

Economic Infrastructure Subcommittee

Wednesday, March 19, 2025
4:30 PM – 7:00 PM
Reed Hall (102 HOB)

Daniel Perez
Speaker

Chip LaMarca
Chair

The Florida House of Representatives

Commerce Committee

Economic Infrastructure Subcommittee

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Meeting Agenda

Wednesday, March 19, 2025
4:30pm – 7:00pm
Reed Hall (102 HOB)

I. Call to Order

II. Roll Call

III. Welcome and Opening Remarks

IV. Consideration of the following bill(s):
- HB 177 Transportation Facility Designations by Harris, Woodson
- CS/HB 279 Misuse of Emergency Communications Systems by Criminal Justice Subcommittee, Partington
- HB 1165 Mobile Cranes and Accessory Support Vehicles by Owen

V. Closing Remarks

VI. Adjournment

HB 177

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
BILL ANALYSIS

This bill analysis was prepared by nonpartisan committee staff and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

BILL #: HB 177	**COMPANION BILL:** SB 274 (Arrington)
TITLE: Transportation Facility Designations	**LINKED BILLS:** None
SPONSOR(S): Harris, Woodson	**RELATED BILLS:** None

Committee References

Economic Infrastructure ➤ Commerce

SUMMARY

Effect of the Bill:

The bill designates that portion of International Drive between S.R. 528 and Sand Lake Road in Orange County as "Harris Rosen Way" and directs the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to erect suitable markers for the designation.

Fiscal or Economic Impact:

The bill will have an insignificant negative impact on state government expenditures.

JUMP TO SUMMARY ANALYSIS RELEVANT INFORMATION BILL HISTORY

ANALYSIS

EFFECT OF THE BILL:

The bill requires FDOT to erect suitable markers for the following transportation facility designation: (Section 1).

Harris Rosen Way
That portion of International Drive between S.R. 528 and Sand Lake Road in Orange County is designated as "Harris Rosen Way."

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2025. (Section 2).

FISCAL OR ECONOMIC IMPACT:

STATE GOVERNMENT:

The bill will have an insignificant impact on state government expenditures. FDOT estimates a cost of $2,400 for the appropriate markers, which provides for two signs at $1,200 per sign.[1]

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SUBJECT OVERVIEW:

Legislative Designation of Transportation Facilities
The Legislature may designate a transportation facility, such as a bridge or a portion of a road, for honorary or memorial purposes or to distinguish a particular facility. Legislative designations do not officially change the existing names of facilities and may not require local governments or private parties to change street signs, mailing addresses, or 911 emergency telephone number system listing.[2]

[1] Email from Jack Rogers, Director of Legislative Affairs, Department of Transportation, RE: Road Designations Review (Feb. 13, 2025).
[2] S. 334.071(1), F.S.

Unless specifically provided by law, public facilities such as roads, bridges, and other similar facilities may not be named for any living person.[3]

Transportation Facility Markers

Following a legislative designation, FDOT is required to place markers at the termini or intersections specified for each highway segment or bridge designated and may place other markers it deems as appropriate.[4] Before markers may be erected, the appropriate city or county commission must pass a resolution in support of the particular honorary designation. If the designated bridge or road segment is located in more than one city or county, there must be resolutions supporting the designation from each affected local government before markers may be erected.[5]

Biographical Information

Harris Rosen Way

Harris Rosen was President and Chief Operating Officer of Rosen Hotels & Resorts, a hospitality company founded in 1974 that operates seven Orlando-area hotels. Mr. Rosen received numerous philanthropic and humanitarian awards, including the Association of Fundraising Professionals lifetime award, as well as the Leadership Florida's LeRoy Collins Lifetime Achievement Award. Mr. Rosen passed away on November 25, 2024, at age 85.

BILL HISTORY

COMMITTEE REFERENCE	ACTION	DATE	STAFF DIRECTOR/ POLICY CHIEF	ANALYSIS PREPARED BY
Economic Infrastructure Subcommittee			Keating	Garcia
Commerce Committee				

[3] S. 267.062(1), F.S.
[4] S. 334.071(2), F.S.
[5] S. 334.071(3), F.S.

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to transportation facility designations; providing an honorary designation of a certain transportation facility in a specified county; directing the Department of Transportation to erect suitable markers; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Harris Rosen Way designated; Department of Transportation to erect suitable markers.—

(1) That portion of International Drive between S.R. 528 and Sand Lake Road in Orange County is designated as "Harris Rosen Way."

(2) The Department of Transportation is directed to erect suitable markers designating Harris Rosen Way as described in subsection (1).

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

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

Economic Infrastructure Subcommittee
HB 177
Transportation Facility Designations

AMENDMENT SUMMARY
March 19, 2025

Amendment 1 by Daniels (line 10):

- Directs the Department of Transportation to erect suitable markers designating the bridge on Moncrief Road West over the Ribault River in Duval County as the "Bernard Wilkes Ribault River Bridge."

Amendment No. 1

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED	__	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	__	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	__	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	__	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	__	(Y/N)
OTHER	_____	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Economic Infrastructure Subcommittee

Representative Daniels offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove lines 10-17 and insert:

Section 1. Transportation facility designations; Department of Transportation to erect suitable markers.—

(1) That portion of International Drive between S.R. 528 and Sand Lake Road in Orange County is designated as "Harris Rosen Way."

(2) The bridge on Moncrief Road West over the Ribault River in Duval County will be designated as "Bernard Wilkes Ribault River Bridge."

(3) The Department of Transportation is directed to erect suitable markers designating the transportation facilities as described in this section.

T I T L E A M E N D M E N T

Remove lines 3-4 and insert:
designations; providing honorary designations of certain transportation facilities in specified counties;

HB 279

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
BILL ANALYSIS

This bill analysis was prepared by nonpartisan committee staff and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

BILL #: CS/HB 279	**COMPANION BILL:** SB 278 (Wright)
TITLE: Misuse of Emergency Communications Systems	**LINKED BILLS:** None
SPONSOR(S): Partington	**RELATED BILLS:** None

Committee References

Criminal Justice	➤	Economic Infrastructure	➤	Judiciary
17 Y, 0 N, As CS				

SUMMARY

Effect of the Bill:

CS/HB 279 revises offenses related to misusing the 911 system and requires a person who is convicted of misusing the 911 system to pay restitution for the cost of the emergency response. The bill:

- Creates a third degree felony if a person makes a false report of an emergency using the 911 system and the resulting emergency response results in great bodily harm, permanent disfigurement, or permanent injury.
- Creates a second degree felony if a person makes a false report of an emergency using the 911 system and the resulting emergency response results in death to any person.
- Deletes an enhanced penalty if a person misuses the 911 system and receives a service valued at $100 or greater.
- Requires a court to order a person convicted of misusing the 911 system to pay restitution to a responding public safety agency and any other victim who suffers damage or injury, including full payment for any costs incurred by a responding public safety agency.

Fiscal or Economic Impact:

The bill may have an indeterminate positive prison bed impact by creating new felony offenses for misusing the 911 system which result in specified injury or death, which could lead to increased prison admissions. The bill requires a court to order a person who is convicted of misusing the 911 system to pay restitution to any responding public safety agency and any other victim who suffers damage or injury. To the extent that public safety agencies are expending funds by responding to emergency calls resulting from misuse of the 911 system, there may be an indeterminate positive fiscal impact on such agencies that would be eligible to receive restitution under the bill.

JUMP TO SUMMARY ANALYSIS RELEVANT INFORMATION BILL HISTORY

ANALYSIS

EFFECT OF THE BILL:

Misusing the 911 System

The bill provides enhanced penalties if the public safety agency response to a false report of an emergency that was made using the 911 system results in specified bodily injury or death. Under the bill, a person who misuses the 911 system by making a false report or complaint or by reporting false information that could lead to an emergency response commits a:

- Third degree felony,[1] if the emergency response by a public safety agency results in great bodily harm, permanent disfigurement, or permanent disability as a proximate result of lawful conduct arising out of the emergency response.
- Second degree felony,[2] if the emergency response by a public safety agency results in the death of any person as a proximate result of lawful conduct arising out of the emergency response. (Section 1)

[1] A third degree felony is punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a $5,000 fine. Ss. 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.
[2] A second degree felony is punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine. Ss. 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.

The third degree felony offense created by the bill is ranked as a Level 2 offense on the offense severity ranking chart (OSRC). The second degree felony offense created by the bill is ranked as a Level 5 offense on the OSRC. (Section 2)

The bill deletes an enhanced penalty that makes misusing the 911 system punishable as a third degree felony if the value of the service obtained by misuse of the system is $100 or greater. (Section 1)

The bill requires a court to order any person convicted of misusing the 911 system to pay restitution to a responding public safety agency and any other victim who suffers damage or injury as a proximate result of lawful conduct arising out of an emergency response. The bill specifies that the restitution must include the full payment of any cost incurred by such agency. (Section 1)

The effective date of the bill is July 1, 2025. (Section 3)

FISCAL OR ECONOMIC IMPACT:

STATE GOVERNMENT:

The bill may have an indeterminate positive prison bed impact by creating new felony offenses for misusing the 911 system which result in specified injury or death, which could lead to increased prison admissions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The bill requires a court to order a person who is convicted of misusing the 911 system to pay restitution to any responding public safety agency and any other victim who suffers damage or injury. To the extent that public safety agencies are expending funds by responding to emergency calls resulting from misuse of the 911 system, there may be an indeterminate positive fiscal impact on such agencies that would be eligible to receive restitution under the bill.

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SUBJECT OVERVIEW:

False Reports of Emergencies

Misusing the 911 System

Section 365.172, F.S., prohibits a person from:

- Accessing the 911 system for the purpose of making a false alarm or complaint or reporting false information that could result in an emergency response of any public safety agency;[3]
- Knowingly using or attempting to use the 911 system for a purpose other than public safety assistance; or
- Knowingly using or attempting to use the 911 system in an effort to avoid any charge for service.

A violation is punishable as a first degree misdemeanor. A person commits a third degree felony if he or she misuses the 911 system and:

- The person has four prior convictions for misusing the 911 system; or
- The value of the service or the service charge obtained by misusing the 911 system exceeds $100.[4]

The felony is unranked on the OSRC and thus defaults to a Level 1 offense.

False Reports of Crimes

Section 817.49, F.S., prohibits a person from willfully imparting, conveying, or causing to be imparted or conveyed to any law enforcement officer or employee of a public safety agency, false information or reports concerning the commission of any crime when the person knows the report is false and that no such crime has been committed. A

[3] "Public safety agency" means a functional division of a public agency which provides firefighting, law enforcement, medical, or other emergency services. S. 365.172(3)(z), F.S.
[4] S. 365.172, F.S.

violation is punishable as a first degree misdemeanor.[5] If a person willfully makes a false report of a crime and the response by a public safety agency results in:

- Great bodily harm, permanent disfigurement, or permanent disability to any person as a proximate result of lawful conduct arising out of a response, the person making such a false report commits a third degree felony, which is ranked as a Level 3 offense on the offense severity ranking chart (OSRC).
- Death to any person as a proximate result of lawful conduct arising out of a response, the person making such a false report commits a second degree felony, which is ranked as a Level 6 offense on the OSRC.

A court must order a person who is convicted of making a false report of a crime to pay restitution, which must include full payment for any cost incurred by a responding public safety agency.[6]

Offense Severity Ranking Chart

Felony offenses subject to the Criminal Punishment Code (CPC) are listed in a single offense severity ranking chart (OSRC), which uses 10 offense levels to rank felonies from least severe (Level 1) to most severe (Level 10). Each felony offense is assigned to a level according to the severity of the offense, commensurate with the harm or potential for harm to the community that is caused by the offense, as determined by statute. A person's primary offense, any other current offenses, and prior offenses are scored using the points designated for the offense severity level of each offense. The final calculation, following the scoresheet formula, determines the lowest permissible sentence that the trial court may impose, absent a valid reason for departure.[7] If an offense is unranked, the CPC specifies a default level on the OSRC depending on the felony degree of the offense.[8]

BILL HISTORY

COMMITTEE REFERENCE	ACTION	DATE	STAFF DIRECTOR/ POLICY CHIEF	ANALYSIS PREPARED BY
Criminal Justice Subcommittee	17 Y, 0 N, As CS	3/12/2025	Hall	Padgett
THE CHANGES ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE:	• Created a third degree felony if a person misuses the 911 system by making a false report and the emergency response results in great bodily harm, permanent disfigurement, or permanent disability, and ranked the crime as a Level 2 offense on the offense severity ranking chart (OSRC). • Created a second degree felony if a person misuses the 911 system by making a false report and the emergency response results in death to any person, ranked as a Level 5 offense on the OSRC. • Required a person who is convicted of misusing the 911 system to pay restitution to both the responding public safety agency *and* any other victim who suffers damage.			
Economic Infrastructure Subcommittee			Keating	Bauldree
Judiciary Committee				

THIS BILL ANALYSIS HAS BEEN UPDATED TO INCORPORATE ALL OF THE CHANGES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

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[5] S. 817.49(1), F.S.
[6] S. 817.49(3), F.S.
[7] S. 921.0022, F.S.
[8] S. 921.0023, F.S.

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the misuse of emergency communications systems; amending s. 365.172, F.S.; providing enhanced criminal penalties for a specified violation relating to the use of emergency communications services which results in great bodily harm, permanent disfigurement, permanent disability, or death; requiring courts to order restitution for certain damages and injuries; providing requirements for such restitution; amending s. 921.0022, F.S.; ranking offenses on the offense severity ranking chart of the Criminal Punishment Code; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (14) of section 365.172, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

365.172 Emergency communications.—

(14) MISUSE OF 911, E911, OR NG911 SYSTEM; PENALTY.—911, E911, and NG911 service must be used solely for emergency communications by the public.

(a) A ~~any~~ person who does any of the following commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083:

1. Accesses the number 911 for the purpose of making a false alarm or complaint or reporting false information that could result in the emergency response of any public safety agency.~~; any person who~~

2. Knowingly uses or attempts to use such service for a purpose other than obtaining public safety assistance.~~; or any person who~~

3. Knowingly uses or attempts to use such service in an effort to avoid any charge for service~~, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083~~.

(b) If a person violates subparagraph (a)1. and the subsequent emergency response by a public safety agency results in:

1. Great bodily harm, permanent disfigurement, or permanent disability to any person as a proximate result of lawful conduct arising out of the emergency response, the person commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

2. Death to any person as a proximate result of lawful conduct arising out of the emergency response, the person commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(c) After being convicted of unauthorized use of emergency communications services ~~such service~~ four times, a person who

continues to engage in such unauthorized use commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(d) A court shall order any person convicted of violating this subsection to pay restitution to a responding public safety agency and any other victim who suffers damage or injury as a proximate result of lawful conduct arising out of an emergency response. The restitution must include the full payment of any cost incurred by a responding public safety agency ~~In addition, if the value of the service or the service charge obtained in a manner prohibited by this subsection exceeds $100, the person committing the offense commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084~~.

Section 2. Paragraphs (b) and (e) of subsection (3) of section 921.0022, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity ranking chart.—

(3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART

(b) LEVEL 2

Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description
365.172(14)(b)1.	3rd	Misuse of emergency communications system causing

		great bodily harm, permanent disfigurement, or permanent disability.
379.2431 (1)(e)3.	3rd	Possession of 11 or fewer marine turtle eggs in violation of the Marine Turtle Protection Act.
379.2431 (1)(e)4.	3rd	Possession of more than 11 marine turtle eggs in violation of the Marine Turtle Protection Act.
403.413(6)(c)	3rd	Dumps waste litter exceeding 500 lbs. in weight or 100 cubic feet in volume or any quantity for commercial purposes, or hazardous waste.
517.07(2)	3rd	Failure to furnish a prospectus meeting requirements.
590.28(1)	3rd	Intentional burning of lands.

784.03(3)	3rd	Battery during a riot or an aggravated riot.
784.05(3)	3rd	Storing or leaving a loaded firearm within reach of minor who uses it to inflict injury or death.
787.04(1)	3rd	In violation of court order, take, entice, etc., minor beyond state limits.
806.13(1)(b)3.	3rd	Criminal mischief; damage $1,000 or more to public communication or any other public service.
806.13(3)	3rd	Criminal mischief; damage of $200 or more to a memorial or historic property.
810.061(2)	3rd	Impairing or impeding telephone or power to a dwelling; facilitating or furthering burglary.

810.09(2)(d)	3rd	Trespassing on posted commercial horticulture property.
812.014(2)(c)1.	3rd	Grand theft, 3rd degree; $750 or more but less than $5,000.
812.014(2)(d)1.	3rd	Grand theft, 3rd degree; $40 or more but less than $750, taken from dwelling or its unenclosed curtilage.
812.014(2)(e)2.	3rd	Petit theft, 1st degree; less than $40 taken from dwelling or its unenclosed curtilage with one prior theft conviction.
812.015(7)	3rd	Possession, use, or attempted use of an antishoplifting or inventory control device countermeasure.
817.234(1)(a)2.	3rd	False statement in support of insurance claim.

817.481(3)(a)	3rd	Obtain credit or purchase with false, expired, counterfeit, etc., credit card, value over $300.
817.52(3)	3rd	Failure to redeliver hired vehicle.
817.54	3rd	With intent to defraud, obtain mortgage note, etc., by false representation.
817.60(5)	3rd	Dealing in credit cards of another.
817.60(6)(a)	3rd	Forgery; purchase goods, services with false card.
817.61	3rd	Fraudulent use of credit cards over $100 or more within 6 months.
826.04	3rd	Knowingly marries or has sexual intercourse with person to whom

		related.
831.01	3rd	Forgery.
831.02	3rd	Uttering forged instrument; utters or publishes alteration with intent to defraud.
831.07	3rd	Forging bank bills, checks, drafts, or promissory notes.
831.08	3rd	Possessing 10 or more forged notes, bills, checks, or drafts.
831.09	3rd	Uttering forged notes, bills, checks, drafts, or promissory notes.
831.11	3rd	Bringing into the state forged bank bills, checks, drafts, or notes.
832.05(3)(a)	3rd	Cashing or depositing item with intent to defraud.

843.01(2)	3rd	Resist police canine or police horse with violence; under certain circumstances.
843.08	3rd	False personation.
843.19(3)	3rd	Touch or strike police, fire, SAR canine or police horse.
893.13(2)(a)2.	3rd	Purchase of any s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (2)(c)10., (3), or (4) drugs other than cannabis.
893.147(2)	3rd	Manufacture or delivery of drug paraphernalia.

(e) LEVEL 5

Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description

316.027(2)(a)	3rd	Accidents involving personal injuries other than serious bodily injury, failure to stop; leaving scene.
316.1935(4)(a)	2nd	Aggravated fleeing or eluding.
316.80(2)	2nd	Unlawful conveyance of fuel; obtaining fuel fraudulently.
322.34(6)	3rd	Careless operation of motor vehicle with suspended license, resulting in death or serious bodily injury.
327.30(5)	3rd	Vessel accidents involving personal injury; leaving scene.
365.172(14)(b)2.	2nd	Misuse of emergency communications system resulting in death.
379.365(2)(c)1.	3rd	Violation of rules relating to: willful molestation of stone crab traps, lines, or buoys;

			illegal bartering, trading, or sale, conspiring or aiding in such barter, trade, or sale, or supplying, agreeing to supply, aiding in supplying, or giving away stone crab trap tags or certificates; making, altering, forging, counterfeiting, or reproducing stone crab trap tags; possession of forged, counterfeit, or imitation stone crab trap tags; and engaging in the commercial harvest of stone crabs while license is suspended or revoked.
118			
	379.367(4)	3rd	Willful molestation of a commercial harvester's spiny lobster trap, line, or buoy.
119			
	379.407(5)(b)3.	3rd	Possession of 100 or more undersized spiny lobsters.
120			
	381.0041(11)(b)	3rd	Donate blood, plasma, or organs knowing HIV positive.

440.10(1)(g)	2nd	Failure to obtain workers' compensation coverage.
440.105(5)	2nd	Unlawful solicitation for the purpose of making workers' compensation claims.
440.381(2)	3rd	Submission of false, misleading, or incomplete information with the purpose of avoiding or reducing workers' compensation premiums.
624.401(4)(b)2.	2nd	Transacting insurance without a certificate or authority; premium collected $20,000 or more but less than $100,000.
626.902(1)(c)	2nd	Representing an unauthorized insurer; repeat offender.
790.01(3)	3rd	Unlawful carrying of a concealed firearm.

790.162	2nd	Threat to throw or discharge destructive device.
790.163(1)	2nd	False report of bomb, explosive, weapon of mass destruction, or use of firearms in violent manner.
790.221(1)	2nd	Possession of short-barreled shotgun or machine gun.
790.23	2nd	Felons in possession of firearms, ammunition, or electronic weapons or devices.
796.05(1)	2nd	Live on earnings of a prostitute; 1st offense.
800.04(6)(c)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious conduct; offender less than 18 years of age.
800.04(7)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious exhibition; offender 18 years of age or older.

806.111(1)	3rd	Possess, manufacture, or dispense fire bomb with intent to damage any structure or property.
810.145(4)(c)	3rd	Commercial digital voyeurism dissemination.
810.145(7)(a)	2nd	Digital voyeurism; 2nd or subsequent offense.
810.145(8)(a)	2nd	Digital voyeurism; certain minor victims.
812.014(2)(d)3.	2nd	Grand theft, 2nd degree; theft from 20 or more dwellings or their unenclosed curtilage, or any combination.
812.0145(2)(b)	2nd	Theft from person 65 years of age or older; $10,000 or more but less than $50,000.
812.015	3rd	Retail theft; property stolen

(8)(a) & (c)-(e)		is valued at $750 or more and one or more specified acts.
812.015(8)(f)	3rd	Retail theft; multiple thefts within specified period.
812.015(8)(g)	3rd	Retail theft; committed with specified number of other persons.
812.019(1)	2nd	Stolen property; dealing in or trafficking in.
812.081(3)	2nd	Trafficking in trade secrets.
812.131(2)(b)	3rd	Robbery by sudden snatching.
812.16(2)	3rd	Owning, operating, or conducting a chop shop.
817.034(4)(a)2.	2nd	Communications fraud, value $20,000 to $50,000.
817.234(11)(b)	2nd	Insurance fraud; property value $20,000 or more but less than

		$100,000.
817.2341(1), (2)(a) & (3)(a)	3rd	Filing false financial statements, making false entries of material fact or false statements regarding property values relating to the solvency of an insuring entity.
817.568(2)(b)	2nd	Fraudulent use of personal identification information; value of benefit, services received, payment avoided, or amount of injury or fraud, $5,000 or more or use of personal identification information of 10 or more persons.
817.611(2)(a)	2nd	Traffic in or possess 5 to 14 counterfeit credit cards or related documents.
817.625(2)(b)	2nd	Second or subsequent fraudulent use of scanning device,

		skimming device, or reencoder.
825.1025(4)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious exhibition in the presence of an elderly person or disabled adult.
828.12(2)	3rd	Tortures any animal with intent to inflict intense pain, serious physical injury, or death.
836.14(4)	2nd	Person who willfully promotes for financial gain a sexually explicit image of an identifiable person without consent.
839.13(2)(b)	2nd	Falsifying records of an individual in the care and custody of a state agency involving great bodily harm or death.
843.01(1)	3rd	Resist officer with violence to person; resist arrest with

			violence.
158			
	847.0135(5)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious exhibition using computer; offender 18 years or older.
159			
	847.0137 (2) & (3)	3rd	Transmission of pornography by electronic device or equipment.
160			
	847.0138 (2) & (3)	3rd	Transmission of material harmful to minors to a minor by electronic device or equipment.
161			
	874.05(1)(b)	2nd	Encouraging or recruiting another to join a criminal gang; second or subsequent offense.
162			
	874.05(2)(a)	2nd	Encouraging or recruiting person under 13 years of age to join a criminal gang.
163			
	893.13(1)(a)1.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cocaine (or other s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d),

			(2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5. drugs).
893.13(1)(c)2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cannabis (or other s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (2)(c)10., (3), or (4) drugs) within 1,000 feet of a child care facility, school, or state, county, or municipal park or publicly owned recreational facility or community center.
893.13(1)(d)1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cocaine (or other s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5. drugs) within 1,000 feet of university.
893.13(1)(e)2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cannabis or other drug

			prohibited under s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (2)(c)10., (3), or (4) within 1,000 feet of property used for religious services or a specified business site.
893.13(1)(f)1.		1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cocaine (or other s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), or (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)5. drugs) within 1,000 feet of public housing facility.
893.13(4)(b)		2nd	Use or hire of minor; deliver to minor other controlled substance.
893.1351(1)		3rd	Ownership, lease, or rental for trafficking in or manufacturing of controlled substance.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

HB 1165

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
BILL ANALYSIS

This bill analysis was prepared by nonpartisan committee staff and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

BILL #: HB 1165	**COMPANION BILL:** SB 1502 (Collins)
TITLE: Mobile Cranes and Accessory Support Vehicles	**LINKED BILLS:** None
SPONSOR(S): Owen	**RELATED BILLS:** None

Committee References

Economic Infrastructure ➤ Transportation & Economic Development Budget ➤ Commerce

SUMMARY

Effect of the Bill:

The bill authorizes the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to issue special blanket permits that allow:

- Mobile cranes and accessory support vehicles up to a specified size to travel on and off the Interstate Highway System at all hours, subject to local curfews.
- Mobile cranes operating on and off Interstate highways to tow certain motor vehicles, subject to a combined weight limit.
- Mobile cranes and accessory support vehicles which, due to their design for use, exceed established weight limits for travel on and off Interstate highways.

Fiscal or Economic Impact:

None.

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ANALYSIS

EFFECT OF THE BILL:

The bill authorizes FDOT to issue a special blanket permit to mobile cranes and accessory support vehicles to travel on and off the Interstate Highway System at all hours. To receive such a permit, mobile crane and accessory support vehicle dimensions must not exceed 12 feet wide, 14 feet 6 inches high, and 100 feet long. Any local travel-related curfews still apply. (Section 2).

The bill also allows FDOT to issue a special blanket permit to mobile cranes operating on and off the Interstate Highway System to tow certain motor vehicles. (Section 2).

The bill allows FDOT to issue a special blanket permit to mobile cranes and accessory support vehicles which exceed the weight limits established under s. 316.535 to travel on and off the Interstate Highway System. (Section 2).

Additionally, the bill revises the definition of "special mobile equipment" to include mobile cranes, accessory support vehicles, and self-propelled earthmoving equipment. (Section 1).

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2025. (Section 3).

RELEVANT INFORMATION

SUBJECT OVERVIEW:

FDOT has jurisdiction to control traffic over all state roads throughout Florida. FDOT has the authority to regulate, warn, or guide traffic as it deems necessary.[1] No vehicle or combination of vehicles are permitted to travel on the public highways of the state unless specifically provided by law.[2]

Under Florida law, it is a violation for any person to drive, move, or knowingly permit to be driven or moved, on any highway, any vehicle that exceeds established size or weight limitations.[3] Local authorities do not have the power to alter this limitation unless the Legislature has expressly granted authority under ch. 316, F.S.[4]

To operate on public roads, oversized or overweight vehicles must obtain a special permit from FDOT.[5] FDOT is authorized to issue these special permits for highways under its jurisdiction if it finds the issuance is not contrary to the public interest. To apply for a special permit, the applicant must describe the vehicle or vehicles, the load to be operated or moved, and the highway it will be operating on.[6] Under DOT guidelines, blanket permits are issued to cover multiple trips for a period not to exceed 12 months.[7] Rule 14-26.008, F.A.C. establishes the fees for such permits.

Current law allows mobile cranes with special permits to tow certain vehicles on the State Highway System but not on the Interstate Highway System.[8]

Under r. 14-26.012, F.A.C., mobile cranes with trip or multi-trip permits are restricted to movement during daytime hours only.

BILL HISTORY

COMMITTEE REFERENCE	ACTION	DATE	STAFF DIRECTOR/ POLICY CHIEF	ANALYSIS PREPARED BY
Economic Infrastructure Subcommittee			Keating	Garcia
Transportation & Economic Development Budget Subcommittee				
Commerce Committee				

[1] S. 316.006(1), F.S.
[2] S. 316.535, F.S.
[3] *Id.*
[4] S. 316.500, F.S.
[5] S. 316.550(1), F.S.
[6] S. 316.550(2), F.S.
[7] Florida Department of Transportation, *WHEN DO YOU NEED A PERMIT*, https://fdotwww.blob.core.windows.net/sitefinity/docs/default-source/maintenance/str/owodp/when-do-you-need-a-permit.pdf?sfvrsn=45e8edf1_0 (last visited March 17, 2025).
[8] The towed motor vehicle may not weigh more than 5,000 pounds if the combined weight of the crane and the vehicle does not exceed 95,000 pounds. S. 316.550(3), F.S.; Florida Department of Transportation, *Blanket Permit Movement Conditions*, blanket-permit-movement-conditions-02-13-2020.pdf (last visited March 17, 2025).

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to mobile cranes and accessory support vehicles; amending s. 316.003, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "special mobile equipment"; amending s. 316.550, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Transportation to issue a special blanket permit for a mobile crane operating on and off the Interstate Highway System to tow a certain motor vehicle; authorizing the department to issue a special blanket permit for a mobile crane and accessory support vehicle of certain dimensions to travel on and off the Interstate Highway System at all hours, subject to local restrictions; authorizing the department to issue a special blanket permit for a mobile crane and accessory support vehicle exceeding certain weight limits to travel on and off the Interstate Highway System; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (83) of section 316.003, Florida Statutes, is 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

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

otherwise requires:

(83) 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, mobile ~~and self-propelled~~ cranes and accessory support vehicles, and self-propelled 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.

Section 2. Subsection (3) of section 316.550, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.550 Operations not in conformity with law; special permits.—

(3)(a) The Department of Transportation may issue a mobile crane special blanket permit to authorize a mobile ~~A permit may authorize a self-propelled truck~~ crane operating on and off the Interstate Highway System to tow a motor vehicle which does not weigh more than 5,000 pounds if the combined weight of the crane

and such motor vehicle does not exceed 95,000 pounds. Notwithstanding s. 320.01(7) or (12), truck cranes that tow another motor vehicle under ~~the provision of~~ this subsection shall be taxed under ~~the provisions of~~ s. 320.08(5)(b).

(b) The Department of Transportation may issue a mobile crane special blanket permit to authorize a mobile crane and accessory support vehicle of up to 12 feet wide, 14 feet 6 inches high, and 100 feet long to travel on and off the Interstate Highway System at all hours except as restricted under local travel-related curfews.

(c) The Department of Transportation may issue a mobile crane special blanket permit to authorize a mobile crane and accessory support vehicle which, due to its design for use, exceeds the weight limits established in s. 316.535 to travel on and off the Interstate Highway System.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.