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CHAPTER 15B-2 SPEED MEASURING DEVICES

Florida Administrative Code - Complete Speed Measurement Device Regulations

15B-2.001 Approval Required.

Rulemaking Authority 316.058, 120.53(1)(a), (b) FS. Law Implemented 316.058 FS. History■New 11-20-75, Formerly 15B-2.01, Repealed 9-11-

15B-2.002 Requirements, Generally.

Rulemaking Authority 316.058, 120.53(1)(a), (b) FS. Law Implemented 316.058 FS. History■New 11-20-75, Formerly 15B-2.02, Repealed 9-11-

15B-2.003 Electronic (Doppler Radar) Devices, Additional Requirements.

Rulemaking Authority 316.058, 120.53(1)(a), (b) FS. Law Implemented 316.058 FS. History■New 11-20-75, Formerly 15B-2.03, Repealed 9-11-

15B-2.004 Tests to Determine Speed Accuracy of Doppler Radar Devices, Requirement.

Rulemaking Authority 316.058, 120.53(1)(a), (b) FS. Law Implemented 316.058 FS. History■New 11-20-75, Formerly 15B-2.04, Repealed 9-11-

15B-2.005 Visual Average Speed Computer Devices, Additional Requirements.

Rulemaking Authority 316.058, 120.53(1)(a), (b) FS. Law Implemented 316.058 FS. History■New 11-20-75, Formerly 15B-2.05, Repealed 9-11-

15B-2.006 Test to Determine Accuracy of Average Speed Computer Devices, Requirements.

Rulemaking Authority 316.058, 120.53(1)(a), (b) FS. Law Implemented 316.058 FS. History■New 11-20-75, Formerly 15B-2.06, Repealed 9-11-

15B-2.007 Approval Requirements.

(1) All speed measuring devices to be used in obtaining evidence of motor vehicle speeds for use in any court in the State of

Florida shall be of a type approved by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles prior to their use.

(2) In addition, evidence of the speed of a vehicle measured by any radar speed measuring device (RSMD), laser speed

measuring device (LSMD) or Average Speed Calculator (ASC), is inadmissible in any proceeding with respect to an alleged

violation of provisions of law regulating the lawful speed of vehicles unless such evidence of speed is obtained by a law

enforcement officer who meets the following requirements:

(a)1. Operators of RSMD's must have satisfactorily completed the RSMD training course or speed measurement device (SMD)

course established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission pursuant to Section 943.17, F.S.

2. Operators of LSMD's must have satisfactorily completed the LSMD training course or speed measurement device (SMD)

course established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training commission pursuant to Section 943.17, F.S.

3. Beginning July 1, 2004 new operators of ASC devices must complete the ASC training course or speed measurement device

(SMD) course established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission pursuant to Section 943.17, F.S. Operators of

ASC devices similar to the VASCAR and Kustom Tracker must complete additional clocks using each of their five basic clocking

methods.

4. After July 1, 2004, new operators of RSMD's, LSMD's and ASC's must complete the Speed Measurement Device training

course established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission pursuant to Section 943.17, F.S.

(b) Has made an independent visual determination that the vehicle is operating in excess of the applicable speed limit.

(c) Has written a citation based on evidence obtained from a RSMD or LSMD when conditions permit the clear assignment of

speed to a single vehicle.

(d) Is using a RSMD which has no automatic speed locks and no audio alarms, unless disconnected or de-activated. This

requirement is not applicable to a LSMD.

(e) Is operating a RSMD with audio Doppler engaged. This requirement is not applicable to a LSMD.

(f) Is using a RSMD, LSMD, ASC or other SMD that meets the minimum design criteria set forth in these rules.

(g) Is operating a RSMD tested according to Rule 15B-2.009, F.A.C., or a LSMD tested according to Rule 15B-2.016, F.A.C.

Rulemaking Authority 316.1905, 316.1906 FS. Law Implemented 316.1905, 316.1906, 943.17 FS. History—New 9-11-78, Amended 7-12-82,

15B-2.008 Requirements for Type Acceptance.

(1) Manufacturers of Doppler radar speed measuring devices (RSMD) shall submit a copy of a Federal Communications

Commission (FCC) type acceptance certificate and other supporting documentation and components as requested by the

Department, to the Department for each model to be used in Florida. The device must also appear on the current International

Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) consumer products list, which is incorporated by reference. The IACP criteria (Model

Minimum Performance Standards identified in subsection 15B-2.0082(1), F.A.C., and listing may be obtained by contacting that

office at 515 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314, 1(800)843-4227. The absence of an "F" designation on the

consumer product list does not disqualify the model for use in Florida. Copies of this material may be obtained by contacting the

Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Division of Florida Highway Patrol, Neil Kirkman Building, Tallahassee,

Florida 32399-0500.

(2) Manufacturers of Average Speed Calculators (ASC) shall submit a report by an independent testing laboratory certifying

that each model meets the following conditions:

(a) Determines the speed of a vehicle between any two points on a highway traveled by the vehicle regardless of whether the

distance is input with an ASC measured distance or the distance is known and input by the ASC operator, and the time required for

the vehicle to travel that distance.

(b) Display the speed in digital characters at least 0.4 inch in height.

(c) The calculator shall input distance (whether by ASC measurement or by operator entry of a known distance) and measure

time in increments for speed computation which shall give an accuracy of plus or minus two (2) miles per hour over an indicated

speed range of twenty-five (25) to one hundred (100) miles per hour with ambient temperatures of twenty (20) to one hundred (100)

degrees fahrenheit.

(d) Have a distance storage capacity of at least one (1) mile.

(e) Have a time storage capacity of at least five (5) minutes.

(f) Reuse a single distance measurement with repeated time input measurements.

(g) Display an error signal and not operate if either the distance or storage register receives more than one input after being reset

to zero.

(h) Be suitable for installation or use in a variety of makes and models of vehicles or aircraft normally used by law enforcement

agencies.

(3) Motor vehicle speedometers shall have a certificate indicating that the device was tested by a speedometer testing shop

according to Rule 15B-2.011, F.A.C.

(4) Stop watches shall have a certificate indicating that the device was tested according to Rule 15B-2.012, F.A.C.

(5) Laser speed measuring devices (LSMD) that meet the criteria set forth in Rule 15B-2.014, F.A.C., constitute a type of speed

measuring device that may be used in this state.

Rulemaking Authority 316.1905 FS. Law Implemented 316.1905 FS. History—New 9-11-78, Formerly 15B-2.08, Amended 11-16-92, 10-18-94, 5-

15B-2.0081 Interim Minimum Design Criteria for Radar Units.

Rulemaking Authority 316.1906 FS. Law Implemented 316.1906 FS. History—New 7-12-82, Formerly 15B-2.081, Amended 1-1-90, Repealed 10-

15B-2.0082 Minimum Design Criteria for Radar Units.

- (1) Radar speed measuring devices shall meet the design criteria as set forth in Chapter 3, Subpart A (s. 1221.1 – 1221.4) and Subpart B (s. 1221.11-1221.24) of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Technical Report, January 1994, D.O.T. HS 808-69, entitled, “Model Minimum Performance Specifications for Police Traffic Radar Devices,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies of this material may be obtained by contacting the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV), Division of Florida Highway Patrol, Neil Kirkman Building, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0500, or the Office of Law Enforcement Standards, c/o National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 8102, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899-08102.
- (2) All radar units used in this State on or after January 1, 1995, shall be designed to operate in one or both of the following frequency ranges as assigned by the Federal Communication Commission for operation of Doppler radar radiolocation units.
- 24.050 – 24.250 GHz (K – Band) (Common
33.400 – 36.000 GHz (Ka – Band) Referrals)
- The radar must have a doppler audio operating in the range 300 Hz to 4.0 KHz.
- (3) Antenna beam width, defined as the total included angle between 3 dB points on the main lobe of the emitted farfield microwave power beam in any axis perpendicular to the centerline of beam propagation, shall not exceed 12 degrees plus or minus 1.5 degrees for manufacturing tolerance and measurement error. Side lobes, as defined in s. 1221.4 of the Model Minimum Performance Specifications for Police Traffic Radar shall be of relative gain of at least 20 dB less than the main antenna beam.
- (4) All radar units furnished for vehicular-mounted use which have antennas designed to permit external mounting, shall be weather resistant.
- (5) Each radar unit shall be designed to incorporate no speed lock function, manual or automatic, for patrol or target speeds displayed on the primary readout; a secondary target speed window, capable of manual lock-in target speed only, is permissible providing that lock-in of the secondary target speed window display has no effect on the continuous tracking of target and patrol speeds indicated by the primary readout and provided that the secondary target speed window display, if furnished, is automatically cleared within a period not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes after locking of any speed indication or when reconnected to the primary readout element. The secondary target speed window display, if furnished, must exactly duplicate the target speed on the primary readout at the instant of manual lock-in and must have its own lock-release control for clearing prior readings when the operator does not connect the secondary target speed window display.
- (6) Each radar unit, shall be equipped with a control capable of adjusting its nominal range of acquiring and displaying the speed reading of a full-size automobile between 300 feet minimum and 3,000 feet maximum from the radar antenna. This range control is optional on a handheld radar unit.
- (7) Signal Processing Channel Sensitivity.

(a) Stationary Mode Target Channel Sensitivity. When the radar unit is operated in the stationary mode, its signal processing

channel sensitivity shall not vary more than 10 dB for targets traveling at speeds of 35 to 90 mph (56 to 144 km/h) nor more than 5

dB for targets traveling at speeds of 60 to 90 mph (96 to 144 km/h).

(b) Moving Mode Target Channel Sensitivity. When the radar unit is operated in the moving mode at 25 mph (40 km/h), its

signal processing channel sensitivity shall not vary more than 10 dB for targets traveling at speeds of 40 to 90 mph (64 to 144 km/h).

When operated at 50 mph (80 km/h), its sensitivity shall not vary more than 5 dB for targets traveling at speeds of 60 to 90 mph (96

to 144 km/h).

(8) Patrol channel dynamic range; for moving mode operation. The patrol channel shall be capable of accurately displaying

patrol car speed within plus or minus one (1) mph (1.6 km/h) or less from 15 mph to 70 mph (24 to 112 km/h) or greater and of

maintaining proper performance while the patrol car changes speed at a rate of up to 3 mph (4.8 km/h) per second.

(9) The internal circuit test function required by Section 1221.21(d), F.S., of the Model Minimum Performance Specifications

for Police Traffic Radar shall operate automatically upon turn-on of the radar unit, and automatically thereafter at intervals not

exceeding fifteen minutes. Failure of the radar unit to display correctly any reading produced by the internal test function shall

inhibit any further target signal processing and shall provide a visible display indicating this condition to the operator. A control

switch or pushbutton shall be provided for operator use to initiate the internal test function at any time between automatic test

sequences.

(10) For the purpose of avoiding possible erroneous target speed displays caused by radio frequency interference (RFI) signals

in excess of those specified in Sections 1221.22(c) and (d), F.S., of the Model Minimum Performance Specifications for Police

Traffic Radar Devices, each radar unit will be equipped with a RF sensor capable of detecting the presence of such interfering RF

signals and of inhibiting any speed display when such signals are present.

(11) To accommodate digital counting circuits and to assure that no target vehicle driver is penalized, target channel circuits for

moving and stationary operation shall be designed to truncate, or round-off, to the next lower digit. In the moving mode operation,

the radar counting circuits shall round-off to the next lower digit in all computations.

(12) Power density shall not exceed applicable RF emission standards recognized by the American National Standards Institute

C95.1, which is incorporated by reference. The actual reading shall be recorded on form HSMV 61070 (Rev. 10/04), incorporated

by reference. Blank forms are obtained by contacting the Department at the address described in subsection 15B-2.008(1), F.A.C.

(13) When an Average Speed Calculator (ASC) is installed and used as a separate feature of a RSMD, the ASC feature must be

certified separately and in addition to the RSMD under paragraph 15B-2.008(2)(d), F.A.C.

Rulemaking Authority 316.1906 FS. Law Implemented 316.1906 FS. History—New 7-12-82, Formerly 15B-2.082, Amended 1-1-90, 10-18-94, 5-23-

15B-2.009 Test to Determine Speed Accuracy of Doppler Radar Devices.

(1)(a) All RSMD's used in this state shall be subject to periodic bench tests at intervals not to exceed six months, to be conducted by an electronic technician who has a Federal Communications Commission, General Radiotelephone Operator License or a certification issued by one of the following:

1. Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials-International (APCO);
2. Personal Communications Industries Association (PCIA), formerly known as National Association of Business and Educational Radio (NABER); or
3. National Association of Radio and Telecommunications Engineers (NARTE).

(b) Only the most recent six (6) months test certificate is required in order to establish the presumption available under Section

316.1905(3)(b), F.S. Tests will include transmitter frequency, display response to known antenna input signals for simulated target

speeds over a range of speeds from 15 mph to 100 mph and patrol speeds over a range of speeds from 15 mph to 70 mph, the

operation of all controls, tests for recertification of the tuning fork(s) meeting the manufacturer's specifications, radio frequency

interference, low supply voltage, and antenna power density. These revised tests shall become effective after June 30, 2004, upon the

expiration of each radar unit's prior six-month certification period. Each test shall be recorded on Form HSMV 61070 (Rev. 10/04)

which is incorporated by reference. Blank forms are available by contacting the Department at the address described in subsection

15B-2.008(1), F.A.C. As a condition of purchase, manufacturers shall be required to make known to the purchaser the availability

and location of manufacturer-supported test facilities to accomplish the required tests.

(2) Prior to an operator using a radar for enforcement activity and subsequent to the last enforcement action taken using an

RSMD, but prior to the end of each shift in which the RSMD was used the following accuracy checks shall be made.

(a) An internal accuracy check shall be performed, and the check is passed only if the proper numbers recommended by the manufacturer appear exactly on the radar readout.

(b) The external tuning fork accuracy check shall be made with certified tuning fork(s) (plus or minus one (1) mile per hour tolerance) meeting the manufacturer's specifications.

(c) A written log of each internal and external tuning fork accuracy check(s) shall be maintained. Log forms may be of a design

suitable to the particular needs of the operator's jurisdiction.

(3) When an Average Speed Calculator (ASC) is installed and used as a separate feature of an RSMD, the ASC feature must be

certified separately and in addition to the RSMD under paragraph 15B-2.008(2)(d), F.A.C.

Rulemaking Authority 316.1905 FS. Law Implemented 316.1905, 316.1906 FS. History—New 9-11-78, Amended 7-12-82, Formerly 15B-2.09,

15B-2.010 Test to Determine Speed Accuracy of Visual Average Speed Computer Devices.

Rulemaking Authority 316.1905 FS. Law Implemented 316.1905 FS. History■New 9-11-78, Formerly 15B-2.10, Amended 10-18-94, Repealed 5-

15B-2.0101 Tests to Determine Speed Accuracy of Average Speed Calculators.

Tests to determine the accuracy of Average Speed Calculators shall be performed as follows:

(1) This subsection only pertains to ground vehicles which are inputting the distance used for speed measurement by use of the

ASC distance measuring feature (if so equipped):

(a) A distance of 1/2 mile (2,640 feet) or alternatively 1/4 mile (1,320 feet) shall be measured, and each end of the distance

marked so that it may be clearly identified from a moving vehicle or aircraft in either direction.

(b) Vertical lines may be placed on left and right front door windows of the speed computer equipped vehicle, or the operator

may use door lock knobs or other convenient visual reference points on his/her car.

(c) The operator will drive through the measured course with both switches turned "on" when lined up with the reference point

at the beginning of the course, and turned "off" when similarly lined up at the end of the course. Operator pushes the distance recall

button if so equipped, and reads displayed distance in the speed timing unit. If this distance is within the acceptable tolerance of 1/2

of 1%, the unit is in calibration.

Example: On a quarter of a mile course (0.2500) the reading should be between 0.2512 and 0.2488.

(d) Should the error be greater than 1/2 of 1% the operator should recalibrate his unit in accordance with the manufacturer's

instructions and repeat the procedure as outlined in subsection (3).

(2) A distance of 1/2 mile (2,640 feet) should be input either by measurement or operator input. The method of input shall be

consistent with the method to be used during the speed measurement. For example, if the distance at the enforcement site will use a

distance measured with the ASC, then this calibration should be performed in a similar fashion. The timing device should be

allowed to run for 30 seconds. A speed of 60 mph should be displayed. The test should be repeated with a time input of 20 seconds.

A speed of 90 mph should be displayed. The speed displayed must be within +/- 2 mph for the unit to be considered accurate.

(3) As an alternative to subsection (2) above, a distance of 1/4 mile (1,320 feet) may be used. The distance should be input

either by measurement or operator input. The method of input shall be consistent with the method to be used during the speed

measurement. For example, if the distance at the enforcement site will use a distance measured with the ASC, then this calibration

should be performed in a similar fashion. The timing device should be allowed to run for 15 seconds. A speed of 60 mph should be

displayed. The test should be repeated with a time input of 10 seconds. A speed of 90 mph should be displayed. The speed displayed

must be within +/- of 2 mph for the unit to be considered accurate.

(4) Verification of calibration must be checked each day before any enforcement activity with the device. The results of the

verification test shall be recorded and retained for further reference.

(5) If so equipped, an internal time base will be checked the same as a stop watch under Rule 15B-2.012, F.A.C.

Rulemaking Authority 316.1905, 321.02 FS. Law Implemented 316.1905(3)(a) FS. History—New 6-15-82, Formerly 15B-2.101, Amended 10-18-94,

15B-2.0102 Certified Operator of Visual Average Speed Computer Device.

Rulemaking Authority 316.1905, 321.02 FS. Law Implemented 316.1905(3)(a) FS. History—New 6-15-82, Formerly 15B-2.102, Amended 10-18-94,

15B-2.011 Tests to Determine Accuracy of Speedometer Devices.

Motor vehicle speedometer devices shall be tested by a speedometer testing shop or a motor vehicle repair shop prior to being put into use for speed enforcement and it shall be retested by a speedometer testing shop or a motor vehicle repair shop not less than once each six (6) months thereafter. All speedometer certifications shall be performed using a calibrated wheel dynamometer on which the wheels driving the speedometer are placed. Certain motorcycles which have the speedometer driven by the front wheel may require the use of a powered dynamometer. The calibration of a speedometer head alone, without the wheel from which it measures speed, will not be acceptable for the purposes of this rule. After September 1, 1994, all tested speedometers shall read within plus or minus three (3) mph of the actual reading and be tested by a speedometer shop or motor vehicle repair shop registered with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services as a motor vehicle repair shop according to Sections 559.901 ■ 559.9221, F.S. The person making the tests shall issue a certificate dated, signed and witnessed showing the degree of accuracy. Only the most recent six (6) month test certificate is required in order to establish the presumption available under Section 316.1905(3)(b), F.S.

Rulemaking Authority 316.1905, 321.02 FS. Law Implemented 316.1905(3)(a) FS. History—New 9-11-78, Formerly 15B-2.11, Amended 11-16-92,

15B-2.012 Tests to Determine Accuracy of Time Measurement Devices.

(1) Stop watches and analog measurement devices used in calculating speeds of motor vehicles shall be tested by a jeweler or watch repair-smith prior to being put into use and it shall be retested by a jeweler or watch repair-smith not less than once each six (6) months thereafter. The jeweler or watch repair-smith shall issue after each test, a certificate dated, signed and witnessed by the jeweler or watch repair-smith showing the degree of accuracy. Only the most recent six (6) month test certificate is required in order to establish the presumption available under Section 316.1905(3)(b), F.S.
(2) Electronic stop watches or electronic time based average speed calculators may be tested by a certified electronics technician meeting the requirements of paragraph 15B-2.009(1)(a), F.A.C., in the manner and within the time period described in subsection (1).

Rulemaking Authority 316.1905 FS. Law Implemented 316.1905 FS. History—New 9-11-78, Formerly 15B-2.12, Amended 11-16-92, 10-18-94, 5-

15B-2.013 Approved Speed Measuring Devices.

The following speed measuring devices have been approved for use in this State by the Department pursuant to this rule chapter.

(1) Radar units acquired for use in this State after August 1, 1982, are listed below. Additional radar units will be approved by the Department based on conformance to these rules. Evidence of approval of additional units shall be by a Certificate of Approval Form HSMV 60013 (Rev. 7/03) (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-01722>), which is available by contacting the Florida Highway Patrol, Neil Kirkman Building, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0500, or by disseminating the listing of additional units on the Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC) computer system, or by listing on the Division of Florida Highway Patrol website.

(a) Applied Concepts, Inc., formerly known as Applied Concepts Marketing:

1. Model STALKER;
2. Model STALKER DUAL;
3. Model STALKER DUAL SL;
4. Model STALKER DUAL DSR;
5. Model STALKER BASIC – stationary and moving;
6. Model DSR2X;
7. Model STALKER II MDR;
8. Model STALKER II SDR; and,
9. Stalker Patrol.

(b) Broderick Enforcement Electronic – Model BEE-36.

(c) Decatur Electronics, Inc.:

1. Model MVF 724;
2. Model KF-1;
3. Model Genesis I;
4. Model Genesis II;
5. Genesis Handheld;
6. Model Genesis VP;
7. Model Genesis VP Directional;
8. Genesis GHD (Handheld Directional);
9. Genesis II – Select;
10. Genesis II – Directional; and,
11. Scout.

(d) Kustom Electronics, Inc., or Kustom Signals, Inc.:

1. Model KR-10SP-F, Model KR-10SP;
2. Model FALCON-F, Model FALCON;
3. Model TROOPER-F, Model TROOPER;
4. Model HAWK;
5. Model PRO-1000, Model PRO-1000DS;
6. Model Eagle K-Band;
7. Model Eagle KA-Band;
8. Model Eagle Plus K-Band;
9. Model Eagle Plus KA-Band;
10. Model Silver Eagle K-Band;
11. Model Silver Eagle KA-Band;
12. Model Golden Eagle K-Band;
13. Model Golden Eagle KA-Band;

14. Model Golden Eagle Plus KA-Band;
15. Model HR-12;
16. Model Talon;
17. Directional Golden Eagle KA-Band;
18. Golden Eagle Plus;
19. Eagle II Plus – DCM Antenna;
20. Eagle II – DCM Antenna;
21. Golden Eagle II – DCM Antenna;
22. Directional Golden Eagle II – DCM Antenna;
23. Talon II;
24. Eagle II Plus Ka;
25. Eagle II Ka;
26. Golden Eagle II Ka;
27. Falcon – HR – Stationary;
28. Falcon – HR – Moving;
29. Talon – Directional; and
30. Raptor RP-1.

(e) McCoy's LAWLINe Speed Trak Elite K, Ka and Elite KD (directional).

(f) M.P.H. Industries, Inc., or CMI/MPH or CMI/MPH Industries, Inc.:

1. Model K-15K "1986 Model," Model K-15, Model K-15 II;
2. Model MPH Speedgun (K-BAND);
3. Model K-55K; Model BEE-36;
4. Model Bee III;
5. Model Enforcer;
6. Model Python;
7. Model Z-15;
8. Model Z-25;
9. Model Z-35;
10. Model Python III – Standard;
11. Model Python III – Fastest Speed, Same Direction; and,
12. Ranger EZ.

(g) Tribar Industries, Inc.:

1. Model MDR-2; and,
2. Model K-GP.

(2) Average Speed Calculators (ASC):

- (a) Federal Sign and Signal Corp. – VASCAR II;
- (b) Kustom Electronics, Inc., or Kustom Signals, Inc. – Model Tracker; and,
- (c) Traffic Safety Systems, Inc. – VASCAR-Plus.

(3) Speedometers – All mechanical or electronic motor vehicle speedometers having certified calibration pursuant to these rules.

(4) Stopwatches – All stopwatches certified pursuant to subsection 15B-2.008(4), and Rule 15B-2.012, F.A.C. The following

stopwatches are approved for use in this State when they have been tested according to this rule chapter. The absence on this list of

other stopwatches used by other law enforcement agencies or the Florida Highway Patrol does not preclude their use when they have been properly tested.

Brand Name Model Number

- (a) Casio HS-10W
- (b) Timex Quartz Timer None
- (c) Heuer 1000
- (d) Heuer 1010
- (e) Seiko S022-5009
- (f) Accusplit 620-CT

(g) Minerva Manual Timer None

(h) Seiko 87-0019G

(i) Aristo Apollo

(j) Lorus W903

(k) Marshall Browning International Corp. Robic Acutrak SC-800

(5) Laser speed measuring devices (LSMD) – Evidence of approved LSMD shall be by a certificate or listing on the FCIC

computer, or by a listing on the Division of Florida Highway Patrol website, as set forth in subsection (1) of this rule. In addition,

the following LSMDs are approved for use in this State:

(a) Kustom Electronics, Inc., or Kustom Signals, Inc. – Model ProLaser II; Model ProLaser III; Pro-Lite Plus; Model ProLaser

4;

(b) Laser Technology, Inc. – Model Marksman/LTI 20-20, Model Ultralyte LTI 20/20 Lidar, Model Ultralyte 100LR and

200LR, Model Ultralyte LRB; Model LTI 20/20 TruSpeed; Model LTI 20/20 TruSpeed S;

(c) Applied Concepts, Inc. – Model Stalker Lidar; Stalker LR;

(d) Laser Atlanta Optics, Inc. or Laser Atlanta, LLC – Model Speed Laser, Model Speed Laser B Model Speed Laser R, Model

Speed Laser S; and,

(e) DragonEye Technology, LLC – Laser Ally.

Rulemaking Authority 316.1905 FS. Law Implemented 316.1905, 316.1906 FS. History–New 1-1-90, Amended 11-16-92, 10-18-94, 10-2-95, 5-23-

15B-2.014 Minimum Design Criteria for Laser Speed Measurement Devices.

(1) Manufacturers of laser speed measurement devices (LSMD) shall submit a report to the Department by an independent

testing laboratory certifying that each model meets the following minimum design criteria:

(a) The device shall measure transmitted and received light amplified by stimulated emission of radiation, otherwise known as

LASER.

(b) The device determines the speed of vehicles by the pulse ■ echo method using the time of flight of a series of pulses of laser

light.

(c) The device shall use solid state digital techniques for distance and speed calculations.

(d) The device shall comply with the limits for a class A digital device as defined in 47 C.F.R. 15.3(h), which is incorporated by

reference.

(e) The device is certified as a Class I (one) eye safe device according to the criteria established by the U.S. Department of

Health and Human Services, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, Rockville, Maryland

20582, (21 C.F.R. 1040) which is incorporated by reference.

(f) The device shall only transmit light pulses when a finger operated trigger is pressed. When this trigger is released the device

shall cease to transmit. The devices shall not have any method to lock the trigger in the transmit mode.

(g) The device shall be capable of measuring target vehicle speeds over the speed range of 5 mph to 100 mph, with an accuracy

of plus or minus 1 mph over this range.

(h) The device shall measure distances with an accuracy of plus or minus 1 foot, between 50 and 1000 feet, and display

distances in feet.

- (i) The device shall be capable of being converted to metric units for distance and speed by the manufacturer.
 - (j) The device shall be weather resistant.
 - (k) The device shall have a self test mode, which will operate automatically when the device is turned on, and when the self test is initiated by the operator. Self test shall verify that the computing and timing circuits are operating correctly, and shall illuminate all light emitting indicators so that the condition can be verified by the operator.
 - (l) The device shall truncate decimal values of the target speed display to produce whole number values.
 - (m) The device shall be capable of measuring both approaching and receding vehicles, and display a visual indication that differentiates direction.
 - (n) The device shall provide an audio tone indicating when a target vehicle has been acquired.
 - (o) The device shall meet all the minimum performance specifications over the manufacturers specified voltage range. The device shall contain the following features related to the power supply circuitry:
 - 1. A power supply on/off switch.
 - 2. A visual indicator to allow the operator to determine that electrical energy is being supplied to the device.
 - 3. A low voltage indicator that alerts the operator either visually or audibly of low voltage conditions, and automatically prevents operation.
 - 4. Internal circuitry that protects against accidental reversal of power supply polarity.
 - 5. An in-line fuse or equivalent mounted between the power supply and the device to prevent power surges in excess of 16.3 volts.
 - (p) The device shall detect spurious readings due to radio frequency interference and inhibit any speed display.
 - (q) The device shall be permanently marked with the functions and setting of all switches, controls and displays. It shall not be possible to set the controls to a functional mode of operation that is not marked or identified.
 - (r) The manufacturer shall permanently mark each device with the name of the LSMD model and the serial number for the specific LSMD.
 - (s) The manufacturer shall provide the procedures that verify the accurate alignment of the sighting element.
 - (t) When an Average Speed Calculator (ASC) is installed and used as a separate feature of a LSMD, the ASC feature must be certified separately and in addition to the LSMD under paragraph 15B-2.008(2)(d), F.A.C.
 - (2) Beginning June 30, 2004, all new LSMD's sold in the state of Florida must meet all requirements of this chapter; and:
 - (a) The Model Minimum Performance Specifications for Lidar Speed Measurement Devices, July 1, 2001, NHTSA document #DOT HS 809 239, which is incorporated by reference. This document is available by contacting the Office of Law Enforcement Standards, c/o National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 8102, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899-08102.
 - (b) Shall be restricted to reading vehicle speeds at a distance not greater than 3000 feet.
- Rulemaking Authority 316.1905 FS. Law Implemented 316.1905, 316.1906 FS. History—New 10-18-94, Amended 5-23-04.*

15B-2.015 Checks to Determine Speed and Distance Accuracy of Laser Speed Measuring Devices.

- (1) Prior to an operator using an LSMD for enforcement activity and subsequent to the last enforcement action taken using an

LSMD, but prior to the end of each shift in which an LSMD was used, the following accuracy checks shall be performed and recorded into a written log. The log forms may be of a design that meets the needs of the particular law enforcement agency:

(a) Display Check – Activate the display test procedure to verify that all segments and other light indicators are functioning properly.

(b) Internal Accuracy Check – The internal accuracy check shall be made in accordance with the manufacturers specifications.

(c) Laser Distance/Alignment Check –

1. In a convenient location, establish two permanent known distances using a steel measuring tape or surveyor's instrument to

check targets set at a distance of at least 100 feet and separated by at least 100 feet. The targets shall be one

(1) foot square, the

center of which shall be mounted not less than three (3) feet nor more than nine (9) feet from ground level. Both targets must be

clear of all obstructions from the measurement starting point.

2. The operator shall align the device at the established starting point and take a measurement of the two targets, to verify it's

accuracy of plus or minus one (1) foot.

(d) Sight alignment check – Using a suitable target at least 200 feet away, check the site alignment according to the

manufacturer's specifications both vertically and horizontally.

(2) Average Speed Calculators (ASC) installed as part of an LSMD shall be checked and operated as outlined in Rule 15B-

2.0101, F.A.C.

Rulemaking Authority 316.1905 FS. Law Implemented 316.1905, 316.1906 FS. History--New 10-18-94, Amended 5-23-04.

15B-2.016 Tests to Determine Accuracy of Laser Speed Measuring Devices.

(1) All LSMD used in this state shall be subject to periodic tests at intervals not to exceed six (6) months, to be conducted by a

Florida registered professional engineer or by an electronic Technician who has a Federal Communication Commission, General

Radiotelephone Operator License, or a certification issued by one of the following:

(a) Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials-International (APCO);

(b) Personal Communications Industries Association (PCIA), formerly known as National Association of Business and

Education Radio (NABER); or

(c) National Association of Radio and Telecommunications Engineers (NARTE).

(2) Only the most recent six (6) month test certificate is required in order to establish the presumption available under Section

316.1905(3)(b), F.S. Tests will include:

(a) Bench Tests – Wavelength verification, optical power output, pulse repetition rate, pulse width, and verify that the pulse

train is free of any double laser pulses or intermittent laser pulses. The results of these tests shall conform with the safety report from

the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH), Food and Drug

Administration (21 C.F.R. part 1040), which is incorporated by reference, and the manufacturer's specifications, both of which will

be supplied by the manufacturer.

(b) Distance/Velocity – A complete verification test as described in paragraphs 15B-2.015(1)(a) through (c), F.A.C., and a

Velocity Verification test certifying that the Laser Speed Output was compared to Actual Speed as verified by a certified radar

device. The results of these tests will not be greater than plus or minus one (1) foot for the distance tests, and plus or minus one (1)

mph for the speed test.

(c) Sight Alignment/Beam Pattern Test. The sighting device will be checked for accuracy to determine that it remains within the

laser beam at all distances from 500-3000 feet. This may be determined from calculation based on an initial beam pattern/sight

alignment analysis. The beam will be analyzed to determine that it is within the pattern/size tolerances specified by the

manufacturer.

(d) Each test shall be recorded on form Laser Speed Measuring Device Certification, HSMV 61071,

(<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-01721>) (05/12), which is incorporated by reference.

Blank forms are

available by contacting the Department at the address described in subsection 15B-2.0082(1), F.A.C.

(e) When an Average Speed Calculator (ASC) is installed and used as a separate feature of an LSMD, the ASC feature must be

certified separately and in addition to the LSMD under paragraph 15B-2.008(2)(d), F.A.C.

Rulemaking Authority 316.1905 FS. Law Implemented 316.1905, 316.1906 FS. History—New 10-18-94, Amended 5-23-04, 1-1-09, 11-15-12.

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