Amendment No. \_\_\_\_ (for drafter's use only)

	Amendment No (for drafter s use only)
	CHAMBER ACTION Senate House
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5	ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW
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10 11	Representative(s) Byrd offered the following:
12	Representative(s) Byla Offered the following:
13	Amendment (with title amendment)
14	On page 1, line 15,
15	on page 1, 11110 10,
16	insert:
17	Section 1. Subsections (2), (3), (4), and (9) of
18	section 316.193, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
19	316.193 Driving under the influence; penalties
20	(2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), subsection
21	(3), or subsection (4), any person who is convicted of a
22	violation of subsection (1) shall be punished:
23	1. By a fine of:
24	a. Not less than \$250 or more than \$500 for a first
25	conviction.
26	b. Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a second
27	conviction.
28	c. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,500 for a
29	third conviction; and
30	2. By imprisonment for:
31	a. Not more than 6 months for a first conviction.
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1	b. Not more than 9 months for a second conviction.						
2	c. Not more than 12 months for a third conviction.						
3	(b) Any person who is convicted of a third fourth or						
4	subsequent violation of this section is guilty of a felony of						
5	the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.						
6	775.083, or s. 775.084; however, the fine imposed for such						
7	third fourth or subsequent violation may be not less than						
8	\$1,000.						
9	(3) Any person:						
10	(a) Who is in violation of subsection (1);						
11	(b) Who operates a vehicle; and						
12	(c) Who, by reason of such operation, causes <u>or</u>						
13	contributes to the cause of:						
14	1. Damage to the property or person of another commits						
15	a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in						
16	s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.						
17	2. Serious bodily injury to another, as defined in s.						
18	316.1933, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as						
19	provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.						
20	3. The death of any human being commits DUI						
21	manslaughter, and commits:						
22	a. A felony of the second degree, punishable as						
23	provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.						
24	b. A felony of the first degree, punishable as						
25	provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if:						
26	(I) At the time of the crash, the person knew, or						
27	should have known, that the crash occurred; and						
28	(II) The person failed to give information and render						
29	aid as required by s. 316.062.						

subsection (1) and who has a blood-alcohol level or

(4) Any person who is convicted of a violation of

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breath-alcohol level of 0.20 or higher, or any person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) and who at the time of the offense was accompanied in the vehicle by a person under the age of 18 years, shall be punished:

- (a) By a fine of:
- 1. Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a first conviction.
- 2. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for a second conviction.
- 3. Not less than \$2,000 or more than \$5,000 for a third or subsequent conviction.
  - (b) By imprisonment for:
  - 1. Not more than 9 months for a first conviction.
  - 2. Not more than 12 months for a second conviction.
  - 3. Not more than 12 months for a third conviction.

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For the purposes of this subsection, any conviction for a violation of s. 327.35, only the instant offense is required to be a violation of subsection (1) by a person who has a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.20 or higher.

- (9)(a) A person who is arrested for a violation of this section may not be released from custody:
- $\frac{1.(a)}{(a)}$  Until the person is no longer under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 893 and affected to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired;
- 2.(b) Until the person's blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level is less than 0.05; or
- $\frac{3.(c)}{2}$  Until 8 hours have elapsed from the time the person was arrested.

04/26/00 11:48 am

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1	(b) The arresting officer may place the person in
2	protective custody pursuant to s. 397.6772 if:
3	1. The person has previously been convicted of a
4	violation of this section or s. 327.35;
5	2. The person's blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol
6	level, as determined by a test conducted incident to the
7	person's arrest, was 0.20 or greater;
8	3. The person, by reason of operation of a motor
9	vehicle, has caused death or serious bodily injury as defined
LO	in s. 316.1933; or
L1	4. The person is on pretrial release for a previous
L2	offense under this section or s. 327.35.
L3	
L4	The election to place a person in protective custody may be
L5	done at the time of arrest but transfer of the person to a
L6	facility shall not occur prior to the conclusion of the time
L7	period set forth in paragraph (a) or the time that the person
L8	is released on bail, whichever is later. The provisions of
L9	this paragraph are in addition to, not in lieu of, the
20	provisions of subsection (5). A court shall order any person
21	placed in protective custody pursuant to this paragraph who is
22	subsequently convicted of a violation of this section to pay
23	the reasonable costs of evaluation and treatment.
24	Section 2. Section 316.1932, Florida Statutes, is
25	amended to read:
26	316.1932 Breath, blood, and urine tests for alcohol,
27	chemical substances, or controlled substances; implied
28	consent; refusal right to refuse
29	(1)(a) Any person who accepts the privilege extended
30	by the laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within
31	this state is, by so operating such vehicle, deemed to have

Amendment No. \_\_\_\_ (for drafter's use only)

given his or her consent to submit to an approved chemical 2 test or physical test including, but not limited to, an infrared light test of his or her breath for the purpose of 3 4 determining the alcoholic content of his or her blood or 5 breath, and to a urine test for the purpose of detecting the presence of chemical substances as set forth in s. 877.111 or 6 7 controlled substances, if the person is lawfully arrested for 8 any offense allegedly committed while the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while 9 10 under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical 11 substances, or controlled substances. The chemical or 12 physical breath test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and 13 administered at the request of a law enforcement officer who 14 has reasonable cause to believe such person was driving or was 15 in actual physical control of the motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages. The 16 17 urine test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at a detention facility or any other facility, 18 mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such 19 20 tests at the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe such person was driving or was in 21 actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state 22 while under the influence of controlled substances. The urine 23 24 test shall be administered at a detention facility or any 25 other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such tests in a reasonable manner that will ensure 26 the accuracy of the specimen and maintain the privacy of the 27 individual involved. The administration of one type of test 28 29 does not preclude the administration of another type of test. 30 The person shall be told that his or her failure to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath or urine, or both, is a

Bill No. CS/CS/HB 113

misdemeanor and, in addition, will result in the suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a period of 1 year for a first refusal, or for a period of 18 months if the driving privilege of such person has been previously suspended as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test or tests. The refusal to submit to a chemical or physical breath test or to a urine test upon the request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

- (b)1. The blood-alcohol level must be based upon grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood. The breath-alcohol level must be based upon grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.
- 2. An analysis of a person's breath, in order to be considered valid under this section, must have been performed substantially according to methods approved by the Department of Law Enforcement. For this purpose, the department may approve satisfactory techniques or methods. Any insubstantial differences between approved techniques and actual testing procedures in any individual case do not render the test or test results invalid.
- (c) Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within this state is, by operating such vehicle, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to an approved blood test for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the blood or a blood test for the purpose of determining the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances as provided in this section if there is reasonable cause to believe the person was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or

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chemical or controlled substances and the person appears for treatment at a hospital, clinic, or other medical facility and the administration of a breath or urine test is impractical or impossible. As used in this paragraph, the term "other medical facility" includes an ambulance or other medical emergency vehicle. The blood test shall be performed in a reasonable manner. Any person who is incapable of refusal by reason of unconsciousness or other mental or physical condition is deemed not to have withdrawn his or her consent to such test. A blood test may be administered whether or not the person is told that his or her failure to submit to such a blood test is a misdemeanor and, in addition, will result in the suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state. Any person who is capable of refusal shall be told that his or her failure to submit to such a blood test is a misdemeanor and, in addition, will result in the suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle 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 suspended previously as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test or tests. The refusal to submit to a blood test upon the request of a law enforcement officer is admissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

(d) If the arresting officer does not request a chemical or physical breath test of the person arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, such person may request the arresting officer to have a chemical or physical test made of the arrested person's breath or a test of the urine or blood for the purpose of

determining the alcoholic content of the person's blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances; and, if so requested, the arresting officer shall have the test performed.

- (e)1. By applying for a driver's license and by accepting and using a driver's license, the person holding the driver's license is deemed to have expressed his or her consent to the provisions of this section.
- 2. A nonresident or any other person driving in a status exempt from the requirements of the driver's license law, by his or her act of driving in such exempt status, is deemed to have expressed his or her consent to the provisions of this section.
- 3. A warning of the consent provision of this section shall be printed above the signature line on each new or renewed driver's license.
- (f)1. The tests determining the weight of alcohol in the defendant's blood or breath shall be administered at the request of a law enforcement officer substantially in accordance with rules of the Department of Law Enforcement. Such rules must specify precisely the test or tests that are approved by the Department of Law Enforcement for reliability of result and ease of administration, and must provide an approved method of administration which must be followed in all such tests given under this section. However, the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.
- 2.a. Only a physician, certified paramedic, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory

director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, acting at the request of a law enforcement officer, may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining its alcoholic content or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances therein. However, the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.

- b. Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, if a health care provider, who is providing medical care in a health care facility to a person injured in a motor vehicle crash, becomes aware, as a result of any blood test performed in the course of that medical treatment, that the person's blood-alcohol level meets or exceeds the blood-alcohol level specified in s. 316.193(1)(b), the health care provider may notify any law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency. Any such notice must be given within a reasonable time after the health care provider receives the test result. Any such notice shall be used only for the purpose of providing the law enforcement officer with reasonable cause to request the withdrawal of a blood sample pursuant to this section.
- c. The notice shall consist only of the name of the person being treated, the name of the person who drew the blood, the blood-alcohol level indicated by the test, and the date and time of the administration of the test.
- d. Nothing contained in s. 395.3025(4), s. 455.667, or any applicable practice act affects the authority to provide notice under this section, and the health care provider is not considered to have breached any duty owed to the person under

- s. 395.3025(4), s. 455.667, or any applicable practice act by providing notice or failing to provide notice. It shall not be a breach of any ethical, moral, or legal duty for a health care provider to provide notice or fail to provide notice.
- e. A civil, criminal, or administrative action may not be brought against any person or health care provider participating in good faith in the provision of notice or failure to provide notice as provided in this section. Any person or health care provider participating in the provision of notice or failure to provide notice as provided in this section shall be immune from any civil or criminal liability and from any professional disciplinary action with respect to the provision of notice or failure to provide notice under this section. Any such participant has the same immunity with respect to participating in any judicial proceedings resulting from the notice or failure to provide notice.
- 3. The person tested may, at his or her own expense, have a physician, registered nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, or other person of his or her own choosing administer an independent test in addition to the test administered at the direction of the law enforcement officer for the purpose of determining the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of his or her blood or urine, or by chemical or physical test of his or her breath. The failure or inability to obtain an independent test by a person does not preclude the admissibility in evidence of the test taken at the direction of the law enforcement officer. The law enforcement officer

Bill No. CS/CS/HB 113

shall not interfere with the person's opportunity to obtain the independent test and shall provide the person with timely telephone access to secure the test, but the burden is on the person to arrange and secure the test at the person's own expense.

- 4. Upon the request of the person tested, full information concerning the test taken at the direction of the law enforcement officer shall be made available to the person or his or her attorney.
- 5. A hospital, clinical laboratory, medical clinic, or similar medical institution or physician, certified paramedic, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, or other person assisting a law enforcement officer does not incur any civil or criminal liability as a result of the withdrawal or analysis of a blood or urine specimen, or the chemical or physical test of a person's breath pursuant to accepted medical standards when requested by a law enforcement officer, regardless of whether or not the subject resisted administration of the test.
- (2) The results of any test administered pursuant to this section for the purpose of detecting the presence of any controlled substance shall not be admissible as evidence in a criminal prosecution for the possession of a controlled substance.
- (3) Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, information relating to the alcoholic content of the blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances in the blood obtained pursuant to this

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section shall be released to a court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, or law enforcement officer in connection with an alleged violation of s. 316.193 upon request for such information.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 316.1933, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.1933 Blood test for impairment or intoxication in cases of death or serious bodily injury; right to use reasonable force.--

(1)(a) Notwithstanding any recognized ability to refuse to submit to the tests provided in s. 316.1932 or any recognized power to revoke the implied consent to such tests, If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a motor vehicle driven by or in the actual physical control of a person under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substances, or any controlled substances has caused the death or serious bodily injury of a human being, such person shall submit, upon the request of a law enforcement officer shall require the person driving or in actual physical control of the motor vehicle to submit-to a test of the person's blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content thereof or the presence of chemical substances as set forth in s. 877.111 or any substance controlled under chapter 893. The law enforcement officer may use reasonable force if necessary to require such person to submit to the administration of the blood test. The blood test shall be performed in a reasonable manner. Notwithstanding s. 316.1932, the testing required by this paragraph need not be incidental to a lawful arrest of the person.

(b) The term "serious bodily injury" means an injury

to any person, including the driver, which consists of a 2 physical condition that creates a substantial risk of death, 3 serious personal disfigurement, or protracted loss or 4 impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ. 5 (c) The law enforcement officer shall offer any person 6 subject to a blood test under this subsection the opportunity 7 to submit to an approved chemical test of the person's breath 8 and, if the person submits to the test and a valid reading is obtained, the blood test shall be waived. This paragraph 9 10 shall not apply to any person who is unconscious or whose mental or physical condition does not allow the administration 11 12 of a breath test or any person whom the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe was operating a motor 13 vehicle under the influence of any chemical substances as set 14 15 forth in s. 877.111 or any controlled substances. 16 Section 4. Section 316.1939, Florida Statutes, is 17 created to read: 316.1939 Refusal to submit to testing; penalties.--18 (1) Any person who has refused to submit to a chemical 19 or physical test of his or her breath, blood, or urine, as 20 described in s. 316.1932, and: 21 (a) Whom the arresting law enforcement officer had 22 probable cause to believe was driving or in actual physical 23 24 control of a motor vehicle in this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or 25 controlled substances; 26 27 (b) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of s. 316.193, unless such test was requested pursuant to s. 28

submit to such test his or her privilege to operate a motor

(c) Who was informed that if he or she refused to

316.1932(1)(c);

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1	vehicle would be suspended for a period of 1 year or, in the					
2	case of a second or subsequent refusal, for a period of 18					
3	months, and that the refusal to submit to such test is a					
4	misdemeanor; and					
5	(d) Who, after having been so informed, refused to					
6	submit to any such test when requested to do so by a law					
7	enforcement officer or correctional officer					
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9	commits a misdemeanor of the first degree and is subject to					
10	punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.					
11	(2) The disposition of any administrative proceeding					
12	that relates to the suspension of a person's driving privilege					
13	does not affect a criminal action under this section.					
14	(3) The disposition of a criminal action under this					
15	section does not affect any administrative proceeding that					
16	relates to the suspension of a person's driving privilege.					
17	Section 5. Subsections (2), (3), (4), and (8) of					
18	section 327.35, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:					
19	327.35 Boating under the influence; penalties;					
20	"designated drivers"					
21	(2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), subsection					
22	(3), or subsection $(4)$ , any person who is convicted of a					
23	violation of subsection (1) shall be punished:					
24	1. By a fine of:					
25	a. Not less than \$250 or more than \$500 for a first					
26	conviction.					
27	b. Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a second					
28	conviction.					
29	c. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,500 for a					
30	third conviction; and					
31	2. By imprisonment for:					

- a. Not more than 6 months for a first conviction.
  - b. Not more than 9 months for a second conviction.
  - c. Not more than 12 months for a third conviction.
- (b) Any person who is convicted of a <u>third</u> fourth or subsequent violation of this section is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084; however, the fine imposed for such <u>third</u> fourth or subsequent violation may not be less than \$1,000.
  - (3) Any person:

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- (a) Who is in violation of subsection (1);
- (b) Who operates a vessel; and
- (c) Who, by reason of such operation, causes  $\underline{\text{or}}$  contributes to the cause of:
- 1. Damage to the property or person of another commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- 2. Serious bodily injury to another, as defined in s.  $\underline{327.353}$   $\underline{316.1933}$ , commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 3. The death of any human being commits BUI manslaughter, and commits:
- a. A felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- b. A felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if:
- (I) At the time of the accident, the person knew, or should have known, that the accident occurred; and
- (II) The person failed to give information and render aid as required by s.  $327.30 \frac{316.062}{}$ .

04/26/00 11:48 am

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This sub-subparagraph does not require that the person knew that the accident resulted in injury or death.

(4) Any person who is convicted of a violation of

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subsection (1) and who has a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.20 or higher, or any person who is

convicted of a violation of subsection (1) and who at the time of the offense was accompanied in the vessel by a person under the age of 18 years, shall be punished:

- (a) By a fine of:
- 1. Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a first conviction.
- 2. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for a second conviction.
- 3. Not less than \$2,000 or more than \$5,000 for a third or subsequent conviction.
  - (b) By imprisonment for:
  - 1. Not more than 9 months for a first conviction.
  - Not more than 12 months for a second conviction.
  - Not more than 12 months for a third conviction.

For the purposes of this subsection, only the instant offense is required to be a violation of subsection (1) by a person who has a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.20 or higher.

- (8)(a) A person who is arrested for a violation of this section may not be released from custody:
- 1.(a) Until the person is no longer under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 893 and affected to the extent that his or her normal

04/26/00 11:48 am

1	faculties are impaired;					
2	2.(b) Until the person's blood-alcohol level or					
3	breath-alcohol level is less than 0.05; or					
4	3.(c) Until 8 hours have elapsed from the time the					
5	person was arrested.					
6	(b) The arresting officer may place the person in					
7	protective custody pursuant to s. 397.6772 if:					
8	1. The person has previously been convicted of a					
9	violation of this section or s. 316.193;					
10	2. The person's blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol					
11	level, as determined by a test conducted incident to the					
12	person's arrest, was 0.20 or greater;					
13	3. The person, by reason of operation of a vessel, has					
14	caused death or serious bodily injury as defined in s.					
15	327.353; or					
16	4. The person is on pretrial release for a previous					
17	offense under this section or s. 316.193.					
18						
19	The election to place a person in protective custody may be					
20	done at the time of arrest but transfer of the person to a					
21	facility shall not occur prior to the conclusion of the time					
22	period set forth in paragraph (a). The provisions of this					
23	paragraph are in addition to, not in lieu of, the provisions					
24	of subsection (5). A court shall order any person placed in					
25	protective custody pursuant to this paragraph, who is					
26	subsequently convicted of a violation of this section, to pay					
27	the reasonable costs of evaluation and treatment.					
28	Section 6. Section 327.352, Florida Statutes, is					
29	amended to read:					
30	327.352 Breath, blood, and urine tests for alcohol,					
31	chemical substances, or controlled substances; implied					

#### consent; refusal right to refuse .--

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(1)(a) The Legislature declares that the operation of a vessel is a privilege that must be exercised in a reasonable manner. In order to protect the public health and safety, it is essential that a lawful and effective means of reducing the incidence of boating while impaired or intoxicated be established. Therefore, any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a vessel within this state is, by so operating such vessel, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to an approved chemical test or physical test including, but not limited to, an infrared light test of his or her breath for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of his or her blood or breath, and to a urine test for the purpose of detecting the presence of chemical substances as set forth in s. 877.111 or controlled substances, if the person is lawfully arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was operating a vessel while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances. The chemical or physical breath test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe such person was operating the vessel within this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages. The urine test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such tests at the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe such person was operating a vessel within this state while under the influence of controlled substances. The urine test shall be administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or

otherwise, which is equipped to administer such tests in a reasonable manner that will ensure the accuracy of the specimen and maintain the privacy of the individual involved. The administration of one type of test does not preclude the administration of another type of test. The person shall be told that his or her failure to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath or urine, or both, is a misdemeanor and, in addition, will result in a civil penalty of \$500. The refusal to submit to a chemical or physical breath or urine test upon the request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

- (b)1. The blood-alcohol level must be based upon grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood. The breath-alcohol level must be based upon grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.
- 2. An analysis of a person's breath, in order to be considered valid under this section, must have been performed substantially according to methods approved by the Department of Law Enforcement. For this purpose, the department may approve satisfactory techniques or methods. Any insubstantial differences between approved techniques and actual testing procedures in any individual case do not render the test or test results invalid.
- (c) Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a vessel within this state is, by operating such vessel, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to an approved blood test for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the blood or a blood test for the purpose of determining the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances as provided in this

04/26/00 11:48 am

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section if there is reasonable cause to believe the person was operating a vessel while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or chemical or controlled substances and the person appears for treatment at a hospital, clinic, or other medical facility and the administration of a breath or urine test is impractical or impossible. As used in this paragraph, the term "other medical facility" includes an ambulance or other medical emergency vehicle. The blood test shall be performed in a reasonable manner. Any person who is incapable of refusal by reason of unconsciousness or other mental or physical condition is deemed not to have withdrawn his or her consent to such test. Any person who is capable of refusal shall be told that his or her failure to submit to such a blood test is a misdemeanor and, in addition, will result in a civil penalty of \$500. The refusal to submit to a blood test upon the request of a law enforcement officer shall be admissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

- (d) If the arresting officer does not request a chemical or physical breath test of the person arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was operating a vessel while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, the person may request the arresting officer to have a chemical or physical test made of the arrested person's breath or a test of the urine or blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the person's blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances; and, if so requested, the arresting officer shall have the test performed.
- (e)1. The tests determining the weight of alcohol in the defendant's blood or breath shall be administered at the request of a law enforcement officer substantially in

accordance with rules of the Department of Law Enforcement. Such rules must specify precisely the test or tests that are approved by the Department of Law Enforcement for reliability of result and ease of administration, and must provide an approved method of administration which must be followed in all such tests given under this section. However, the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.

- 2. Only a physician, certified paramedic, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, acting at the request of a law enforcement officer, may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining its alcoholic content or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances therein. However, the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.
- 3. The person tested may, at his or her own expense, have a physician, registered nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, or other person of his or her own choosing administer an independent test in addition to the test administered at the direction of the law enforcement officer for the purpose of determining the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of his or her blood or urine, or by chemical or physical test

Bill No. CS/CS/HB 113

of his or her breath. The failure or inability to obtain an independent test by a person does not preclude the admissibility in evidence of the test taken at the direction of the law enforcement officer. The law enforcement officer shall not interfere with the person's opportunity to obtain the independent test and shall provide the person with timely telephone access to secure the test, but the burden is on the person to arrange and secure the test at the person's own expense.

- 4. Upon the request of the person tested, full information concerning the test taken at the direction of the law enforcement officer shall be made available to the person or his or her attorney.
- 5. A hospital, clinical laboratory, medical clinic, or similar medical institution or physician, certified paramedic, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, or other person assisting a law enforcement officer does not incur any civil or criminal liability as a result of the withdrawal or analysis of a blood or urine specimen, or the chemical or physical test of a person's breath pursuant to accepted medical standards when requested by a law enforcement officer, regardless of whether or not the subject resisted administration of the test.
- (2) The results of any test administered pursuant to this section for the purpose of detecting the presence of any controlled substance shall not be admissible as evidence in a criminal prosecution for the possession of a controlled substance.
  - (3) Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to

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the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, information relating to the alcoholic content of the blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances in the blood obtained pursuant to this section shall be released to a court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, or law enforcement officer in connection with an alleged violation of s. 327.35 upon request for such information.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 327.353, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.353 Blood test for impairment or intoxication in cases of death or serious bodily injury; right to use reasonable force.--

(1)(a) Notwithstanding any recognized ability to refuse to submit to the tests provided in s. 327.352 or any recognized power to revoke the implied consent to such tests, If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a vessel operated by a person under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substances, or any controlled substances has caused the death or serious bodily injury of a human being, the person shall submit, upon the request of a law enforcement officer shall require the person operating or in actual physical control of the vessel to submit-to a test of the person's blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content thereof or the presence of chemical substances as set forth in s. 877.111 or any substance controlled under chapter 893. The law enforcement officer may use reasonable force if necessary to require the person to submit to the administration of the blood test. The blood test shall be performed in a reasonable manner.

Notwithstanding s. 327.352, the testing required by this

paragraph need not be incidental to a lawful arrest of the 1 2 person. 3 (b) The term "serious bodily injury" means an injury 4 to any person, including the operator, which consists of a 5 physical condition that creates a substantial risk of death, 6 serious personal disfigurement, or protracted loss or 7 impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ. 8 (c) The law enforcement officer shall offer any person subject to a blood test under this subsection the opportunity 9 10 to submit to an approved chemical test of the person's breath 11 and, if the person submits to the test and a valid reading is 12 obtained, the blood test shall be waived. This paragraph shall 13 not apply to any person who is unconscious or whose mental or 14 physical condition does not allow the administration of a 15 breath test or any person whom the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe was operating a vessel under the 16 17 influence of any chemical substances as set forth in s. 18 877.111 or any controlled substances. Section 8. Section 327.359, Florida Statutes, is 19 20 created to read: 327.359 Refusal to submit to testing; 21 22 penalties. -- Any person who has refused to submit to a chemical or physical test of his or her breath, blood, or 23 24 urine, as described in s. 327.352, and: 25 (1)Whom the arresting law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe was operating or in actual physical 26 27 control of a vessel in this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled 28 29 substances; (2) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation 30

of s. 327.35, unless such test was requested pursuant to s.

1	<u>327.352(1)(c);</u>
2	(3) Who was informed that if he or she refused to
3	submit to such test he or she is subject to a \$500 fine; and
4	that the refusal to submit to such test is a misdemeanor; and
5	(4) Who, after having been so informed, refused to
6	submit to any such test when requested to do so by a law
7	enforcement officer or correctional officer
8	
9	commits a misdemeanor of the first degree and is subject to
LO	punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
L1	Section 9. Section 397.6755, Florida Statutes, is
L2	created to read:
L3	397.6755 Evidence of criteria for involuntary
L4	admissions and involuntary treatment; funding
L5	(1) In addition to any other ground that may give rise
L6	to a finding that a person has lost the power of self-control
L7	with respect to substance use and is likely to inflict
L8	physical harm on himself or herself or another, a court may
L9	find that a person has lost the power of self-control with
20	respect to substance use and is likely to inflict physical
21	harm on himself or herself or another if the person has been
22	arrested for a violation of s. 316.193 or s. 327.35, and:
23	(a) The person has previous to the arrest been
24	convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 or s. 327.35;
25	(b) The person's blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol
26	level, as determined by a test conducted incident to the
27	person's arrest, was 0.20 or greater;
28	(c) The person, by reason of operation of a motor
29	vehicle or a vessel, has caused death or serious bodily injury
R O	as defined in s. 316 1933 or s. 327 353: or

(d) The person is on pretrial release for a previous

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1	offense under s. 316.193 or s. 327.35.				
2	(2) Any person who meets the criteria for involuntary				
3	admission pursuant to s. 397.675, who was placed in protective				
4	custody pursuant to s. 316.193(9)(b) or s. 327.35(8)(b), and				
5	who is a qualified resident as defined in s. 212.055(4)(d)				
6	shall have the costs of evaluation and treatment paid from the				
7	fund established pursuant to s. 212.055(4)(e). A court shall				
8	order any person whose care is paid for under this subsection,				
9	who is subsequently convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 or				
10	s. 327.35, to reimburse the provider of the services for the				
11	reasonable cost of the services provided and, if the person is				
12	unable to reimburse the provider, a civil judgment in favor of				
13	such fund shall be entered.				
14	Section 10. Paragraphs (f) and (i) of subsection (3)				
15	of section 921.0022, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:				
16	921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity				
17	ranking chart				
18	(3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART				
19					
20	Florida Felony				
21	Statute Degree Description				
22					
23					
24	(f) LEVEL 6				
25	316.027(1)(b) 2nd Accident involving death, failure				
26	to stop; leaving scene.				
27	316.193(2)(b) 3rd Felony DUI, $3rd + 4th$ or subsequent				
28	conviction.				
29	327.35(2)(b) 3rd Felony BUI, 3rd or subsequent				
30	conviction.				
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### Bill No. CS/CS/HB 113

## Amendment No. \_\_\_\_ (for drafter's use only)

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1	775.0875(1)	3rd	Taking firearm from law
2			enforcement officer.
3	775.21(10)	3rd	Sexual predators; failure to
4			register; failure to renew
5			driver's license or
6			identification card.
7	784.021(1)(a)	3rd	Aggravated assault; deadly weapon
8			without intent to kill.
9	784.021(1)(b)	3rd	Aggravated assault; intent to
10			commit felony.
11	784.041	3rd	Felony battery.
12	784.048(3)	3rd	Aggravated stalking; credible
13			threat.
14	784.048(5)	3rd	Aggravated stalking of person
15			under 16.
16	784.07(2)(c)	2nd	Aggravated assault on law
17			enforcement officer.
18	784.08(2)(b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on a person 65
19			years of age or older.
20	784.081(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on specified
21			official or employee.
22	784.082(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault by detained
23			person on visitor or other
24			detainee.
25	784.083(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on code
26			inspector.
27	787.02(2)	3rd	False imprisonment; restraining
28			with purpose other than those in
29			s. 787.01.
30	790.115(2)(d)	2nd	Discharging firearm or weapon on
31			school property.

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### Bill No. CS/CS/HB 113

Amendment No. \_\_\_\_ (for drafter's use only)

1	790.161(2)	2nd	Make, possess, or throw
2	750.101(2)	2110	destructive device with intent to
3			do bodily harm or damage
4			property.
5	790.164(1)	2nd	False report of deadly explosive
6	790.104(1)	ZIIG	or act of arson or violence to
7			
	790.19	O 4	state property.
8	790.19	2nd	Shooting or throwing deadly
9			missiles into dwellings, vessels,
10	T04 011 (0) ( )		or vehicles.
11	794.011(8)(a)	3rd	Solicitation of minor to
12			participate in sexual activity by
13			custodial adult.
14	794.05(1)	2nd	Unlawful sexual activity with
15			specified minor.
16	800.04(5)(d)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation;
17			victim 12 years of age or older
18			but less than 16 years; offender
19			less than 18 years.
20	800.04(6)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious conduct;
21			offender 18 years of age or
22			older.
23	806.031(2)	2nd	Arson resulting in great bodily
24			harm to firefighter or any other
25			person.
26	810.02(3)(c)	2nd	Burglary of occupied structure;
27			unarmed; no assault or battery.
28	812.014(2)(b)	2nd	Property stolen \$20,000 or more,
29			but less than \$100,000, grand
30			theft in 2nd degree.
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### Bill No. CS/CS/HB 113

Amendment No. \_\_\_\_ (for drafter's use only)

1	812.13(2)(c)	2nd	Robbery, no firearm or other
2			weapon (strong-arm robbery).
3	817.034(4)(a)1.	1st	Communications fraud, value
4			greater than \$50,000.
5	817.4821(5)	2nd	Possess cloning paraphernalia
6			with intent to create cloned
7			cellular telephones.
8	825.102(1)	3rd	Abuse of an elderly person or
9			disabled adult.
10	825.102(3)(c)	3rd	Neglect of an elderly person or
11			disabled adult.
12	825.1025(3)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation of
13			an elderly person or disabled
14			adult.
15	825.103(2)(c)	3rd	Exploiting an elderly person or
16			disabled adult and property is
17			valued at less than \$20,000.
18	827.03(1)	3rd	Abuse of a child.
19	827.03(3)(c)	3rd	Neglect of a child.
20	827.071(2)&(3)	2nd	Use or induce a child in a sexual
21			performance, or promote or direct
22			such performance.
23	836.05	2nd	Threats; extortion.
24	836.10	2nd	Written threats to kill or do
25			bodily injury.
26	843.12	3rd	Aids or assists person to escape.
27	847.0135(3)	3rd	Solicitation of a child, via a
28			computer service, to commit an
29			unlawful sex act.
30	914.23	2nd	Retaliation against a witness,
31			victim, or informant, with bodily
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### Bill No. CS/CS/HB 113

Amendment No. \_\_\_\_ (for drafter's use only)

1			injury.
2	943.0435(9)	3rd	Sex offenders; failure to comply
3			with reporting requirements.
4	944.35(3)(a)2.	3rd	Committing malicious battery upon
5			or inflicting cruel or inhuman
6			treatment on an inmate or
7			offender on community
8			supervision, resulting in great
9			bodily harm.
10	944.40	2nd	Escapes.
11	944.46	3rd	Harboring, concealing, aiding
12			escaped prisoners.
13	944.47(1)(a)5.	2nd	Introduction of contraband
14			(firearm, weapon, or explosive)
15			into correctional facility.
16	951.22(1)	3rd	Intoxicating drug, firearm, or
17			weapon introduced into county
18			facility.
19			(i) LEVEL 9
20	316.193		
21	(3)(c)3.b.	1st	DUI manslaughter; failing to
22			render aid or give information.
23	327.35(3)(c)3.b.	<u>1st</u>	BUI manslaughter; failing to
24			render aid or give information.
25	782.04(1)	1st	Attempt, conspire, or solicit to
26			commit premeditated murder.
27	782.04(3)	1st,PBL	Accomplice to murder in
28			connection with arson, sexual
29			battery, robbery, burglary, and
30			other specified felonies.
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### Bill No. CS/CS/HB 113

## Amendment No. \_\_\_\_ (for drafter's use only)

1	782.051(1)	1st	Attempted felony murder while
2			perpetrating or attempting to
3			perpetrate a felony enumerated in
4			s. 782.04(3).
5	782.07(2)	1st	Aggravated manslaughter of an
6			elderly person or disabled adult.
7	787.01(1)(a)1.	1st,PBL	Kidnapping; hold for ransom or
8			reward or as a shield or hostage.
9	787.01(1)(a)2.	1st,PBL	Kidnapping with intent to commit
10			or facilitate commission of any
11			felony.
12	787.01(1)(a)4.	1st,PBL	Kidnapping with intent to
13			interfere with performance of any
14			governmental or political
15			function.
16	787.02(3)(a)	1st	False imprisonment; child under
17			age 13; perpetrator also commits
18			aggravated child abuse, sexual
19			battery, or lewd or lascivious
20			battery, molestation, conduct, or
21			exhibition.
22	790.161	1st	Attempted capital destructive
23			device offense.
24	794.011(2)	1st	Attempted sexual battery; victim
25			less than 12 years of age.
26	794.011(2)	Life	Sexual battery; offender younger
27			than 18 years and commits sexual
28			battery on a person less than 12
29			years.
30	794.011(4)	1st	Sexual battery; victim 12 years
31	I		or older, certain circumstances.
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### Bill No. CS/CS/HB 113

Amendment No. \_\_\_\_ (for drafter's use only)

1	794.011(8)(b)	1st	Sexual battery; engage in sexual
2			conduct with minor 12 to 18 years
3			by person in familial or
4			custodial authority.
5	800.04(5)(b)	1st	Lewd or lascivious molestation;
6			victim less than 12 years;
7			offender 18 years or older.
8	812.13(2)(a)	1st,PBL	Robbery with firearm or other
9			deadly weapon.
10	812.133(2)(a)	1st,PBL	Carjacking; firearm or other
11			deadly weapon.
12	827.03(2)	1st	Aggravated child abuse.
13	847.0145(1)	1st	Selling, or otherwise
14			transferring custody or control,
15			of a minor.
16	847.0145(2)	1st	Purchasing, or otherwise
17			obtaining custody or control, of
18			a minor.
19	859.01	1st	Poisoning food, drink, medicine,
20			or water with intent to kill or
21			injure another person.
22	893.135	1st	Attempted capital trafficking
23			offense.
24	893.135(1)(a)3.	1st	Trafficking in cannabis, more
25			than 10,000 lbs.
26	893.135		
27	(1)(b)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in cocaine, more than
28			400 grams, less than 150
29			kilograms.
30	893.135		
31	(1)(c)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in illegal drugs,
			32
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#### Bill No. CS/CS/HB 113

Amendment No. \_\_\_ (for drafter's use only)

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more than 28 grams, less than 30
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 2
                                kilograms.
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    893.135
4
     (1)(d)1.c.
                       1st
                                Trafficking in phencyclidine,
5
                                more than 400 grams.
6
    893.135
7
     (1)(e)1.c.
                                Trafficking in methaqualone, more
                       1st
8
                                 than 25 kilograms.
9
    893.135
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     (1)(f)1.c.
                       1st
                                Trafficking in amphetamine, more
11
                                 than 200 grams.
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           Section 11.
                        Section 938.07, Florida Statutes, is
    amended to read:
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           938.07 Driving or boating under the
14
15
    influence. -- Notwithstanding any other provision of s. 316.193
    or s. 327.35, a court cost of $135 shall be added to any fine
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    imposed pursuant to s. 316.193 or s. 327.35, of which $25
    shall be deposited in the Emergency Medical Services Trust
18
   Fund, $50 shall be deposited in the Criminal Justice Standards
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   and Training Trust Fund of the Department of Law Enforcement
    to be used for operational expenses in conducting the
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22
    statewide criminal analysis laboratory system established in
23
    s. 943.32, and $60 shall be deposited in the Brain and Spinal
24
    Cord Injury Rehabilitation Trust Fund created in s. 381.79
    <del>413.613</del>.
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    ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========
    And the title is amended as follows:
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           On page 1, line 3, after license;
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04/26/00 11:48 am

Bill No. CS/CS/HB 113

insert:

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amending s. 316.193, F.S.; reducing the number of convictions required for a felony DUI; amending conditions for conviction in cases of accident, serious bodily injury, or death; removing a cross reference; allowing a law enforcement officer to place a person in protective custody under certain circumstances; requiring a person placed in protective custody to pay reasonable costs of evaluation and treatment under certain circumstances; amending s. 316.1932, F.S.; requiring a law enforcement officer to inform a person that refusal to submit to certain tests is a misdemeanor; amending s. 316.1933, F.S.; requiring a person to submit to a blood test under certain circumstances; providing that the test need not be incidental to a lawful arrest; providing that a breath alcohol test may substitute for a blood alcohol test under certain circumstances; creating s. 316.1939, F.S.; providing a penalty for refusing to submit to a chemical test of breath, urine, or blood; providing application; amending s. 327.35, F.S.; reducing the number of convictions required for a felony BUI; amending conditions for conviction in cases of accident, serious bodily injury, or death; correcting cross references; allowing a law enforcement officer to place a person in protective custody under certain circumstances; requiring a person placed in protective custody

Amendment No. \_\_\_ (for drafter's use only)

to pay reasonable costs of evaluation and 1 2 treatment under certain circumstances; amending 3 s. 327.352, F.S.; requiring a law enforcement 4 officer to inform a person that refusal to 5 submit to certain tests is a misdemeanor; amending s. 327.353, F.S.; requiring a person 6 7 to submit to a blood test under certain circumstances; providing that the test need not 8 be incidental to a lawful arrest; providing 9 10 that a breath alcohol test may substitute for a blood alcohol test under certain circumstances; 11 12 creating s. 327.359, F.S.; providing a penalty 13 for refusing to submit to a chemical test of breath, urine, or blood; providing application; 14 15 creating s. 397.6755, F.S.; specifying grounds for which a court may determine that criteria 16 17 exist for involuntary admission and treatment of certain persons; requiring payment for such 18 evaluation and treatment from a certain fund; 19 20 requiring persons placed in such involuntary custody to reimburse the provider of services 21 under certain circumstances; amending s. 22 921.0022, F.S.; including certain BUI offenses 23 24 within the offense severity ranking chart; amending s. 938.07, F.S.; providing for 25 application of a fee to persons found guilty of 26 27 boating under the influence; correcting a cross reference; 28 29

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