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By Representatives Dockery, Alexander, Argenziano, Hart, C. Green and Kyle

A bill to be entitled An act relating to offenses of driving under the influence; amending s. 316.193, F.S.; providing an exception to the 1-year maximum limitation upon the period of probation and incarceration imposed for a first conviction; permitting extension of the probationary period for up to 4 additional years when the defendant has not completed restitution payments; reenacting s. 316.072(4)(b), F.S., relating to obedience to and effect of traffic laws, s. 316.1937(1) and (2)(d), F.S., relating to court-required use of ignition interlock devices, s. 318.143, F.S., relating to sanctions for infractions by minors, s. 322.0602(2), F.S., relating to Youthful Drunk Driver Visitation Program, s. 322.271(4)(a), F.S., relating to authority to modify revocation, cancellation, or suspension order, s. 938.21, F.S., relating to alcohol and drug abuse programs, and s. 938.23(1), F.S., relating to assistance grants for alcohol and other drug abuse programs, to incorporate said amendment in references; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 316.193, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to 31 read:

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316.193 Driving under the influence; penalties.--

(6) With respect to any person convicted of a violation of subsection (1), regardless of any penalty imposed pursuant to subsection (2), subsection (3), or subsection (4):

(a) For the first conviction, the court shall place the defendant on probation for a period not to exceed 1 year and, as a condition of such probation, shall order the defendant to participate in public service or a community work project for a minimum of 50 hours; or the court may order instead, that any defendant pay an additional fine of \$10 for each hour of public service or community work otherwise required, if, after consideration of the residence or location of the defendant at the time public service or community work is required, payment of the fine is in the best interests of the state. However, the total period of probation and incarceration may not exceed 1 year, unless restitution is still owed. The probationary period may be extended for up to 4 additional years for the purpose of the defendant's completing payment of restitution. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of the vehicle that was operated by or in the actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 10 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 10 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), or paragraph (q).

For the purposes of this section, any conviction for a violation of s. 327.35; a previous conviction for the violation of former s. 316.1931, former s. 860.01, or former 3 s. 316.028; or a previous conviction outside this state for 4 5 driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, driving with an 6 7 unlawful breath-alcohol level, or any other similar 8 alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense, is also considered a previous conviction for violation of this section. However, in satisfaction of the fine imposed pursuant 10 11 to this section, the court may, upon a finding that the defendant is financially unable to pay either all or part of 12 13 the fine, order that the defendant participate for a specified 14 additional period of time in public service or a community work project in lieu of payment of that portion of the fine 15 16 which the court determines the defendant is unable to pay. In determining such additional sentence, the court shall consider 17 the amount of the unpaid portion of the fine and the 18 reasonable value of the services to be ordered; however, the 19 20 court may not compute the reasonable value of services at a 21 rate less than the federal minimum wage at the time of 22 sentencing. 23

Section 2. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to s. 316.193(6)(a) in references thereto, the following sections or subdivisions of Florida Statutes, or of Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are reenacted to read:

316.072 Obedience to and effect of traffic laws.--

- (b) Unless specifically made applicable, theprovisions of this chapter, except those contained in ss.

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316.192, 316.1925, and 316.193, shall not apply to persons, teams, or motor vehicles and other equipment while actually engaged in work upon the surface of a highway, but shall apply to such persons and vehicles when traveling to or from such work.

316.1937 Ignition interlock devices, requiring; unlawful acts.--

- (1) In addition to any other authorized penalties, the court may require that any person who is convicted of driving under the influence in violation of s. 316.193, and who is granted probation, shall not operate a motor vehicle during the period of probation unless that vehicle is equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device certified by the department as provided in s. 316.1938, and installed in such a manner that the vehicle will not start if the operator's blood alcohol level is in excess of 0.05 percent or as otherwise specified by the court. The court may require the use of an approved ignition interlock device for the period of probation, said period to be for not less than 6 months, if the person is permitted to operate a motor vehicle, whether the privilege to operate a motor vehicle is restricted or not, as determined by the court.
- (2) If the court imposes the use of an ignition interlock device as a condition of probation, the court shall:
- (d) Determine the probationer's ability to pay for installation of the device if the probationer claims inability to pay. If the court determines that the probationer is unable to pay for installation of the device, the court may order that any portion of a fine paid by the probationer for a violation of s. 316.193 shall be allocated to defray the costs 31 of installing the device.

318.143 Sanctions for infractions by minors.--

- (1) If the court finds that a minor has committed a violation of any of the provisions of chapter 316, the court may also impose one or more of the following sanctions:
- (a) The court may reprimand or counsel the minor and his or her parents or guardian.
- (b) The court may require the minor to attend, for a reasonable period, a traffic school conducted by a public authority.
- (c) The court may order the minor to remit to the general fund of the local governmental body a sum not exceeding the maximum fine applicable to an adult for a like offense.
- (d) The court may order the minor to participate in public service or a community work project for a minimum number of hours. A minor who participates in such a work program is considered an employee of the state for the purposes of chapter 440.
- (e) The court may impose a curfew or other restriction on the liberty of the minor for a period not to exceed 6 months.
- (2) Failure to comply with one or more of the sanctions imposed by the court constitutes contempt of court. Upon a finding by the court, after notice and a hearing, that a minor is in contempt of court for failure to comply with court-ordered sanctions, the court may:
- (a) For a first offense, order the minor to serve up to 5 days in a staff-secure shelter as defined in chapter 984 or chapter 985 or, if space in a staff-secure shelter is unavailable, in a secure juvenile detention center.

- (b) For a second or subsequent offense, the court may order a minor to serve up to 15 days in a staff-secure shelter or, if space in a staff-secure shelter is unavailable, in a secure juvenile detention center.
- (3) Except for a conviction of a violation of s. 316.027, a minor may not be imprisoned in an adult detention facility. If a minor is imprisoned for a violation of s. 316.027, the minor may not be placed in the same cell as an adult. The receiving facility must have adequate staff to supervise and monitor the minor's activities at all times. This subsection does not prohibit placing two or more minors in the same cell.
- (4) For the first conviction for a violation of s. 316.193, the court may order the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to revoke the minor's driver's license until the minor is 18 years of age. For a second or subsequent conviction for such a violation, the court may order the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to revoke the minor's driver's license until the minor is 21 years of age.
- (5) A minor who is arrested for a violation of s. 316.193 may be released from custody as soon as:
- (a) The minor is no longer under the influence of alcoholic beverages, of any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or of any substance controlled under chapter 893, and is not affected to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired;
- (b) The minor's blood-alcohol level is less than 0.05 percent; or
 - (c) Six hours have elapsed after the minor's arrest.322.0602 Youthful Drunk Driver Visitation Program.--

- 1 (2) COURT-ORDERED PARTICIPATION IN PROGRAM; PREFERENCE 2 FOR PARTICIPATION.--
 - (a) If a person is convicted of a violation of s. 316.193, the court may order, as a term and condition of probation in addition to any other term or condition required or authorized by law, that the probationer participate in the Youthful Drunk Driver Visitation Program.
 - (b) The court shall give preference for participation in the program to probationers who are less than 18 years of age at the time of the offense if the facilities which participate in the program within the jurisdiction cannot accommodate all probationers who are eligible and who consent to participate in the program.
 - 322.271 Authority to modify revocation, cancellation, or suspension order.--
 - (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 322.28(2)(e), a person whose driving privilege has been permanently revoked because he or she has been convicted of DUI manslaughter in violation of s. 316.193 and has no prior convictions for DUI-related offenses may, upon the expiration of 5 years after the date of such revocation or the expiration of 5 years after the termination of any term of incarceration under s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931, whichever date is later, petition the department for reinstatement of his or her driving privilege.
 - (a) Within 30 days after the receipt of such a petition, the department shall afford the petitioner an opportunity for a hearing. At the hearing, the petitioner must demonstrate to the department that he or she:
 - Has not been arrested for a drug-related offense during the 5 years preceding the filing of the petition;

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- Has not driven a motor vehicle without a license for at least 5 years prior to the hearing;
- 3. Has been drug-free for at least 5 years prior to the hearing; and
- 4. Has completed a DUI program licensed by the department.

938.21 Alcohol and drug abuse programs. -- Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of the laws of this state, the court may assess for alcohol and other drug abuse programs as provided in s. 893.165 any defendant who pleads guilty or nolo contendere to, or is convicted of, a violation of any provision of chapter 893 or which involves a criminal violation of s. 316.193, s. 856.011, s. 856.015, or chapter 562, chapter 567, or chapter 568, in addition to any fine and other penalty provided by law, a court cost in an amount up to the amount of the fine authorized for the violation. The court is authorized to order a defendant to pay an additional assessment if it finds that the defendant has the ability to pay the fine and the additional assessment and will not be prevented thereby from being rehabilitated or from making restitution.

938.23 Assistance grants for alcohol and other drug abuse programs. --

(1) In addition to any fine imposed by law for any criminal offense under chapter 893 or for any criminal violation of s. 316.193, s. 856.011, s. 856.015, or chapter 562, chapter 567, or chapter 568, the court shall be authorized, pursuant to the requirements of s. 938.21, to impose an additional assessment in an amount up to the amount of the fine authorized for the offense. Such additional 31 assessments shall be deposited for the purpose of providing

assistance grants to drug abuse treatment or alcohol treatment or education programs as provided in s. 893.165. Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 1999. ********** HOUSE SUMMARY Provides an exception to the 1-year maximum limitation upon the total period of probation and incarceration imposed for a first conviction for driving under the influence. Permits extension of the probationary period for up to 4 additional years when the defendant has not completed restitution payments.