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A bill to be entitled An act relating to transportation; amending s. 206.46, F.S.; limiting the amount of certain revenues in the State Transportation Trust Fund which the Department of Transportation may annually commit to public transit projects; providing exceptions; amending s. 316.003, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "teleoperation system"; amending s. 316.303, F.S.; authorizing a motor vehicle with a teleoperation system engaged to be operated while the vehicle is actively displaying certain television or video content while the vehicle is in motion; amending s. 316.85, F.S.; providing construction and requirements for a remote human operator of a motor vehicle when the teleoperation system is engaged; providing automobile insurance requirements for a motor vehicle while a teleoperation system is engaged; revising legislative intent to preempt specified local government regulations relating to teleoperation systems, motor vehicles equipped with such systems, and remote human operators of such motor vehicles; amending s. 318.14, F.S.; increasing the number of times a driver may elect to attend a basic driver improvement course approved by the department in lieu of a court appearance; amending s. 334.30, F.S.;

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authorizing the Department of Transportation to enter into comprehensive agreements with private entities for certain purposes; revising provisions relating to a traffic and revenue study provided by a private entity; revising the time period during which the department will accept additional proposals after receiving an unsolicited proposal, based on project complexity; authorizing the department to enter into an interim agreement with a private entity before or in connection with negotiating a comprehensive agreement; providing requirements; authorizing the department secretary to authorize an agreement term of up to 75 years for certain projects; amending s. 337.11, F.S.; requiring the department to receive at least three letters of interest in order to proceed with a request for proposals for design-build contracts and phased design-build contracts; requiring a motor vehicle used for specified work on a department project to be registered in compliance with certain provisions; amending s. 337.18, F.S.; authorizing the department to determine whether to reduce bonding requirements; revising the time periods within which certain actions must be instituted by a claimant; amending s. 337.195, F.S.; providing definitions; providing a presumption that if a death,

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injury, or damage results from a motor vehicle crash within a construction zone in which the driver of a vehicle was under the influence of certain marijuana, the driver's operation of such vehicle was the proximate cause of his or her own death, injury, or damage; revising conditions under which a contractor is immune from liability; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 337.401, F.S.; requiring certain utility permits or relocation agreements to contain a reasonable utility relocation schedule; specifying requirements for such permits or agreements; requiring such permits or agreements to hold a utility responsible for damage resulting from work performed under such a permit or agreement; amending s. 337.403, F.S.; requiring a utility owner to provide a reasonable utility relocation schedule to specified authorities and initiate required work within specified timeframes; providing requirements for the notice from specified authorities; requiring a utility owner to pay certain costs resulting from the utility owner's failure or refusal to timely perform the work; creating s. 339.28201, F.S.; creating a Local Agency Program within the department for certain funding purposes; requiring oversight by the department; providing requirements for the

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76 department's project cost estimate; providing for 77 prioritization of certain local projects; providing 78 agency eligibility requirements; providing contract requirements; amending ss. 339.2825 and 627.06501, 79 F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the 80 81 act; providing an effective date. 82 83 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 84 Subsection (6) is added to section 206.46, 85 86 Florida Statutes, to read: 206.46 State Transportation Trust Fund.-87 88 (6) The department may not annually commit to public 89 transit projects under chapter 341 more than 20 percent of the revenues derived from state fuel taxes and motor vehicle 90 91 license-related fees deposited into the State Transportation 92 Trust Fund, except: 93 Funds used for federal matching. (a) 94 Projects included in an M.P.O.'s transportation 95 improvement program adopted pursuant to s. 339.175(8) and 96 approved by a supermajority vote of the board of county 97 commissioners of the county in which the project is located. Section 2. Subsection (95) of section 316.003, Florida 98 99 Statutes, is amended to read: 316.003 Definitions.—The following words and phrases, when 100

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PCS for HB 287 2024

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101	used in this chapter, shall have the meanings respectively
102	ascribed to them in this section, except where the context
103	otherwise requires:
104	(95) TELEOPERATION SYSTEM.—The hardware and software
105	installed in a motor vehicle which allow a remote human operator
106	to supervise or perform aspects of, or the entirety of, the
107	dynamic driving task. The term "remote human operator" means a
108	natural person who $\underline{:}$
109	(a) Is not physically present in the motor a vehicle;
110	equipped with an automated driving system who
111	$\underline{ ext{(b)}}$ Engages or monitors the $\underline{ ext{motor}}$ vehicle from a remote
112	location <u>;</u> . A remote human operator may have
113	(c) Has the ability to perform aspects of, or the entirety
114	of, the dynamic driving task for the ${\color{red} \underline{motor}}$ vehicle;
115	(d) Has the ability to $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ cause the $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$ vehicle to
116	achieve a reasonably safe state, such as bringing the vehicle to
117	a complete stop and activating the vehicle's hazard lamps;
118	minimal risk condition as defined in s. 319.145(2). A remote
119	human operator must be
120	(e) Is physically present in the United States: and $rac{be}{}$
121	(f) Is licensed to operate a motor vehicle by a United
122	States jurisdiction.

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Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 316.303, Florida

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

316.303 Television receivers.—

Statutes, is amended to read:

(1) A motor vehicle may not 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 visible from the driver's seat while the vehicle is in motion, unless the vehicle is being operated with the automated driving system or teleoperation system engaged.

Section 4. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 316.85, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 316.85 Autonomous vehicles <u>and motor vehicles equipped</u>
  with teleoperation systems; operation; compliance with traffic and motor vehicle laws; testing.—
- (5) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a motor vehicle an autonomous vehicle or a fully autonomous vehicle equipped with a teleoperation system may operate without a human operator physically present in the motor vehicle when the teleoperation system is engaged. When the teleoperation system is engaged, the remote human operator is deemed to be the driver or operator of the motor vehicle and must operate the motor vehicle in compliance with the applicable traffic and motor vehicle laws of this state.
- (b) A motor vehicle equipped with a teleoperation system, while the teleoperation system is engaged, must be covered by a policy of automobile insurance which provides:
- 1. Primary liability coverage of at least \$1 million for death, bodily injury, and property damage.

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2. Personal injury protection benefits that meet the minimum coverage amounts required under ss. 627.730-627.7405.

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- 3. Uninsured and underinsured vehicle coverage as required by s. 627.727. A vehicle that is subject to this subsection must meet the requirements of s. 319.145 and is considered a vehicle that meets the definition provided in s. 316.003(3)(c) for the purposes of ss. 316.062(5), 316.063(4), 316.065(5), 316.1975(3), and 316.303(1).
- It is the intent of the Legislature to provide for uniformity of laws governing autonomous vehicles and motor vehicles equipped with teleoperation <a href="mailto:systems">systems</a> throughout the state. A local government may not impose any tax, fee, for-hire vehicle requirement, or other requirement on automated driving systems or autonomous vehicles; teleoperation systems or motor vehicles equipped with teleoperation systems; or on a person who operates an autonomous vehicle, including, but not limited to, a person who operates an autonomous vehicle for purposes of providing passenger transportation services; or a remote human operator of a motor vehicle with a teleoperation system engaged. This subsection does not prohibit an airport or a seaport from charging reasonable fees consistent with any fees charged to companies that provide similar services at that airport or seaport for their use of the airport's or seaport's facilities, nor does it prohibit the airport or seaport from designating locations for staging, pickup, or other similar operations at

176 the airport or seaport.

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Section 5. Subsection (9) of section 318.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 318.14 Noncriminal traffic infractions; exception; procedures.—
- Any person who does not hold a commercial driver license or commercial learner's permit and who is cited while driving a noncommercial motor vehicle for an infraction under this section other than a violation of s. 316.183(2), s. 316.187, or s. 316.189 when the driver exceeds the posted limit by 30 miles per hour or more, s. 320.0605, s. 320.07(3)(a) or (b), s. 322.065, s. 322.15(1), s. 322.61, or s. 322.62 may, in lieu of a court appearance, elect to attend in the location of his or her choice within this state a basic driver improvement course approved by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. In such a case, adjudication must be withheld, any civil penalty that is imposed by s. 318.18(3) must be reduced by 18 percent, and points, as provided by s. 322.27, may not be assessed. However, a person may not make an election under this subsection if the person has made an election under this subsection in the preceding 12 months. A person may not make more than eight five elections within his or her lifetime under this subsection. The requirement for community service under s. 318.18(8) is not waived by a plea of nolo contendere or by the withholding of adjudication of guilt by a court.

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Section 6. Subsections (8) through (13) of section 334.30, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (9) through (14), respectively, subsections (1), (2), and (6) and present subsections (8), (10), and (11) are amended, and a new subsection (8) is added to that section, to read:

2.01

- 334.30 Public-private transportation facilities.—The Legislature finds and declares that there is a public need for the rapid construction of safe and efficient transportation facilities for the purpose of traveling within the state, and that it is in the public's interest to provide for the construction of additional safe, convenient, and economical transportation facilities.
- (1) The department may receive or solicit proposals and, with legislative approval as evidenced by approval of the project in the department's work program, enter into comprehensive agreements with private entities, or consortia thereof, for the building, operation, ownership, or financing of transportation facilities. The department may advance projects programmed in the adopted 5-year work program or projects increasing transportation capacity and greater than \$500 million in the 10-year Strategic Intermodal Plan using funds provided by public-private partnerships or private entities to be reimbursed from department funds for the project as programmed in the adopted work program. The department shall by rule establish an application fee for the submission of unsolicited proposals

under this section. The fee must be sufficient to pay the costs of evaluating the proposals. The department may engage the services of private consultants to assist in the evaluation.

Before approval, the department must determine that the proposed project:

(a) Is in the public's best interest;

- (b) Would not require state funds to be used unless the project is on the State Highway System;
- (c) Would have adequate safeguards in place to ensure that no additional costs or service disruptions would be realized by the traveling public and residents of the state in the event of default or cancellation of the <u>comprehensive</u> agreement by the department;
- (d) Would have adequate safeguards in place to ensure that the department or the private entity has the opportunity to add capacity to the proposed project and other transportation facilities serving similar origins and destinations; and
- (e) Would be owned by the department upon completion or termination of the comprehensive agreement.

The department shall ensure that all reasonable costs to the state, related to transportation facilities that are not part of the State Highway System, are borne by the private entity. The department shall also ensure that all reasonable costs to the state and substantially affected local governments and

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utilities, related to the private transportation facility, are borne by the private entity for transportation facilities that are owned by private entities. For projects on the State Highway System, the department may use state resources to participate in funding and financing the project as provided for under the department's enabling legislation. Because the Legislature recognizes that private entities or consortia thereof would perform a governmental or public purpose or function when they enter into comprehensive agreements with the department to design, build, operate, own, or finance transportation facilities, the transportation facilities, including leasehold interests thereof, are exempt from ad valorem taxes as provided in chapter 196 to the extent property is owned by the state or other government entity, and from intangible taxes as provided in chapter 199 and special assessments of the state, any city, town, county, special district, political subdivision of the state, or any other governmental entity. The private entities or consortia thereof are exempt from tax imposed by chapter 201 on all documents or obligations to pay money which arise out of the comprehensive agreements to design, build, operate, own, lease, or finance transportation facilities. Any private entities or consortia thereof must pay any applicable corporate taxes as provided in chapter 220, and reemployment assistance taxes as provided in chapter 443, and sales and use tax as provided in chapter 212 shall be applicable. The private entities or

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consortia thereof must also register and collect the tax imposed by chapter 212 on all their direct sales and leases that are subject to tax under chapter 212. The <u>comprehensive</u> agreement between the private entity or consortia thereof and the department establishing a transportation facility under this chapter constitutes documentation sufficient to claim any exemption under this section.

2.76

- (2) <u>Comprehensive</u> agreements entered into pursuant to this section may authorize the private entity to impose tolls or fares for the use of the facility. The following provisions shall apply to such agreements:
- (a) With the exception of the Florida Turnpike System, the department may lease existing toll facilities through public-private partnerships. The comprehensive public-private partnership agreement must ensure that the transportation facility is properly operated, maintained, and renewed in accordance with department standards.
- (b) The department may develop new toll facilities or increase capacity on existing toll facilities through public-private partnerships. The <u>comprehensive</u> public-private partnership agreement must ensure that the toll facility is properly operated, maintained, and renewed in accordance with department standards.
- (c) Any toll revenues shall be regulated by the department pursuant to s. 338.165(3). The regulations governing the future

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increase of toll or fare revenues shall be included in the comprehensive public-private partnership agreement.

- (d) The department shall provide the analysis required in subparagraph (6)(e)2. to the Legislative Budget Commission created pursuant to s. 11.90 for review and approval <u>before</u> prior to awarding a contract on a lease of an existing toll facility.
- (e) The department shall include provisions in the <a href="comprehensive">comprehensive</a> public-private partnership agreement that ensure a negotiated portion of revenues from tolled or fare generating projects is are returned to the department over the life of the <a href="comprehensive">comprehensive</a> public-private partnership agreement. In the case of a lease of an existing toll facility, the department shall receive a portion of funds upon closing on the <a href="comprehensive">comprehensive</a> agreements and shall also include provisions in the <a href="comprehensive">comprehensive</a> agreement to receive payment of a portion of excess revenues over the life of the public-private partnership.
- investment grade traffic and revenue study prepared by a an internationally recognized traffic and revenue expert as part of the private entity proposal. The private entity shall provide a traffic and revenue study that is accepted by the national bond rating agencies for the financing that supports the comprehensive agreement at financial close for the public-private partnership project. The private entity shall also

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provide a finance plan that identifies the project cost, revenues by source, financing, major assumptions, internal rate of return on private investments, and whether any government funds are assumed to deliver a cost-feasible project, and a total cash flow analysis beginning with implementation of the project and extending for the term of the comprehensive agreement.

- department shall follow the provisions of this section. Sections 337.025, 337.11, 337.14, 337.141, 337.145, 337.175, 337.18, 337.185, 337.19, 337.221, and 337.251 shall not apply to procurements under this section unless a provision is included in the procurement documents. The department shall ensure that generally accepted business practices for exemptions provided by this subsection are part of the procurement process or are included in the <u>comprehensive</u> public-private partnership agreement.
- (a) The department may request proposals from private entities for public-private transportation projects or, if the department receives an unsolicited proposal, the department shall publish a notice in the Florida Administrative Register and a newspaper of general circulation at least once a week for 2 weeks stating that the department has received the proposal and will accept, between 30 and for 120 days after the initial date of publication as determined by the department based on the

complexity of the project, other proposals for the same project purpose. A copy of the notice must be mailed to each local government in the affected area.

- (b) Public-private partnerships shall be qualified by the department as part of the procurement process as outlined in the procurement documents, provided such process ensures that the private firm meets at least the minimum department standards for qualification in department rule for professional engineering services and road and bridge contracting <u>before</u> prior to submitting a proposal under the procurement.
- (c) The department shall ensure that procurement documents include provisions for performance of the private entity and payment of subcontractors, including, but not limited to, surety bonds, letters of credit, parent company guarantees, and lender and equity partner guarantees. The department shall balance the structure of the security package for the public-private partnership that ensures performance and payment of subcontractors with the cost of the security to ensure the most efficient pricing.
- (d) After the public notification period has expired, the department shall rank the proposals in order of preference. In ranking the proposals, the department may consider factors that include, but are not limited to, professional qualifications, general business terms, innovative engineering or cost-reduction terms, finance plans, and the need for state funds to deliver

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the project. If the department is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, the department may, at its sole discretion, terminate negotiations with the proposer. If these negotiations are unsuccessful, the department may go to the second-ranked and lower-ranked firms, in order, using this same procedure. If only one proposal is received, the department may negotiate in good faith and, if the department is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, the department may, at its sole discretion, terminate negotiations with the proposer. Notwithstanding this subsection, the department may, at its discretion, reject all proposals at any point in the process up to completion of a contract with the proposer.

- (e) The department shall provide an independent analysis of the proposed public-private partnership that demonstrates the cost-effectiveness and overall public benefit at the following times:
- 1. Before Prior to moving forward with the procurement; and
- 2. If the procurement moves forward, <u>before</u> <del>prior to</del> awarding the contract.
- (8) Before or in connection with the negotiation of a comprehensive agreement, the department may enter into an interim agreement with the private entity proposing the development or operation of the qualifying project. An interim agreement does not obligate the department to enter into a

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comprehensive agreement. The interim agreement is discretionary with the parties and is not required on a qualifying project for which the parties may proceed directly to a comprehensive agreement without the need for an interim agreement. An interim agreement must be limited to provisions that:

- (a) Authorize the private entity to commence activities for which it may be compensated related to the proposed qualifying project, including, but not limited to, project planning and development, design, environmental analysis and mitigation, survey, other activities concerning any part of the proposed qualifying project, and ascertaining the availability of financing for the proposed facility or facilities.
- (b) Establish the process and timing of the negotiation of the comprehensive agreement.
- (c) Contain such other provisions that the department and the private entity deem appropriate related to an aspect of the development or operation of a qualifying project.
- <u>(9) (8)</u> The department may enter into <u>a comprehensive</u> <u>agreement public-private partnership agreements</u> that <u>includes</u> <u>include</u> extended terms providing annual payments for performance based on the availability of service or the facility being open to traffic or based on the level of traffic using the facility. In addition to other provisions in this section, the following provisions shall apply:
  - (a) The annual payments under such comprehensive agreement

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shall be included in the department's tentative work program developed under s. 339.135 and the long-range transportation plan for the applicable metropolitan planning organization developed under s. 339.175. The department shall ensure that annual payments on multiyear comprehensive public-private partnership agreements are prioritized ahead of new capacity projects in the development and updating of the tentative work program.

- (b) The annual payments are subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature as provided in the General Appropriations Act in support of the first year of the tentative work program.
- (11) (10) Before Prior to entering into such comprehensive agreement where funds are committed from the State

  Transportation Trust Fund, the project must be prioritized as follows:
- (a) The department, in coordination with the local metropolitan planning organization, shall prioritize projects included in the Strategic Intermodal System 10-year and long-range cost-feasible plans.
- (b) The department, in coordination with the local metropolitan planning organization or local government where there is no metropolitan planning organization, shall prioritize projects, for facilities not on the Strategic Intermodal System, included in the metropolitan planning organization cost-feasible

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transportation improvement plan and long-range transportation plan.

agreements under this section shall be limited to a term not exceeding 50 years. Upon making written findings that a comprehensive an agreement under this section requires a term in excess of 50 years, the secretary of the department may authorize a term of up to 75 years for projects that are partially or completely funded from project user fees.

Comprehensive agreements under this section shall not have a term in excess of 75 years unless specifically approved by the Legislature. The department shall identify each new project under this section with a term exceeding 75 years in the transmittal letter that accompanies the submittal of the tentative work program to the Governor and the Legislature in accordance with s. 339.135.

Section 7. Paragraph (e) of subsection (7) and subsection (13) of section 337.11, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

337.11 Contracting authority of department; bids; emergency repairs, supplemental agreements, and change orders; combined design and construction contracts; progress payments; records; requirements of vehicle registration.—

(7)

(e) <u>For design-build contracts and phased design-build</u>
<u>contracts</u>, the department must receive at least three letters of

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interest in order to proceed with a request for proposals. The department shall request proposals from no fewer than three of the design-build firms submitting letters of interest. If a design-build firm withdraws from consideration after the department requests proposals, the department may continue if at least two proposals are received.

- (13) A motor vehicle used Each contract let by the department for the performance of road or bridge construction or maintenance work on a department project must shall require all motor vehicles that the contractor operates or causes to be operated in this state to be registered in compliance with chapter 320.
- Section 8. Paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection (1) of section 337.18, Florida Statutes, are 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:

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a. The contract price is \$250,000 or less and the department 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 <u>department</u> 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

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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.

(d) An action, except an action for recovery of retainage, must be instituted by a claimant, regardless of whether in privity with the contractor or not, against the contractor or the surety on the payment bond or the payment provisions of a

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combined payment and performance bond within 365 days after the performance of the labor or completion of delivery of the materials or supplies. An action for recovery of retainage must be instituted against the contractor or the surety within 365 days after final acceptance of the contract work by the department. A claimant may not waive in advance his or her right to bring an action under the bond against the surety. In any action brought to enforce a claim against a payment bond under this section, the prevailing party is entitled to recover a reasonable fee for the services of his or her attorney for trial and appeal or for arbitration, in an amount to be determined by the court, which fee must be taxed as part of the prevailing party's costs, as allowed in equitable actions.

Section 9. Section 337.195, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

337.195 Limits on liability.-

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Contract documents" means those contract documents

  defined in Section 1-3 of the department's Standard

  Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction which are
  applicable under the contract between the department and the
  contractor.
- (b) "Contractor" means a person or entity at any contractual tier, including any member of a design-build team, who, pursuant to s. 337.11, constructs, maintains, or repairs a

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highway, road, street, bridge, or other transportation facility for the department or in connection with a department project.

- (c) "Design engineer" means a person or entity, including the design consultant of a design-build team, who contracts at any tier to prepare or provide engineering plans, including traffic control plans, for the construction or repair of a highway, road, street, bridge, or other department transportation facility.
- (d) "Traffic control plans" means maintenance of traffic plans designed by a professional engineer, or otherwise in accordance with the department's standard plans, and approved by the department.
- (2)(1) In a civil action for the death of or injury to a person, or for damage to property, against the department of Transportation or its agents, consultants, or contractors for work performed on a highway, road, street, bridge, or other transportation facility when the death, injury, or damage resulted from a motor vehicle crash within a construction zone in which the driver of one of the vehicles was under the influence of alcoholic beverages as set forth in s. 316.193, under the influence of any chemical substance as set forth in s. 877.111, under the influence of marijuana authorized by s. 381.986, excluding low-THC cannabis, or illegally under the influence of any substance controlled under chapter 893 to the extent that her or his normal faculties were impaired or that

she or he operated a vehicle recklessly as defined in s. 316.192, it is presumed that the driver's operation of the vehicle was the sole proximate cause of her or his own death, injury, or damage. This presumption can be overcome if the gross negligence or intentional misconduct of the department of Transportation, or of its agents, consultants, or contractors, was a proximate cause of the driver's death, injury, or damage.

- (3) (a) (2) A contractor is immune from liability for who constructs, maintains, or repairs a highway, road, street, bridge, or other transportation facility for the Department of Transportation is not liable to a claimant for personal injury, property damage, or death arising from the performance of the construction, maintenance, or repair if, at the time of the personal injury, property damage, or death, the contractor was in compliance with contract documents material to the condition that was the proximate cause of the personal injury, property damage, or death arising from:
- 1. The performance of the construction, maintenance, or repair of the transportation facility if, at the time the personal injury, property damage, or death occurred, the contractor was in compliance with the contract documents material to the personal injury, property damage, or death.
- 2. Acts or omissions of a third party who furnishes, or contracts at any contractual tier to furnish, services or materials to the transportation facility, including a

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subcontractor; sub-subcontractor; laborer; materialman; owner, lessor, or operator of a motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, truck, heavy truck, truck tractor, or commercial motor vehicle as those terms are defined in s. 320.01; or person who performs services as an architect, a landscape architect, an interior designer, an engineer, or a surveyor and mapper.

- 3. Acts or omissions of a third party who trespasses within the limits of the transportation facility or otherwise is not authorized to enter the area of the transportation facility in which the personal injury, property damage, or death was caused.
- 4. Acts or omissions of a third party who damages, modifies, moves, or removes a traffic control device, warning device, barrier, or any other facility or device used for the public's safety and convenience.
- (b)(a) The <u>limitations</u> <u>limitation</u> on liability contained in this subsection <u>do</u> <u>does</u> not apply when the proximate cause of the personal injury, property damage, or death is a latent condition, defect, error, or omission that was created by the contractor and not a defect, error, or omission in the contract documents; or when the proximate cause of the personal injury, property damage, or death was the contractor's failure to <u>perform, update, or</u> comply with the <u>maintenance of the</u> traffic <u>control plans</u> <u>safety plan</u> as required by the contract documents.

(c) (b) Nothing in This subsection does not relieve shall

be interpreted or construed as relieving the contractor of any obligation to provide the department of Transportation with written notice of any apparent error or omission in the contract documents.

- (d) (e) Nothing in This subsection does not shall be interpreted or construed to alter or affect any claim of the department of Transportation against such contractor.
- (e)(d) This subsection does not affect any claim of any entity against such contractor, which claim is associated with such entity's facilities on or in department of Transportation roads or other transportation facilities.
- (4)(3) In all cases involving personal injury, property damage, or death, a design engineer person or entity who contracts to prepare or provide engineering plans for the construction or repair of a highway, road, street, bridge, or other transportation facility for the Department of Transportation shall be presumed to have prepared such engineering plans using the degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised by other engineers in the field under similar conditions and in similar localities and with due regard for acceptable engineering standards and principles if the engineering plans conformed to the department's Department of Transportation's design standards material to the condition or defect that was the proximate cause of the personal injury, property damage, or death. This presumption can be overcome only

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upon a showing of the design engineer's person's or entity's gross negligence in the preparation of the engineering plans and does shall not be interpreted or construed to alter or affect any claim of the department of Transportation against such design engineer person or entity. The limitation on liability contained in this subsection does shall not apply to any hidden or undiscoverable condition created by the design engineer. This subsection does not affect any claim of any entity against such design engineer or engineering firm, which claim is associated with such entity's facilities on or in department of Transportation roads or other transportation facilities. (4) In any civil action for death, injury, or damages against the Department of Transportation or its agents, consultants, engineers, or contractors for work performed on a highway, road, street, bridge, or other transportation facility, if the department, its agents, consultants, engineers, or contractors are immune from liability pursuant to this section or are not parties to the litigation, they may not be named on jury verdict form or be found to be at fault for the injury, death, or damage that gave rise to the damages. Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 337.401, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 337.401 Use of right-of-way for utilities subject to regulation; permit; fees.-

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(2)(a) The authority may grant to any person who is a

resident of this state, or to any corporation that which is organized under the laws of this state or licensed to do business within this state, the use of a right-of-way for the utility in accordance with such rules or regulations as the authority may adopt. A utility may not be installed, located, or relocated unless authorized by a written permit issued by the authority, except as provided in paragraph (b).

- (b) However, For public roads or publicly owned rail corridors under the jurisdiction of the department, a utility relocation schedule and relocation agreement may be executed in lieu of a written permit. The permit or relocation agreement must contain a reasonable utility relocation schedule to expedite the completion of the department's construction or maintenance project and must specify a reasonable liquidated damage amount for each day the work remains incomplete beyond the timeframe specified in the permit or relocation agreement.
- (c) A The permit or relocation agreement must require the utility permitholder to be responsible for any damage resulting from the work performed under such permit or relocation agreement issuance of such permit.
- (d) The authority may initiate injunctive proceedings as provided in s. 120.69 to enforce provisions of this subsection or any rule or order issued or entered into pursuant thereto. A permit application required under this subsection by a county or municipality having jurisdiction and control of the right-of-way

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of any public road must be processed and acted upon in accordance with the timeframes provided in subparagraphs (7)(d)7., 8., and 9.

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Section 11. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 337.403, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

337.403 Interference caused by utility; expenses.-

- If a utility that is placed upon, under, over, or within the right-of-way limits of any public road or publicly owned rail corridor is found by the authority to be unreasonably interfering in any way with the convenient, safe, or continuous use, or the maintenance, improvement, extension, or expansion, of such public road or publicly owned rail corridor, the utility owner shall, within 30 days after upon 30 days' written notice to the utility or its agent by the authority, provide the authority a reasonable utility relocation schedule to expedite the completion of the authority's construction or maintenance project identified in the notice and, within 60 days after the written notice from the authority, initiate the work necessary to alleviate the interference at its own expense except as provided in paragraphs (a) - (j). The notice from the authority must specify a reasonable liquidated damage amount for each day the work remains incomplete if not The work must be completed within such reasonable time as stated in the notice or such time as agreed to by the authority and the utility owner.
  - (a) If the relocation of utility facilities, as referred

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to in s. 111 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, Pub. L. No. 84-627, is necessitated by the construction of a project on the federal-aid interstate system, including extensions thereof within urban areas, and the cost of the project is eligible and approved for reimbursement by the Federal Government to the extent of 90 percent or more under the Federal-Aid Highway Act, or any amendment thereof, then in that event the utility owning or operating such facilities shall perform any necessary work upon notice from the department, and the state shall pay the entire expense properly attributable to such work after deducting therefrom any increase in the value of a new facility and any salvage value derived from an old facility.

- (b) When a joint agreement between the department and the utility is executed for utility work to be accomplished as part of a contract for construction of a transportation facility, the department may participate in those utility work costs that exceed the department's official estimate of the cost of the work by more than 10 percent. The amount of such participation is limited to the difference between the official estimate of all the work in the joint agreement plus 10 percent and the amount awarded for this work in the construction contract for such work. The department may not participate in any utility work costs that occur as a result of changes or additions during the course of the contract.
  - (c) When an agreement between the department and utility

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is executed for utility work to be accomplished in advance of a contract for construction of a transportation facility, the department may participate in the cost of clearing and grubbing necessary to perform such work.

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- If the utility facility was initially installed to (d) exclusively serve the authority or its tenants, or both, the authority shall bear the costs of the utility work. However, the authority is not responsible for the cost of utility work related to any subsequent additions to that facility for the purpose of serving others. For a county or municipality, if such utility facility was installed in the right-of-way as a means to serve a county or municipal facility on a parcel of property adjacent to the right-of-way and if the intended use of the county or municipal facility is for a use other than transportation purposes, the obligation of the county or municipality to bear the costs of the utility work shall extend only to utility work on the parcel of property on which the facility of the county or municipality originally served by the utility facility is located.
- (e) If, under an agreement between a utility and the authority entered into after July 1, 2009, the utility conveys, subordinates, or relinquishes a compensable property right to the authority for the purpose of accommodating the acquisition or use of the right-of-way by the authority, without the agreement expressly addressing future responsibility for the

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cost of necessary utility work, the authority shall bear the cost of removal or relocation. This paragraph does not impair or restrict, and may not be used to interpret, the terms of any such agreement entered into before July 1, 2009.

- (f) If the utility is an electric facility being relocated underground in order to enhance vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian safety and in which ownership of the electric facility to be placed underground has been transferred from a private to a public utility within the past 5 years, the department shall incur all costs of the necessary utility work.
- (g) An authority may bear the costs of utility work required to eliminate an unreasonable interference when the utility is not able to establish that it has a compensable property right in the particular property where the utility is located if:
- 1. The utility was physically located on the particular property before the authority acquired rights in the property;
- 2. The utility demonstrates that it has a compensable property right in adjacent properties along the alignment of the utility or, after due diligence, certifies that the utility does not have evidence to prove or disprove that it has a compensable property right in the particular property where the utility is located; and
- 3. The information available to the authority does not establish the relative priorities of the authority's and the

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utility's interests in the particular property.

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- (h) If a municipally owned utility or county-owned utility is located in a rural area of opportunity, as defined in s. 288.0656(2), and the department determines that the utility is unable, and will not be able within the next 10 years, to pay for the cost of utility work necessitated by a department project on the State Highway System, the department may pay, in whole or in part, the cost of such utility work performed by the department or its contractor.
- If the relocation of utility facilities is necessitated by the construction of a commuter rail service project or an intercity passenger rail service project and the cost of the project is eligible and approved for reimbursement by the Federal Government, then in that event the utility owning or operating such facilities located by permit on a departmentowned rail corridor shall perform any necessary utility relocation work upon notice from the department, and the department shall pay the expense properly attributable to such utility relocation work in the same proportion as federal funds are expended on the commuter rail service project or an intercity passenger rail service project after deducting therefrom any increase in the value of a new facility and any salvage value derived from an old facility. In no event shall the state be required to use state dollars for such utility relocation work. This paragraph does not apply to any phase of

the Central Florida Commuter Rail project, known as SunRail.

- (j) If a utility is lawfully located within an existing and valid utility easement granted by recorded plat, regardless of whether such land was subsequently acquired by the authority by dedication, transfer of fee, or otherwise, the authority must bear the cost of the utility work required to eliminate an unreasonable interference. The authority shall pay the entire expense properly attributable to such work after deducting any increase in the value of a new facility and any salvage value derived from an old facility.
- utility work and the owner thereof fails to perform the work at his or her own expense within the time stated in the notice or such other time as agreed to by the authority and the utility owner, the authority shall proceed to cause the utility work to be performed. Except as provided in subsection (1), the utility owner shall pay to the authority reasonable costs resulting from the utility owner's failure or refusal to timely perform the work, including payment of any liquidated damages assessed by the authority. The expense thereby incurred shall be paid out of any money available therefor, and such expense shall, except as provided in subsection (1), be charged against the owner and levied and collected and paid into the fund from which the expense of such relocation was paid.

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Section 12. Section 339.28201, Florida Statutes, is

created to read:

## 339.28201 Local Agency Program. -

- (1) There is created within the department a local agency program for the purpose of providing assistance to subrecipient agencies, which include counties, municipalities, intergovernmental agencies, and other eligible governmental entities, to develop, design, and construct transportation facilities using funds allocated by federal agencies to the department which are then suballocated by the department to local agencies.
- (2) The department is responsible for oversight of funded projects on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration. The department shall update the project cost estimate in the year the project is granted to the local agency and shall include a contingency amount as part of the project cost estimate.
- (3) Local agencies shall prioritize and budget local projects through their respective metropolitan planning organizations or governing boards that are eligible for reimbursement for the services provided to the traveling public through compliance with applicable federal statutes, rules, and regulations.
- (4) Federal-aid highway funds are available only to local agencies that are certified by the department based on their qualifications, experience, ability to comply with federal requirements, and ability to undertake and satisfactorily

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(5) At a minimum, local agencies shall include in their contracts to develop, design, or construct transportation facilities the department's Division I General Requirements and Covenants for local agencies and a contingency amount in the project cost to account for unforeseen conditions.

Section 13. Subsection (3) of section 339.2825, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 339.2825 Approval of contractor-financed projects.-
- (3) This section does not apply to a <u>comprehensive</u> publicprivate partnership agreement authorized in s. 334.30(2)(a).

Section 14. Subsection (4) of section 627.06501, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 627.06501 Insurance discounts for certain persons completing driver improvement course.—
- (4) This section does not apply if the driver improvement course is taken in lieu of a court appearance for a traffic infraction as provided for in s. 318.14(9). However, the <u>eight-election</u> restriction enumerated in that section is not applicable to taking the course for the purposes of receiving insurance premium reductions.
  - Section 15. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.

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