been within this state for a period in excess of 90 consecutive days.
- (7) A vessel operating under a valid temporary certificate of number.
- (8) A vessel from a country other than the United States temporarily using the waters of this state.
- (9) An undocumented vessel used exclusively for racing.

Section 50. Subsection (4) of section 328.72, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 328.72 Classification; registration; fees and charges; surcharge; disposition of fees; fines; marine turtle stickers.--

## (4) TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP.--

(a) When the ownership of a registered vessel changes, an application for transfer of registration shall be filed with the county tax collector by the new owner within 30 days with a fee of \$3.25. The county tax collector shall retain \$2.25 of the fee and shall remit \$1 to the department. A refund may not be made for any unused portion of a registration period.

(b) If a vessel is an antique as defined in subsection (2), the application shall be accompanied by either a certificate of title, a bill of sale and a registration, or a bill of sale and an affidavit by the owner defending the title from all claims. The bill of sale must contain a complete vessel description to include the hull identification number and engine number, if appropriate; the year, make, and color of the vessel; the selling price; and the signatures of the seller and purchaser.

Section 51. Effective July 1, 2001, 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.--

million for any administrative costs, which shall be deposited annually in the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund, 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 for the use of the counties pursuant to s. 328.72(1), shall be

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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 vessel registered in this state shall be transferred to the Save the Manatee Trust Fund and shall be used only for the purposes specified in s. 370.12(4).
- (b) Two dollars from each noncommercial vessel registration fee, except that for class A-1 vessels, shall be transferred to the Invasive Plant Control Trust Fund for aquatic weed research and control.
- (c) Forty percent of the registration fees from commercial vessels shall be transferred to the Invasive Plant Control Trust Fund for aquatic plant research and control.
- (d) Forty 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 52. Subsection (1) of section 681.1096, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 681.1096 Pilot RV Mediation and Arbitration Program; creation and qualifications .--
- (1) This section and s. 681.1097 shall apply to disputes determined eligible under this chapter involving 31 recreational vehicles acquired on or after October 1, 1997,

 and shall remain in effect until September 30, 2002 2001, at which time recreational vehicle disputes shall be subject to the provisions of ss. 681.109 and 681.1095. The Attorney General shall report annually to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of each house of the Legislature, and appropriate legislative committees regarding the effectiveness efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the pilot program.

Section 53. Subsections (5) and (7) of section 681.1097, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

681.1097 Pilot RV Mediation and Arbitration Program; dispute eligibility and program function.--

- (5) If the mediation ends in an impasse, or if a manufacturer fails to comply with the settlement entered into between the parties, the program administrator shall schedule the dispute for an arbitration hearing. Arbitration proceedings shall be open to the public on reasonable and nondiscriminatory terms.
- (a) The arbitration hearing shall be conducted by a single arbitrator assigned by the program administrator. The arbitrator shall not be the same person as the mediator who conducted the prior mediation conference in the dispute. The parties may factually object to an arbitrator based on the arbitrator's past or present relationship with a party or a party's attorney, direct or indirect, whether financial, professional, social, or of any other kind. The program administrator shall consider any such objection, determine its validity, and notify the parties of any determination. If the objection is determined valid, the program administrator shall assign another arbitrator to the case.

- (b) The arbitrator may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and for the production of records, documents, and other evidence. Subpoenas so issued shall be served and, upon application to the court by a party to the arbitration, enforced in the manner provided by law for the service and enforcement of subpoenas in civil actions. Fees for attendance as a witness shall be the same as for a witness in the circuit court.
- (c) At all program arbitration proceedings, the parties may present oral and written testimony, present witnesses and evidence relevant to the dispute, cross-examine witnesses, and be represented by counsel. The arbitrator shall record the arbitration hearing and shall have the power to administer oaths. The arbitrator may inspect the vehicle if requested by a party or if the arbitrator considers such inspection appropriate.
- (d) The program arbitrator may continue a hearing on his or her own motion or upon the request of a party for good cause shown. A request for continuance by the consumer constitutes a waiver of the time period set forth in s. 681.1096(3)(k) for completion of all proceedings under the program.
- (e) Where the arbitration is the result of a manufacturer's failure to perform in accordance with a settlement mediation agreement, any relief to the consumer granted by the arbitration will be no less than the relief agreed to by the manufacturer in the settlement agreement.
- (f) The arbitrator shall grant relief if a reasonable number of attempts have been undertaken to correct a nonconformity or nonconformities.

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- (g) The program arbitrator shall render a decision within 10 days of the closing of the hearing. The decision shall be in writing on a form prescribed or approved by the department. The program administrator shall send a copy of the decision to the consumer and each involved manufacturer by registered mail. The program administrator shall also send a copy of the decision to the department within 5 days of mailing to the parties.
- (h) A manufacturer shall comply with an arbitration decision within 40 days of the date the manufacturer receives the written decision. Compliance occurs on the date the consumer receives delivery of an acceptable replacement motor vehicle or the refund specified in the arbitration award. If a manufacturer fails to comply within the time required, the consumer must notify the program administrator in writing within 10 days. The program administrator shall notify the department of a manufacturer's failure to comply. The department shall have the authority to enforce compliance with arbitration decisions under this section in the same manner as is provided for enforcement of compliance with board decisions under s. 681.1095(10). In any civil action arising under this chapter and relating to a dispute arbitrated pursuant to this section, the decision of the arbitrator is admissible in evidence.
- (i) Either party may request that the program arbitrator make a technical correction to the decision by filing a written request with the program administrator within 10 days after receipt of the written decision. Technical corrections shall be limited to computational errors, correction of a party's name or information regarding the recreational vehicle, and typographical or spelling errors.

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Technical correction of a decision shall not toll the time for filing an appeal or for manufacturer compliance.

(7) A decision of the arbitrator is binding unless appealed by either party by filing a petition with the circuit court within the time and in the manner prescribed by subsections 681.1095(10) and (12). Subsections 681.1095(13) and (14) apply to appeals filed under this section. Either party may make application to the circuit court for the county in which one of the parties resides or has a place of business or, if neither party resides or has a place of business in this state, the county where the arbitration hearing was held, for an order confirming, vacating, modifying, or correcting any award, in accordance with the provisions of this section and ss. 682.12, 682.13, 682.14, 682.15, and 682.17. Such application must be filed within 30 days of the moving party's receipt of the written decision or the decision becomes final. Upon filing such application, the moving party shall mail a copy to the department and, upon entry of any judgment or decree, shall mail a copy of such judgment or decree to the department. A review of such application by the circuit court shall be confined to the record of the proceedings before the program arbitrator. The court shall conduct a de novo review of the questions of law raised in the application. In addition to the grounds set forth in ss. 682.13 and 682.14, the court shall consider questions of fact raised in the application. In reviewing questions of fact, the court shall uphold the award unless it determines that the factual findings of the arbitrator are not supported by substantial evidence in the record and that the substantial rights of the moving party have been prejudiced. If the arbitrator fails to state findings or reasons for the stated award, or the findings or

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 reasons are inadequate, the court shall search the record to determine whether a basis exists to uphold the award. The court shall expedite consideration of any application filed under this section on the calendar.

(a) If a decision of a program arbitrator in favor of a consumer is confirmed by the court, recovery by the consumer shall include the pecuniary value of the award, attorney's fees incurred in obtaining confirmation of the award, and all costs and continuing damages in the amount of \$25 per day for each day beyond the 40-day period following a manufacturer's receipt of the arbitrator's decision. If a court determines the manufacturer acted in bad faith in bringing the appeal or brought the appeal solely for the purpose of harassment, or in complete absence of a justiciable issue of law or fact, the court shall double, and may triple, the amount of the total award.

(b) An appeal of a judgment or order by the court confirming, denying confirmation, modifying or correcting, or vacating the award may be taken in the manner and to the same extent as from orders or judgments in a civil action.

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

713.78 Liens for recovering, towing, or storing vehicles and documented 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 air boat 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(8).

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- "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.
- (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, vessel, or mobile home upon instructions from:
  - (a) The owner thereof; or
- The owner or lessor, or a person authorized by the owner or lessor, of property on which such vehicle is wrongfully parked, and such removal is done in compliance with s. 715.07; or
  - (c) Any law enforcement agency; or
- (d) A mobile home park owner as defined in s. 723.003 who has a current writ of possession for a mobile home lot pursuant to s. 723.061,
- she or he shall have a lien on such vehicle or vessel for a reasonable towing fee and for a reasonable storage fee; except that no storage fee shall be charged if such 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

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services, shall give notice to the registered owner, to the 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 of a corresponding agency in any other state.

Whenever any law enforcement agency authorizes the (b) removal of a vehicle 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 pursuant to s. 715.07(2)(a)2., the applicable law enforcement agency 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 a full description of the vehicle. Upon receipt of the full description of the vehicle, the department shall search its files to determine the owner's name, the insurance company insuring the vehicle, and whether any person has filed a lien upon the vehicle 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 from the date of storage and shall give notice pursuant to paragraph (4)(a). The department may release the insurance company information to the requester notwithstanding the provisions of s. 627.736.

(c)(b) Notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, shall be sent within 7 business days after the date of storage of the vehicle or vessel to the registered owner, to the insurance company insuring the vehicle, notwithstanding

 the provisions of s. 627.736, and to 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 after 35 days free of all prior liens after 35 days if the vehicle or vessel is more than 5 years of age or after 60 days if vehicle or vessel is 5 years of age or less.

(d)(c) If attempts to locate 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 in writing by certified mail or acknowledged hand delivery that the towing-storage company has been unable to locate 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. For purposes of this paragraph and, subsection (9), the term and s. 715.05, "good faith effort" means that the following checks have been performed by the company to establish prior state of registration and for title:

- 1. Check of vehicle or vessel for any type of tag, tag record, temporary tag, or regular tag.
- 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.

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- 3. Check of trip sheet or tow ticket of tow truck operator to see if a tag was on vehicle at beginning of tow, if private tow.
- 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.
- 5. Check of vehicle or vessel for inspection sticker or other stickers and decals that may indicate a state of possible registration.
- 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.
  - 7. Check of vehicle for vehicle identification number.
  - 8. Check of vessel for vessel registration number.
- 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 or in which the owner resides 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 31 | 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 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 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.
- pursuant to subsection (2) and that which remains unclaimed, or for which reasonable charges for recovery, towing, or storing remain unpaid or for which a lot rental amount is due and owing to the mobile home park owner, as evidenced by a judgment for unpaid rent, 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 or unpaid lot rental amount after 35 days from the time the vehicle or vessel is stored therein if the vehicle or vessel is more than 5 years of age and after 60 days from the

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time the vehicle or vessel is stored therein if the vehicle or vessel is 5 years of age or less. The sale shall be at public auction 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, vessel, or mobile home is registered, to the mobile home park owner, and to all persons claiming a lien on the vehicle or vessel as shown on the records of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or of the corresponding agency in any other state. Notice shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the owner of the vehicle or vessel and the person having the recorded lien on the vehicle or vessel at the address shown on the records of the registering agency and shall be mailed not less than 15 days before the date of the sale. 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 of notice by mail may be dispensed with. addition to the notice by mail, public notice of the time and place of sale shall be made by publishing a notice thereof one time, at least 10 days prior to the date of the sale, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the sale is to be held. The proceeds of the sale, after payment of reasonable towing and storage charges, costs of the sale, and the unpaid lot rental amount, in that order of priority, shall be deposited with the clerk of the circuit court for the county if the owner is absent, and the clerk shall hold such proceeds subject to the claim of the person legally entitled thereto. The clerk shall be entitled to receive 5 percent of such proceeds for the care and disbursement thereof.

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30 31 certificate of title issued under this law shall be discharged of all liens unless otherwise provided by court order.

- (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 connected with such services when complying with the lawful directions of a law enforcement officer to remove a vehicle stopped, standing, or parked upon a street or highway in such a position as to obstruct the normal movement of traffic or in such a condition as to create a hazard to other traffic upon the street or highway.
- (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;
- $\hbox{2. The wrecker operator has illuminated the storage} \\$   $\hbox{facility with lighting of sufficient intensity to reveal}$

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persons and vehicles at a distance of at least 150 feet during nighttime; and

- The wrecker operator uses one or more of the 3. 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 night dispatcher or watchman remains on duty at the storage facility from sunset to sunrise;
- A security dog remains at the storage facility from sunset to sunrise;
- Security cameras or other similar surveillance devices monitor the storage facility; or
- d. A security quard 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.
- 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 31 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.
- (10) Persons who provide services pursuant to this section shall permit vehicle or vessel owners or their agents, which agency is evidenced by a 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 or agent 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 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, vessel, or mobile home described in the certificate of title, shall apply to the 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 and shall accompany the vehicle or

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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 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, 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.
- 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 31 s. 775.084.

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Section 55. Section 715.05, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 56. Section 715.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

715.07 Vehicles parked on private property; towing.--

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Vehicle" means any mobile item that which normally uses wheels, whether motorized or not.
- (b) "Vessel" means any form of watercraft, barge, or air boat 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(8).
- (2) The owner or lessee of real property, or any person authorized by the owner or lessee, which person may be the designated representative of the condominium association if the real property is a condominium, may cause any vehicle or vessel parked or located on such property without her or his permission to be removed by a person regularly engaged in the business of towing vehicles or vessels, without liability for the costs of removal, transportation, or storage or damages caused by such removal, transportation, or storage, under any of the following circumstances:
- (a) The towing or removal of any vehicle or vessel from private property without the consent of the registered owner or other legally authorized person in control of that vehicle or vessel is subject to strict compliance with the following conditions and restrictions:
- 1.a. Any towed or removed vehicle or vessel must be stored at a site within 10 miles of the point of removal in any county of 500,000 population or more, and within 15 miles 31 of the point of removal in any county of less than 500,000

population. That site must be open for the purpose of redemption of vehicles <u>or vessels</u> on any day that the person or firm towing such vehicle <u>or vessel</u> is open for towing purposes, from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., and, when closed, shall have prominently posted a sign indicating a telephone number where the operator of the site can be reached at all times. Upon receipt of a telephoned request to open the site to redeem a vehicle <u>or vessel</u>, the operator shall return to the site within 1 hour or she or he will be in violation of this section.

- b. If no towing business providing such service is located within the area of towing limitations set forth in sub-subparagraph a., the following limitations apply: any towed or removed vehicle or vessel must be stored at a site within 20 miles of the point of removal in any county of 500,000 population or more, and within 30 miles of the point of removal in any county of less than 500,000 population.
- 2. The person or firm towing or removing the vehicle or vessel shall, within 30 minutes of completion of such towing or removal, notify the municipal police department or, in an unincorporated area, the sheriff of such towing or removal, the storage site, the time the vehicle or vessel was towed or removed, and the make, model, color, and license plate number of the vehicle or the make, model, color, and registration number of the vessel and shall obtain the name of the person at that department to whom such information was reported and note that name on the trip record.
- 3. If the registered owner or other legally authorized person in control of the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> arrives at the scene prior to removal or towing of the vehicle <u>or vessel</u>, the vehicle or vessel shall be disconnected from the towing or

 removal apparatus, and that person shall be allowed to remove the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> without interference upon the payment of a reasonable service fee of not more than one-half of the posted rate for such towing service as provided in subparagraph 6., for which a receipt shall be given, unless that person refuses to remove the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> which is otherwise unlawfully parked or located.

- 4. The rebate or payment of money or any other valuable consideration from the individual or firm towing or removing vehicles or vessels to the owners or operators of the premises from which the vehicles or vessels are towed or removed, for the privilege of removing or towing those vehicles or vessels, is prohibited.
- 5. Except for property appurtenant to and obviously a part of a single-family residence, and except for instances when notice is personally given to the owner or other legally authorized person in control of the vehicle or vessel that the area in which that vehicle or vessel is parked is reserved or otherwise unavailable for unauthorized vehicles or vessels and subject to being removed at the owner's or operator's expense, any property owner or lessee, or person authorized by the property owner or lessee, prior to towing or removing any vehicle or vessel from private property without the consent of the owner or other legally authorized person in control of that vehicle or vessel, must post a notice meeting the following requirements:
- a. The notice must be prominently placed at each driveway access or curb cut allowing vehicular access to the property, within 5 feet from the public right-of-way line. If there are no curbs or access barriers, the signs must be

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posted not less than one sign for each 25 feet of lot frontage.

- The notice must clearly indicate, in not less than b. 2-inch high, light-reflective letters on a contrasting background, that unauthorized vehicles or vessels will be towed away at the owner's expense. The words "tow-away zone" must be included on the sign in not less than 4-inch high letters.
- c. The notice must also provide the name and current telephone number of the person or firm towing or removing the vehicles or vessels, if the property owner, lessee, or person in control of the property has a written contract with the towing company.
- d. The sign structure containing the required notices must be permanently installed with the words "tow-away zone" not less than 3 feet and not more than 6 feet above ground level and must be continuously maintained on the property for not less than 24 hours prior to the towing or removal of any vehicles or vessels.
- The local government may require permitting and e. inspection of these signs prior to any towing or removal of vehicles or vessels being authorized.
- f. A business with 20 or fewer parking spaces satisfies the notice requirements of this subparagraph by prominently displaying a sign stating "Reserved Parking for Customers Only Unauthorized Vehicles or Vessels Will be Towed Away At the Owner's Expense" in not less than 4-inch high, light-reflective letters on a contrasting background.

30 A business owner or lessee may authorize the removal of a

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vessel is parked in such a manner that restricts the normal operation of business; and if a vehicle or vessel parked on a public right-of-way obstructs access to a private driveway the owner, lessee, or agent may have the vehicle or vessel removed by a towing company upon signing an order that the vehicle or vessel be removed without a posted tow-away zone sign.

- Any person or firm that tows or removes vehicles or vessels and proposes to require an owner, operator, or person in control of a vehicle or vessel to pay the costs of towing and storage prior to redemption of the vehicle or vessel must file and keep on record with the local law enforcement agency a complete copy of the current rates to be charged for such services and post at the storage site an identical rate schedule and any written contracts with property owners, lessees, or persons in control of property which authorize such person or firm to remove vehicles or vessels as provided in this section.
- 7. Any person or firm towing or removing any vehicles or vessels from private property without the consent of the owner or other legally authorized person in control of the vehicles or vessels shall, on any trucks, wreckers as defined in s. 713.78(1)(b), or other vehicles or vessels used in the towing or removal, have the name, address, and telephone number of the company performing such service clearly printed in contrasting colors on the driver and passenger sides of the vehicle or vessel. The name shall be in at least 3-inch permanently affixed letters, and the address and telephone number shall be in at least 1-inch permanently affixed letters.
- 8. Vehicle entry for the purpose of removing the 31 vehicle or vessel shall be allowed with reasonable care on the

part of the person or firm towing the vehicle <u>or vessel</u>. Such person or firm shall be liable for any damage occasioned to the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> if such entry is not in accordance with the standard of reasonable care.

- 9. When a vehicle <u>or vessel</u> has been towed or removed pursuant to this section, it must be released to its owner or custodian within one hour after requested. Any vehicle <u>or vessel</u> owner, custodian, or agent shall have the right to inspect the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> before accepting its return, and no release or waiver of any kind which would release the person or firm towing the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> from liability for damages noted by the owner or other legally authorized person at the time of the redemption may be required from any vehicle <u>or vessel</u> owner, custodian, or agent as a condition of release of the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> to its owner. A detailed, signed receipt showing the legal name of the company or person towing or removing the vehicle <u>or vessel</u> must be given to the person paying towing or storage charges at the time of payment, whether requested or not.
- (b) These requirements shall be the minimum standards and shall not preclude enactment of additional regulations by any municipality or county including the right to regulate rates when vehicles <u>or vessels</u> are towed from private property.
- (3) This section does not apply to law enforcement, firefighting, rescue squad, ambulance, or other emergency vehicles or vessels that which are marked as such or to property owned by any governmental entity.
- (4) When a person improperly causes a vehicle <u>or</u>  $\underline{\text{vessel}}$  to be removed, such person shall be liable to the owner or lessee of the vehicle or vessel for the cost of removal,

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transportation, and storage; any damages resulting from the removal, transportation, or storage of the vehicle or vessel; attorneys' fees; and court costs. (5) Failure to make good-faith best efforts to comply with the notice requirement of this section as appropriate precludes the imposition of any towing or storage charges against such vehicle or vessel. 775.082 or s. 775.083. s. 775.084. Florida Statutes, to read:

 $(6)\frac{(5)}{(a)}$  Any person who violates the provisions of subparagraph (2)(a)2. or subparagraph (2)(a)6. is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s.

(b) Any person who violates the provisions of subparagraph (2)(a)7. is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or

Section 57. Subsection (3) is added to section 832.09,

832.09 Suspension of driver license after warrant or capias is issued in worthless check case .--

(3) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall create a standardized form to be distributed to the clerk of the circuit court in each county for the purpose of notifying the department that a person has satisfied the requirements of the court. Notices of compliance with the court's requirements shall be on the standardized form provided by the department.

Section 58. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect October 1, 2001.

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30 31

1	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
2	<u>SB 1068</u>
3	The CS provides a definition for motorized scooter and exempts
5	a motorized scooter from the definition of motor vehicle.
6	The CS authorizes DHSMV compliance examiners to issue citations for certain illegally parked vehicles.
7 8 9	The CS provides that motorized scooters are subject to similar operating regulations as bicycles. However, the operator of a motorized scooter would not be subject to the helmet use requirement which is applicable to bicycles.
10 11 12	The CS provides that vehicles carrying agricultural products locally from a field harvest site to a farm storage site or a farm feed lot, on roads where the posted speed limit is less than 55 miles per hour and the distance traveled on public roads is less than 10 miles, are exempt from provisions relating to limits on loads.
13 14 15	The CS provides that each governmental entity and court shall provide, issue, and maintain information on driver improvement schools, including a list of course providers who license driver improvement schools within the applicable geographical area, with a telephone number for each provider.
16 17 18	The CS exempts motorized scooters from the definition of motor vehicle. In addition, the CS revises the definition of a motor home to conform to the length limitations contained in s. 316.515, F.S.
19	The CS provides that recipients of funds generated through a voluntary checkoff on vehicle registration are subject to the provisions of the the Florida Single Audit Act.
<ul><li>20</li><li>21</li><li>22</li></ul>	The CS amends s. 320.08056, F.S, to exempt the license plates of Barry University and Bethune-Cookman College from the discontinuance requirements. This would apply this exemption provision to all collegiate specialty license plates.
23 24	The CS provides that recipients of funds generated through specialty license plates are subject to the provisions of the Florida Single Audit Act.
25 26	The CS provides that DHSMV may cancel the registration of a vehicle if the owner has failed to pay a Department of Transportation weight or safety violation penalty.
27	The CS revises numerous provisions relating to the denial, suspension, or revocation of motor vehicle dealers license.
28 29	The CS provides that a motorized scooter is not a motor vehicle for drivers' licensing purposes.
30 31	The CS provides DHSMV is to approve and regulate certain driver improvement courses (advanced driver improvement) that rely on technology for delivery. The CS also provides criteria for course approval.

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

The CS provides that recipients of funds generated through a voluntary check-off on driver's license applications are subject to the provisions of the the Florida Single Audit Act. The CS provides the Department is to approve and regulate certain driver improvement courses (Traffic Law and Substance Abuse Education courses) that rely on technology as the delivery method. The CS also provides criteria for course approval. The CS repeals s. 322.282, F.S., which relates to issuance of temporary driving permits when a license is suspended. This reference is no longer needed because a temporary permit is issued at the scene of the arrest. The CS amends s. 322.331, F.S., to provide that an individual whose license revocation has expired will be reinstated without a hearing. CS amends s. 324.091, F.S., to authorize DHSMV to grant an approved third party provider electronic access to vehicle insurer information. The third-party provider would, for a fee, allow insurers, lawyers and financial institutions to access insurance information for subrogation and claims purposes. The CS deletes the September 2001, repeal of the Pilot Recreational Vehicle Mediation and Arbitration Program. The also CS provides for technical corrections to an arbitrator's decision and revises provisions relating to the appeal of an arbitrator's decision to circuit court. Further, the CS moves the notice requirement to be followed when law enforcement authorizes the removal of a vehicle from s. 715.05, F.S., to s. 713.78, F.S. The CS also revises requirements relating to the sale of unclaimed vehicles. 2.8