A bill to be entitled An act relating to suspension of driver's licenses; amending s. 316.1937, F.S.; requiring the use of an ignition interlock device for a certain time period for persons convicted of a second or subsequent time for driving under the influence; providing for a license suspension under certain circumstances; amending s. 322.2616, F.S.; clarifying the blood-alcohol and breath-alcohol levels that are unlawful; prescribing a waiting period before a temporary driving permit becomes effective; authorizing the use of blood tests obtained pursuant to other investigations for purposes of license suspension under s. 322.2616, F.S.; prescribing law enforcement officers' immunity from civil

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

liability; providing an effective date.

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Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 316.1937, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(1)(a) 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 31 department as provided in s. 316.1938, and installed in such a

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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.

In addition to any other authorized penalties the court shall require that any person who is convicted for a second or subsequent violation of driving under the influence in violation of s. 316.193 shall not operate a motor vehicle for a period of not less than 1 year unless the 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 otherwise as specified by the court. The court shall provide that if the person who is so convicted of a second or subsequent violation for driving under the influence tampers with the ignition interlock device or, except as provided in subsection (7), drives a motor vehicle without such device in violation of the order of the court such person shall, in addition to any other authorized penalty, have his or her driver license suspended for a minimum term of 1 year.

Section 2. Section 322.2616, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.2616 Suspension of license; persons under 21 years of age; right to review. --

(1)(a) Notwithstanding s. 316.193, it is unlawful for 31 a person under the age of 21 who has a blood-alcohol or

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breath-alcohol level of 0.02 percent or higher to drive or be in actual physical control of a motor vehicle.

- (b) A law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that a motor vehicle is being driven by or is in the actual physical control of a person who is under the age of 21 while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or who has any blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level may lawfully detain such a person and may request that person to submit to a test to determine his or her breath-alcohol level.
- (2)(a) A law enforcement officer or correctional officer shall, on behalf of the department, suspend the driving privilege of such person if the person has a blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level of 0.02 percent or higher. The officer shall also suspend, on behalf of the department, the driving privilege of a person who has refused to submit to a test as provided by paragraph (b). The officer shall take the person's driver's license and issue the person a 10-day temporary driving permit if the person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege and shall issue the person a notice of suspension.
- (b) The suspension under paragraph (a) must be pursuant to, and the notice of suspension must inform the driver of, the following:
- 1.a. The driver refused to submit to a lawful breath test and his or her driving privilege is suspended for a period of 1 year for a first refusal or for a period of 18 months if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended as provided in this section as a result of a refusal to submit to a test; or
- The driver was under the age of 21 and was driving 31 or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while having

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a blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level of 0.02 percent or higher; and the person's driving privilege is suspended for a period of 6 months for a first violation, or for a period of 1 year if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended as provided in this section for driving or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle with a blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level of 0.02 percent or higher.

- The suspension period commences on the date of issuance of the notice of suspension.
- The driver may request a formal or informal review of the suspension by the department within 10 days after the issuance of the notice of suspension.
- 4. A temporary permit issued at the time of the issuance of the notice of suspension shall not become effective until after 12 hours have elapsed and will expire at midnight of the 10th day following the date of issuance.
- 5. The driver may submit to the department any materials relevant to the suspension of his or her license.
- (3) The law enforcement officer shall forward to the department, within 5 days after the date of the issuance of the notice of suspension, a copy of the notice of suspension, the driver's license of the person receiving the notice of suspension, and an affidavit stating the officer's grounds for belief that the person was under the age of 21 and was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle with any blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level, and the results of any blood or breath test or an affidavit stating that a blood or breath test was requested by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer and that the person refused to submit to 31 | such test. The failure of the officer to submit materials

 within the 5-day period specified in this subsection does not bar the department from considering any materials submitted at or before the hearing.

- (4) If the department finds that the license of the person should be suspended under this section and if the notice of suspension has not already been served upon the person by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer as provided in subsection (2), the department shall issue a notice of suspension and, unless the notice is mailed under s. 322.251, a temporary driving permit that expires 10 days after the date of issuance if the driver is otherwise eligible.
- (5) If the person whose license is suspended requests an informal review under subparagraph (2)(b)3., the department shall conduct the informal review by a hearing officer employed by the department within 30 days after the request is received by the department and shall issue such person a temporary driving permit for business purposes only to expire on the date that such review is scheduled to be conducted if the person is otherwise eligible. The informal review hearing must consist solely of an examination by the department of the materials submitted by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer and by the person whose license is suspended, and the presence of an officer or witness is not required.
- (6) After completion of the informal review, notice of the department's decision sustaining, amending, or invalidating the suspension of the driver's license must be provided to the person. The notice must be mailed to the person at the last known address shown on the department's records, or to the address provided in the law enforcement

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officer's report if such address differs from the address of record, within 7 days after completing the review.

- (7)(a) If the person whose license is suspended requests a formal review, the department must schedule a hearing to be held within 30 days after the request is received by the department and must notify the person of the date, time, and place of the hearing and shall issue such person a temporary driving permit for business purposes only to expire on the date that such review is scheduled to be conducted if the person is otherwise eligible.
- (b) The formal review hearing must be held before a hearing officer employed by the department, and the hearing officer may administer oaths, examine witnesses and take testimony, receive relevant evidence, issue subpoenas, regulate the course and conduct of the hearing, and make a ruling on the suspension. The department and the person whose license was suspended may subpoena witnesses, and the party requesting the presence of a witness is responsible for paying any witness fees and for notifying in writing the state attorney's office in the appropriate circuit of the issuance of the subpoena. If the person who requests a formal review hearing fails to appear and the hearing officer finds the failure to be without just cause, the right to a formal hearing is waived and the suspension is sustained.
- (c) A party may seek enforcement of a subpoena under paragraph (b) by filing a petition for enforcement in the circuit court of the judicial circuit in which the person failing to comply with the subpoena resides. A failure to comply with an order of the court constitutes contempt of court. However, a person may not be held in contempt while a 31 subpoena is being challenged.

- (d) The department must, within 7 days after a formal review hearing, send notice to the person of the hearing officer's decision as to whether sufficient cause exists to sustain, amend, or invalidate the suspension.
- (8) In a formal review hearing under subsection (7) or an informal review hearing under subsection (5), the hearing officer shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence whether sufficient cause exists to sustain, amend, or invalidate the suspension. The scope of the review is limited to the following issues:
- (a) If the license was suspended because the individual, then under the age of 21, drove with a blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level of 0.02 percent or higher:
- 1. Whether the law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe that the person was under the age of 21 and was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in this state with any blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level or while under the influence of alcoholic beverages.
 - 2. Whether the person was under the age of 21.
- 3. Whether the person had a blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level of 0.02 percent or higher.
- (b) If the license was suspended because of the individual's refusal to submit to a breath test:
- 1. Whether the law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe that the person was under the age of 21 and was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in this state with any blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level or while under the influence of alcoholic beverages.
 - 2. Whether the person was under the age of 21.

- 3. Whether the person refused to submit to a breath test after being requested to do so by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer.
- 4. Whether the person was told that if he or she refused to submit to a breath test his or her privilege to operate a motor vehicle would be suspended for a period of 1 year or, in the case of a second or subsequent refusal, for a period of 18 months.
- (9) Based on the determination of the hearing officer under subsection (8) for both informal hearings under subsection (5) and formal hearings under subsection (7), the department shall:
- (a) Sustain the suspension of the person's driving privilege for a period of 1 year for a first refusal, or for a period of 18 months if the driving privilege of the person has been previously suspended, as provided in this section, as a result of a refusal to submit to a test. The suspension period commences on the date of the issuance of the notice of suspension.
- (b) Sustain the suspension of the person's driving privilege for a period of 6 months for driving or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the age of 21 with a blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level of 0.02 percent or higher, or for a period of 1 year if the driving privilege of such person has been previously suspended under this section as a result of driving a motor vehicle while under the age of 21 with a breath-alcohol level of at least 0.02 percent but less than 0.08 percent. The suspension period commences on the date of the issuance of the notice of suspension.

- (10) A request for a formal review hearing or an informal review hearing shall not stay the suspension of the person's driver's license. If the department fails to schedule the formal review hearing to be held within 30 days after receipt of the request therefor, the department shall invalidate the suspension. If the scheduled hearing is continued at the department's initiative, the department shall issue a temporary driving permit that is valid until the hearing is conducted if the person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege. The permit shall not be issued to a person who requested a continuance of the hearing. The permit issued under this subsection authorizes driving for business or employment use only.
- (11) A person whose driver's license is suspended under subsection (2) or subsection (4) may apply for issuance of a license for business or employment purposes only, pursuant to s. 322.271, if the person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege. However, such a license may not be issued until 30 days have elapsed after the expiration of the last temporary driving permit issued under this section.
- (12) The formal review hearing may be conducted upon a review of the reports of a law enforcement officer or correctional officer, including documents relating to the administration of a breath test or the refusal to take a test. However, as provided in subsection (7), the driver may subpoena the officer or any person who administered a breath test.
- (13) The formal review hearing and the informal review hearing are exempt from chapter 120. The department may adopt rules for conducting reviews under this section.

- (14) A person may appeal any decision of the department sustaining a suspension of his or her driver's license by a petition for writ of certiorari to the circuit court in the county wherein such person resides or wherein a formal or informal review was conducted under s. 322.31. However, an appeal does not stay the suspension. This subsection does not provide for a de novo appeal.
- (15) The decision of the department under this section shall not be considered in any trial for a violation of s. 316.193, nor shall any written statement submitted by a person in his or her request for departmental review under this section be admissible into evidence against him or her in any such trial. The disposition of any related criminal proceedings shall not affect a suspension imposed under this section.
- (16) By applying for and accepting and using a driver's license, a person under the age of 21 years who holds the driver's license is deemed to have expressed his or her consent to the provisions of this section.
- (17) A breath test to determine breath-alcohol level pursuant to this section may be conducted as authorized by s. 316.1932 or by a <u>breath-alcohol</u> <u>preliminary alcohol screening</u> test device listed in the United States Department of Transportation's conforming-product list of evidential breath-measurement devices. The reading from such a device is presumed accurate and is admissible in evidence in any administrative hearing conducted under this section.
- (18) The result of a blood test obtained during an investigation conducted under s. 316.1932 or s. 316.1933 may be used to suspend the driving privilege of a person under this section.

(19) A law enforcement officer who acts in good faith and exercises due care in enforcing this section is immune from civil liability that otherwise might result by reason of his or her action.

(20) $\frac{(18)}{(18)}$ A violation of this section is neither a traffic infraction nor a criminal offense, nor does being detained pursuant to this section constitute an arrest. violation of this section is subject to the administrative action provisions of this section, which are administered by the department through its administrative processes. Administrative actions taken pursuant to this section shall be recorded in the motor vehicle records maintained by the department. This section does not bar prosecution under s. 316.193. However, if the department suspends a person's license under s. 322.2615 for a violation of s. 316.193, it may not also suspend the person's license under this section for the same episode that was the basis for the suspension under s. 322.2615.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 1999.

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Provides that the court shall require the use of an ignition interlock device in the motor vehicle of a person convicted of a second or subsequent conviction for driving under the influence for a period of 1 year. Provides for a minimum driver license suspension of 1 Provides for a minimum driver license suspension of I year for tampering with the device or driving without such device as required by the court. Clarifies the blood-alcohol levels and breath-alcohol levels that are unlawful for purposes of suspending the driver's license of a person under age 21. Provides that a temporary driving permit issued at the time of a notice of suspension does not become effective until 12 hours have elapsed. Provides that the results of a blood test conducted pursuant to s. 316.1932 or s. 316.1933, F.S.,

HOUSE SUMMARY

conducted pursuant to s. 316.1932 or s. 316.1933, F.S., may be used to suspend a driving privilege under s. 322.2616, F.S. Immunizes law enforcement officers who exercise due care from civil liability.