

CHAPTER 2016-239

Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 7061

An act relating to transportation; amending s. 288.1097, F.S.; authorizing members of certain qualified job training organizations to participate in a self-insurance fund; amending s. 311.07, F.S.; increasing the minimum amount that must be made available annually from the State Transportation Trust Fund to fund the Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Program; amending s. 311.09, F.S.; increasing the amount per year the department must include in its annual legislative budget request for the Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Program; amending s. 311.12, F.S.; establishing the Seaport Security Advisory Committee under the direction of the Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Council; providing membership and duties; directing the council to establish a Seaport Security Grant Program to assist in the implementation of security at specified seaports; directing the council to review applications, make recommendations to the council, and adopt rules; amending s. 316.003, F.S.; revising and providing definitions; amending s. 316.0745, F.S.; revising the circumstances under which the Department of Transportation is authorized to direct the removal of certain traffic control devices; requiring the public agency erecting or installing such a device to bring it into compliance with certain requirements or remove it upon the direction of the department; creating s. 316.2069, F.S.; authorizing the governing body of a municipality or a county to authorize the operation of commercial megacycles on or across streets or roads under the specified conditions; authorizing the Department of Transportation to prohibit the operation of commercial megacycles on or across any road under its jurisdiction if it determines that such prohibition is necessary in the interest of safety; excluding commercial megacycle passengers from certain provisions regarding possession of open containers of alcoholic beverages in vehicles under specified conditions; providing that use of an auxiliary motor under certain circumstances is not prohibited; amending s. 316.235, F.S.; revising specifications for bus deceleration lighting systems; amending s. 316.303, F.S.; revising the prohibition from operating, under certain circumstances, a motor vehicle that is equipped with television-type receiving equipment; providing exceptions to the prohibition against displaying moving television broadcast or pre-recorded video entertainment content in vehicles; amending s. 316.515, F.S.; extending the allowable length of certain semitrailers authorized to operate on public roads under certain conditions; amending s. 316.640, F.S.; expanding the authority of a chartered municipal parking enforcement specialist to enforce state, county, and municipal parking laws and ordinances within the boundaries of certain counties pursuant to a memorandum of understanding; amending s. 316.85, F.S.; revising the circumstances under which a licensed driver is authorized to operate an autonomous vehicle in

autonomous mode; amending s. 316.86, F.S.; deleting a provision authorizing the operation of vehicles equipped with autonomous technology on roads in this state for testing purposes by certain persons or research organizations; deleting a requirement that a human operator be present in an autonomous vehicle for testing purposes; deleting certain financial responsibility requirements for entities performing such testing; amending s. 319.145, F.S.; revising provisions relating to required equipment and operation of autonomous vehicles; amending s. 319.30, F.S.; authorizing insurance companies to receive a salvage certificate of title or certificate of destruction from the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles after a specified number of days after payment of a claim as of a specified date, subject to certain requirements; requiring insurance companies seeking such title or certificate of destruction to follow a specified procedure; providing requirements for the request; amending s. 320.525, F.S.; revising the definition of the term “port vehicles and equipment”; amending ss. 322.051 and 322.14, F.S.; authorizing the international symbol for the deaf and hard of hearing to be exhibited on the driver license or identification card of a person who is deaf or hard of hearing; providing applicability; amending s. 332.08, F.S.; extending the authorized term of certain airport-related leases; amending s. 333.01, F.S.; defining and redefining terms; amending s. 333.025, F.S.; revising the requirements relating to permits required for obstructions; requiring certain existing, planned, and proposed facilities to be protected from airport hazards; requiring the local government to provide a copy of a complete permit application to the Department of Transportation’s aviation office, subject to certain requirements; requiring the department to have a specified review period following receipt of such application; providing exemptions from such review under certain circumstances; revising the circumstances under which the department issues or denies a permit; revising the department’s requirements before a permit is issued; revising the circumstances under which the department is prohibited from approving a permit; providing that the denial of a permit is subject to administrative review; amending s. 333.03, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; revising the circumstances under which a political subdivision owning or controlling an airport and another political subdivision adopt, administer, and enforce airport protection zoning regulations or create a joint airport protection zoning board; revising the provisions relating to airport protection zoning regulations and joint airport protection zoning boards; requiring the department to be available to provide assistance to political subdivisions regarding federal obstruction standards; deleting provisions relating to certain duties of the department; revising provisions relating to airport land use compatibility zoning regulations; revising construction; providing applicability; amending s. 333.04, F.S.; authorizing certain airport zoning regulations to be incorporated in and made a part of comprehensive plans and policies, rather than a part of comprehensive zoning regulations, under certain circumstances; revising requirements relating to applicability; amending s. 333.05, F.S.; revising procedures for adoption of airport zoning regulations; amending s. 333.06, F.S.; revising airport zoning regulation

requirements; repealing s. 333.065, F.S., relating to guidelines regarding land use near airports; amending s. 333.07, F.S.; revising requirements relating to local government permitting of airspace obstructions; requiring a person proposing to construct, alter, or allow an airport obstruction to apply for a permit under certain circumstances; revising the circumstances under which a permit is prohibited from being issued; revising the circumstances under which the owner of a nonconforming structure is required to alter such structure to conform to the current airport protection zoning regulations; deleting provisions relating to variances from zoning regulations; requiring a political subdivision or its administrative agency to consider specified criteria in determining whether to issue or deny a permit; revising the requirements for marking and lighting in conformance with certain standards; repealing s. 333.08, F.S., relating to appeals of decisions concerning airport zoning regulations; amending s. 333.09, F.S.; revising the requirements relating to the administration of airport protection zoning regulations; requiring all airport protection zoning regulations to provide for the administration and enforcement of such regulations by the political subdivision or its administrative agency; requiring a political subdivision adopting airport zoning regulations to provide a permitting process, subject to certain requirements; requiring a zoning board or permitting body to implement the airport zoning regulation permitting and appeals process if such board or body already exists within a political subdivision; authorizing a person, a political subdivision or its administrative agency, or a specified joint zoning board to use the process established for an appeal, subject to certain requirements; repealing s. 333.10, F.S., relating to boards of adjustment provided for by airport zoning regulations; amending s. 333.11, F.S.; revising the requirements relating to judicial review; amending s. 333.12, F.S.; revising requirements relating to the acquisition of air rights; amending s. 333.13, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; creating s. 333.135, F.S.; requiring conflicting airport zoning regulations in effect on a specified date to be amended to conform to certain requirements; requiring certain political subdivisions to adopt certain airport zoning regulations by a specified date; requiring the department to administer a specified permitting process for certain political subdivisions; repealing s. 333.14, F.S., relating to a short title; creating s. 335.085, F.S.; providing a short title; requiring the department to install roadside barriers to shield water bodies contiguous with state roads at certain locations by a specified date under certain circumstances; providing applicability; requiring the department to review specified information related to certain motor vehicle accidents on state roads contiguous with water bodies which occurred during a specified timeframe, subject to certain requirements; requiring the department to submit a report to the Legislature by a specified date, subject to certain requirements; amending s. 337.0261, F.S.; requiring local governments to consider information provided by the department regarding the effect that approving or denying certain regulations may have on the cost of construction aggregate materials in the local area, the region, and the state; amending s. 337.18, F.S.; revising conditions for waiver of a required surety bond; amending s. 338.165, F.S.;

deleting an authorization to issue certain bonds secured by toll revenues collected on the Beeline-East Expressway, the Navarre Bridge, and the Pinellas Bayway; authorizing the department's Pinellas Bayway System to be transferred by the department and become part of the turnpike system under the Florida Turnpike Enterprise Law; providing applicability; requiring the department to transfer certain funds to the Florida Turnpike Enterprise for certain purposes; repealing chapter 85-364, Laws of Florida, as amended, relating to the Pinellas Bayway; amending s. 338.231, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to the use of revenues from the turnpike system to pay the principal and interest of a specified series of bonds and certain expenses of the Sawgrass Expressway; amending s. 339.175, F.S., relating to the Tampa Bay Area Regional Transportation Authority; revising provisions for a coordinating committee composed of metropolitan planning organizations; designating the committee as the "TBARTA Metropolitan Planning Organizations Chairs Coordinating Committee"; revising membership of the committee; providing duties of the authority, M.P.O.'s, and the department; requiring certain long-range transportation plans to include assessment of capital investment and other measures necessary to make the most efficient use of existing transportation facilities to improve safety; requiring the assessments to include consideration of infrastructure and technological improvements necessary to accommodate advances in vehicle technology; amending s. 339.2818, F.S.; increasing the population ceiling in the definition of the term "small county" for purposes of the Small County Outreach Program; deleting an alternative definition of the term "small county" for a specified fiscal year; amending s. 339.55, F.S.; revising the purpose of the state-funded infrastructure bank within the department to include constructing and improving ancillary facilities that produce or distribute natural gas or fuel; authorizing the department to consider applications for loans from the bank for development and construction of natural gas fuel production or distribution facilities used primarily to support transportation activities at seaports or intermodal facilities beginning on a specified date; authorizing use of such loans to refinance outstanding debt; amending s. 339.64, F.S.; requiring the department to coordinate with certain partners and industry representatives to consider infrastructure and technological improvements necessary to accommodate advances in vehicle technology in Strategic Intermodal System facilities; requiring the Strategic Intermodal System Plan to include a needs assessment regarding such infrastructure and technological improvements; repealing s. 341.0532, F.S., relating to statewide transportation corridors; amending s. 343.92, F.S.; revising the membership of the governing board of the Tampa Bay Area Regional Transportation Authority; requiring the secretary of the department to appoint two advisors to the board subject to certain requirements, rather than appointing one nonvoting, ex officio member of the board; amending s. 343.922, F.S.; increasing the period of time in which a master plan must be updated; requiring the authority to present a certain master plan and updates to, and coordinate projects and plans with, the Tampa Bay Area Regional Transportation Authority (TBARTA) Metropolitan Planning Organization Chairs Coordinating Committee,

rather than the West Central Florida M.P.O. Chairs Coordinating Committee; requiring the authority to provide certain administrative support and direction to the TBARTA Metropolitan Planning Organization Chairs Coordinating Committee; amending s. 348.565, F.S.; expanding the list of projects of the Tampa-Hillsborough County Expressway Authority which are approved to be financed or refinanced by the issuance of certain revenue bonds; amending s. 479.16, F.S.; exempting certain signs from a specified permit, subject to certain requirements and restrictions; creating s. 563.13, F.S.; requiring the Department of Transportation to install directional signs for certain breweries on the rights-of-way of interstate highways and primary and secondary roads, subject to certain requirements; requiring a brewery that requests a directional sign to pay certain costs; directing the Department of Transportation to study the operation of driver-assistive truck platooning technology; authorizing the department to conduct a pilot project to test such operation; providing security requirements; requiring a report to the Governor and the Legislature; directing the Office of Economic and Demographic Research to determine the economic benefits of the Department of Transportation's adopted work program; directing the department to provide access to necessary data; creating s. 316.87, F.S.; providing that certain providers of nonemergency medical transportation services may not be required to use certain vehicles; providing applicability; amending s. 320.02, F.S.; increasing the timeframe within which the owner of any motor vehicle registered in the state must notify the department of a change of address; providing exceptions to such notification; amending s. 320.07, F.S.; prohibiting a law enforcement officer from issuing a citation for a specified violation until a certain date; amending s. 322.051, F.S.; requiring the department to issue or renew an identification card to certain juvenile offenders; requiring that the department's mobile issuing units process certain identification cards at no charge; amending s. 322.19, F.S.; increasing the timeframe within which certain persons must obtain a replacement driver license or identification card that reflects a change in his or her legal name; providing exceptions to such requirement; increasing the timeframe within which certain persons must obtain a replacement driver license or identification card that reflects a change in the legal residence or mailing address in his or her application, license, or card; amending s. 322.21, F.S.; exempting certain juvenile offenders from a specified fee for an original, renewal, or replacement identification card; amending s. 765.521, F.S.; requiring the department to maintain an integrated link on its website referring certain visitors to a donor registry; amending ss. 212.05, 316.1303, 316.545, 316.605, 316.6105, 316.613, 316.622, 316.650, 316.70, 320.01, 320.08, 320.0801, 320.38, and 322.031, F.S.; conforming cross-references; reenacting s. 350.81(6), F.S., relating to the definition of the term "airport layout plan," to incorporate the amendment made to s. 333.01, F.S., in a reference thereto; amending ss. 450.181, 559.903, 655.960, 732.402, and 860.065, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (5) is added to section 288.1097, Florida Statutes, to read:

288.1097 Qualified job training organizations; certification; duties.—

(5) Notwithstanding s. 624.4625(1)(b), any member of a qualified job training organization that is both certified under this section and has at least one roadside cleaning service contract with a state agency among its membership may participate in a self-insurance fund authorized under s. 624.4625.

Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 311.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

311.07 Florida seaport transportation and economic development funding.—

(2) A minimum of ~~\$25~~ \$15 million per year shall be made available from the State Transportation Trust Fund to fund the Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Program. The Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Council created in s. 311.09 shall develop guidelines for project funding. Council staff, the Department of Transportation, and the Department of Economic Opportunity shall work in cooperation to review projects and allocate funds in accordance with the schedule required for the Department of Transportation to include these projects in the tentative work program developed pursuant to s. 339.135(4).

Section 3. Subsection (9) of section 311.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

311.09 Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Council.—

(9) The Department of Transportation shall include at least \$25 ~~no less than \$15~~ million per year in its annual legislative budget request for the Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Program funded under s. 311.07. Such budget must ~~shall~~ include funding for projects approved by the council which have been determined by each agency to be consistent. The department shall include the specific approved Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Program projects to be funded under s. 311.07 during the ensuing fiscal year in the tentative work program developed pursuant to s. 339.135(4). The total amount of funding to be allocated to Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Program projects under s. 311.07 during the successive 4 fiscal years shall also be included in the tentative work program developed pursuant to s. 339.135(4). The council may submit to the department a list of approved projects that could be made production-ready within the next 2 years. The list shall be submitted by the department as part of the needs and project list prepared pursuant to s. 339.135(2)(b). However, the department shall, upon written request of the Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic

Development Council, submit work program amendments pursuant to s. 339.135(7) to the Governor within 10 days after the later of the date the request is received by the department or the effective date of the amendment, termination, or closure of the applicable funding agreement between the department and the affected seaport, as required to release the funds from the existing commitment. Notwithstanding s. 339.135(7)(c), any work program amendment to transfer prior year funds from one approved seaport project to another seaport project is subject to the procedures in s. 339.135(7)(d). Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the department may transfer unexpended budget between the seaport projects as identified in the approved work program amendments.

Section 4. Subsections (5) and (6) are added to section 311.12, Florida Statutes, to read:

311.12 Seaport security.—

(5) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(a) There is created the Seaport Security Advisory Committee, which shall be under the direction of the Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Council.

(b) The committee shall consist of the following members:

1. Five or more port security directors appointed by the council chair shall serve as voting members. The council chair shall designate one member of the committee to serve as committee chair.

2. A designee from the United States Coast Guard shall serve ex officio as a nonvoting member.

3. A designee from United States Customs and Border Protection shall serve ex officio as a nonvoting member.

4. Two representatives from local law enforcement agencies providing security services at a Florida seaport shall serve ex officio as nonvoting members.

(c) The committee shall meet at the call of the chair but at least annually. A majority of the voting members constitutes a quorum for the purpose of transacting business of the committee, and a vote of the majority of the voting members present is required for official action by the committee.

(d) The committee shall provide a forum for discussion of seaport security issues, including, but not limited to, matters such as national and state security strategy and policy, actions required to meet current and future security threats, statewide cooperation on security issues, and security concerns of the state's maritime industry.

(6) GRANT PROGRAM.—

(a) The Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Council shall establish a Seaport Security Grant Program for the purpose of assisting in the implementation of security plans and security measures at the seaports listed in s. 311.09(1). Funds may be used for the purchase of equipment, infrastructure needs, cybersecurity programs, and other security measures identified in a seaport's approved federal security plan. Such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total cost of the request and are subject to legislative appropriation.

(b) The Seaport Security Advisory Committee shall review applications for the grant program and make recommendations to the council for grant approvals. The council shall adopt by rule criteria to implement this subsection.

Section 5. Section 316.003, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended 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 the context otherwise requires:

(1) **AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLES.**—Vehicles of the fire department (fire patrol), police vehicles, and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments, public service corporations operated by private corporations, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Health, the Department of Transportation, and the Department of Corrections as are designated or authorized by their respective department or the chief of police of an incorporated city or any sheriff of any of the various counties.

~~(2)~~⁽⁹⁰⁾ **AUTONOMOUS VEHICLE.**—Any vehicle equipped with autonomous technology. The term “autonomous technology” means technology installed on a motor vehicle that has the capability to drive the vehicle on which the technology is installed without the active control or monitoring by a human operator. The term excludes a motor vehicle enabled with active safety systems or driver assistance systems, including, without limitation, a system to provide electronic blind spot assistance, crash avoidance, emergency braking, parking assistance, adaptive cruise control, lane keep assistance, lane departure warning, or traffic jam and queuing assistant, unless any such system alone or in combination with other systems enables the vehicle on which the technology is installed to drive without the active control or monitoring by a human operator.

~~(3)~~⁽²⁾ **BICYCLE.**— Every vehicle propelled solely by human power, and every motorized bicycle propelled by a combination of human power and an electric helper motor capable of propelling the vehicle at a speed of not more than 20 miles per hour on level ground upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels, and including any device generally recognized as a bicycle though equipped with two front or two rear wheels. The term does

not include such a vehicle with a seat height of no more than 25 inches from the ground when the seat is adjusted to its highest position or a scooter or similar device. A ~~No~~ person under the age of 16 may not operate or ride upon a motorized bicycle.

~~(4)~~(63) BICYCLE PATH.—Any road, path, or way that is open to bicycle travel, which road, path, or way is physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or by a barrier and is located either within the highway right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way.

~~(5)~~(76) BRAKE HORSEPOWER.—The actual unit of torque developed per unit of time at the output shaft of an engine, as measured by a dynamometer.

~~(6)~~(3) BUS.—Any motor vehicle designed for carrying more than 10 passengers and used for the transportation of persons and any motor vehicle, other than a taxicab, designed and used for the transportation of persons for compensation.

~~(7)~~(4) BUSINESS DISTRICT.—The territory contiguous to, and including, a highway when 50 percent or more of the frontage thereon, for a distance of 300 feet or more, is occupied by buildings in use for business.

~~(8)~~(5) CANCELLATION.—Declaration of Cancellation means that a license which was issued through error or fraud as is declared void and terminated. A new license may be obtained only as permitted in this chapter.

~~(9)~~(64) CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER.—The head, or his or her designee, of any law enforcement agency which is authorized to enforce traffic laws.

~~(10)~~(65) CHILD.—A child as defined in s. 39.01, s. 984.03, or s. 985.03.

~~(11)~~ COMMERCIAL MEGACYCLE.—A vehicle that has fully operational pedals for propulsion entirely by human power and meets all of the following requirements:

- (a) Has four wheels and is operated in a manner similar to a bicycle.
- (b) Has at least five but no more than 15 seats for passengers.
- (c) Is primarily powered by pedaling but may have an auxiliary motor capable of propelling the vehicle at no more than 15 miles per hour.

~~(12)~~(66) COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE.—Any self-propelled or towed vehicle used on the public highways in commerce to transport passengers or cargo, if such vehicle:

- (a) Has a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or more;
- (b) Is designed to transport more than 15 passengers, including the driver; or

(c) Is used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous for the purposes of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, as amended (49 U.S.C. ss. 1801 et seq.).

A vehicle that occasionally transports personal property to and from a closed-course motorsport facility, as defined in s. 549.09(1)(a), is not a commercial motor vehicle if it is not used for profit and corporate sponsorship is not involved. As used in this subsection, the term “corporate sponsorship” means a payment, donation, gratuity, in-kind service, or other benefit provided to or derived by a person in relation to the underlying activity, other than the display of product or corporate names, logos, or other graphic information on the property being transported.

~~(13)~~(67) COURT.—The court having jurisdiction over traffic offenses.

~~(14)~~(6) CROSSWALK.—

(a) That part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway, measured from the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway.

(b) Any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

~~(15)~~(7) DAYTIME.—The period from a half hour before sunrise to a half hour after sunset. The term “nighttime” means at any other hour.

~~(16)~~(8) DEPARTMENT.—The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles as defined in s. 20.24. Any reference herein to the Department of Transportation shall be construed as referring to the Department of Transportation as, defined in s. 20.23, or the appropriate division thereof.

~~(17)~~(9) DIRECTOR.—The Director of the Division of the Florida Highway Patrol of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

~~(18)~~(10) DRIVER.—Any person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or who is exercising control of a vehicle or steering a vehicle being towed by a motor vehicle.

(19) DRIVER-ASSISTIVE TRUCK PLATOONING TECHNOLOGY.—
Vehicle automation and safety technology that integrates sensor array, wireless vehicle-to-vehicle communications, active safety systems, and specialized software to link safety systems and synchronize acceleration and braking between two vehicles while leaving each vehicle’s steering control and systems command in the control of the vehicle’s driver in compliance with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration rules regarding vehicle-to-vehicle communications.

~~(20)~~(83) ELECTRIC PERSONAL ASSISTIVE MOBILITY DEVICE.—Any self-balancing, two-nontandem-wheeled device, designed to transport

only one person, with an electric propulsion system with average power of 750 watts (1 horsepower), the maximum speed of which, on a paved level surface when powered solely by such a propulsion system while being ridden by an operator who weighs 170 pounds, is less than 20 miles per hour. Electric personal assistive mobility devices are not vehicles as defined in this section.

~~(21)~~(41) EXPLOSIVE.—Any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing an explosion and which contains any oxidizing and combustive units or other ingredients in such proportions, quantities, or packing that an ignition by fire, friction, concussion, percussion, or detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effect on contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb.

~~(22)~~(62) FARM LABOR VEHICLE.—Any vehicle equipped and used for the transportation of nine or more migrant or seasonal farm workers, in addition to the driver, to or from a place of employment or employment-related activities. The term does not include:

- (a) Any vehicle carrying only members of the immediate family of the owner or driver.
- (b) Any vehicle being operated by a common carrier of passengers.
- (c) Any carpool as defined in s. 450.28(3).

~~(23)~~(12) FARM TRACTOR.—Any motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines, and other implements of husbandry.

~~(24)~~(13) FLAMMABLE LIQUID.—Any liquid which has a flash point of 70 degrees Fahrenheit or less, as determined by a Tagliabue or equivalent closed-cup test device.

~~(25)~~(68) GOLF CART.—A motor vehicle designed and manufactured for operation on a golf course for sporting or recreational purposes.

~~(26)~~(14) GROSS WEIGHT.—The weight of a vehicle without load plus the weight of any load thereon.

~~(27)~~(69) HAZARDOUS MATERIAL.—Any substance or material which has been determined by the secretary of the United States Department of Transportation to be capable of imposing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property. This term includes hazardous waste as defined in s. 403.703(13).

~~(28)~~(15) HOUSE TRAILER.—

(a) A trailer or semitrailer which is designed, constructed, and equipped as a dwelling place, living abode, or sleeping place, (either permanently or temporarily,) and is equipped for use as a conveyance on streets and highways; or

(b) A trailer or a semitrailer the chassis and exterior shell of which is designed and constructed for use as a house trailer, as defined in paragraph (a), but which is used instead, permanently or temporarily, for the advertising, sales, display, or promotion of merchandise or services or for any other commercial purpose except the transportation of property for hire or the transportation of property for distribution by a private carrier.

~~(29)~~(16) IMPLEMENT OF HUSBANDRY.—Any vehicle designed and adapted exclusively for agricultural, horticultural, or livestock-raising operations or for lifting or carrying an implement of husbandry and in either case not subject to registration if used upon the highways.

~~(30)~~(17) INTERSECTION.—

(a) The area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curblines; or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles; or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict.

(b) Where a highway includes two roadways 30 feet or more apart, ~~then~~ every crossing of each roadway of such divided highway by an intersecting highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection. ~~If the~~ In the event such intersecting highway also includes two roadways 30 feet or more apart, ~~then~~ every crossing of two roadways of such highways shall be regarded as a separate intersection.

~~(31)~~(18) LANED HIGHWAY.—A highway the roadway of which is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

~~(32)~~(19) LIMITED ACCESS FACILITY.—A street or highway especially designed for through traffic and over, from, or to which owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons have no right or easement, or only a limited right or easement, of access, light, air, or view by reason of the fact that their property abuts upon such limited access facility or for any other reason. Such highways or streets may be parkways from which trucks, buses, and other commercial vehicles are excluded; or ~~they~~ may be freeways open to use by all customary forms of street and highway traffic.

~~(33)~~(20) LOCAL AUTHORITIES.—~~Includes~~ All officers and public officials of the several counties and municipalities of this state.

~~(34)~~(91) LOCAL HEARING OFFICER.—The person, designated by a department, county, or municipality that elects to authorize traffic infraction enforcement officers to issue traffic citations under s. 316.0083(1)(a), who is authorized to conduct hearings related to a notice of violation issued

pursuant to s. 316.0083. The charter county, noncharter county, or municipality may use its currently appointed code enforcement board or special magistrate to serve as the local hearing officer. The department may enter into an interlocal agreement to use the local hearing officer of a county or municipality.

~~(35)~~(80) MAXI-CUBE VEHICLE.—A specialized combination vehicle consisting of a truck carrying a separable cargo-carrying unit combined with a semitrailer designed so that the separable cargo-carrying unit is to be loaded and unloaded through the semitrailer. The entire combination may not exceed 65 feet in length, and a single component of that combination may not exceed 34 feet in length.

~~(36)~~(61) MIGRANT OR SEASONAL FARM WORKER.—Any person employed in hand labor operations in planting, cultivation, or harvesting agricultural crops.

~~(37)~~(77) MOPED.—Any vehicle with pedals to permit propulsion by human power, having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels,[;] with a motor rated not in excess of 2 brake horsepower and not capable of propelling the vehicle at a speed greater than 30 miles per hour on level ground[;] and with a power-drive system that functions directly or automatically without clutching or shifting gears by the operator after the drive system is engaged. If an internal combustion engine is used, the displacement may not exceed 50 cubic centimeters.

~~(38)~~(86) MOTOR CARRIER TRANSPORTATION CONTRACT.—

(a) A contract, agreement, or understanding covering:

1. The transportation of property for compensation or hire by the motor carrier;
2. Entrance on property by the motor carrier for the purpose of loading, unloading, or transporting property for compensation or hire; or
3. A service incidental to activity described in subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., including, but not limited to, storage of property.

(b) “Motor carrier transportation contract” does not include the Uniform Intermodal Interchange and Facilities Access Agreement administered by the Intermodal Association of North America or other agreements providing for the interchange, use, or possession of intermodal chassis, containers, or other intermodal equipment.

~~(39)~~(21) MOTOR VEHICLE.—Except when used in s. 316.1001, a self-propelled vehicle not operated upon rails or guideway, but not including any bicycle, motorized scooter, electric personal assistive mobility device, swamp buggy, or moped. For purposes of s. 316.1001, “motor vehicle” has the same meaning as provided in s. 320.01(1)(a).

~~(40)~~(22) MOTORCYCLE.—Any motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a tractor or a moped.

~~(41)~~(82) MOTORIZED SCOOTER.—Any vehicle not having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider, 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.

~~(42)~~(78) NONPUBLIC SECTOR BUS.—Any bus which is used for the transportation of persons for compensation and which is not owned, leased, operated, or controlled by a municipal, county, or state government or a governmentally owned or managed nonprofit corporation.

~~(43)~~(23) OFFICIAL TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES.—All signs, signals, markings, and devices, not inconsistent with this chapter, placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

~~(44)~~(24) OFFICIAL TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL.—Any device, whether manually, electrically, or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and permitted to proceed.

~~(45)~~(25) OPERATOR.—Any person who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the highway, or who is exercising control over or steering a vehicle being towed by a motor vehicle.

~~(46)~~(26) OWNER.—A person who holds the legal title of a vehicle. ~~If, or, in the event~~ a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or ~~if in the event~~ a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, ~~then~~ such conditional vendee, or lessee, or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner, for the purposes of this chapter.

~~(47)~~(27) PARK OR PARKING.—The standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not occupied, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading merchandise or passengers as may be permitted by law under this chapter.

~~(48)~~(28) PEDESTRIAN.—Any person afoot.

~~(49)~~(29) PERSON.—Any natural person, firm, copartnership, association, or corporation.

~~(50)~~(30) PNEUMATIC TIRE.—Any tire in which compressed air is designed to support the load.

~~(51)~~(31) POLE TRAILER.—Any vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by another vehicle and attached to the towing vehicle by means

of a reach or pole, or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, and ordinarily used for transporting long or irregularly shaped loads such as poles, pipes, or structural members capable, generally, of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connections.

~~(52)~~(32) POLICE OFFICER.—Any officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic regulations, including Florida highway patrol officers, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, and municipal police officers.

~~(53)~~(33) PRIVATE ROAD OR DRIVEWAY.—Except as otherwise provided in paragraph ~~(75)(b)~~ (53)(b), any privately owned way or place used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons.

~~(54)~~(34) RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS.—Any materials or combination of materials which emit ionizing radiation spontaneously in which the radioactivity per gram of material, in any form, is greater than 0.002 microcuries.

~~(55)~~(35) RAILROAD.—A carrier of persons or property upon cars operated upon stationary rails.

~~(56)~~(36) RAILROAD SIGN OR SIGNAL.—Any sign, signal, or device erected by authority of a public body or official, or by a railroad, and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train.

~~(57)~~(37) RAILROAD TRAIN.—A steam engine, electric or other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails, except a streetcar.

~~(58)~~(38) RESIDENCE DISTRICT.—The territory contiguous to, and including, a highway, not comprising a business district, when the property on such highway, for a distance of 300 feet or more, is, in the main, improved with residences or residences and buildings in use for business.

~~(59)~~(39) REVOCATION.—Termination of Revocation ~~means that a licensee's privilege to drive a motor vehicle is terminated.~~ A new license may be obtained only as permitted by law.

~~(60)~~(40) RIGHT-OF-WAY.—The right of one vehicle or pedestrian to proceed in a lawful manner in preference to another vehicle or pedestrian approaching under such circumstances of direction, speed, and proximity as to give rise to danger of collision unless one grants precedence to the other.

~~(61)~~(41) ROAD TRACTOR.—Any motor vehicle designed and used for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry any load thereon, either independently or as any part of the weight of a vehicle or load so drawn.

~~(62)~~(42) ROADWAY.—That portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder. ~~If in~~ the event a highway includes two or more separate roadways, the term “roadway” as used herein refers to any such roadway separately, but not to all such roadways collectively.

~~(63)~~(43) SADDLE MOUNT; FULL MOUNT.—An arrangement whereby the front wheels of one vehicle rest in a secured position upon another vehicle. All of the wheels of the towing vehicle are upon the ground, and only the rear wheels of the towed vehicle rest upon the ground. Such combinations may include one full mount, whereby a smaller transport vehicle is placed completely on the last towed vehicle.

~~(64)~~(44) SAFETY ZONE.—The area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and protected or so marked by adequate signs or authorized pavement markings as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone.

~~(65)~~(92) SANITATION VEHICLE.—A motor vehicle that bears an emblem that is visible from the roadway and clearly identifies that the vehicle belongs to or is under contract with a person, entity, cooperative, board, commission, district, or unit of local government that provides garbage, trash, refuse, or recycling collection.

~~(66)~~(45) SCHOOL BUS.—Any motor vehicle that complies with the color and identification requirements of chapter 1006 and is used to transport children to or from public or private school or in connection with school activities, but not including buses operated by common carriers in urban transportation of school children. The term “school” includes all preelementary, elementary, secondary, and postsecondary schools.

~~(67)~~(46) SEMITRAILER.—Any vehicle with or without motive power, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon, or is carried by, another vehicle.

~~(68)~~(47) SIDEWALK.—That portion of a street between the curbline, or the lateral line, of a roadway and the adjacent property lines, intended for use by pedestrians.

~~(69)~~(48) SPECIAL MOBILE EQUIPMENT.—Any vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and only incidentally operated or moved over a highway, including, but not limited to, ditchdigging apparatus, well-boring apparatus, and road construction and maintenance machinery, such as asphalt spreaders, bituminous mixers, bucket loaders, tractors other than truck tractors, ditchers, leveling graders, finishing machines, motor graders, road rollers, scarifiers, earthmoving carryalls and scrapers, power shovels and draglines, and self-propelled cranes and earthmoving equipment. The term does not include house trailers, dump trucks, truck-mounted transit mixers, cranes or shovels, or

other vehicles designed for the transportation of persons or property to which machinery has been attached.

~~(70)~~(49) STAND OR STANDING.—The halting of a vehicle, whether occupied or not occupied, otherwise than temporarily, for the purpose of, and while actually engaged in, receiving or discharging passengers, as may be permitted by law under this chapter.

~~(71)~~(50) STATE ROAD.—Any highway designated as a state-maintained road by the Department of Transportation.

~~(72)~~(51) STOP.—When required, complete cessation from movement.

~~(73)~~(52) STOP OR STOPPING.—When prohibited, any halting, even momentarily, of a vehicle, whether occupied or not occupied, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or to comply with the directions of a law enforcement officer or traffic control sign or signal.

~~(74)~~(70) STRAIGHT TRUCK.—Any truck on which the cargo unit and the motive power unit are located on the same frame so as to form a single, rigid unit.

~~(75)~~(53) STREET OR HIGHWAY.—

(a) The entire width between the boundary lines of every way or place of whatever nature when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular traffic;

(b) The entire width between the boundary lines of any privately owned way or place used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons, or any limited access road owned or controlled by a special district, whenever, by written agreement entered into under s. 316.006(2)(b) or (3)(b), a county or municipality exercises traffic control jurisdiction over said way or place;

(c) Any area, such as a runway, taxiway, ramp, clear zone, or parking lot, within the boundary of any airport owned by the state, a county, a municipality, or a political subdivision, which area is used for vehicular traffic but which is not open for vehicular operation by the general public; or

(d) Any way or place used for vehicular traffic on a controlled access basis within a mobile home park recreation district which has been created under s. 418.30 and the recreational facilities of which district are open to the general public.

~~(76)~~(54) SUSPENSION.—Temporary withdrawal of a licensee’s privilege to drive a motor vehicle.

~~(77)~~(89) SWAMP BUGGY.—A motorized off-road vehicle that is designed or modified to travel over swampy or varied terrain and that may use large tires or tracks operated from an elevated platform. The term does not

include any vehicle defined in chapter 261 or otherwise defined or classified in this chapter.

~~(78)~~(81) TANDEM AXLE.—Any two axles ~~the~~ whose centers of which are more than 40 inches but not more than 96 inches apart and are individually attached to or articulated from, or both, a common attachment to the vehicle, including a connecting mechanism designed to equalize the load between axles.

~~(79)~~(71) TANDEM TRAILER TRUCK.—Any combination of a truck tractor, semitrailer, and trailer coupled together so as to operate as a complete unit.

~~(80)~~(72) TANDEM TRAILER TRUCK HIGHWAY NETWORK.—A highway network consisting primarily of four or more lanes, including all interstate highways; highways designated by the United States Department of Transportation as elements of the National Network; and any street or highway designated by the Florida Department of Transportation for use by tandem trailer trucks, in accordance with s. 316.515, except roads on which truck traffic was specifically prohibited on January 6, 1983.

~~(81)~~(73) TERMINAL.—Any location where:

- (a) Freight either originates, terminates, or is handled in the transportation process; or
- (b) Commercial motor carriers maintain operating facilities.

~~(82)~~(55) THROUGH HIGHWAY.—Any highway or portion thereof on which vehicular traffic is given the right-of-way and at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required to yield right-of-way to vehicles on such through highway in obedience to either a stop sign or yield sign, or otherwise in obedience to law.

~~(83)~~(56) TIRE WIDTH.—~~The Tire width is that~~ width stated on the surface of the tire by the manufacturer of the tire, if the width stated does not exceed 2 inches more than the width of the tire contacting the surface.

~~(84)~~(57) TRAFFIC.—Pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, and vehicles, streetcars, and other conveyances either singly or together while using any street or highway for purposes of travel.

~~(85)~~(87) TRAFFIC INFRACTION DETECTOR.—A vehicle sensor installed to work in conjunction with a traffic control signal and a camera or cameras synchronized to automatically record two or more sequenced photographic or electronic images or streaming video of only the rear of a motor vehicle at the time the vehicle fails to stop behind the stop bar or clearly marked stop line when facing a traffic control signal steady red light. Any notification under s. 316.0083(1)(b) or traffic citation issued by the use of a traffic infraction detector must include a photograph or other recorded

image showing both the license tag of the offending vehicle and the traffic control device being violated.

~~(86)~~(84) TRAFFIC SIGNAL PREEMPTION SYSTEM.—Any system or device with the capability of activating a control mechanism mounted on or near traffic signals which alters a traffic signal’s timing cycle.

~~(87)~~(58) TRAILER.—Any vehicle with or without motive power, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle.

~~(88)~~(74) TRANSPORTATION.—The conveyance or movement of goods, materials, livestock, or persons from one location to another on any road, street, or highway open to travel by the public.

~~(89)~~(88) TRI-VEHICLE.—An enclosed three-wheeled passenger vehicle that:

- (a) Is designed to operate with three wheels in contact with the ground;
 - (b) Has a minimum unladen weight of 900 pounds;
 - (c) Has a single, completely enclosed, occupant compartment;
 - (d) Is produced in a minimum quantity of 300 in any calendar year;
 - (e) Is capable of a speed greater than 60 miles per hour on level ground;
- and

(f) Is equipped with:

1. Seats that are certified by the vehicle manufacturer to meet the requirements of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 207, “Seating systems” (49 C.F.R. s. 571.207);
2. A steering wheel used to maneuver the vehicle;
3. A propulsion unit located forward or aft of the enclosed occupant compartment;
4. A seat belt for each vehicle occupant certified to meet the requirements of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 209, “Seat belt assemblies” (49 C.F.R. s. 571.209);
5. A windshield and an appropriate windshield wiper and washer system that are certified by the vehicle manufacturer to meet the requirements of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 205, “Glazing materials” (49 C.F.R. s. 571.205) and Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 104, “Windshield wiping and washing systems” (49 C.F.R. s. 571.104); and

6. A vehicle structure certified by the vehicle manufacturer to meet the requirements of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 216, "Rollover crush resistance" (49 C.F.R. s. 571.216).

~~(90)~~(59) TRUCK.—Any motor vehicle designed, used, or maintained primarily for the transportation of property.

~~(91)~~(60) TRUCK TRACTOR.—Any motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn.

~~(92)~~(93) UTILITY SERVICE VEHICLE.—A motor vehicle that bears an emblem that is visible from the roadway and clearly identifies that the vehicle belongs to or is under contract with a person, entity, cooperative, board, commission, district, or unit of local government that provides electric, natural gas, water, wastewater, cable, telephone, or communications services.

~~(93)~~(75) VEHICLE.—Every device, in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, except ~~excepting~~ devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

~~(94)~~(85) VICTIM SERVICES PROGRAMS.—Any community-based organization the whose primary purpose of which is to act as an advocate for the victims and survivors of traffic crashes and for their families. The victims services offered by these programs may include grief and crisis counseling, assistance with preparing victim compensation claims excluding third-party legal action, or connecting persons with other service providers, and providing emergency financial assistance.

~~(95)~~(79) WORK ZONE AREA.—The area and its approaches on any state-maintained highway, county-maintained highway, or municipal street where construction, repair, maintenance, or other street-related or highway-related work is being performed or where one or more lanes are is closed to traffic.

Section 6. Subsection (7) of section 316.0745, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.0745 Uniform signals and devices.—

(7) The Department of Transportation may, upon receipt and investigation of reported noncompliance and is authorized, after hearing pursuant to 14 days' notice, ~~to~~ direct the removal of any purported traffic control device that fails to meet the requirements of this section, wherever the device is located and without regard to assigned responsibility under s. 316.1895 which fails to meet the requirements of this section. The public agency erecting or installing the same shall immediately bring it into compliance with the requirements of this section or remove said device or signal upon the direction of the Department of Transportation and may not, for a period of 5 years, install any replacement or new traffic control devices paid for in

part or in full with revenues raised by the state unless written prior approval is received from the Department of Transportation. Any additional violation by a public body or official shall be cause for the withholding of state funds for traffic control purposes until such public body or official demonstrates to the Department of Transportation that it is complying with this section.

Section 7. Section 316.2069, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

316.2069 Commercial Megacycles.—The governing body of a municipality, or the governing board of a county with respect to an unincorporated portion of the county, may authorize the operation of a commercial megacycle on roads or streets within the respective jurisdictions if the requirements of subsections (1) through (3) are met:

(1) Prior to authorizing such operation, the responsible local governmental entity must first determine that commercial megacycles may safely travel on or cross the public road or street, considering factors including, but not limited to, the speed, volume, and character of motor vehicle traffic using the road or street. Upon such determination, the responsible governmental entity shall post appropriate signs to indicate that such operation is allowed.

(2) The authorization by the governing body must clearly identify the roads or streets under the governing body’s jurisdiction on or across which operation of commercial megacycles is permitted.

(3) The governing body’s authorization, at a minimum, must require that a commercial megacycle be:

(a) Operated at all times by its owner or lessee or an employee of the owner or lessee.

(b) Operated by a driver at least 18 years of age who possess a Class E driver license.

(c) Occupied by a safety monitor at least 18 years of age, who shall supervise the passengers while the commercial megacycle is in motion.

(d) Insured with minimum commercial general liability insurance of not less than \$1,000,000, prior to and at all times of operation, satisfactory proof of which shall be provided to the appropriate governing body.

(4) The Department of Transportation may prohibit the operation of commercial megacycles on or across any road under its jurisdiction if it determines that such prohibition is necessary in the interest of safety.

(5) Section 316.1936 does not apply to the passengers being transported in a commercial megacycle while operating in accordance with this section.

(6) This section does not prohibit use of an auxiliary motor to move the commercial megacycle from the roadway under emergency circumstances or while no passenger is on board.

Section 8. Subsection (5) of section 316.235, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.235 Additional lighting equipment.—

(5) A bus, ~~as defined in s. 316.003(3),~~ may be equipped with a deceleration lighting system ~~that which~~ cautions following vehicles that the bus is slowing, ~~is~~ preparing to stop, or is stopped. Such lighting system shall consist of red or amber lights mounted in horizontal alignment on the rear of the vehicle at ~~or near~~ the vertical centerline of the vehicle, no greater than 12 inches apart, not higher than the lower edge of the rear window or, if the vehicle has no rear window, not higher than 100 72 inches from the ground. Such lights shall be visible from a distance of not less than 300 feet to the rear in normal sunlight. Lights are permitted to light and flash during deceleration, braking, or standing and idling of the bus. Vehicular hazard warning flashers may be used in conjunction with or in lieu of a rear-mounted deceleration lighting system.

Section 9. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 316.303, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

316.303 Television receivers.—

(1) No motor vehicle may be operated on the highways of this state if the vehicle is actively displaying moving television broadcast or pre-recorded video entertainment content that is ~~shall be equipped with television-type receiving equipment so located that the viewer or screen is visible from the driver's seat while the vehicle is in motion, unless the vehicle is equipped with autonomous technology, as defined in s. 316.003(2), and is being operated in autonomous mode, as provided in s. 316.85(2).~~

(3) This section does not prohibit the use of an electronic display used in conjunction with a vehicle navigation system; an electronic display used by an operator of a vehicle equipped with autonomous technology, as defined in s. 316.003(2); or an electronic display used by an operator of a vehicle equipped and operating with driver-assistive truck platooning technology, as defined in s. 316.003(19).

Section 10. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 316.515, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.515 Maximum width, height, length.—

(3) LENGTH LIMITATION.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, length limitations apply solely to a semitrailer or trailer, and not to a truck tractor or to the overall length of a combination of vehicles. No combination of commercial motor vehicles coupled together and operating on the public roads may consist of more than one truck tractor and two trailing units. Unless otherwise specifically provided for in this section, a combination of vehicles not qualifying as commercial motor vehicles may consist of no more than two units coupled together; such nonqualifying combination of

vehicles may not exceed a total length of 65 feet, inclusive of the load carried thereon, but exclusive of safety and energy conservation devices approved by the department for use on vehicles using public roads. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a truck tractor-semitrailer combination engaged in the transportation of automobiles or boats may transport motor vehicles or boats on part of the power unit; and, except as may otherwise be mandated under federal law, an automobile or boat transporter semitrailer may not exceed 50 feet in length, exclusive of the load; however, the load may extend up to an additional 6 feet beyond the rear of the trailer. The 50-foot length limitation does not apply to non-stinger-steered automobile or boat transporters that are 65 feet or less in overall length, exclusive of the load carried thereon, or to stinger-steered automobile or boat transporters that are 75 feet or less in overall length, exclusive of the load carried thereon. For purposes of this subsection, a “stinger-steered automobile or boat transporter” is an automobile or boat transporter configured as a semitrailer combination wherein the fifth wheel is located on a drop frame located behind and below the rearmost axle of the power unit. Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), any straight truck or truck tractor-semitrailer combination engaged in the transportation of horticultural trees may allow the load to extend up to an additional 10 feet beyond the rear of the vehicle, provided said trees are resting against a retaining bar mounted above the truck bed so that the root balls of the trees rest on the floor and to the front of the truck bed and the tops of the trees extend up over and to the rear of the truck bed, and provided the overhanging portion of the load is covered with protective fabric.

(b) *Semitrailers.*—

1. A semitrailer operating in a truck tractor-semitrailer combination may not exceed 48 feet in extreme overall outside dimension, measured from the front of the unit to the rear of the unit and the load carried thereon, exclusive of safety and energy conservation devices approved by the department for use on vehicles using public roads, unless it complies with subparagraph 2. A semitrailer which exceeds 48 feet in length and is used to transport divisible loads may operate in this state only if issued a permit under s. 316.550 and if such trailer meets the requirements of this chapter relating to vehicle equipment and safety. Except for highways on the tandem trailer truck highway network, public roads deemed unsafe for longer semitrailer vehicles or those roads on which such longer vehicles are determined not to be in the interest of public convenience shall, in conformance with s. 316.006, be restricted by the Department of Transportation or by the local authority to use by semitrailers not exceeding a length of 48 feet, inclusive of the load carried thereon but exclusive of safety and energy conservation devices approved by the department for use on vehicles using public roads. Truck tractor-semitrailer combinations shall be afforded reasonable access to terminals; facilities for food, fuel, repairs, and rest; and points of loading and unloading.

2. A semitrailer which is more than 48 feet but not more than 57 ~~53~~ feet in extreme overall outside dimension, as measured pursuant to

subparagraph 1., may operate on public roads, except roads on the State Highway System which are restricted by the Department of Transportation or other roads restricted by local authorities, if:

a. The distance between the kingpin or other peg that locks into the fifth wheel of a truck tractor and the center of the rear axle or rear group of axles does not exceed 41 feet, or, in the case of a semitrailer used exclusively or primarily to transport vehicles in connection with motorsports competition events, the distance does not exceed 46 feet from the kingpin to the center of the rear axles; and

b. It is equipped with a substantial rear-end underride protection device meeting the requirements of 49 C.F.R. s. 393.86, "Rear End Protection."

Section 11. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 316.640, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(3) MUNICIPALITIES.—

(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.

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, or, pursuant to a memorandum of understanding between the county and the municipality, within the boundaries of the county in which the chartered municipality or its authorized agency or instrumentality is located, by appropriate state, county, or municipal traffic citation.

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

Section 12. Subsection (1) of section 316.85, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.85 Autonomous vehicles; operation.—

(1) A person who possesses a valid driver license may operate an autonomous vehicle in autonomous mode on roads in this state if the vehicle is equipped with autonomous technology, as defined in s. 316.003(2).

Section 13. Section 316.86, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

~~316.86 Operation of vehicles equipped with autonomous technology on roads for testing purposes; financial responsibility; Exemption from liability for manufacturer when third party converts vehicle.—~~

~~(1) Vehicles equipped with autonomous technology may be operated on roads in this state by employees, contractors, or other persons designated by manufacturers of autonomous technology, or by research organizations associated with accredited educational institutions, for the purpose of testing the technology. For testing purposes, a human operator shall be present in the autonomous vehicle such that he or she has the ability to monitor the vehicle’s performance and intervene, if necessary, unless the vehicle is being tested or demonstrated on a closed course. Before the start of testing in this state, the entity performing the testing must submit to the department an instrument of insurance, surety bond, or proof of self-insurance acceptable to the department in the amount of \$5 million.~~

~~(2) The original manufacturer of a vehicle converted by a third party into an autonomous vehicle is shall not be liable in, and shall have a defense to and be dismissed from, any legal action brought against the original manufacturer by any person injured due to an alleged vehicle defect caused by the conversion of the vehicle, or by equipment installed by the converter, unless the alleged defect was present in the vehicle as originally manufactured.~~

Section 14. Subsection (1) of section 319.145, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

319.145 Autonomous vehicles.—

(1) An autonomous vehicle registered in this state must continue to meet applicable federal standards and regulations for such a motor vehicle. The vehicle must shall:

(a) Have a system to safely alert the operator if an autonomous technology failure is detected while the autonomous technology is engaged. When an alert is given, the system must:

- 1. Require the operator to take control of the autonomous vehicle; or
- 2. If the operator does not, or is not able to, take control of the autonomous vehicle, be capable of bringing the vehicle to a complete stop Have a means to engage and disengage the autonomous technology which is easily accessible to the operator.

(b) Have a means, inside the vehicle, to visually indicate when the vehicle is operating in autonomous mode.

~~(c) Have a means to alert the operator of the vehicle if a technology failure affecting the ability of the vehicle to safely operate autonomously is~~

detected while the vehicle is operating autonomously in order to indicate to the operator to take control of the vehicle.

(c)(d) Be capable of being operated in compliance with the applicable traffic and motor vehicle laws of this state.

Section 15. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 319.30, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (c) is added to that subsection, to read:

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

(3)

(b) The owner, including persons who are self-insured, of a motor vehicle or mobile home that 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 that pays money as compensation for the total loss of a motor vehicle or mobile home shall obtain the certificate of title for the motor vehicle or mobile home, make the required notification to the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System, and, within 72 hours after receiving such certificate of title, forward such title to the department for processing. The owner or insurance company, as applicable, may not dispose of a vehicle or mobile home that is a total loss before it obtains a salvage certificate of title or certificate of destruction from the department. Effective July 1, 2023:

1. Thirty days after payment of a claim for compensation pursuant to this paragraph, the insurance company may receive a salvage certificate of title or certificate of destruction from the department if the insurance company is unable to obtain a properly assigned certificate of title from the owner or lienholder of the motor vehicle or mobile home, if the motor vehicle or mobile home does not carry an electronic lien on the title and the insurance company:

a. Has obtained the release of all liens on the motor vehicle or mobile home;

b. Has provided proof of payment of the total loss claim; and

c. Has provided an affidavit on letterhead signed by the insurance company or its authorized agent stating the attempts that have been made to obtain the title from the owner or lienholder and further stating that all attempts are to no avail. The affidavit must include a request that the salvage certificate of title or certificate of destruction be issued in the insurance company's name due to payment of a total loss claim to the owner or lienholder. The attempts to contact the owner may be by written request delivered in person or by first-class mail with a certificate of mailing to the owner's or lienholder's last known address.

2. If the owner or lienholder is notified of the request for title in person, the insurance company must provide an affidavit attesting to the in-person request for a certificate of title.

3. The request to the owner or lienholder for the certificate of title must include a complete description of the motor vehicle or mobile home and the statement that a total loss claim has been paid on the motor vehicle or mobile home.

(c) 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 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 mobile home are equal to 80 percent or more of the current retail cost of the mobile home, as established in any official used mobile home guide, the department shall declare the mobile home unrebuildable and print a certificate of destruction, which authorizes the dismantling or destruction of the mobile home. For a late model vehicle with a current retail cost of at least \$7,500 just prior to sustaining the damage that resulted in the total loss, as established in any official used car guide or valuation service, if the owner or insurance company determines that the estimated costs of repairing the physical and mechanical damage to the vehicle are equal to 90 percent or more of the current retail cost of the vehicle, as established in any official used motor vehicle guide or valuation service, the department shall declare the vehicle unrebuildable and print a certificate of destruction, which authorizes the dismantling or destruction of the motor vehicle. However, if the damaged motor vehicle is equipped with custom-lowered floors for wheelchair access or a wheelchair lift, the insurance company may, upon determining that the vehicle is repairable to a condition that is safe for operation on public roads, submit the certificate of title to the department for reissuance as a salvage rebuildable title and the addition of a title brand of "insurance-declared total loss." The certificate of destruction shall be reassignable a maximum of two times before dismantling or destruction of the vehicle is 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. The department may not issue a certificate of title for that vehicle. This subsection is not applicable if a mobile home is worth less than \$1,500 retail just prior to sustaining the damage that resulted in the total loss in any official used mobile home guide 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. If a motor vehicle has a current retail cost of less than \$7,500 just prior to sustaining the damage that resulted in the total loss, as established in any official used motor vehicle guide or valuation service, or if the vehicle is not a late model vehicle, the owner or insurance company that pays money as compensation for the total loss of the motor vehicle shall obtain a certificate of destruction, if the motor vehicle is damaged, wrecked, or burned to the extent that the

only residual value of the motor vehicle is as a source of parts or scrap metal, or if the motor vehicle comes into this state under a title or other ownership document that indicates that the motor vehicle is not repairable, is junked, or is for parts or dismantling only. A person who knowingly violates this paragraph or falsifies documentation 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 320.525, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.525 Port vehicles and equipment; definition; exemption.—

(1) As used in this section, the term “port vehicles and equipment” means trucks, tractors, trailers, truck cranes, top loaders, fork lifts, hostling tractors, chassis, or other vehicles or equipment used for transporting cargo, containers, or other equipment. The term includes motor vehicles being relocated within a port facility or via designated port district roads.

Section 17. Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (8) of section 322.051, Florida Statutes, to read:

322.051 Identification cards.—

(8)

(c) The international symbol for the deaf and hard of hearing shall be exhibited on the identification card of a person who is deaf or hard of hearing upon the payment of an additional \$1 fee for the identification card and the presentation of sufficient proof that the person is deaf or hard of hearing as determined by the department. Until a person’s identification card is next renewed, the person may have the symbol added to his or her identification card upon surrender of his or her current identification card, payment of a \$2 fee to be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund, and presentation of sufficient proof that the person is deaf or hard of hearing as determined by the department. If the applicant is not conducting any other transaction affecting the identification card, a replacement identification card may be issued with the symbol without payment of the fee required in s. 322.21(1)(f)3. For purposes of this paragraph, the international symbol for the deaf and hard of hearing is substantially as follows:



Section 18. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 322.14, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as paragraph (d), and a new paragraph (c) is added to that subsection to read:

322.14 Licenses issued to drivers.—

(1)

(c) The international symbol for the deaf and hard of hearing provided in s. 322.051(8)(c) shall be exhibited on the driver license of a person who is deaf or hard of hearing upon the payment of an additional \$1 fee for the license and the presentation of sufficient proof that the person is deaf or hard of hearing as determined by the department. Until a person's license is next renewed, the person may have the symbol added to his or her license upon the surrender of his or her current license, payment of a \$2 fee to be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund, and presentation of sufficient proof that the person is deaf or hard of hearing as determined by the department. If the applicant is not conducting any other transaction affecting the driver license, a replacement license may be issued with the symbol without payment of the fee required in s. 322.21(1)(e).

Section 19. The amendments made by this act to ss. 322.051 and 322.14, Florida Statutes, shall apply upon implementation of new designs for the driver license and identification card by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

Section 20. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 332.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

332.08 Additional powers.—

(1) In addition to the general powers in ss. 332.01-332.12 conferred and without limitation thereof, a municipality that has established or may hereafter establish airports, restricted landing areas, or other air navigation facilities, or that has acquired or set apart or may hereafter acquire or set apart real property for such purposes, is authorized:

(c) To lease for a term not exceeding 50 ~~30~~ years such airports or other air navigation facilities, or real property acquired or set apart for airport purposes, to private parties, any municipal or state government or the national government, or any department of either thereof, for operation; to lease or assign for a term not exceeding 50 ~~30~~ years to private parties, any

municipal or state government or the national government, or any department of either thereof, for operation or use consistent with the purposes of ss. 332.01-332.12, space, area, improvements, or equipment on such airports; to sell any part of such airports, other air navigation facilities, or real property to any municipal or state government, or the United States or any department or instrumentality thereof, for aeronautical purposes or purposes incidental thereto, and to confer the privileges of concessions of supplying upon its airports goods, commodities, things, services, and facilities; provided, that in each case in so doing the public is not deprived of its rightful equal and uniform use thereof.

Section 21. Section 333.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.01 Definitions.—~~As used in~~ For the purpose of this chapter, the term following words, terms, and phrases shall have the meanings herein given, unless otherwise specifically defined, or unless another intention clearly appears, or the context otherwise requires:

(1) “Aeronautical study” means a Federal Aviation Administration study, conducted in accordance with the standards of 14 C.F.R. part 77, subpart C, and Federal Aviation Administration policy and guidance, on the effect of proposed construction or alteration upon the operation of air navigation facilities and the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace.

~~(1) “Aeronautics” means transportation by aircraft; the operation, construction, repair, or maintenance of aircraft, aircraft power plants and accessories, including the repair, packing, and maintenance of parachutes; the design, establishment, construction, extension, operation, improvement, repair, or maintenance of airports, restricted landing areas, or other air navigation facilities, and air instruction.~~

(2) “Airport” means any area of land or water designed and set aside for the landing and taking off of aircraft and used ~~utilized~~ or to be used ~~utilized~~ in the interest of the public for such purpose.

(3) “Airport hazard” means an obstruction to air navigation which affects the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace or the operation of planned or existing air navigation and communication facilities any structure or tree or use of land which would exceed the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29 and which obstructs the airspace required for the flight of aircraft in taking off, maneuvering, or landing or is otherwise hazardous to such taking off, maneuvering, or landing of aircraft and for which no person has previously obtained a permit or variance pursuant to s. 333.025 or s. 333.07.

(4) “Airport hazard area” means any area of land or water upon which an airport hazard might be established if not prevented as provided in this chapter.

(5) “Airport land use compatibility zoning” means airport zoning regulations governing ~~restricting~~ the use of land on, adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of airports ~~in the manner enumerated in s. 333.03(2) to activities and purposes compatible with the continuation of normal airport operations including landing and takeoff of aircraft in order to promote public health, safety, and general welfare.~~

(6) “Airport layout plan” means a set of scaled drawings that provide a graphic representation of the existing and future development plan for the airport and demonstrate the preservation and continuity of safety, utility, and efficiency of the airport detailed, scale engineering drawing, including pertinent dimensions, of an airport’s current and planned facilities, their locations, and runway usage.

(7) “Airport master plan” means a comprehensive plan of an airport which typically describes current and future plans for airport development designed to support existing and future aviation demand.

(8) “Airport protection zoning regulations” means airport zoning regulations governing airport hazards.

(9) “Department” means the Department of Transportation as created under s. 20.23.

(10) “Educational facility” means any structure, land, or use that includes a public or private kindergarten through 12th grade school, charter school, magnet school, college campus, or university campus. The term does not include space used for educational purposes within a multi-tenant building.

(11) “Landfill” has the same meaning as provided in s. 403.703.

(12)(7) “Obstruction” means any existing or proposed manmade object or object, of natural growth or terrain, or structure construction or alteration that exceeds violates the federal obstruction standards contained in 14 C.F.R. part 77, subpart C ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29. The term includes:

(a) Any object of natural growth or terrain;

(b) Permanent or temporary construction or alteration, including equipment or materials used and any permanent or temporary apparatus; or

(c) Alteration of any permanent or temporary existing structure by a change in the structure’s height, including appurtenances, lateral dimensions, and equipment or materials used in the structure.

(13)(8) “Person” means any individual, firm, copartnership, corporation, company, association, joint-stock association, or body politic, and includes any trustee, receiver, assignee, or other similar representative thereof.

(14)(9) “Political subdivision” means the local government of any county, municipality city, town, village, or other subdivision or agency thereof, or any district or special district, port commission, port authority, or other such agency authorized to establish or operate airports in the state.

(15) “Public-use airport” means an airport, publicly or privately owned, licensed by the state, which is open for use by the public.

(16)(10) “Runway protection clear zone” means an area at ground level beyond the runway end to enhance the safety and protection of people and property on the ground a runway clear zone as defined in 14 C.F.R. s. 151.9(b).

(17)(11) “Structure” means any object, constructed, erected, altered, or installed by humans, including, but not limited to without limitation thereof, buildings, towers, smokestacks, utility poles, power generation equipment, and overhead transmission lines.

(18) “Substantial modification” means any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or improvement of a structure when the actual cost of the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or improvement of the structure equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure.

Section 22. Section 333.025, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.025 Permit required for obstructions ~~structures exceeding federal obstruction standards.~~—

(1) A person proposing the construction or alteration ~~In order to prevent the erection of an obstruction must obtain a permit from the department structures dangerous to air navigation, subject to the provisions of subsections (2), (3), and (4), each person shall secure from the Department of Transportation a permit for the erection, alteration, or modification of any structure the result of which would exceed the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29. However, permits from the department of Transportation will be required only within an airport hazard area where federal obstruction standards are exceeded and if the proposed construction or alteration is within a 10-nautical-mile radius of the airport reference point, located at the approximate geometric geographical center of all usable runways of a public-use airport or a publicly owned or operated airport, a military airport, or an airport licensed by the state for public use.~~

(2) Existing, planned, and proposed ~~Affected airports will be considered as having these facilities on public-use airports contained in an which are shown on the airport master plan, in or an airport layout plan submitted to the Federal Aviation Administration, Airport District Office or in comparable military documents shall, and will be so protected from airport hazards. Planned or proposed public-use airports which are the subject of a notice or~~

~~proposal submitted to the Federal Aviation Administration or to the Department of Transportation shall also be protected.~~

~~(3) A permit is not required for existing structures that requirements of subsection (1) shall not apply to projects which received construction permits from the Federal Communications Commission for structures exceeding federal obstruction standards before prior to May 20, 1975, provided such structures now exist; a permit is not required for nor shall it apply to previously approved structures now existing, or any necessary replacement or repairs to such existing structures if, so long as the height and location are is unchanged.~~

~~(4) If When political subdivisions have, in compliance with this chapter, adopted adequate airport airspace protection zoning regulations, placed in compliance with s. 333.03, and such regulations are on file with the department's aviation office, and established a permitting process Department of Transportation, a permit for the construction or alteration of an obstruction is such structure shall not be required from the department of Transportation. Upon receipt of a complete permit application, the local government shall provide a copy of the application to the department's aviation office by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by a delivery service that provides a receipt evidencing delivery. To evaluate technical consistency with this subsection, the department shall have a 15-day review period following receipt of the application, which must run concurrently with the local government permitting process. Cranes, construction equipment, and other temporary structures in use or in place for a period not to exceed 18 consecutive months are exempt from the department's review, unless such review is requested by the department.~~

~~(5) The department of Transportation shall, within 30 days after of the receipt of an application for a permit, issue or deny a permit for the construction or erection, alteration, or modification of an obstruction any structure the result of which would exceed federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29. The department shall review permit applications in conformity with s. 120.60.~~

~~(6) In determining whether to issue or deny a permit, the department shall consider:~~

- ~~(a) The safety of persons on the ground and in the air.~~
- ~~(b) The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace.~~
- ~~(c)(a) The nature of the terrain and height of existing structures.~~
- ~~(b) Public and private interests and investments.~~

~~(d) The effect of the construction or alteration of an obstruction on the state licensing standards for a public-use airport contained in chapter 330 and rules adopted thereunder.~~

~~(e)(e)~~ The character of existing and planned flight flying operations and planned developments at public-use of airports.

~~(f)(d)~~ Federal airways, visual flight rules, flyways and corridors, and instrument approaches as designated by the Federal Aviation Administration.

~~(g)(e)~~ The effect of Whether the construction or alteration of an obstruction on the proposed structure would cause an increase in the minimum descent altitude or the decision height at the affected airport.

~~(f)~~ Technological advances.

~~(g)~~ The safety of persons on the ground and in the air.

~~(h)~~ Land use density.

~~(i)~~ The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace.

~~(h)(j)~~ The cumulative effects on navigable airspace of all existing obstructions structures, proposed structures identified in the applicable jurisdictions' comprehensive plans, and all other known proposed obstructions structures in the area.

~~(7)~~ When issuing a permit under this section, the department of Transportation shall, as a specific condition of such permit, require the owner obstruction marking and lighting of the obstruction to install, operate, and maintain, at the owner's expense, marking and lighting in conformance with the specific standards established by the Federal Aviation Administration permitted structure as provided in s. 333.07(3)(b).

~~(8)~~ The department may of Transportation shall not approve a permit for the construction or alteration erection of an obstruction a structure unless the applicant submits both documentation showing both compliance with the federal requirement for notification of proposed construction or alteration and a valid aeronautical study. A evaluation, and no permit may not shall be approved solely on the basis that the Federal Aviation Administration determined that the such proposed construction or alteration of an obstruction was not an airport hazard structure will not exceed federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, or 77.29, or any other federal aviation regulation.

~~(9)~~ The denial of a permit under this section is subject to administrative review pursuant to chapter 120.

Section 23. Section 333.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.03 Requirement ~~Power~~ to adopt airport zoning regulations.—

~~(1)(a)~~ In order to prevent the creation or establishment of airport hazards, Every political subdivision having an airport hazard area within

its territorial limits shall, ~~by October 1, 1977,~~ adopt, administer, and enforce, under the police power and in the manner and upon the conditions hereinafter prescribed in this section, airport protection zoning regulations for such airport hazard area.

(b) ~~If~~ Where an airport is owned or controlled by a political subdivision and if any other political subdivision has land upon which an obstruction may be constructed or altered which underlies any surface of the airport as provided in 14 C.F.R. part 77, subpart C, the political subdivisions airport hazard area appertaining to such airport is located wholly or partly outside the territorial limits of said political subdivision, the political subdivision owning or controlling the airport and the political subdivision within which the airport hazard area is located, shall either:

1. By interlocal agreement, ~~in accordance with the provisions of chapter 163,~~ adopt, administer, and enforce a set of airport protection zoning regulations applicable to the airport hazard area in question; or

2. By ordinance, regulation, or resolution duly adopted, create a joint airport protection zoning board that, which board shall have the same power to adopt, administer, and enforce a set of airport protection zoning regulations applicable to the airport hazard area in question as that vested in paragraph (a) in the political subdivision within which such area is located. The Each such joint airport protection zoning board shall have as voting members two representatives appointed by each participating political subdivision participating in its creation and in addition a chair elected by a majority of the members so appointed. However, The airport manager or a representative of each airport in managers of the affected participating political subdivisions shall serve on the board in a nonvoting capacity.

(c) Airport protection zoning regulations adopted under paragraph (a) must shall, at as a minimum, require:

1. A permit variance for the construction or erection, alteration, or modification of any obstruction structure which would cause the structure to exceed the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29;

2. Obstruction marking and lighting for obstructions structures as specified in s. 333.07(3);

3. Documentation showing compliance with the federal requirement for notification of proposed construction or alteration of structures and a valid aeronautical study evaluation submitted by each person applying for a permit variance;

4. Consideration of the criteria in s. 333.025(6), when determining whether to issue or deny a permit variance; and

5. That approval of a permit not be based ~~no variance shall be approved solely on the determination by the Federal Aviation Administration basis that the such proposed structure is not an airport hazard will not exceed federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, or 77.29, or any other federal aviation regulation.~~

~~(d) The department shall be available to provide assistance to political subdivisions regarding federal obstruction standards shall issue copies of the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29 to each political subdivision having airport hazard areas and, in cooperation with political subdivisions, shall issue appropriate airport zoning maps depicting within each county the maximum allowable height of any structure or tree. Material distributed pursuant to this subsection shall be at no cost to authorized recipients.~~

~~(2) In the manner provided in subsection (1), political subdivisions shall adopt, administer, and enforce interim airport land use compatibility zoning regulations shall be adopted. Airport land use compatibility zoning When political subdivisions have adopted land development regulations shall, at a minimum, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 163 which address the use of land in the manner consistent with the provisions herein, adoption of airport land use compatibility regulations pursuant to this subsection shall not be required. Interim airport land use compatibility zoning regulations shall consider the following:~~

~~(a) The prohibition of new landfills and the restriction of existing landfills Whether sanitary landfills are located within the following areas:~~

~~1. Within 10,000 feet from the nearest point of any runway used or planned to be used by turbine turbojet or turboprop aircraft.~~

~~2. Within 5,000 feet from the nearest point of any runway used only by only nonturbine piston-type aircraft.~~

~~3. Outside the perimeters defined in subparagraphs 1. and 2., but still within the lateral limits of the civil airport imaginary surfaces defined in 14 C.F.R. s. 77.19 part 77.25. Case-by-case review of such landfills is advised.~~

~~(b) Where Whether any landfill is located and constructed in a manner so that it attracts or sustains hazardous bird movements from feeding, water, or roosting areas into, or across, the runways or approach and departure patterns of aircraft. The landfill operator must political subdivision shall request from the airport authority or other governing body operating the airport a report on such bird feeding or roosting areas that at the time of the request are known to the airport. In preparing its report, the authority, or other governing body, shall consider whether the landfill will incorporate bird management techniques or other practices to minimize bird hazards to airborne aircraft. The airport authority or other governing body shall respond to the political subdivision no later than 30 days after receipt of such request.~~

~~(c) Where an airport authority or other governing body operating a publicly owned, public-use airport has conducted a noise study in accordance with the provisions of 14 C.F.R. part 150, or where a public-use airport owner has established noise contours pursuant to another public study approved by the Federal Aviation Administration, the prohibition of incompatible uses, as established in the noise study in 14 C.F.R. part 150, Appendix A or as a part of an alternative Federal Aviation Administration-approved public study, within the noise contours established by any of these studies, except if such uses are specifically contemplated by such study with appropriate mitigation or similar techniques described in the study neither residential construction nor any educational facility as defined in chapter 1013, with the exception of aviation school facilities, shall be permitted within the area contiguous to the airport defined by an outer noise contour that is considered incompatible with that type of construction by 14 C.F.R. part 150, Appendix A or an equivalent noise level as established by other types of noise studies.~~

~~(d) Where an airport authority or other governing body operating a publicly owned, public-use airport has not conducted a noise study, the prohibition of neither residential construction and nor any educational facility as defined in chapter 1013, with the exception of aviation school facilities, shall be permitted within an area contiguous to the airport measuring one-half the length of the longest runway on either side of and at the end of each runway centerline.~~

~~(e)(3) The restriction of In the manner provided in subsection (1), airport zoning regulations shall be adopted which restrict new incompatible uses, activities, or substantial modifications to existing incompatible uses construction within runway protection clear zones, including uses, activities, or construction in runway clear zones which are incompatible with normal airport operations or endanger public health, safety, and welfare by resulting in congregations of people, emissions of light or smoke, or attraction of birds. Such regulations shall prohibit the construction of an educational facility of a public or private school at either end of a runway of a publicly owned, public-use airport within an area which extends 5 miles in a direct line along the centerline of the runway, and which has a width measuring one-half the length of the runway. Exceptions approving construction of an educational facility within the delineated area shall only be granted when the political subdivision administering the zoning regulations makes specific findings detailing how the public policy reasons for allowing the construction outweigh health and safety concerns prohibiting such a location.~~

~~(4) The procedures outlined in subsections (1), (2), and (3) for the adoption of such regulations are supplemental to any existing procedures utilized by political subdivisions in the adoption of such regulations.~~

~~(3)(5) Political subdivisions shall provide The Department of Transportation shall provide technical assistance to any political subdivision requesting assistance in the preparation of an airport zoning code: a copy~~

of all local airport protection zoning codes, rules, and regulations and airport land use compatibility zoning regulations, and any related amendments and proposed and granted variances thereto, to shall be filed with the department's aviation office within 30 days after adoption department.

~~(4)(6) Nothing in Subsection (2) may not or subsection (3) shall be construed to require the removal, alteration, sound conditioning, or other change, or to interfere with the continued use or adjacent expansion of any educational facility structure or site in existence on July 1, 1993, or be construed to prohibit the construction of any new structure for which a site has been determined as provided in former s. 235.19, as of July 1, 1993.~~

(5) This section does not prohibit an airport authority, a political subdivision or its administrative agency, or any other governing body operating a public-use airport from establishing airport zoning regulations more restrictive than prescribed in this section in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public in the air and on the ground.

Section 24. Section 333.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.04 Comprehensive zoning regulations; most stringent to prevail where conflicts occur.—

(1) INCORPORATION.—In the event that a political subdivision has adopted, or hereafter adopts, a comprehensive plan or policy zoning ordinance regulating, among other things, the height of buildings, structures, and natural objects, and uses of property, any airport zoning regulations applicable to the same area or portion thereof may be incorporated in and made a part of such comprehensive plan or policy zoning regulations, and be administered and enforced in connection therewith.

(2) CONFLICT.—In the event of conflict between any airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter and any other regulations applicable to the same area, whether the conflict be with respect to the height of structures or vegetation trees, the use of land, or any other matter, and whether such regulations were adopted by the political subdivision that ~~which~~ adopted the airport zoning regulations or by some other political subdivision, the more stringent limitation or requirement shall govern and prevail.

Section 25. Section 333.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.05 Procedure for adoption of airport zoning regulations.—

(1) NOTICE AND HEARING.—No Airport zoning regulations may not ~~shall~~ be adopted, amended, or repealed changed under this chapter except by action of the legislative body of the political subdivision or affected subdivisions in question, or the joint board provided in s. 333.03(1)(b)2. s. 333.03(1)(b) by the political subdivisions bodies therein provided and set forth, after a public hearing in relation thereto, at which parties in interest

and citizens shall have an opportunity to be heard. Notice of the hearing shall be published at least once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper ~~an official paper, or a paper of general circulation,~~ in the political subdivision or subdivisions where in which are located the airport zoning regulations are areas to be adopted, amended, or repealed zoned.

(2) AIRPORT ZONING COMMISSION.—~~Before~~ Prior to the initial zoning of any airport area under this chapter, the political subdivision or joint airport zoning board that which is to adopt, administer, and enforce the regulations must shall appoint a commission, to be known as the airport zoning commission, to recommend the boundaries of the various zones to be established and the regulations to be adopted therefor. Such commission shall make a preliminary report and hold public hearings thereon before submitting its final report, and the legislative body of the political subdivision or the joint airport zoning board may shall not hold its public hearings or take any action until it has received the final report of such commission, and at least 15 days shall elapse between the receipt of the final report of the commission and the hearing to be held by the latter board. If ~~Where~~ a planning city plan commission, an airport commission, or a comprehensive zoning commission already exists, it may be appointed as the airport zoning commission.

Section 26. Section 333.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.06 Airport zoning regulation requirements.—

(1) REASONABLENESS.—All airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter shall be reasonable and may not ~~none shall~~ impose any requirement or restriction which is not reasonably necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. In determining what regulations it may adopt, each political subdivision and joint airport zoning board shall consider, among other things, the character of the flying operations expected to be conducted at the airport, the nature of the terrain within the airport hazard area and runway protection clear zones, the character of the neighborhood, the uses to which the property to be zoned is put and adaptable, and the impact of any new use, activity, or construction on the airport's operating capability and capacity.

(2) INDEPENDENT JUSTIFICATION.—The purpose of all airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter is to provide both airspace protection and land uses use compatible with airport operations. Each aspect of this purpose requires independent justification in order to promote the public interest in safety, health, and general welfare. Specifically, construction in a runway protection clear zone which does not exceed airspace height restrictions is not conclusive ~~evidene~~ ~~per se~~ that such use, activity, or construction is compatible with airport operations.

(3) NONCONFORMING USES.—~~An~~ ~~No~~ airport protection zoning regulation regulations adopted under this chapter may not shall require the removal, lowering, or other change or alteration of any obstruction ~~structure~~

~~or tree~~ not conforming to the regulation ~~regulations~~ when adopted or amended, or otherwise interfere with the continuance of any nonconforming use, except as provided in s. 333.07(1) and (3).

(4) **ADOPTION OF AIRPORT MASTER PLAN AND NOTICE TO AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.**—An airport master plan shall be prepared by each ~~public-use publicly owned and operated~~ airport licensed by the department of ~~Transportation~~ under chapter 330. The authorized entity having responsibility for governing the operation of the airport, when either requesting from or submitting to a state or federal governmental agency with funding or approval jurisdiction a “finding of no significant impact,” an environmental assessment, a site-selection study, an airport master plan, or any amendment to an airport master plan, shall submit simultaneously a copy of said request, submittal, assessment, study, plan, or amendments by certified mail to all affected local governments. ~~As used in For the purposes~~ of this subsection, the term “affected local government” is defined as any ~~municipality~~ city or county having jurisdiction over the airport and any ~~municipality~~ city or county located within 2 miles of the boundaries of the land subject to the airport master plan.

Section 27. Section 333.065, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 28. Section 333.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.07 Local government permitting of airspace obstructions Permits and variances.—

(1) **PERMITS.**—

(a) A person proposing to construct, alter, or allow an airport obstruction in an airport hazard area in violation of the airport protection zoning regulations adopted under this chapter must apply for a permit. A ~~Any~~ airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter may require that a permit be obtained before any new structure or use may be constructed or established and before any existing use or structure may be substantially changed or substantially altered or repaired. In any event, however, all such regulations shall provide that before any ~~nonconforming structure or tree~~ may be replaced, substantially altered or repaired, rebuilt, allowed to grow higher, or replanted, a permit must be secured from the administrative agency authorized to administer and enforce the regulations, ~~authorizing such replacement, change, or repair. No permit may not shall be issued if it granted that would allow the establishment or creation of an airport hazard or if it would permit a nonconforming obstruction structure or tree or nonconforming use to be made or become higher or to become a greater hazard to air navigation than it was when the applicable airport protection zoning regulation was adopted which allowed the establishment or creation of the obstruction,~~ or than it is when the application for a permit is made.

(b) If ~~Whenever~~ the political subdivision ~~or its~~ administrative agency determines that a nonconforming obstruction ~~use or nonconforming~~

~~structure or tree has been abandoned or is more than 80 percent torn down, destroyed, deteriorated, or decayed, a no permit may not shall be granted if it that would allow the obstruction said structure or tree to exceed the applicable height limit or otherwise deviate from the airport protection zoning regulations,; and, Whether or not an application is made for a permit under this subsection or not, the said agency may by appropriate action, compel the owner of the nonconforming obstruction may be required structure or tree, at his or her own expense, to lower, remove, reconstruct, alter, or equip such obstruction object as may be necessary to conform to the current airport protection zoning regulations. If the owner of the nonconforming obstruction neglects or refuses structure or tree shall neglect or refuse to comply with such requirement order for 10 days after notice thereof, the administrative said agency may report the violation to the political subdivision involved therein, which subdivision, through its appropriate agency, may proceed to have the obstruction object so lowered, removed, reconstructed, altered, or equipped; and assess the cost and expense thereof upon the owner of the obstruction object or the land whereon it is or was located, and, unless such an assessment is paid within 90 days from the service of notice thereof on the owner or the owner's agent, of such object or land, the sum shall be a lien on said land, and shall bear interest thereafter at the rate of 6 percent per annum until paid, and shall be collected in the same manner as taxes on real property are collected by said political subdivision, or, at the option of said political subdivision, said lien may be enforced in the manner provided for enforcement of liens by chapter 85.~~

~~(c) Except as provided herein, applications for permits shall be granted, provided the matter applied for meets the provisions of this chapter and the regulations adopted and in force hereunder.~~

(2) CONSIDERATIONS WHEN ISSUING OR DENYING PERMITS.— In determining whether to issue or deny a permit, the political subdivision or its administrative agency must consider the following, as applicable:

- (a) The safety of persons on the ground and in the air.
- (b) The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace.
- (c) The nature of the terrain and height of existing structures.
- (d) The effect of the construction or alteration on the state licensing standards for a public-use airport contained in chapter 330 and rules adopted thereunder.
- (e) The character of existing and planned flight operations and developments at public-use airports.
- (f) Federal airways, visual flight rules, flyways and corridors, and instrument approaches as designated by the Federal Aviation Administration.

(g) The effect of the construction or alteration of the proposed structure on the minimum descent altitude or the decision height at the affected airport.

(h) The cumulative effects on navigable airspace of all existing structures and all other known proposed structures in the area.

(i) Additional requirements adopted by the political subdivision or administrative agency pertinent to evaluation and protection of airspace and airport operations.

~~(2) VARIANCES.—~~

~~(a) Any person desiring to erect any structure, increase the height of any structure, permit the growth of any tree, or otherwise use his or her property in violation of the airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter or any land development regulation adopted pursuant to the provisions of chapter 163 pertaining to airport land use compatibility, may apply to the board of adjustment for a variance from the zoning regulations in question. At the time of filing the application, the applicant shall forward to the department by certified mail, return receipt requested, a copy of the application. The department shall have 45 days from receipt of the application to comment and to provide its comments or waiver of that right to the applicant and the board of adjustment. The department shall include its explanation for any objections stated in its comments. If the department fails to provide its comments within 45 days of receipt of the application, its right to comment is waived. The board of adjustment may proceed with its consideration of the application only upon the receipt of the department's comments or waiver of that right as demonstrated by the filing of a copy of the return receipt with the board. Noncompliance with this section shall be grounds to appeal pursuant to s. 333.08 and to apply for judicial relief pursuant to s. 333.11. Such variances may only be allowed where a literal application or enforcement of the regulations would result in practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship and where the relief granted would not be contrary to the public interest but would do substantial justice and be in accordance with the spirit of the regulations and this chapter. However, any variance may be allowed subject to any reasonable conditions that the board of adjustment may deem necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.~~

~~(b) The Department of Transportation shall have the authority to appeal any variance granted under this chapter pursuant to s. 333.08, and to apply for judicial relief pursuant to s. 333.11.~~

~~(3) OBSTRUCTION MARKING AND LIGHTING.—~~

~~(a) In issuing a granting any permit or variance under this section, the political subdivision or its administrative agency or board of adjustment shall require the owner of the obstruction structure or tree in question to install, operate, and maintain thereon, at his or her own expense, such~~

marking and lighting in conformance with the specific standards established by the Federal Aviation Administration as may be necessary to indicate to aircraft pilots the presence of an obstruction.

~~(b) Such marking and lighting shall conform to the specific standards established by rule by the Department of Transportation.~~

~~(c) Existing structures not in compliance on October 1, 1988, shall be required to comply whenever the existing marking requires refurbishment, whenever the existing lighting requires replacement, or within 5 years of October 1, 1988, whichever occurs first.~~

Section 29. Section 333.08, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 30. Section 333.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.09 Administration of airport protection zoning regulations.—

~~(1) ADMINISTRATION.—All airport protection zoning regulations adopted under this chapter shall provide for the administration and enforcement of such regulations by the political subdivision or its administrative agency an administrative agency which may be an agency created by such regulations or any official, board, or other existing agency of the political subdivision adopting the regulations or of one of the political subdivisions which participated in the creation of the joint airport zoning board adopting the regulations, if satisfactory to that political subdivision, but in no case shall such administrative agency be or include any member of the board of adjustment. The duties of any administrative agency designated pursuant to this chapter must shall include that of hearing and deciding all permits under s. 333.07 s. 333.07(1), deciding all matters under s. 333.07(3), as they pertain to such agency, and all other matters under this chapter applying to said agency, but such agency shall not have or exercise any of the powers herein delegated to the board of adjustment.~~

~~(2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROCESS.—~~

(a) A political subdivision required to adopt airport zoning regulations under this chapter shall provide a process to:

1. Issue or deny permits consistent with s. 333.07.

2. Provide the department with a copy of a complete application consistent with s. 333.025(4).

3. Enforce the issuance or denial of a permit or other determination made by the administrative agency with respect to airport zoning regulations.

(b) If a zoning board or permitting body already exists within a political subdivision, the zoning board or permitting body may implement the airport zoning regulation permitting and appeals processes.

(3) APPEALS.—

(a) A person, a political subdivision or its administrative agency, or a joint airport zoning board that contends a decision made by a political subdivision or its administrative agency is an improper application of airport zoning regulations may use the process established for an appeal.

(b) All appeals taken under this section must be taken within a reasonable time, as provided by the political subdivision or its administrative agency, by filing with the entity from which the appeal is taken a notice of appeal specifying the grounds for appeal.

(c) An appeal shall stay all proceedings in the underlying action appealed from, unless the entity from which the appeal is taken certifies pursuant to the rules for appeal that by reason of the facts stated in the certificate a stay would, in its opinion, cause imminent peril to life or property. In such cases, proceedings may not be stayed except by order of the political subdivision or its administrative agency on notice to the entity from which the appeal is taken and for good cause shown.

(d) The political subdivision or its administrative agency shall set a reasonable time for the hearing of appeals, give public notice and due notice to the parties in interest, and decide the same within a reasonable time. Upon the hearing, any party may appear in person, by agent, or by attorney.

(e) The political subdivision or its administrative agency may, in conformity with this chapter, affirm, reverse, or modify the decision on the permit or other determination from which the appeal is taken.

Section 31. Section 333.10, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 32. Section 333.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.11 Judicial review.—

(1) ~~Any person, aggrieved, or taxpayer affected, by any decision of a board of adjustment, or any governing body of a political subdivision, or the Department of Transportation or any joint airport zoning board affected by a decision of a political subdivision, or its of any administrative agency hereunder, may apply for judicial relief to the circuit court in the judicial circuit where the political subdivision board of adjustment is located within 30 days after rendition of the decision by the board of adjustment. Review shall be by petition for writ of certiorari, which shall be governed by the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.~~

(2) ~~Upon presentation of such petition to the court, it may allow a writ of certiorari, directed to the board of adjustment, to review such decision of the board. The allowance of the writ shall not stay the proceedings upon the decision appealed from, but the court may, on application, on notice to the board, on due hearing and due cause shown, grant a restraining order.~~

~~(3)—The board of adjustment shall not be required to return the original papers acted upon by it, but it shall be sufficient to return certified or sworn copies thereof or of such portions thereof as may be called for by the writ. The return shall concisely set forth such other facts as may be pertinent and material to show the grounds of the decision appealed from and shall be verified.~~

~~(2)(4) The court has shall have exclusive jurisdiction to affirm, reverse, or modify, or set aside the decision on the permit or other determination from which the appeal is taken brought up for review, in whole or in part, and, if appropriate need be, to order further proceedings by the political subdivision or its administrative agency board of adjustment. The findings of fact by the political subdivision or its administrative agency board, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be accepted by the court as conclusive, and an no objection to a decision of the political subdivision or its administrative agency may not board shall be considered by the court unless such objection was raised in the underlying proceeding shall have been urged before the board, or, if it was not so urged, unless there were reasonable grounds for failure to do so.~~

~~(3)(5) If In any case in which airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter, although generally reasonable, are held by a court to interfere with the use and enjoyment of a particular structure or parcel of land to such an extent, or to be so onerous in their application to such a structure or parcel of land, as to constitute a taking or deprivation of that property in violation of the State Constitution or the Constitution of the United States, such holding shall not affect the application of such regulations to other structures and parcels of land, or such regulations as are not involved in the particular decision.~~

~~(4)(6) A judicial No appeal to any court may not shall be or is permitted under this section until the appellant has exhausted all of its remedies through application for local government permits, exceptions, and appeals, to any courts, as herein provided, save and except an appeal from a decision of the board of adjustment, the appeal herein provided being from such final decision of such board only, the appellant being hereby required to exhaust his or her remedies hereunder of application for permits, exceptions and variances, and appeal to the board of adjustment, and gaining a determination by said board, before being permitted to appeal to the court hereunder.~~

Section 33. Section 333.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.12 Acquisition of air rights.—~~If In any case which: it is desired to remove, lower or otherwise terminate a nonconforming obstruction is determined to be an airport hazard and the owner will not remove, lower, or otherwise eliminate it structure or use; or the approach protection necessary cannot, because of constitutional limitations, be provided by airport zoning regulations under this chapter; or it appears advisable that the necessary approach protection be provided by acquisition of property rights rather than by airport zoning regulations, the political subdivision~~

within which the property or nonconforming ~~obstruction~~ use is located, or the political subdivision owning or operating the airport or being served by it, may acquire, by purchase, grant, or condemnation in the manner provided by chapter 73, such property, air right, avigation ~~navigation~~ easement, or other estate, portion, or interest in the property or nonconforming ~~obstruction structure or use~~ or such interest in the air above such property, ~~tree, structure, or use~~, in question, as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter, and in so doing, if by condemnation, to have the right to take immediate possession of the property, interest in property, air right, or other right sought to be condemned, at the time, and in the manner and form, and as authorized by chapter 74. In the case of the purchase of any property, ~~or any easement, or estate or interest therein or the acquisition of the same by~~ the power of eminent domain, the political subdivision making such purchase or exercising such power shall, in addition to the damages for the taking, injury, or destruction of property, also pay the cost of the removal and relocation of any structure or any public utility that ~~which~~ is required to be moved to a new location.

Section 34. Section 333.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.13 Enforcement and remedies.—

(1) Each violation of this chapter or of any airport zoning regulations, orders, or rulings adopted ~~promulgated~~ or made pursuant to this chapter shall constitute a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and each day a violation continues to exist shall constitute a separate offense.

(2) In addition, the political subdivision or agency adopting the airport zoning regulations under this chapter may institute in any court of competent jurisdiction an action to prevent, restrain, correct, or abate any violation of this chapter or of airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter or of any order or ruling made in connection with their administration or enforcement, and the court shall adjudge to the plaintiff such relief, by way of injunction, ~~(which may be mandatory,)~~ or otherwise, as may be proper under all the facts and circumstances of the case in order to fully effectuate the purposes of this chapter and of the regulations adopted and orders and rulings made pursuant thereto.

(3) The department of ~~Transportation~~ may institute a civil action for injunctive relief in the appropriate circuit court to prevent violation of any provision of this chapter.

Section 35. Section 333.135, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

333.135 Transition provisions.—

(1) Any airport zoning regulation in effect on July 1, 2016, which includes provisions in conflict with this chapter shall be amended to conform to the requirements of this chapter by July 1, 2017.

(2) Any political subdivision having an airport within its territorial limits which has not adopted airport zoning regulations shall, by July 1, 2017, adopt airport zoning regulations consistent with this chapter.

(3) For those political subdivisions that have not yet adopted airport zoning regulations pursuant to this chapter, the department shall administer the permitting process as provided in s. 333.025.

Section 36. Section 333.14, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 37. Section 335.085, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

335.085 Installation of roadside barriers along certain water bodies contiguous with state roads.—

(1) This section shall be cited as “Chloe’s Law.”

(2) By June 30, 2018, the department shall install roadside barriers to shield water bodies contiguous with state roads at locations where a death due to drowning resulted from a motor vehicle accident in which a vehicle departed the adjacent state road during the period between July 1, 2006, and July 1, 2016. This requirement does not apply to any location at which the department’s chief engineer determines, based on engineering principles, that installation of a barrier would increase the risk of injury to motorists traveling on the adjacent state road.

Section 38. The Department of Transportation shall review all motor vehicle accidents that resulted in death due to drowning in a water body contiguous with a state road and that occurred during the period between July 1, 2006, and July 1, 2016. The department shall use the reconciled crash data received from the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and shall submit a report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 3, 2017, providing recommendations regarding any necessary changes to state laws and department rules to enhance traffic safety.

Section 39. Subsection (3) of section 337.0261, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

337.0261 Construction aggregate materials.—

(3) LOCAL GOVERNMENT DECISIONMAKING.—~~A~~ No local government may not shall approve or deny a proposed land use zoning change, comprehensive plan amendment, land use permit, ordinance, or order regarding construction aggregate materials without considering any information provided by the Department of Transportation regarding the effect such change, amendment, permit decision, ordinance, or order would have on the availability, transportation, cost, and potential extraction of construction aggregate materials on the local area, the region, and the state. The failure of the Department of Transportation to provide this information shall not be a basis for delay or invalidation of the local government action. ~~A~~

No local government may not impose a moratorium, or combination of moratoria, of more than 12 months' duration on the mining or extraction of construction aggregate materials, commencing on the date the vote was taken to impose the moratorium. January 1, 2007, shall serve as the commencement of the 12-month period for moratoria already in place as of July 1, 2007.

Section 40. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 337.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(1)(a) A surety bond shall be required of the successful bidder in an amount equal to the awarded contract price. However, the department may choose, in its discretion and applicable only to multiyear maintenance contracts, to allow for incremental annual contract bonds that cumulatively total the full, awarded, multiyear contract price.

1. The department may waive the requirement for all or a portion of a surety bond if:

a. For a project for which The contract price is \$250,000 or less and, the department ~~may waive the requirement for all or a portion of a surety bond if it~~ determines that the project is of a noncritical nature and that nonperformance will not endanger public health, safety, or property;

b. The prime contractor is a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or for the other severely handicapped under s. 413.036(2); or

c. The prime contractor is using a subcontractor that is a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or for the other severely handicapped under s. 413.036(2). However, the department may not waive more than the amount of the subcontract.

2. If the Secretary of Transportation or the secretary's designee determines that it is in the best interests of the department to reduce the bonding requirement for a project and that to do so will not endanger public health, safety, or property, the department may waive the requirement of a surety bond in an amount equal to the awarded contract price for a project having a contract price of \$250 million or more and, in its place, may set a surety bond amount that is a portion of the total contract price and provide an alternate means of security for the balance of the contract amount that is not covered by the surety bond or provide for incremental surety bonding and provide an alternate means of security for the balance of the contract amount that is not covered by the surety bond. Such alternative means of security may include letters of credit, United States bonds and notes, parent company guarantees, and cash collateral. The department may require alternate means of security if a surety bond is waived. The surety on such

bond shall be a surety company authorized to do business in the state. All bonds shall be payable to the department and conditioned for the prompt, faithful, and efficient performance of the contract according to plans and specifications and within the time period specified, and for the prompt payment of all persons defined in s. 713.01 furnishing labor, material, equipment, and supplies for work provided in the contract; however, whenever an improvement, demolition, or removal contract price is \$25,000 or less, the security may, in the discretion of the bidder, be in the form of a cashier's check, bank money order of any state or national bank, certified check, or postal money order. The department shall adopt rules to implement this subsection. Such rules shall include provisions under which the department shall refuse to accept bonds on contracts when a surety wrongfully fails or refuses to settle or provide a defense for claims or actions arising under a contract for which the surety previously furnished a bond.

Section 41. Subsection (4) of section 338.165, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (11) is added to that section, to read:

338.165 Continuation of tolls.—

(4) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, pursuant to s. 11, Art. VII of the State Constitution, and subject to the requirements of subsection (2), the Department of Transportation may request the Division of Bond Finance to issue bonds secured by toll revenues collected on the Alligator Alley and, the Sunshine Skyway Bridge, ~~the Beeline-East Expressway, the Navarre Bridge, and the Pinellas Bayway~~ to fund transportation projects located within the county or counties in which the project is located and contained in the adopted work program of the department.

(11) The department's Pinellas Bayway System may be transferred by the department and become part of the turnpike system under the Florida Turnpike Enterprise Law. The transfer does not affect the rights of the parties, or their successors in interest, under the settlement agreement and final judgment in Leonard Lee Ratner, Esther Ratner, and Leeco Gas and Oil Co. v. State Road Department of the State of Florida, No. 67-1081 (Fla. 2nd Cir. Ct. 1968). Upon transfer of the Pinellas Bayway System to the turnpike system, the department shall also transfer to the Florida Turnpike Enterprise the funds deposited in the reserve account established by chapter 85-364, Laws of Florida, as amended by chapters 95-382 and 2014-223, Laws of Florida, which funds shall be used by the Florida Turnpike Enterprise solely to help fund the costs of repair or replacement of the transferred facilities.

Section 42. Chapter 85-364, Laws of Florida, as amended by chapter 95-382 and section 48 of chapter 2014-223, Laws of Florida, is repealed.

Section 43. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 338.231, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

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

~~(5)(6)~~ The use and disposition of revenues pledged to bonds are subject to ss. 338.22-338.241 and such regulations as the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds or such trust agreement may provide.

Section 44. Paragraph (i) of subsection (6) and paragraph (c) of subsection (7) of section 339.175, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

339.175 Metropolitan planning organization.—

(6) POWERS, DUTIES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—The powers, privileges, and authority of an M.P.O. are those specified in this section or incorporated in an interlocal agreement authorized under s. 163.01. Each M.P.O. shall perform all acts required by federal or state laws or rules, now and subsequently applicable, which are necessary to qualify for federal aid. It is the intent of this section that each M.P.O. shall be involved in the planning and programming of transportation facilities, including, but not limited to, airports, intercity and high-speed rail lines, seaports, and intermodal facilities, to the extent permitted by state or federal law.

(i) The Tampa Bay Area Regional Transportation Authority Metropolitan Planning Organization Chairs A chair's Coordinating Committee is

created within the Tampa Bay Area Regional Transportation Authority, composed of the M.P.O.'s serving Citrus, Hernando, Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, and Sarasota Counties. The authority shall provide administrative support and direction to the committee. The committee must, at a minimum:

1. Coordinate transportation projects deemed to be regionally significant by the committee.
2. Review the impact of regionally significant land use decisions on the region.
3. Review all proposed regionally significant transportation projects in the respective transportation improvement programs which affect more than one of the M.P.O.'s represented on the committee.
4. Institute a conflict resolution process to address any conflict that may arise in the planning and programming of such regionally significant projects.

(7) LONG-RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLAN.—Each M.P.O. must develop a long-range transportation plan that addresses at least a 20-year planning horizon. The plan must include both long-range and short-range strategies and must comply with all other state and federal requirements. The prevailing principles to be considered in the long-range transportation plan are: preserving the existing transportation infrastructure; enhancing Florida's economic competitiveness; and improving travel choices to ensure mobility. The long-range transportation plan must be consistent, to the maximum extent feasible, with future land use elements and the goals, objectives, and policies of the approved local government comprehensive plans of the units of local government located within the jurisdiction of the M.P.O. Each M.P.O. is encouraged to consider strategies that integrate transportation and land use planning to provide for sustainable development and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The approved long-range transportation plan must be considered by local governments in the development of the transportation elements in local government comprehensive plans and any amendments thereto. The long-range transportation plan must, at a minimum:

(c) Assess capital investment and other measures necessary to:

1. Ensure the preservation of the existing metropolitan transportation system including requirements for the operation, resurfacing, restoration, and rehabilitation of major roadways and requirements for the operation, maintenance, modernization, and rehabilitation of public transportation facilities; and
2. Make the most efficient use of existing transportation facilities to relieve vehicular congestion, improve safety, and maximize the mobility of people and goods. Such efforts must include, but are not limited to,

consideration of infrastructure and technological improvements necessary to accommodate advances in vehicle technology, such as autonomous technology and other developments.

In the development of its long-range transportation plan, each M.P.O. must provide the public, affected public agencies, representatives of transportation agency employees, freight shippers, providers of freight transportation services, private providers of transportation, representatives of users of public transit, and other interested parties with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the long-range transportation plan. The long-range transportation plan must be approved by the M.P.O.

Section 45. Subsection (2) of section 339.2818, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

339.2818 Small County Outreach Program.—

(2)(a) For the purposes of this section, the term “small county” means any county that has a population of 170,000 ~~150,000~~ or less as determined by the most recent official estimate pursuant to s. 186.901.

~~(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), for the 2015-2016 fiscal year, for purposes of this section, the term “small county” means any county that has a population of 165,000 or less as determined by the most recent official estimate pursuant to s. 186.901. This paragraph expires July 1, 2016.~~

Section 46. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 339.55, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

339.55 State-funded infrastructure bank.—

(1) There is created within the Department of Transportation a state-funded infrastructure bank for the purpose of providing loans and credit enhancements to government units and private entities for use in constructing and improving transportation facilities or ancillary facilities that produce or distribute natural gas or fuel.

(2) The bank may lend capital costs or provide credit enhancements for:

(a) A transportation facility project that is on the State Highway System or that provides for increased mobility on the state’s transportation system or provides intermodal connectivity with airports, seaports, rail facilities, and other transportation terminals, pursuant to s. 341.053, for the movement of people and goods.

(b) Projects of the Transportation Regional Incentive Program which are identified pursuant to s. 339.2819(4).

(c)1. Emergency loans for damages incurred to public-use commercial deepwater seaports, public-use airports, and other public-use transit and intermodal facilities that are within an area that is part of an official state

declaration of emergency pursuant to chapter 252 and all other applicable laws. Such loans:

a. May not exceed 24 months in duration except in extreme circumstances, for which the Secretary of Transportation may grant up to 36 months upon making written findings specifying the conditions requiring a 36-month term.

b. Require application from the recipient to the department that includes documentation of damage claims filed with the Federal Emergency Management Agency or an applicable insurance carrier and documentation of the recipient's overall financial condition.

c. Are subject to approval by the Secretary of Transportation and the Legislative Budget Commission.

2. Loans provided under this paragraph must be repaid upon receipt by the recipient of eligible program funding for damages in accordance with the claims filed with the Federal Emergency Management Agency or an applicable insurance carrier, but no later than the duration of the loan.

(d) Beginning July 1, 2017, applications for the development and construction of natural gas fuel production or distribution facilities used primarily to support the transportation activities at seaports or intermodal facilities. Loans under this paragraph may be used to refinance outstanding debt.

Section 47. Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (3) of section 339.64, Florida Statutes, and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of that section is amended, to read:

339.64 Strategic Intermodal System Plan.—

(3)

(c) The department shall coordinate with federal, regional, and local partners, as well as industry representatives, to consider infrastructure and technological improvements necessary to accommodate advances in vehicle technology, such as autonomous technology and other developments, in Strategic Intermodal System facilities.

(4) The Strategic Intermodal System Plan shall include the following:

(a) A needs assessment that must include, but is not limited to, consideration of infrastructure and technological improvements necessary to accommodate advances in vehicle technology, such as autonomous technology and other developments.

Section 48. Section 341.0532, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 49. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) of section 343.92, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

343.92 Tampa Bay Area Regional Transportation Authority.—

(2) The governing board of the authority shall consist of 15 voting ~~16~~ members.

(a) ~~There shall be one nonvoting, ex officio member of the board who shall be appointed by~~ The secretary of the department shall appoint two advisors to the board but who must be the district secretary for each one of the department districts within the seven-county area of the authority, ~~at the discretion of the secretary of the department.~~

(b) ~~The~~ There shall be 15 voting members of the board shall be as follows:

1. The county commissions of Citrus, Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco, Pinellas, Manatee, and Sarasota Counties shall each appoint one elected official to the board. Members appointed under this subparagraph shall serve 2-year terms with not more than three consecutive terms being served by any person. If a member under this subparagraph leaves elected office, a vacancy exists on the board to be filled as provided in this subparagraph.

2. The Tampa Bay Area Regional Transportation Authority (TBARTA) Metropolitan Planning Organization ~~West Central Florida M.P.O.~~ Chairs Coordinating Committee shall appoint one member to the board who must be a chair of one of the six metropolitan planning organizations in the region. The member appointed under this subparagraph shall serve a 2-year term with not more than three consecutive terms being served by any person.

3.a. Two members of the board shall be the mayor, or the mayor's designee, of the largest municipality within the service area of each of the following independent transit agencies or their legislatively created successor agencies: Pinellas Suncoast Transit Authority and Hillsborough Area Regional Transit Authority. The largest municipality is that municipality with the largest population as determined by the most recent United States Decennial Census.

b. Should a mayor choose not to serve, his or her designee must be an elected official selected by the mayor from that largest municipality's city council or city commission. A mayor or his or her designee shall serve a 2-year term with not more than three consecutive terms being served by any person.

c. A designee's term ends if the mayor leaves office for any reason. If a designee leaves elected office on the city council or commission, a vacancy exists on the board to be filled by the mayor of that municipality as provided in sub-subparagraph a.

d. A mayor who has served three consecutive terms on the board must designate an elected official from that largest municipality's city council or city commission to serve on the board for at least one term.

4.a. One membership on the board shall rotate every 2 years between the mayor, or his or her designee, of the largest municipality within Manatee County and the mayor, or his or her designee, of the largest municipality within Sarasota County. The mayor, or his or her designee, from the largest municipality within Manatee County shall serve the first 2-year term. The largest municipality is that municipality with the largest population as determined by the most recent United States Decennial Census.

b. Should a mayor choose not to serve, his or her designee must be an elected official selected by the mayor from that municipality's city council or city commission.

5. The Governor shall appoint to the board four business representatives, each of whom must reside in one of the seven counties governed by the authority, none of whom may be elected officials, and at least one but not more than two of whom shall represent counties within the federally designated Tampa Bay Transportation Management Area. Members appointed by the Governor shall serve 3-year terms with not more than two consecutive terms being served by any person.

Section 50. Paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of subsection (3) of section 343.922, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (g) is added to that subsection, to read:

343.922 Powers and duties.—

(3)

(d) After its adoption, the master plan shall be updated every 5 ~~2~~ years before July 1.

(e) The authority shall present the original master plan and updates to the governing bodies of the counties within the seven-county region, to the TBARTA Metropolitan Planning Organization West Central Florida M.P.O. Chairs Coordinating Committee, and to the legislative delegation members representing those counties within 90 days after adoption.

(f) The authority shall coordinate plans and projects with the TBARTA Metropolitan Planning Organization West Central Florida M.P.O. Chairs Coordinating Committee, to the extent practicable, and participate in the regional M.P.O. planning process to ensure regional comprehension of the authority's mission, goals, and objectives.

(g) The authority shall provide administrative support and direction to the TBARTA Metropolitan Planning Organization Chairs Coordinating Committee as provided in s. 339.175(6)(i).

Section 51. Subsection (3) of section 348.565, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

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

(3) Lee Roy Selmon Crosstown Expressway System widening, and any extensions thereof.

(5) Capital projects that the authority is authorized to acquire, construct, reconstruct, equip, operate, and maintain pursuant to this part, including, without limitation, s. 348.54(15), provided that any financing of such projects does not pledge the full faith and credit of the state.

Section 52. Subsection (20) is added to section 479.16, Florida Statutes, to read:

479.16 Signs for which permits are not required.—The following signs are exempt from the requirement that a permit for a sign be obtained under this chapter but are required to comply with s. 479.11(4)-(8), and ~~the provisions of subsections (15)-(20) (15)-(19)~~ may not be implemented or continued if the Federal Government notifies the department that implementation or continuation will adversely affect the allocation of federal funds to the department:

(20) Signs that are located within the controlled area of a federal-aid primary highway but that are on a parcel adjacent to an off-ramp to the termination point of a turnpike system, if there is no directional decision to be made by a driver, the signs are primarily facing the off-ramp, and the signs have been in existence since at least 1995.

If the exemptions in subsections ~~(15)-(20) (15)-(19)~~ are not implemented or continued due to notification from the Federal Government that the allocation of federal funds to the department will be adversely impacted, the department shall provide notice to the sign owner that the sign must be removed within 30 days after receipt of the notice. If the sign is not removed within 30 days after receipt of the notice by the sign owner, the department may remove the sign, and the costs incurred in connection with the sign removal shall be assessed against and collected from the sign owner.

Section 53. Section 563.13, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

563.13 Florida brewery directional signs; fees.—Upon the request of a brewery licensed under s. 561.221(2) or (3) which produces a minimum of

2,500 barrels per year on the premises, is open to the public at least 30 hours per week, and is available for tours, the Department of Transportation shall install directional signs for the brewery on the rights-of-way of interstate highways and primary and secondary roads in accordance with Florida's Highway Guide Sign Program as provided in chapter 14-51, Florida Administrative Code. A brewery licensed in this state which requests placement of a directional sign through the department's permit process shall pay all associated costs.

Section 54. The Department of Transportation, in consultation with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, shall study the use and safe operation of driver-assistive truck platooning technology, as defined in s. 316.003, Florida Statutes, for the purpose of developing a pilot project to test vehicles that are equipped to operate using driver-assistive truck platooning technology.

(1) Upon conclusion of the study, the Department of Transportation, in consultation with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, may conduct a pilot project to test the use and safe operation of vehicles equipped with driver-assistive truck platooning technology.

(2) Notwithstanding ss. 316.0895 and 316.303, Florida Statutes, the Department of Transportation may conduct the pilot project in such a manner and at such locations as determined by the Department of Transportation based on the study.

(3) Before the start of the pilot project, manufacturers of driver-assistive truck platooning technology being tested in the pilot project must submit to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles an instrument of insurance, a surety bond, or proof of self-insurance acceptable to the department in the amount of \$5 million.

(4) Upon conclusion of the pilot project, the Department of Transportation, in consultation with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, shall submit the results of the study and any findings or recommendations from the pilot project to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Section 55. (1)(a) The Office of Economic and Demographic Research shall evaluate and determine the economic benefits, as defined in s. 288.005(1), Florida Statutes, of the state's investment in the Department of Transportation's adopted work program developed in accordance with s. 339.135(5), Florida Statutes, for fiscal year 2016-2017 and the following 4 fiscal years. At a minimum, a separate return on investment shall be projected for each of the following areas:

1. Roads and highways.
2. Rails.
3. Public transit.

4. Aviation.

5. Seaports.

(b) The evaluation shall be limited to the funding anticipated by the adopted work program but may address the continuing economic impact for those transportation projects in the 5 years after the conclusion of the adopted work program. The evaluation must also determine the number of jobs created, the increase or decrease in personal income, and the impact on gross domestic product from the direct, indirect, and induced effects on the state’s investment in each area.

(2) The Department of Transportation and each of its district offices shall provide the Office of Economic and Demographic Research full access to all data necessary to complete the evaluation, including any confidential data.

(3) The Office of Economic and Demographic Research shall submit the evaluation to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1, 2017.

Section 56. Section 316.87, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

316.87 Nonemergency medical transportation services.—To ensure the availability of nonemergency medical transportation services throughout the state, a provider licensed by the county or operating under a permit issued by the county may not be required to use a vehicle that is larger than needed to transport the number of persons being transported or that is inconsistent with the medical condition of the individuals receiving the nonemergency medical transportation services. This section does not apply to the procurement, contracting, or provision of paratransit transportation services, directly or indirectly, by a county or an authority, pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended.

Section 57. Subsection (4) of section 320.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.02 Registration required; application for registration; forms.—

(4) Except as provided in ss. 775.21, 775.261, 943.0435, 944.607, and 985.4815, the owner of any motor vehicle registered in the state shall notify the department in writing of any change of address within 30 20 days of such change. The notification shall include the registration license plate number, the vehicle identification number (VIN) or title certificate number, year of vehicle make, and the owner’s full name.

Section 58. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 320.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.07 Expiration of registration; renewal required; penalties.—

(3) The operation of any motor vehicle without having attached thereto a registration license plate and validation stickers, or the use of any mobile home without having attached thereto a mobile home sticker, for the current registration period shall subject the owner thereof, if he or she is present, or, if the owner is not present, the operator thereof to the following penalty provisions:

(a) Any person whose motor vehicle or mobile home registration has been expired for a period of 6 months or less commits a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a nonmoving violation as provided in chapter 318. However, a law enforcement officer may not issue a citation for a violation under this paragraph until midnight on the last day of the owner's birth month of the year the registration expires.

Section 59. Subsection (9) of section 322.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.051 Identification cards.—

(9) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or s. 322.21 to the contrary, the department shall issue or renew a card at no charge to a person who presents evidence satisfactory to the department that he or she is homeless as defined in s. 414.0252(7), to a juvenile offender who is in the custody or under the supervision of the Department of Juvenile Justice and receiving services pursuant to s. 985.461, to an inmate receiving a card issued pursuant to s. 944.605(7), or, if necessary, to an inmate receiving a replacement card if the department determines that he or she has a valid state identification card. If the replacement state identification card is scheduled to expire within 6 months, the department may also issue a temporary permit valid for at least 6 months after the release date. The department's mobile issuing units shall process the identification cards for juvenile offenders and inmates at no charge, as provided by s. 944.605 (7)(a) and (b).

Section 60. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 322.19, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

322.19 Change of address or name.—

(1) Except as provided in ss. 775.21, 775.261, 943.0435, 944.607, and 985.4815, whenever any person, after applying for or receiving a driver license or identification card, changes his or her legal name, that person must within 30 ~~10~~ days thereafter obtain a replacement license or card that reflects the change.

(2) ~~If a~~ Whenever any person, after applying for or receiving a driver license or identification card, changes the legal residence or mailing address in the application, ~~or license, or card~~, the person must, within 30 ~~10~~ calendar days after making the change, obtain a replacement license or card that reflects the change. A written request to the department must include the

old and new addresses and the driver license or identification card number. Any person who has a valid, current student identification card issued by an educational institution in this state is presumed not to have changed his or her legal residence or mailing address. This subsection does not affect any person required to register a permanent or temporary address change pursuant to s. 775.13, s. 775.21, s. 775.25, or s. 943.0435.

Section 61. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section 322.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.21 License fees; procedure for handling and collecting fees.—

(1) Except as otherwise provided herein, the fee for:

(f) An original, renewal, or replacement identification card issued pursuant to s. 322.051 is \$25, except that an applicant who presents evidence satisfactory to the department that he or she is homeless as defined in s. 414.0252(7); ~~or~~ his or her annual income is at or below 100 percent of the federal poverty level; or he or she is a juvenile offender who is in the custody or under the supervision of the Department of Juvenile Justice, is receiving services pursuant to s. 985.461, and whose identification card is issued by the department's mobile issuing units is exempt from such fee. Funds collected from fees for original, renewal, or replacement identification cards shall be distributed as follows:

1. For an original identification card issued pursuant to s. 322.051, the fee shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

2. For a renewal identification card issued pursuant to s. 322.051, \$6 shall be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund, and \$19 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

3. For a replacement identification card issued pursuant to s. 322.051, \$9 shall be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund, and \$16 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund. Beginning July 1, 2015, or upon completion of the transition of the driver license issuance services, if the replacement identification card is issued by the tax collector, the tax collector shall retain the \$9 that would otherwise be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund and the remaining revenues shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

Section 62. Present subsections (2) and (3) of section 765.521, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (3) and (4), respectively, and a new subsection (2) is added to that section, to read:

765.521 Donations as part of driver license or identification card process.

(2) The department shall maintain an integrated link on its website referring a visitor renewing a driver license or conducting other business to the donor registry operated under s. 765.5155.

Section 63. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 212.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.05 Sales, storage, use tax.—It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this state, including the business of making mail order sales, or who rents or furnishes any of the things or services taxable under this chapter, or who stores for use or consumption in this state any item or article of tangible personal property as defined herein and who leases or rents such property within the state.

(1) For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied on each taxable transaction or incident, which tax is due and payable as follows:

(c) At the rate of 6 percent of the gross proceeds derived from the lease or rental of tangible personal property, as defined herein; however, the following special provisions apply to the lease or rental of motor vehicles:

1. When a motor vehicle is leased or rented for a period of less than 12 months:

a. If the motor vehicle is rented in Florida, the entire amount of such rental is taxable, even if the vehicle is dropped off in another state.

b. If the motor vehicle is rented in another state and dropped off in Florida, the rental is exempt from Florida tax.

2. Except as provided in subparagraph 3., for the lease or rental of a motor vehicle for a period of not less than 12 months, sales tax is due on the lease or rental payments if the vehicle is registered in this state; provided, however, that no tax shall be due if the taxpayer documents use of the motor vehicle outside this state and tax is being paid on the lease or rental payments in another state.

3. The tax imposed by this chapter does not apply to the lease or rental of a commercial motor vehicle as defined in s. ~~316.003(12)(a)~~ 316.003(66)(a) to one lessee or rentee for a period of not less than 12 months when tax was paid on the purchase price of such vehicle by the lessor. To the extent tax was paid with respect to the purchase of such vehicle in another state, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, the Florida tax payable shall be reduced in accordance with the provisions of s. 212.06(7). This subparagraph shall only be available when the lease or rental of such property is an established business or part of an established business or the same is incidental or germane to such business.

Section 64. Subsection (1) of section 316.1303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.1303 Traffic regulations to assist mobility-impaired persons.—

(1) Whenever a pedestrian who is mobility impaired is in the process of crossing a public street or highway with the assistance of a guide dog or service animal designated as such with a visible means of identification, a walker, a crutch, an orthopedic cane, or a wheelchair, the driver of a vehicle approaching the intersection, ~~as defined in s. 316.003(17)~~, shall bring his or her vehicle to a full stop before arriving at the intersection and, before proceeding, shall take precautions necessary to avoid injuring the pedestrian.

Section 65. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 316.545, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

(2)

(b) The officer or inspector shall inspect the license plate or registration certificate of the commercial vehicle, ~~as defined in s. 316.003(66)~~, to determine whether if its gross weight is in compliance with the declared gross vehicle weight. If its gross weight exceeds the declared weight, the penalty shall be 5 cents per pound on the difference between such weights. In those cases when the commercial vehicle, ~~as defined in s. 316.003(66)~~, is being operated over the highways of the state with an expired registration or with no registration from this or any other jurisdiction or is not registered under the applicable provisions of chapter 320, the penalty herein shall apply on the basis of 5 cents per pound on that scaled weight which exceeds 35,000 pounds on laden truck tractor-semitrailer combinations or tandem trailer truck combinations, 10,000 pounds on laden straight trucks or straight truck-trailer combinations, or 10,000 pounds on any unladen commercial motor vehicle. If the license plate or registration has not been expired for more than 90 days, the penalty imposed under this paragraph may not exceed \$1,000. In the case of special mobile equipment ~~as defined in s. 316.003(48)~~, which qualifies for the license tax provided for in s. 320.08(5)(b), being operated on the highways of the state with an expired registration or otherwise not properly registered under the applicable provisions of chapter 320, a penalty of \$75 shall apply in addition to any other penalty which may apply in accordance with this chapter. A vehicle found in violation of this section may be detained until the owner or operator produces evidence that the vehicle has been properly registered. Any costs incurred by the retention of the vehicle shall be the sole responsibility of the owner. A person who has been assessed a penalty pursuant to this paragraph for failure to have a valid vehicle registration certificate pursuant to the provisions of chapter 320 is not subject to the delinquent fee authorized in s. 320.07 if such person obtains a valid registration certificate within 10 working days after such penalty was assessed.

(4)(a) A ~~No~~ commercial vehicle may not, ~~as defined in s. 316.003(66)~~, ~~shall~~ be operated over the highways of this state unless it has been properly registered under the ~~provisions of~~ s. 207.004. Whenever any law

enforcement officer identified in s. 207.023(1), upon inspecting the vehicle or combination of vehicles, determines that the vehicle is in violation of s. 207.004, a penalty in the amount of \$50 shall be assessed, and the vehicle may be detained until payment is collected by the law enforcement officer.

Section 66. Subsection (2) of section 316.605, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.605 Licensing of vehicles.—

(2) Any commercial motor vehicle, ~~as defined in s. 316.003(66)~~, operating over the highways of this state with an expired registration, with no registration from this or any other jurisdiction, or with no registration under the applicable provisions of chapter 320 shall be in violation of s. 320.07(3) and shall subject the owner or operator of such vehicle to the penalty provided. In addition, a commercial motor vehicle found in violation of this section may be detained by any law enforcement officer until the owner or operator produces evidence that the vehicle has been properly registered and that any applicable delinquent penalties have been paid.

Section 67. Subsection (6) of section 316.6105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.6105 Violations involving operation of motor vehicle in unsafe condition or without required equipment; procedure for disposition.—

(6) This section does not apply to commercial motor vehicles ~~as defined in s. 316.003(66)~~ or transit buses owned or operated by a governmental entity.

Section 68. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 316.613, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.613 Child restraint requirements.—

(2) As used in this section, the term “motor vehicle” means a motor vehicle as defined in s. 316.003 that is operated on the roadways, streets, and highways of the state. The term does not include:

(a) A school bus as defined in s. 316.003(66) ~~316.003(45)~~.

Section 69. Subsection (8) of section 316.622, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.622 Farm labor vehicles.—

(8) The department shall provide to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation each quarter a copy of each accident report involving a farm labor vehicle, ~~as defined in s. 316.003(62)~~, ~~commencing with the first quarter of the 2006-2007 fiscal year.~~

Section 70. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 316.650, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.650 Traffic citations.—

(1)

(b) The department shall prepare, and supply to every traffic enforcement agency in the state, an appropriate affidavit-of-compliance form that shall be issued along with the form traffic citation for any violation of s. 316.610 and that indicates the specific defect needing to be corrected. However, such affidavit of compliance ~~may shall~~ not be issued in the case of a violation of s. 316.610 by a commercial motor vehicle ~~as defined in s. 316.003(66)~~. Such affidavit-of-compliance form shall be distributed in the same manner and to the same parties as is the form traffic citation.

Section 71. Subsection (1) of section 316.70, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.70 Nonpublic sector buses; safety rules.—

(1) The Department of Transportation shall establish and revise standards to ensure ~~assure~~ the safe operation of nonpublic sector buses, ~~as defined in s. 316.003(78)~~, which standards shall be those contained in 49 C.F.R. parts 382, 385, and 390-397 and which shall be directed toward ensuring ~~towards assuring~~ that:

(a) Nonpublic sector buses are safely maintained, equipped, and operated.

(b) Nonpublic sector buses are carrying the insurance required by law and carrying liability insurance on the checked baggage of passengers not to exceed the standard adopted by the United States Department of Transportation.

(c) Florida license tags are purchased for nonpublic sector buses pursuant to s. 320.38.

(d) The driving records of drivers of nonpublic sector buses are checked by their employers at least once each year to ascertain whether the driver has a suspended or revoked driver license.

Section 72. Paragraph (a) of 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, special mobile equipment as defined in s. ~~316.003~~ 316.003(48), vehicles that run only upon a track, bicycles, swamp buggies, or mopeds.

Section 73. Section 320.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(1) MOTORCYCLES AND MOPEDS.—

(a) Any motorcycle: \$10 flat.

(b) Any moped: \$5 flat.

(c) Upon registration of a motorcycle, motor-driven cycle, or moped, in addition to the license taxes specified in this subsection, a nonrefundable motorcycle safety education fee in the amount of \$2.50 shall be paid. The proceeds of such additional fee shall be deposited in the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund to fund a motorcycle driver improvement program implemented pursuant to s. 322.025, the Florida Motorcycle Safety Education Program established in s. 322.0255, or the general operations of the department.

(d) An ancient or antique motorcycle: \$7.50 flat, of which \$2.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(2) AUTOMOBILES OR TRI-VEHICLES FOR PRIVATE USE.—

(a) An ancient or antique automobile, as defined in s. 320.086, or a street rod, as defined in s. 320.0863: \$7.50 flat.

(b) Net weight of less than 2,500 pounds: \$14.50 flat.

(c) Net weight of 2,500 pounds or more, but less than 3,500 pounds: \$22.50 flat.

(d) Net weight of 3,500 pounds or more: \$32.50 flat.

(3) TRUCKS.—

(a) Net weight of less than 2,000 pounds: \$14.50 flat.

(b) Net weight of 2,000 pounds or more, but not more than 3,000 pounds: \$22.50 flat.

(c) Net weight more than 3,000 pounds, but not more than 5,000 pounds: \$32.50 flat.

(d) A truck defined as a “goat,” or other vehicle if used in the field by a farmer or in the woods for the purpose of harvesting a crop, including naval stores, during such harvesting operations, and which is not principally operated upon the roads of the state: \$7.50 flat. The term “goat” means a motor vehicle designed, constructed, and used principally for the transportation of citrus fruit within citrus groves or for the transportation of crops on farms, and which can also be used for hauling associated equipment or supplies, including required sanitary equipment, and the towing of farm trailers.

(e) An ancient or antique truck, as defined in s. 320.086: \$7.50 flat.

(4) HEAVY TRUCKS, TRUCK TRACTORS, FEES ACCORDING TO GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT.—

(a) Gross vehicle weight of 5,001 pounds or more, but less than 6,000 pounds: \$60.75 flat, of which \$15.75 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(b) Gross vehicle weight of 6,000 pounds or more, but less than 8,000 pounds: \$87.75 flat, of which \$22.75 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(c) Gross vehicle weight of 8,000 pounds or more, but less than 10,000 pounds: \$103 flat, of which \$27 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(d) Gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds or more, but less than 15,000 pounds: \$118 flat, of which \$31 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(e) Gross vehicle weight of 15,000 pounds or more, but less than 20,000 pounds: \$177 flat, of which \$46 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(f) Gross vehicle weight of 20,000 pounds or more, but less than 26,001 pounds: \$251 flat, of which \$65 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(g) Gross vehicle weight of 26,001 pounds or more, but less than 35,000: \$324 flat, of which \$84 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(h) Gross vehicle weight of 35,000 pounds or more, but less than 44,000 pounds: \$405 flat, of which \$105 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(i) Gross vehicle weight of 44,000 pounds or more, but less than 55,000 pounds: \$773 flat, of which \$201 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(j) Gross vehicle weight of 55,000 pounds or more, but less than 62,000 pounds: \$916 flat, of which \$238 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(k) Gross vehicle weight of 62,000 pounds or more, but less than 72,000 pounds: \$1,080 flat, of which \$280 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(l) Gross vehicle weight of 72,000 pounds or more: \$1,322 flat, of which \$343 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(m) Notwithstanding the declared gross vehicle weight, a truck tractor used within a 150-mile radius of its home address is eligible for a license plate for a fee of \$324 flat if:

1. The truck tractor is used exclusively for hauling forestry products; or
2. The truck tractor is used primarily for the hauling of forestry products, and is also used for the hauling of associated forestry harvesting equipment used by the owner of the truck tractor.

Of the fee imposed by this paragraph, \$84 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(n) A truck tractor or heavy truck, not operated as a for-hire vehicle, which is engaged exclusively in transporting raw, unprocessed, and nonmanufactured agricultural or horticultural products within a 150-mile radius of its home address, is eligible for a restricted license plate for a fee of:

1. If such vehicle's declared gross vehicle weight is less than 44,000 pounds, \$87.75 flat, of which \$22.75 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

2. If such vehicle's declared gross vehicle weight is 44,000 pounds or more and such vehicle only transports from the point of production to the point of primary manufacture; to the point of assembling the same; or to a shipping point of a rail, water, or motor transportation company, \$324 flat, of which \$84 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

Such not-for-hire truck tractors and heavy trucks used exclusively in transporting raw, unprocessed, and nonmanufactured agricultural or horticultural products may be incidentally used to haul farm implements and fertilizers delivered direct to the growers. The department may require any documentation deemed necessary to determine eligibility prior to issuance of this license plate. For the purpose of this paragraph, "not-for-hire" means the owner of the motor vehicle must also be the owner of the raw, unprocessed, and nonmanufactured agricultural or horticultural product, or the user of the farm implements and fertilizer being delivered.

(5) SEMITRAILERS, FEES ACCORDING TO GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT; SCHOOL BUSES; SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES.—

(a)1. A semitrailer drawn by a GVW truck tractor by means of a fifth-wheel arrangement: \$13.50 flat per registration year or any part thereof, of which \$3.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

2. A semitrailer drawn by a GVW truck tractor by means of a fifth-wheel arrangement: \$68 flat per permanent registration, of which \$18 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(b) A motor vehicle equipped with machinery and designed for the exclusive purpose of well drilling, excavation, construction, spraying, or similar activity, and which is not designed or used to transport loads other than the machinery described above over public roads: \$44 flat, of which \$11.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(c) A school bus used exclusively to transport pupils to and from school or school or church activities or functions within their own county: \$41 flat, of which \$11 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(d) A wrecker, as defined in s. 320.01, which is used to tow a vessel as defined in s. 327.02, a disabled, abandoned, stolen-recovered, or impounded motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01, or a replacement motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01: \$41 flat, of which \$11 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(e) A wrecker that is used to tow any nondisabled motor vehicle, a vessel, or any other cargo unless used as defined in paragraph (d), as follows:

1. Gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds or more, but less than 15,000 pounds: \$118 flat, of which \$31 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

2. Gross vehicle weight of 15,000 pounds or more, but less than 20,000 pounds: \$177 flat, of which \$46 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

3. Gross vehicle weight of 20,000 pounds or more, but less than 26,000 pounds: \$251 flat, of which \$65 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

4. Gross vehicle weight of 26,000 pounds or more, but less than 35,000 pounds: \$324 flat, of which \$84 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

5. Gross vehicle weight of 35,000 pounds or more, but less than 44,000 pounds: \$405 flat, of which \$105 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

6. Gross vehicle weight of 44,000 pounds or more, but less than 55,000 pounds: \$772 flat, of which \$200 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

7. Gross vehicle weight of 55,000 pounds or more, but less than 62,000 pounds: \$915 flat, of which \$237 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

8. Gross vehicle weight of 62,000 pounds or more, but less than 72,000 pounds: \$1,080 flat, of which \$280 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

9. Gross vehicle weight of 72,000 pounds or more: \$1,322 flat, of which \$343 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(f) A hearse or ambulance: \$40.50 flat, of which \$10.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(6) MOTOR VEHICLES FOR HIRE.—

(a) Under nine passengers: \$17 flat, of which \$4.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund; plus \$1.50 per cwt, of which 50 cents shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(b) Nine passengers and over: \$17 flat, of which \$4.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund; plus \$2 per cwt, of which 50 cents shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(7) TRAILERS FOR PRIVATE USE.—

(a) Any trailer weighing 500 pounds or less: \$6.75 flat per year or any part thereof, of which \$1.75 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(b) Net weight over 500 pounds: \$3.50 flat, of which \$1 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund; plus \$1 per cwt, of which 25 cents shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(8) TRAILERS FOR HIRE.—

(a) Net weight under 2,000 pounds: \$3.50 flat, of which \$1 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund; plus \$1.50 per cwt, of which 50 cents shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(b) Net weight 2,000 pounds or more: \$13.50 flat, of which \$3.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund; plus \$1.50 per cwt, of which 50 cents shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(9) RECREATIONAL VEHICLE-TYPE UNITS.—

(a) A travel trailer or fifth-wheel trailer, as defined by s. 320.01(1)(b), that does not exceed 35 feet in length: \$27 flat, of which \$7 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(b) A camping trailer, as defined by s. 320.01(1)(b)2.: \$13.50 flat, of which \$3.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(c) A motor home, as defined by s. 320.01(1)(b)4.:

1. Net weight of less than 4,500 pounds: \$27 flat, of which \$7 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

2. Net weight of 4,500 pounds or more: \$47.25 flat, of which \$12.25 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(d) A truck camper as defined by s. 320.01(1)(b)3.:

1. Net weight of less than 4,500 pounds: \$27 flat, of which \$7 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

2. Net weight of 4,500 pounds or more: \$47.25 flat, of which \$12.25 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(e) A private motor coach as defined by s. 320.01(1)(b)5.:

1. Net weight of less than 4,500 pounds: \$27 flat, of which \$7 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

2. Net weight of 4,500 pounds or more: \$47.25 flat, of which \$12.25 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(10) PARK TRAILERS; TRAVEL TRAILERS; FIFTH-WHEEL TRAILERS; 35 FEET TO 40 FEET.—

(a) Park trailers.—Any park trailer, as defined in s. 320.01(1)(b)7.: \$25 flat.

(b) A travel trailer or fifth-wheel trailer, as defined in s. 320.01(1)(b), that exceeds 35 feet: \$25 flat.

(11) MOBILE HOMES.—

(a) A mobile home not exceeding 35 feet in length: \$20 flat.

(b) A mobile home over 35 feet in length, but not exceeding 40 feet: \$25 flat.

(c) A mobile home over 40 feet in length, but not exceeding 45 feet: \$30 flat.

(d) A mobile home over 45 feet in length, but not exceeding 50 feet: \$35 flat.

(e) A mobile home over 50 feet in length, but not exceeding 55 feet: \$40 flat.

(f) A mobile home over 55 feet in length, but not exceeding 60 feet: \$45 flat.

(g) A mobile home over 60 feet in length, but not exceeding 65 feet: \$50 flat.

(h) A mobile home over 65 feet in length: \$80 flat.

(12) DEALER AND MANUFACTURER LICENSE PLATES.—A franchised motor vehicle dealer, independent motor vehicle dealer, marine boat trailer dealer, or mobile home dealer and manufacturer license plate: \$17 flat, of which \$4.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(13) EXEMPT OR OFFICIAL LICENSE PLATES.—Any exempt or official license plate: \$4 flat, of which \$1 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(14) LOCALLY OPERATED MOTOR VEHICLES FOR HIRE.—A motor vehicle for hire operated wholly within a city or within 25 miles thereof: \$17 flat, of which \$4.50 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund; plus \$2 per cwt, of which 50 cents shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

(15) TRANSPORTER.—Any transporter license plate issued to a transporter pursuant to s. 320.133: \$101.25 flat, of which \$26.25 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

Section 74. Subsection (1) of section 320.0801, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.0801 Additional license tax on certain vehicles.—

(1) In addition to the license taxes specified in s. 320.08 and in subsection (2), there is hereby levied and imposed an annual license tax of 10 cents for the operation of a motor vehicle, as defined in s. 320.01, and moped, as defined in s. ~~316.003~~ ~~316.003(77)~~, which tax shall be paid to the department or its agent upon the registration or renewal of registration of the vehicle. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 320.20, revenues collected from the tax imposed in this subsection shall be deposited in the Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund and used solely for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of ss. 395.401, 395.4015, 395.404, and 395.4045 and s. 11, chapter 87-399, Laws of Florida.

Section 75. Section 320.38, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.38 When nonresident exemption not allowed.—The provisions of s. 320.37 authorizing the operation of motor vehicles over the roads of this state by nonresidents of this state when such vehicles are duly registered or licensed under the laws of some other state or foreign country do not apply to any nonresident who accepts employment or engages in any trade, profession, or occupation in this state, except a nonresident migrant or seasonal farm worker as defined in s. ~~316.003~~ ~~316.003(61)~~. In every case in which a nonresident, except a nonresident migrant or seasonal farm worker as defined in s. ~~316.003~~ ~~316.003(61)~~, accepts employment or engages in any

trade, profession, or occupation in this state or enters his or her children to be educated in the public schools of this state, such nonresident shall, within 10 days after the commencement of such employment or education, register his or her motor vehicles in this state if such motor vehicles are proposed to be operated on the roads of this state. Any person who is enrolled as a student in a college or university and who is a nonresident but who is in this state for a period of up to 6 months engaged in a work-study program for which academic credits are earned from a college whose credits or degrees are accepted for credit by at least three accredited institutions of higher learning, as defined in s. 1005.02, is not required to have a Florida registration for the duration of the work-study program if the person's vehicle is properly registered in another jurisdiction. Any nonresident who is enrolled as a full-time student in such institution of higher learning is also exempt for the duration of such enrollment.

Section 76. Subsection (1) of section 322.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.031 Nonresident; when license required.—

(1) In each case in which a nonresident, except a nonresident migrant or seasonal farm worker as defined in s. ~~316.003~~ ~~316.003(61)~~, accepts employment or engages in a trade, profession, or occupation in this state or enters his or her children to be educated in the public schools of this state, such nonresident shall, within 30 days after beginning such employment or education, be required to obtain a Florida driver license if such nonresident operates a motor vehicle on the highways of this state. The spouse or dependent child of such nonresident shall also be required to obtain a Florida driver license within that 30-day period before operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state.

Section 77. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 333.01, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (6) of section 350.81, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

350.81 Communications services offered by governmental entities.—

(6) To ensure the safe and secure transportation of passengers and freight through an airport facility, as defined in s. 159.27(17), an airport authority or other governmental entity that provides or is proposing to provide communications services only within the boundaries of its airport layout plan, as defined in s. 333.01(6), to subscribers which are integral and essential to the safe and secure transportation of passengers and freight through the airport facility, is exempt from this section. An airport authority or other governmental entity that provides or is proposing to provide shared-tenant service under s. 364.339, but not dial tone enabling subscribers to complete calls outside the airport layout plan, to one or more subscribers within its airport layout plan which are not integral and essential to the safe and secure transportation of passengers and freight through the airport facility is exempt from this section. An airport authority or other

governmental entity that provides or is proposing to provide communications services to one or more subscribers within its airport layout plan which are not integral and essential to the safe and secure transportation of passengers and freight through the airport facility, or to one or more subscribers outside its airport layout plan, is not exempt from this section. By way of example and not limitation, the integral, essential subscribers may include airlines and emergency service entities, and the nonintegral, nonessential subscribers may include retail shops, restaurants, hotels, or rental car companies.

Section 78. Subsection (3) of section 450.181, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

450.181 Definitions.—As used in part II, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning:

(3) The term “migrant laborer” has the same meaning as migrant or seasonal farm worker ~~workers~~ as defined in s. 316.003 ~~316.003(61)~~.

Section 79. Subsection (5) of section 559.903, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

559.903 Definitions.—As used in this act:

(5) “Motor vehicle” means any automobile, truck, bus, recreational vehicle, motorcycle, motor scooter, or other motor powered vehicle, but does not include trailers, mobile homes, travel trailers, trailer coaches without independent motive power, watercraft or aircraft, or special mobile equipment as defined in s. 316.003 ~~316.003(48)~~.

Section 80. Subsection (1) of section 655.960, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

655.960 Definitions; ss. 655.960-655.965.—As used in this section and ss. 655.961-655.965, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) “Access area” means any paved walkway or sidewalk which is within 50 feet of any automated teller machine. The term does not include any street or highway open to the use of the public, as defined in s. 316.003(76)(a) ~~316.003(53)(a)~~ or (b), including any adjacent sidewalk, as defined in s. 316.003 ~~316.003(47)~~.

Section 81. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 732.402, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

732.402 Exempt property.—

(2) Exempt property shall consist of:

(b) Two motor vehicles as defined in s. 316.003 ~~316.003(21)~~, which do not, individually as to either such motor vehicle, have a gross vehicle weight in

excess of 15,000 pounds, held in the decedent's name and regularly used by the decedent or members of the decedent's immediate family as their personal motor vehicles.

Section 82. Subsection (1) of section 860.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

860.065 Commercial transportation; penalty for use in commission of a felony.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to obtain, solicit to obtain, or obtain any means of public or commercial transportation or conveyance, including vessels, aircraft, railroad trains, or commercial vehicles as defined in s. 316.003 ~~316.003(66)~~, with the intent to use such public or commercial transportation or conveyance to commit any felony or to facilitate the commission of any felony.

Section 83. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

Approved by the Governor April 14, 2016.

Filed in Office Secretary of State April 14, 2016.