By the Committee on Transportation; and Senator Braynon

596-02421-13 20131752c1

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to driver licenses and driving privileges; creating the "Driver's Accountability Act"; amending s. 318.18, F.S.; providing a criminal and civil penalty payment alternative when a court finds the violator has demonstrable financial hardship; amending s. 322.34, F.S., relating to driving while a license is suspended, revoked, canceled, or disqualified; revising penalty provisions; amending s. 322.245, F.S.; revising provisions for the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to suspend the license of a person who has failed to pay a financial obligation for a criminal offense; amending ss. 921.0022 and 932.701, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Driver's Accountability Act."

2.1

Section 2. Subsection (8) of section 318.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

318.18 Amount <u>and payment</u> of <u>criminal and civil</u> penalties.—
The penalties required for a noncriminal disposition pursuant to
s. 318.14 or a criminal offense listed in s. 318.17 are as
follows:

(8) (a) Any person who fails to comply with the court's requirements or who fails to pay the civil penalties specified

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in this section within the 30-day period provided for in s. 318.14 must pay an additional civil penalty of \$16, \$6.50 of which must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the General Revenue Fund, and \$9.50 of which must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund. Of this additional civil penalty of \$16, \$4 is not revenue for purposes of s. 28.36 and may not be used in establishing the budget of the clerk of the court under that section or s. 28.35. The department shall contract with the Florida Association of Court Clerks, Inc., to design, establish, operate, upgrade, and maintain an automated statewide Uniform Traffic Citation Accounting System to be operated by the clerks of the court which shall include, but not be limited to, the accounting for traffic infractions by type, a record of the disposition of the citations, and an accounting system for the fines assessed and the subsequent fine amounts paid to the clerks of the court. On or before December 1, 2001, the clerks of the court must provide the information required by this chapter to be transmitted to the department by electronic transmission pursuant to the contract.

(b)1.a. If a person has been ordered to pay a civil penalty for a noncriminal traffic infraction and the person is unable to comply with the court's order due to demonstrable financial hardship, the court shall allow the person to satisfy the civil penalty by participating in community service until the civil penalty is paid.

b. If a person has been ordered to pay a criminal penalty, including court costs, fines, or fees associated with a criminal offense and the person is unable to comply with the court's

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order due to demonstrable financial hardship, the court may allow the person to satisfy the criminal penalty by participating in community service until the penalty is paid. In determining whether a person has the ability to pay the criminal penalty, the court shall consider the financial resources of the person, the present and potential future financial needs and earning ability of the person and his or her dependents, and such other factors which it deems appropriate. If the court finds that the person has the inability to pay, the court may consider converting the outstanding penalty to community service.

- <u>c.b.</u> If a court orders a person to perform community service, the person shall receive credit for the civil penalty at the specified hourly credit rate per hour of community service performed, and each hour of community service performed shall reduce the civil penalty by that amount.
- 2.a. As used in this paragraph, the term "specified hourly credit rate" means the wage rate that is specified in 29 U.S.C. s. 206(a)(1) under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, that is then in effect, and that an employer subject to such provision must pay per hour to each employee subject to such provision.
- b. However, if a person ordered to perform community service has a trade or profession for which there is a community service need, the specified hourly credit rate for each hour of community service performed by that person shall be the average prevailing wage rate for the trade or profession that the community service agency needs.
 - 3.a. The community service agency supervising the person

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shall record the number of hours of community service completed and the date the community service hours were completed. The community service agency shall submit the data to the clerk of court on the letterhead of the community service agency, which must also bear the notarized signature of the person designated to represent the community service agency.

- b. When the number of community service hours completed by the person equals the amount of the civil penalty, the clerk of court shall certify this fact to the court. Thereafter, the clerk of court shall record in the case file that the civil penalty has been paid in full.
 - 4. As used in this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Community service" means uncompensated labor for a community service agency.
- b. "Community service agency" means a not-for-profit corporation, community organization, charitable organization, public officer, the state or any political subdivision of the state, or any other body the purpose of which is to improve the quality of life or social welfare of the community and which agrees to accept community service from persons unable to pay civil penalties for noncriminal traffic infractions.
- (c) If the noncriminal infraction has caused or resulted in the death of another, the person who committed the infraction may perform 120 community service hours under s. 316.027(4), in addition to any other penalties.
- Section 3. Section 322.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 322.34 Driving while license suspended, revoked, canceled, or disqualified.—

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(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), Any person whose driver driver's license or driving privilege has been canceled or, suspended, or revoked, except a "habitual traffic offender" as defined in s. 322.264, who drives a vehicle on upon the highways of this state while such license or privilege is canceled or, suspended commits, or revoked is guilty of a moving violation, except as provided in subsection (2), punishable as provided in chapter 318.

- (2) (a) Any person whose license has been suspended for failing to pay child support as provided in s. 322.245 or s. 61.13016 who, knowing of such suspension, drives any motor vehicle on the highways of this state while such license or privilege is suspended, upon:
- 1. A first conviction is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- 2. A second or subsequent conviction is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) Any person whose <u>driver driver's</u> license or driving privilege has been <u>suspended under s. 322.2615 or eanceled</u>, <u>suspended</u>, or revoked as provided by law, except persons defined <u>as habitual traffic offenders</u> in s. 322.264, who, knowing of such <u>cancellation</u>, suspension, or revocation, drives any motor vehicle <u>on upon</u> the highways of this state while such license or privilege is <u>canceled</u>, suspended, or revoked, upon:
- $\frac{1.(a)}{(a)}$ A first conviction is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

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 $\underline{2.(b)}$ A second conviction is guilty of a misdemeanor of the 147 first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 148 775.083.

- 3.(c) A third or subsequent conviction is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (3) A person whose driver license or driving privilege has been revoked as a habitual traffic offender pursuant to s.

 322.264(1)(d) who, knowing of such revocation, drives any motor vehicle on the highways of this state while such license or privilege is revoked, upon:
- (a) A first conviction, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) A second conviction, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
 - (c) A third or subsequent conviction, is guilty of:
- 1. A misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s.775.082 or s.775.083, if the person's designation as a habitual traffic offender is based only on the offenses of driving while a license is suspended or canceled under s. 322.34(1); or
- 2. A felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the person's designation as a habitual traffic offender is based on any offense of driving while a license is suspended or revoked under subsection (2).
 - (4) Any person whose driver license or driving privilege

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has been revoked as a habitual traffic offender pursuant to s.

322.264 for violations other than a violation of s.

322.264(1)(d), who knowing of such revocation, drives any motor vehicle on the highways of this state while such license or privilege is revoked commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (5) Any person whose driver license or driving privilege has been revoked as a habitual traffic offender under s. 322.264 that has a prior forcible felony conviction as defined in s. 776.08 who, knowing of such revocation, drives any motor vehicle on the highways of this state while such license or privilege is revoked commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (6) The element of knowledge is satisfied if the person has been previously cited as provided in <u>subsections (2), (3), and (4)</u> <u>subsection (1)</u>; or the person admits to knowledge of the cancellation, suspension, or revocation; or the person received notice as provided in subsection (8) (4). There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the knowledge requirement is satisfied if a judgment or order as provided in subsection (8) (4) appears in the department's records for any case except for one involving a suspension by the department for failure to pay a traffic fine or for a financial responsibility violation.
- $\underline{(7)}$ (3) In any proceeding for a violation of this section, a court may consider evidence, other than that specified in subsection (2), that the person knowingly violated this section.
- (8) (4) Any judgment or order rendered by a court or adjudicatory body or any uniform traffic citation that cancels, suspends, or revokes a person's <u>driver</u> driver's license must

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contain a provision notifying the person that his or her <u>driver</u> driver's license has been canceled, suspended, or revoked.

- (5) Any person whose driver's license has been revoked pursuant to s. 322.264 (habitual offender) and who drives any motor vehicle upon the highways of this state while such license is revoked is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
 - (9) (6) Any person who operates a motor vehicle:
- (a) Without having a <u>driver</u> driver's license as required under s. 322.03; or
- (b) While his or her <u>driver</u> driver's license or driving privilege is canceled, suspended, or revoked pursuant to s. 316.655, s. 322.26(8), s. 322.27(2), or s. 322.28(2) or (4), and who by careless or negligent operation of the motor vehicle causes the death of or serious bodily injury to another human being <u>commits</u> is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (10) (7) Any person whose <u>driver</u> driver's license or driving privilege has been canceled, suspended, revoked, or disqualified and who drives a commercial motor vehicle on the highways of this state while such license or privilege is canceled, suspended, revoked, or disqualified, upon:
- (a) A first conviction is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) A second or subsequent conviction is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
 - (11) (8) (a) Upon the arrest of a person for the offense of

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driving while the person's <u>driver</u> driver's license or driving privilege is suspended or revoked, the arresting officer shall determine:

- 1. Whether the person's <u>driver</u> driver's license is suspended or revoked.
- 2. Whether the person's <u>driver</u> driver's license has remained suspended or revoked since a conviction for the offense of driving with a suspended or revoked license.
- 3. Whether the suspension or revocation was made under s. 316.646 or s. 627.733, relating to failure to maintain required security, or under s. 322.264, relating to habitual traffic offenders.
- 4. Whether the driver is the registered owner or coowner of the vehicle.
- (b) If the arresting officer finds in the affirmative as to all of the criteria in paragraph (a), the officer shall immediately impound or immobilize the vehicle.
- (c) Within 7 business days after the date the arresting agency impounds or immobilizes the vehicle, either the arresting agency or the towing service, whichever is in possession of the vehicle, shall send notice by certified mail to any coregistered owners of the vehicle other than the person arrested and to each person of record claiming a lien against the vehicle. All costs and fees for the impoundment or immobilization, including the cost of notification, must be paid by the owner of the vehicle or, if the vehicle is leased, by the person leasing the vehicle.
- (d) Either the arresting agency or the towing service, whichever is in possession of the vehicle, shall determine whether any vehicle impounded or immobilized under this section

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has been leased or rented or if there are any persons of record with a lien upon the vehicle. Either the arresting agency or the towing service, whichever is in possession of the vehicle, shall notify by express courier service with receipt or certified mail within 7 business days after the date of the immobilization or impoundment of the vehicle, the registered owner and all persons having a recorded lien against the vehicle that the vehicle has been impounded or immobilized. A lessor, rental car company, or lienholder may then obtain the vehicle, upon payment of any lawful towing or storage charges. If the vehicle is a rental vehicle subject to a written contract, the charges may be separately charged to the renter, in addition to the rental rate, along with other separate fees, charges, and recoupments disclosed on the rental agreement. If the storage facility fails to provide timely notice to a lessor, rental car company, or lienholder as required by this paragraph, the storage facility shall be responsible for payment of any towing or storage charges necessary to release the vehicle to a lessor, rental car company, or lienholder that accrue after the notice period, which charges may then be assessed against the driver of the vehicle if the vehicle was lawfully impounded or immobilized.

- (e) Except as provided in paragraph (d), the vehicle shall remain impounded or immobilized for any period imposed by the court until:
- 1. The owner presents proof of insurance to the arresting agency; or
- 2. The owner presents proof of sale of the vehicle to the arresting agency and the buyer presents proof of insurance to the arresting agency.

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If proof is not presented within 35 days after the impoundment or immobilization, a lien shall be placed upon such vehicle pursuant to s. 713.78.

- (f) The owner of a vehicle that is impounded or immobilized under this subsection may, within 10 days after the date the owner has knowledge of the location of the vehicle, file a complaint in the county in which the owner resides to determine whether the vehicle was wrongfully taken or withheld. Upon the filing of a complaint, the owner or lienholder may have the vehicle released by posting with the court a bond or other adequate security equal to the amount of the costs and fees for impoundment or immobilization, including towing or storage, to ensure the payment of such costs and fees if the owner or lienholder does not prevail. When the vehicle owner or lienholder does not prevail on a complaint that the vehicle was wrongfully taken or withheld, he or she must pay the accrued charges for the immobilization or impoundment, including any towing and storage charges assessed against the vehicle. When the bond is posted and the fee is paid as set forth in s. 28.24, the clerk of the court shall issue a certificate releasing the vehicle. At the time of release, after reasonable inspection, the owner must give a receipt to the towing or storage company indicating any loss or damage to the vehicle or to the contents of the vehicle.
- $\underline{(12)}$ (a) A motor vehicle that is driven by a person under the influence of alcohol or drugs in violation of s. 316.193 is subject to seizure and forfeiture under ss. 932.701-932.706 and is subject to liens for recovering, towing, or storing vehicles under s. 713.78 if, at the time of the offense, the person's

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<u>driver</u> driver's license is suspended, revoked, or canceled as a result of a prior conviction for driving under the influence.

- (b) The law enforcement officer shall notify the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles of any impoundment or seizure for violation of paragraph (a) in accordance with procedures established by the department.
- (c) Notwithstanding s. 932.703(1)(c) or s. 932.7055, when the seizing agency obtains a final judgment granting forfeiture of the motor vehicle under this section, 30 percent of the net proceeds from the sale of the motor vehicle shall be retained by the seizing law enforcement agency and 70 percent shall be deposited in the General Revenue Fund for use by regional workforce boards in providing transportation services for participants of the welfare transition program. In a forfeiture proceeding under this section, the court may consider the extent that the family of the owner has other public or private means of transportation.
- (10) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if a person does not have a prior forcible felony conviction as defined in s. 776.08, the penalties provided in paragraph (b) apply if a person's driver's license or driving privilege is canceled, suspended, or revoked for:
- 1. Failing to pay child support as provided in s. 322.245 or s. 61.13016;
- 2. Failing to pay any other financial obligation as provided in s. 322.245 other than those specified in s. 322.245(1);
- 3. Failing to comply with a civil penalty required in s. 318.15;

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4. Failing to maintain vehicular financial responsibility as required by chapter 324;

- 5. Failing to comply with attendance or other requirements for minors as set forth in s. 322.091; or
- 6. Having been designated a habitual traffic offender under s. 322.264(1)(d) as a result of suspensions of his or her driver's license or driver privilege for any underlying violation listed in subparagraphs 1.-5.
- (b) 1. Upon a first conviction for knowingly driving while his or her license is suspended, revoked, or canceled for any of the underlying violations listed in subparagraphs (a) 1.-6., a person commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- 2. Upon a second or subsequent conviction for the same offense of knowingly driving while his or her license is suspended, revoked, or canceled for any of the underlying violations listed in subparagraphs (a)1.-6., a person commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (13) (11) (a) A person who does not hold a commercial driver driver's license and who is cited for an offense of knowingly driving while his or her license is suspended, revoked, or canceled for any of the underlying violations listed in paragraph (10) (a) may, in lieu of payment of fine or court appearance, elect to enter a plea of nolo contendere and provide proof of compliance to the clerk of the court, designated official, or authorized operator of a traffic violations bureau. In such case, adjudication shall be withheld. However, no election shall be made under this subsection if such person has

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made an election under this subsection during the preceding 12 months. A person may not make more than three elections under this subsection.

- (b) If adjudication is withheld under paragraph (a), such action is not a conviction.
- Section 4. Subsection (5) of section 322.245, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 322.245 Suspension of license upon failure of person charged with specified offense under chapter 316, chapter 320, or this chapter to comply with directives ordered by traffic court or upon failure to pay child support in non-IV-D cases as provided in chapter 61 or failure to pay any financial obligation in any other criminal case.—
- (5) (a) When the department receives notice from a clerk of the court that a person licensed to operate a motor vehicle in this state under the provisions of this chapter has willfully failed to pay financial obligations for any criminal offense other than those specified in subsection (1), in full or in part under a payment plan pursuant to s. 28.246(4) after a finding by the court that the person has the ability to pay, the department shall suspend the license of the person named in the notice.
- (b) The department must reinstate the driving privilege when the clerk of the court provides an affidavit to the department stating that:
- 1. The person has satisfied the financial obligation in full or made all $\underline{\text{of the}}$ payments currently due under a payment plan;
- 2. The person has entered into a written agreement for payment of the financial obligation if not presently enrolled in

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407	a payment plan; or			
408	3. The $ ilde{A}$ court has entered an order granting relief to the			
409	person ordering t	he rein	statement of the license.	
410	(c) The depa	rtment	shall not be held liable for any license	
411	suspension resulting from the discharge of its duties under this			
412	section.			
413	Section 5. P	aragrap:	h (e) of subsection (3) of section	
414	921.0022, Florida	Statut	es, is amended to read:	
415	921.0022 Cri	minal P	unishment Code; offense severity ranking	
416	chart			
417	(3) OFFENSE	SEVERIT	Y RANKING CHART	
418	(e) LEVEL 5			
419				
	Florida	Felony		
	Statute	Degree	Description	
420				
	316.027(1)(a)	3rd	Accidents involving personal injuries,	
			failure to stop; leaving scene.	
421				
	316.1935(4)(a)	2nd	Aggravated fleeing or eluding.	
422				
	322.34(9)	3rd	Careless operation of motor vehicle	
	322.34(6)		with suspended license, resulting in	
			death or serious bodily injury.	
423				
	327.30(5)	3rd	Vessel accidents involving personal	
			injury; leaving scene.	
424				
	379.367(4)	3rd	Willful molestation of a commercial	

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1	596-02421-13		20131752c1
			harvester's spiny lobster trap, line,
			or buoy.
425			
	379.3671(2)(c)3.	3rd	Willful molestation, possession, or
			removal of a commercial harvester's
			trap contents or trap gear by another
406			harvester.
426	201 0041/11\/b\	3rd	Denote blood places on agency braving
	381.0041(11)(b)	310	Donate blood, plasma, or organs knowing HIV positive.
427			miv posicive.
	440.10(1)(g)	2nd	Failure to obtain workers' compensation
			coverage.
428			
	440.105(5)	2nd	Unlawful solicitation for the purpose
			of making workers' compensation claims.
429			
	440.381(2)	2nd	Submission of false, misleading, or
			incomplete information with the purpose
			of avoiding or reducing workers'
430			compensation premiums.
430	624.401(4)(b)2.	2nd	Transacting insurance without a
	021.101(1)(2)2.	2110	certificate or authority; premium
			collected \$20,000 or more but less than
			\$100,000.
431			
	626.902(1)(c)	2nd	Representing an unauthorized insurer;
			repeat offender.
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4.0.0	790.01(2)	3rd	Carrying a concealed firearm.
433	790.162	2nd	Threat to throw or discharge
	750.102	2110	destructive device.
434			
	790.163(1)	2nd	False report of deadly explosive or
			weapon of mass destruction.
435			
	790.221(1)	2nd	Possession of short-barreled shotgun or
436			machine gun.
430	790.23	2nd	Felons in possession of firearms,
	, 5 6 • 2 5		ammunition, or electronic weapons or
			devices.
437			
	800.04(6)(c)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious conduct; offender
4.0.0			less than 18 years.
438	800.04(7)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious exhibition; offender
	000.04(/)(D)	2110	18 years or older.
439			-
	806.111(1)	3rd	Possess, manufacture, or dispense fire
			bomb with intent to damage any
			structure or property.
440	010 0145 (0) (1)	0 1	
	812.0145(2)(b)	2nd	Theft from person 65 years of age or older; \$10,000 or more but less than
			\$50,000.

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441	596-02421-13		20131752c1
442	812.015(8)	3rd	Retail theft; property stolen is valued at \$300 or more and one or more specified acts.
	812.019(1)	2nd	Stolen property; dealing in or trafficking in.
444	812.131(2)(b)	3rd	Robbery by sudden snatching.
	812.16(2)	3rd	Owning, operating, or conducting a chop shop.
445	817.034(4)(a)2.	2nd	Communications fraud, value \$20,000 to \$50,000.
446	817.234(11)(b)	2nd	Insurance fraud; property value \$20,000 or more but less than \$100,000.
447	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.
770	817.568(2)(b)	2nd	Fraudulent use of personal identification information; value of benefit, services received, payment avoided, or amount of injury or fraud,

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			\$5,000 or more or use of personal
			identification information of 10 or
			more individuals.
449			
	817.625(2)(b)	2nd	Second or subsequent fraudulent use of
			scanning device or reencoder.
450			
	825.1025(4)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious exhibition in the
			presence of an elderly person or
			disabled adult.
451			
	827.071(4)	2nd	Possess with intent to promote any
			photographic material, motion picture,
			etc., which includes sexual conduct by
			a child.
452			
	827.071(5)	3rd	Possess, control, or intentionally view
			any photographic material, motion
			picture, etc., which includes sexual
			conduct by a child.
453			
	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.
454			
	843.01	3rd	Resist officer with violence to person;
			resist arrest with violence.
455			
	847.0135(5)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious exhibition using

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			computer; offender 18 years or older.
456			
	847.0137	3rd	Transmission of pornography by
	(2) & (3)		electronic device or equipment.
457			
	847.0138	3rd	Transmission of material harmful to
	(2) & (3)		minors to a minor by electronic device or equipment.
458			
	874.05(2)	2nd	Encouraging or recruiting another to
			join a criminal gang; second or
			subsequent offense.
459			
	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) 4.
460			drugs).
400	893.13(1)(c)2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cannabis
	033.13(1)(0)2.	2110	(or other s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1.,
			(2) (c) 2., (2) (c) 3., (2) (c) 5., (2) (c) 6.,
			(2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (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.
461			
	893.13(1)(d)1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cocaine

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			(or other s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b),
			(1) (d), (2) (a), (2) (b), or (2) (c) 4.
			drugs) within 1,000 feet of university.
462			
	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)5., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7.,
			(2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) within
			1,000 feet of property used for
			religious services or a specified
			business site.
463			
	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) 4.
			drugs) within 1,000 feet of public
			housing facility.
464			
	893.13(4)(b)	2nd	Deliver to minor cannabis (or other s.
			893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2.,
			(2) (c) 3., (2) (c) 5., (2) (c) 6., (2) (c) 7.,
			(2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) drugs).
465			
	893.1351(1)	3rd	Ownership, lease, or rental for
			trafficking in or manufacturing of
			controlled substance.
466			
467			

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Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 932.701, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

932.701 Short title; definitions.-

- (2) As used in the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act:
- (a) "Contraband article" means:
- 1. Any controlled substance as defined in chapter 893 or any substance, device, paraphernalia, or currency or other means of exchange that was used, was attempted to be used, or was intended to be used in violation of any provision of chapter 893, if the totality of the facts presented by the state is clearly sufficient to meet the state's burden of establishing probable cause to believe that a nexus exists between the article seized and the narcotics activity, whether or not the use of the contraband article can be traced to a specific narcotics transaction.
- 2. Any gambling paraphernalia, lottery tickets, money, currency, or other means of exchange which was used, was attempted, or intended to be used in violation of the gambling laws of the state.
- 3. Any equipment, liquid or solid, which was being used, is being used, was attempted to be used, or intended to be used in violation of the beverage or tobacco laws of the state.
- 4. Any motor fuel upon which the motor fuel tax has not been paid as required by law.
- 5. Any personal property, including, but not limited to, any vessel, aircraft, item, object, tool, substance, device, weapon, machine, vehicle of any kind, money, securities, books, records, research, negotiable instruments, or currency, which was used or was attempted to be used as an instrumentality in

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the commission of, or in aiding or abetting in the commission of, any felony, whether or not comprising an element of the felony, or which is acquired by proceeds obtained as a result of a violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.

- 6. Any real property, including any right, title, leasehold, or other interest in the whole of any lot or tract of land, which was used, is being used, or was attempted to be used as an instrumentality in the commission of, or in aiding or abetting in the commission of, any felony, or which is acquired by proceeds obtained as a result of a violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.
- 7. Any personal property, including, but not limited to, equipment, money, securities, books, records, research, negotiable instruments, currency, or any vessel, aircraft, item, object, tool, substance, device, weapon, machine, or vehicle of any kind in the possession of or belonging to any person who takes aquaculture products in violation of s. 812.014(2)(c).
- 8. Any motor vehicle offered for sale in violation of s. 320.28.
- 9. Any motor vehicle used during the course of committing an offense in violation of s. $322.34(12)(a) \frac{322.34(9)(a)}{a}$.
- 10. Any photograph, film, or other recorded image, including an image recorded on videotape, a compact disc, digital tape, or fixed disk, that is recorded in violation of s. 810.145 and is possessed for the purpose of amusement, entertainment, sexual arousal, gratification, or profit, or for the purpose of degrading or abusing another person.
- 11. Any real property, including any right, title, leasehold, or other interest in the whole of any lot or tract of

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land, which is acquired by proceeds obtained as a result of Medicaid fraud under s. 409.920 or s. 409.9201; any personal property, including, but not limited to, equipment, money, securities, books, records, research, negotiable instruments, or currency; or any vessel, aircraft, item, object, tool, substance, device, weapon, machine, or vehicle of any kind in the possession of or belonging to any person which is acquired by proceeds obtained as a result of Medicaid fraud under s. 409.920 or s. 409.9201.

12. Any personal property, including, but not limited to, any vehicle, item, object, tool, device, weapon, machine, money, security, book, or record, that is used or attempted to be used as an instrumentality in the commission of, or in aiding and abetting in the commission of, a person's third or subsequent violation of s. 509.144, whether or not comprising an element of the offense.

Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.