Amendment No. ____ (for drafter's use only)

ĺ	CHAMBER ACTION Senate House
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5	ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW
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11	Representative(s) Simmons offered the following:
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13	Amendment (with title amendment)
14	Remove everything after the enacting clause
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16	and 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), paragraph
21	(c), subsection (3), or subsection (4), any person who is
22	convicted of a 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 and immediate mandatory placement of an ignition
28	interlock device approved by the department in accordance with
29	s. 316.1937 upon all vehicles owned individually or jointly
30	and routinely operated by the convicted person, for a period
31	of not less than 2 years.

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- c. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,500 for a third conviction; and
 - 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 third 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 third fourth or subsequent violation may be not less than \$1,000 and immediate mandatory placement of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1937 upon all vehicles owned jointly and routinely operated by the convicted person for a period of not less than 3 years.
- (c) Any person who is convicted of a fourth or subsequent violation of this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided for in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. However, the fine imposed for such a violation shall not be less than \$1,000.
 - (3) Any person:
 - (a) Who is in violation of subsection (1);
 - (b) Who operates a vehicle; 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. 316.1933, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as

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28 29 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- The death of any human being commits DUI 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 crash, the person knew, or should have known, that the crash occurred; and
- (II) The person failed to give information and render aid as required by s. 316.062.
- (4) Any person who is convicted of a violation of 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 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.
 - Not more than 12 months for a second conviction.
 - 3. Not more than 12 months for a third conviction.

30 For the purposes of this subsection, any conviction for a violation of s. 327.35, only the instant offense is required

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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) (9) (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 faculties are impaired;
- 2.(b) Until the person's blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level is less than 0.05; or
- 3.(c) Until 8 hours have elapsed from the time the person was arrested.
- (b) The arresting officer may place the person in protective custody pursuant to s. 397.6772 if:
- 1. The person has previously been convicted of a violation of this section or s. 327.35;
- 2. The person's blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level, as determined by a test conducted incident to the person's arrest, was 0.20 or greater;
- 3. The person, by reason of operation of a motor vehicle, has caused death or serious bodily injury as defined in s. 316.1933; or
- 4. The person is on pretrial release for a previous offense under this section or s. 327.35.

The election to place a person in protective custody may be done at the time of arrest, but transfer of the person to a facility shall not occur prior to the conclusion of the time period set forth in paragraph (a) or the time that the person

is released on bail, whichever is later. The provisions of

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this paragraph are in addition to, not in lieu of, the provisions of subsection (5). A court shall order any person placed in protective custody pursuant to this paragraph who is subsequently convicted of a violation of this section to pay the reasonable costs of evaluation and treatment.

Section 2. Section 316.1932, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.1932 Breath, blood, and urine tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances; implied consent; refusal right to refuse.--

(1)(a)1. Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within this state is, by so operating such vehicle, 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 driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle 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 driving or was in actual physical control of the motor vehicle 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,

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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 driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle 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 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.

The Alcohol Testing Program within the Department of Law Enforcement is responsible for the regulation of the operation, inspection, and registration of breath test instruments utilized under the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The program is responsible for the regulation of the individuals who operate, inspect, and instruct on the breath test instruments utilized in the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related

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provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The program is further responsible for the regulation of blood analysts who conduct blood testing to be utilized under the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327.

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6 The program shall:

- a. Establish uniform criteria for the issuance of permits to breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- b. Have the authority to permit breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- c. Have the authority to discipline and suspend, revoke, or renew the permits of breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- d. Establish uniform requirements for instruction and curricula for the operation and inspection of approved instruments.
- e. Have the authority to specify one approved curriculum for the operation and inspection of approved instruments.
- f. Establish a procedure for the approval of breath test operator and agency inspector classes.
- g. Have the authority to approve or disapprove breath test instruments and accompanying paraphernalia for use pursuant to the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327.
- h. With the approval of the executive director of the Department of Law Enforcement, make and enter into contracts and agreements with other agencies, organizations,

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associations, corporations, individuals, or federal agencies as are necessary, expedient, or incidental to the performance of duties.

- Issue final orders which include findings of fact and conclusions of law and which constitute final agency action for the purpose of chapter 120.
- Enforce compliance with the provisions of this section through civil or administrative proceedings.
- k. Make recommendations concerning any matter within the purview of this section, this chapter, chapter 322, or chapter 327.
- 1. Promulgate rules for the administration and implementation of this section, including definitions of terms.
- Consult and cooperate with other entities for the purpose of implementing the mandates of this section.
- Have the authority to approve the type of blood test utilized under the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327.
- Have the authority to specify techniques and methods for breath alcohol testing and blood testing utilized under the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327.
- p. Have the authority to approve repair facilities for the approved breath test instruments, including the authority to set criteria for approval.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede 30 provisions in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The

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specifications in this section are derived from the power and authority previously and currently possessed by the Department of Law Enforcement and are enumerated to conform with the mandates of chapter 99-379, Laws of Florida.

- (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 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

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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. 456.057, 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. 456.057, 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

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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.

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 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.

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- 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 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

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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 physical condition that creates a substantial risk of death, serious personal disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.

Section 4. Section 316.1937, Florida Statutes, is

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amended to read:

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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 a 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 or not the privilege to operate a motor vehicle is restricted or not, as determined by the court. The court shall require placement of an ignition interlock device in accordance with s. 316.193(2)(a).
- (2) If the court imposes the use of an ignition interlock device as a condition of probation, the court shall:
- (a) Stipulate on the record the requirement for, and the period of, the use of a certified ignition interlock device.
- (b) Order that the records of the department reflect such requirement.
- (c) Order that an ignition interlock device be installed, as the court may determine necessary, on any vehicle owned or operated by the <u>person</u> probationer.
 - (d) Determine the person's probationer's ability to

pay for installation of the device if the <u>person</u> probationer claims inability to pay. If the court determines that the <u>person</u> probationer is unable to pay for installation of the device, the court may order that any portion of a fine paid by the person probationer for a violation of s. 316.193 shall be

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(e) Require proof of installation of the device and periodic reporting to the <u>department</u> probation officer for verification of the operation of the device in the <u>person's</u> probationer's vehicle.

allocated to defray the costs of installing the device.

- interlock device as a term of probation on a person whose driving privilege is not suspended or revoked, the court shall require the person to provide proof of compliance to the department probation officer within 30 days. If the person fails to provide proof of installation within that period, absent a finding by the court of good cause for that failure which is entered in the court record, the court shall notify the department revoke or terminate the person's probation.
- (4) If the court imposes the use of an ignition interlock device as a term of probation on a person whose driving privilege is suspended or revoked for a period of less than 3 years, the department shall require proof of compliance before reinstatement of the person's driving privilege.
- (5)(a) In addition to any other provision of law, upon conviction of a violation of this section the department shall revoke the person's driving privilege for 1 year from the date of conviction. Upon conviction of a separate violation of this section during the same period of required use of an ignition interlock device, the department shall revoke the person's driving privilege for 5 years from the date of

conviction.

- (b) Any person convicted of a violation of subsection (6) who does not have a driver's license shall, in addition to any other penalty provided by law, pay a fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$500 per each such violation. In the event that the person is unable to pay any such fine, the fine shall become a lien against the motor vehicle used in violation of subsection (6) and payment shall be made pursuant to s. 316.3025(4).
- (6)(a) It is unlawful to tamper with, or to circumvent the operation of, a court-ordered ignition interlock device.
- (b) It is unlawful for any person whose driving privilege is restricted pursuant to this section to request or solicit any other person to blow into an ignition interlock device or to start a motor vehicle equipped with the device for the purpose of providing the person so restricted with an operable motor vehicle.
- (c) It is unlawful to blow into an ignition interlock device or to start a motor vehicle equipped with the device for the purpose of providing an operable motor vehicle to a person whose driving privilege is restricted pursuant to this section.
- (d) It is unlawful to knowingly lease or lend a motor vehicle to a person who has had his or her driving privilege restricted under a condition of probation as provided in this section, unless the vehicle is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device. Any person whose driving privilege is restricted under a condition of probation requiring an ignition interlock device shall notify any other person who leases or loans a motor vehicle to him or her of such driving restriction.

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- (7) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, if a person is required to operate a motor vehicle in the course and scope of his or her employment and if the vehicle is owned by the employer, the person may operate that vehicle without installation of an approved ignition interlock device if the employer has been notified of such driving privilege restriction and if proof of that notification is with the vehicle. This employment exemption does not apply, however, if the business entity which owns the vehicle is owned or controlled by the person whose driving privilege has been restricted.
- (8) In addition to the penalties provided in this section, a violation of this section is a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a nonmoving violation as provided in chapter 318.

Section 5. Section 316.1939, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

316.1939 Refusal to submit to testing; penalties.--

- (1) Any person who has refused to submit to a chemical or physical test of his or her breath, blood, or urine as described in s. 316.1932, and:
- (a) Who the arresting law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances.
- (b) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of s. 316.193, unless such test was requested pursuant to s. 316.1932(1)(c).
- (c) Who was informed that refusal to submit to such test is a misdemeanor.

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(d) Who, after having been so informed, refused to submit to any such test when requested to do so by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer

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commits a misdemeanor of the first degree and is subject to punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

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(2) The disposition of any administrative proceeding that relates to the suspension of a person's driving privilege does not affect a criminal action under this section.

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(3) Except as provided in s. 316.193, the disposition of a criminal action under this section does not affect any administrative proceeding that relates to the suspension of a person's driving privilege.

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Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 322.271, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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322.271 Authority to modify revocation, cancellation, or suspension order.--

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(2)(a) Upon such hearing, the person whose license has been suspended, canceled, or revoked may show that such suspension, cancellation, or revocation of his or her license causes a serious hardship and precludes the person's carrying out his or her normal business occupation, trade, or employment and that the use of the person's license in the normal course of his or her business is necessary to the proper support of the person or his or her family. Except as

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otherwise provided in this subsection, the department shall require proof of the successful completion of the applicable

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department-approved driver training course operating pursuant

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to s. 318.1451 or DUI program substance abuse education course

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and evaluation as provided in s. 316.193(5). Letters of

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 $\hbox{recommendation from respected business persons in the}\\$

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community, law enforcement officers, or judicial officers may 1 2 also be required to determine whether such person should be permitted to operate a motor vehicle on a restricted basis for 3 4 business or employment use only and in determining whether 5 such person can be trusted to so operate a motor vehicle. If a driver's license has been suspended under the point system or 6 7 pursuant to s. 322.2615, the department shall require proof of enrollment in the applicable department-approved driver 8 9 training course or licensed DUI program substance abuse 10 education course, including evaluation and treatment, if referred, and may require letters of recommendation described 11 12 in this subsection to determine if the driver should be reinstated on a restricted basis. If such person fails to 13 14 complete the approved course within 90 days after 15 reinstatement or subsequently fails to complete treatment, if applicable, the department shall cancel his or her driver's 16 17 license until the course and treatment, if applicable, is successfully completed, notwithstanding the terms of the court 18 order or any suspension or revocation of the driving 19 20 privilege. The department may temporarily reinstate the driving privilege on a restricted basis upon verification from 21 the DUI program that the offender has reentered and is 22 currently participating in treatment and has completed the DUI 23 24 education course and evaluation requirement. If the DUI 25 program notifies the department of the second failure to complete treatment, the department shall reinstate the driving 26 27 privilege only after notice of completion of treatment from the DUI program. The privilege of driving on a limited or 28 restricted basis for business or employment use shall not be 29 30 granted to a person who has been convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 until completion of the DUI program substance abuse 31

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education course and evaluations as provided in s. 316.193(5).
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    Except as provided in paragraph (b), if a person's license has
   been revoked pursuant to s. 322.28 or suspended pursuant to s.
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4
    322.2615, or a person has been convicted of a violation of s.
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    316.193 two or more times or has had his or her license
    suspended two or more times for refusal to submit to a test
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7
    pursuant to s. 322.2615 or former s. 322.261, the privilege of
8
    driving on a limited or restricted basis for business or
    employment use shall be granted in those circumstances where a
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    court has required use of an ignition interlock device
11
    pursuant to s. 316.193(2)(a)the privilege of driving on a
12
    limited or restricted basis for business or employment use
13
    shall not be granted to a person whose license is revoked
14
   pursuant to s. 322.28 or suspended pursuant to s. 322.2615 and
15
    who has been convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 two or
16
   more times or whose license has been suspended two or more
17
   times for refusal to submit to a test pursuant to s. 322.2615
    or former s. 322.261.
18
           Section 7. Subsections (2), (3), (4), and (8) of
19
    section 327.35, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
20
           327.35 Boating under the influence; penalties;
21
22
    "designated drivers".--
23
           (2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), subsection
24
    (3), or subsection (4), any person who is convicted of a
25
    violation of subsection (1) shall be punished:
           1. By a fine of:
26
27
               Not less than $250 or more than $500 for a first
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    conviction.
29
           b. Not less than $500 or more than $1,000 for a second
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    conviction.
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c. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,500 for a

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third conviction; and

- 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 third 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 third fourth or subsequent violation may not be less than \$1,000.
- (c) Any person who is convicted of a fourth or subsequent violation of this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided for in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. However, the fine imposed for such a violation shall not be less than \$1,000.
 - (3) Any person:
 - (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. 327.353 316.1933, 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

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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. $327.30 \frac{316.062}{}$.

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 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.
 - 2. Not more than 12 months for a second conviction.
 - 3. 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

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1	or higher.
2	(8) $\underline{(a)}$ A person who is arrested for a violation of
3	this section may not be released from custody:
4	$\frac{1.(a)}{a}$ Until the person is no longer under the
5	influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance
6	forth in s 877 111 or any substance controlled under ch

- cal 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
- 3.(c) Until 8 hours have elapsed from the time the person was arrested.
- (b) The arresting officer may place the person in protective custody pursuant to s. 397.6772 if:
- 1. The person has previously been convicted of a violation of this section or s. 316.193;
- The person's blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level, as determined by a test conducted incident to the person's arrest, was 0.20 or greater;
- The person, by reason of operation of a vessel, has caused death or serious bodily injury as defined in s. 327.353; or
- 4. The person is on pretrial release for a previous offense under this section or s. 316.193.

The election to place a person in protective custody may be done at the time of arrest, but transfer of the person to a facility shall not occur prior to the conclusion of the time period set forth in paragraph (a). The provisions of this paragraph are in addition to, not in lieu of, the provisions

of subsection (5). A court shall order any person placed in

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protective custody pursuant to this paragraph, who is subsequently convicted of a violation of this section, to pay the reasonable costs of evaluation and treatment.

Section 8. Section 327.352, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

327.352 Breath, blood, and urine tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances; implied consent; refusal right to refuse.--

(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

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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.
- 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. Any insubstantial differences between approved techniques and actual testing procedures in any individual case do not render the test or test results invalid.
 - The Alcohol Testing Program within the Department

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of Law Enforcement is responsible for the regulation of the operation, inspection, and registration of breath test instruments utilized under the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 316 and 322. The program is responsible for the regulation of the individuals who operate, inspect, and instruct on the breath test instruments utilized in the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 316 and 322. The program is further responsible for the regulation of blood analysts who conduct blood testing to be utilized under the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 316 and 322. The program shall:

- a. Establish uniform criteria for the issuance of permits to breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- b. Have the authority to permit breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- c. Have the authority to discipline and suspend, revoke, or renew the permits of breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- d. Establish uniform requirements for instruction and curricula for the operation and inspection of approved instruments.
- e. Have the authority to specify one approved curriculum for the operation and inspection of approved instruments.
- f. Establish a procedure for the approval of breath test operator and agency inspector classes.

- g. Have the authority to approve or disapprove breath test instruments and accompanying paraphernalia for use pursuant to the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 316 and 322.
- h. With the approval of the executive director of the Department of Law Enforcement, make and enter into contracts and agreements with other agencies, organizations, associations, corporations, individuals, or federal agencies as are necessary, expedient, or incidental to the performance of duties.
- i. Issue final orders which include findings of fact and conclusions of law and which constitute final agency action for the purpose of chapter 120.
- j. Enforce compliance with the provisions of this section through civil or administrative proceedings.
- k. Make recommendations concerning any matter within the purview of this section, this chapter, chapter 316, or chapter 322.
- 1. Promulgate rules for the administration and implementation of this section, including definitions of terms.
- m. Consult and cooperate with other entities for the purpose of implementing the mandates of this section.
- n. Have the authority to approve the type of blood test utilized under the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 316 and 322.
- o. Have the authority to specify techniques and methods for breath alcohol testing and blood testing utilized under the driving and boating under the influence provisions

and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 316 and 322.

p. Have the authority to approve repair facilities for the approved breath test instruments, including the authority to set criteria for approval.

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Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede provisions in this chapter and chapters 316 and 322. The specifications in this section are derived from the power and authority previously and currently possessed by the Department of Law Enforcement and are enumerated to conform with the mandates of chapter 99-379, Laws of Florida.

(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 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 <u>is a misdemeanor and, in addition,</u> 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. 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

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request the withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.

- 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 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

(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.

subject resisted administration of the test.

(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 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 9. 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

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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 person.

(b) The term "serious bodily injury" means an injury to any person, including the operator, which consists of a physical condition that creates a substantial risk of death, serious personal disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.

Section 10. Section 327.359, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

<u>327.359</u> Refusal to submit to testing; penalties.--Any person who has refused to submit to a chemical or physical test of his or her breath, blood, or urine, as described in s. 327.352, and:

(1) Who the arresting law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe was operating or in actual physical control of a vessel in this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled

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1	substances.
2	(2) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation
3	of s. 327.35, unless such test was requested pursuant to s.
4	327.352(1)(c).
5	(3) Who was informed that refusal to submit to such
6	test is a misdemeanor.
7	(4) Who, after having been so informed, refused to
8	submit to any such test when requested to do so by a law
9	enforcement officer or correctional officer
10	
11	commits a misdemeanor of the first degree and is subject to
12	punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
13	Section 11. Section 397.6755, Florida Statutes, is
14	created to read:
15	397.6755 Evidence and criteria for involuntary
16	admissions and involuntary treatment; funding
17	(1) If a court finds that a person arrested for
18	violation of either s. 316.193 or s. 327.35 has lost the power
19	of self-control with respect to substance use and is likely to
20	inflict physical harm upon himself or herself or another
21	pursuant to the standards set forth in s. 397.675, a court may
22	require involuntary admission and treatment of such person. In
23	making such determination, a court shall, along with all
24	relevant evidence, consider the following factors:
25	(a) Whether the person has, previous to the arrest,
26	been convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 or s. 327.35;
27	(b) Whether the person's blood-alcohol level or
28	breath-alcohol level, as determined by a test conducted
29	incident to the person's arrest, was 0.20 or greater;
30	(c) Whether the person, by reason of operation of a
31	motor vehicle or a vessel, has caused or contributed to the

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death or serious bodily injury of another as defined in s.
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    316.1933 or s. 3<u>27.353; or</u>
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          (d) Whether the person is on pretrial release for a
 4
   previous offense under s. 316.193 or s. 327.35.
5
          (2) Any person who meets the criteria for involuntary
6
    admission pursuant to s. 397.675, who was placed in protective
7
    custody pursuant to s. 316.193(9)(b) or s. 327.35(8)(b), and
   who is a qualified resident as defined in s. 212.055(4)(d)
8
    shall have the costs of evaluation and treatment paid from the
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    fund established pursuant to s. 212.055(4)(e). A court shall
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    order any person whose care is paid for under this subsection,
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    who is subsequently convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 or
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    s. 327.35, to reimburse the provider of the services for the
    reasonable cost of the services provided and, if the person is
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15
   unable to reimburse the provider, a civil judgment in favor of
    such fund shall be entered.
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17
           Section 12. Paragraphs (c), (f), and (i) of subsection
    (3) of section 921.0022, Florida Statutes, as amended by
18
    chapter 2001-358, Laws of Florida, are amended to read:
19
           921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity
20
    ranking chart .--
21
22
           (3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART
23
24
   Florida
                      Felony
25
    Statute
                      Degree
                                         Description
26
27
                                (c) LEVEL 3
28
29
                               Felony DUI, 3rd conviction.
    316.193(2)(b)
                      3rd
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    316.1935(2)
                       3rd
                                Fleeing or attempting to elude
                                law enforcement officer in marked
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1			patrol vehicle with siren and
2			lights activated.
3	319.30(4)	3rd	Possession by junkyard of motor
4			vehicle with identification
5			number plate removed.
6	319.33(1)(a)	3rd	Alter or forge any certificate of
7			title to a motor vehicle or
8			mobile home.
9	319.33(1)(c)	3rd	Procure or pass title on stolen
10			vehicle.
11	319.33(4)	3rd	With intent to defraud, possess,
12			sell, etc., a blank, forged, or
13			unlawfully obtained title or
14			registration.
15	327.35(2)(b)	3rd	Felony BUI, 3rd conviction.
16	328.05(2)	3rd	Possess, sell, or counterfeit
17			fictitious, stolen, or fraudulent
18			titles or bills of sale of
19			vessels.
20	328.07(4)	3rd	Manufacture, exchange, or possess
21			vessel with counterfeit or wrong
22			ID number.
23	376.302(5)	3rd	Fraud related to reimbursement
24			for cleanup expenses under the
25			Inland Protection Trust Fund.
26	501.001(2)(b)	2nd	Tampers with a consumer product
27			or the container using materially
28			false/misleading information.
29	697.08	3rd	Equity skimming.
30	790.15(3)	3rd	Person directs another to
31			discharge firearm from a vehicle.
			2.5

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1	796.05(1)	3rd	Live on earnings of a prostitute.
2	806.10(1)	3rd	Maliciously injure, destroy, or
3			interfere with vehicles or
4			equipment used in firefighting.
5	806.10(2)	3rd	Interferes with or assaults
6			firefighter in performance of
7			duty.
8	810.09(2)(c)	3rd	Trespass on property other than
9			structure or conveyance armed
10			with firearm or dangerous weapon.
11	812.014(2)(c)2.	3rd	Grand theft; \$5,000 or more but
12			less than \$10,000.
13	815.04(4)(b)	2nd	Computer offense devised to
14			defraud or obtain property.
15	817.034(4)(a)3.	3rd	Engages in scheme to defraud
16			(Florida Communications Fraud
17			Act), property valued at less
18			than \$20,000.
19	817.233	3rd	Burning to defraud insurer.
20	817.234(8)&(9)	3rd	Unlawful solicitation of persons
21			involved in motor vehicle
22			accidents.
23	817.234(11)(a)	3rd	Insurance fraud; property value
24			less than \$20,000.
25	817.505(4)	3rd	Patient brokering.
26	828.12(2)	3rd	Tortures any animal with intent
27			to inflict intense pain, serious
28			physical injury, or death.
29	831.28(2)(a)	3rd	Counterfeiting a payment
30			instrument with intent to defraud
31			or possessing a counterfeit
			30

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Bill No. CS/CS/HB 1057

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_ [
1			payment instrument.
2	831.29	2nd	Possession of instruments for
3			counterfeiting drivers' licenses
4			or identification cards.
5	838.021(3)(b)	3rd	Threatens unlawful harm to public
6			servant.
7	843.19	3rd	Injure, disable, or kill police
8			dog or horse.
9	870.01(2)	3rd	Riot; inciting or encouraging.
10	893.13(1)(a)2.	3rd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver
11			cannabis (or other s.
12			893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2.,
13			(2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6.,
14			(2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9.,
15			(3), or (4) drugs).
16	893.13(1)(d)2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver s.
17			893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2.,
18			(2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6.,
19			(2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9.,
20			(3), or (4) drugs within 200 feet
21			of university or public park.
22	893.13(1)(f)2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver s.
23			893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2.,
24			(2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6.,
25			(2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9.,
26			(3), or (4) drugs within 200 feet
27			of public housing facility.
28	893.13(6)(a)	3rd	Possession of any controlled
29			substance other than felony
30			possession of cannabis.
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Amendment No. ____ (for drafter's use only)

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1	893.13(7)(a)9.	3rd	Obtain or attempt to obtain
2			controlled substance by fraud,
3			forgery, misrepresentation, etc.
4	893.13(7)(a)11.	3rd	Furnish false or fraudulent
5			material information on any
6			document or record required by
7			chapter 893.
8	918.13(1)(a)	3rd	Alter, destroy, or conceal
9			investigation evidence.
10	944.47		
11	(1)(a)12.	3rd	Introduce contraband to
12			correctional facility.
13	944.47(1)(c)	2nd	Possess contraband while upon the
14			grounds of a correctional
15			institution.
16	985.3141	3rd	Escapes from a juvenile facility
17			(secure detention or residential
18			commitment facility).
19			(f) LEVEL 6
20	316.027(1)(b)	2nd	Accident involving death, failure
21			to stop; leaving scene.
22	316.193(2) <u>(c)</u> (b)	3rd	Felony DUI, 4th or subsequent
23			conviction.
24	327.35(2)(c)	<u>3rd</u>	Felony BUI, 4th or subsequent
25			conviction.
26	775.0875(1)	3rd	Taking firearm from law
27			enforcement officer.
28	775.21(10)	3rd	Sexual predators; failure to
29			register; failure to renew
30			driver's license or
31			identification card.
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Amendment No. ____ (for drafter's use only)

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1	784.021(1)(a)	3rd	Aggravated assault; deadly weapon
2			without intent to kill.
3	784.021(1)(b)	3rd	Aggravated assault; intent to
4			commit felony.
5	784.041	3rd	Felony battery.
6	784.048(3)	3rd	Aggravated stalking; credible
7			threat.
8	784.048(5)	3rd	Aggravated stalking of person
9			under 16.
10	784.07(2)(c)	2nd	Aggravated assault on law
11			enforcement officer.
12	784.074(1)(b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on sexually
13			violent predators facility staff.
14	784.08(2)(b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on a person 65
15			years of age or older.
16	784.081(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on specified
17			official or employee.
18	784.082(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault by detained
19			person on visitor or other
20			detainee.
21	784.083(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on code
22			inspector.
23	787.02(2)	3rd	False imprisonment; restraining
24			with purpose other than those in
25			s. 787.01.
26	790.115(2)(d)	2nd	Discharging firearm or weapon on
27			school property.
28	790.161(2)	2nd	Make, possess, or throw
29			destructive device with intent to
30			do bodily harm or damage
31			property.

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Amendment No. ____ (for drafter's use only)

1	790.164(1)	2nd	False report of deadly explosive
2			or act of arson or violence to
3			state property.
4	790.19	2nd	Shooting or throwing deadly
5			missiles into dwellings, vessels,
6			or vehicles.
7	794.011(8)(a)	3rd	Solicitation of minor to
8			participate in sexual activity by
9			custodial adult.
10	794.05(1)	2nd	Unlawful sexual activity with
11			specified minor.
12	800.04(5)(d)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation;
13			victim 12 years of age or older
14			but less than 16 years; offender
15			less than 18 years.
16	800.04(6)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious conduct;
17			offender 18 years of age or
18			older.
19	806.031(2)	2nd	Arson resulting in great bodily
20			harm to firefighter or any other
21			person.
22	810.02(3)(c)	2nd	Burglary of occupied structure;
23			unarmed; no assault or battery.
24	812.014(2)(b)1.	2nd	Property stolen \$20,000 or more,
25			but less than \$100,000, grand
26			theft in 2nd degree.
27	812.014(2)(b)2.	2nd	Property stolen cargo valued at
28			less than \$50,000, grand theft in
29			2nd degree.
30	812.015(9)	2nd	Retail theft; property stolen
31	I		\$300 or more; second or
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1			subsequent conviction.
2	812.13(2)(c)	2nd	Robbery, no firearm or other
3			weapon (strong-arm robbery).
4	817.034(4)(a)1.	1st	Communications fraud, value
5			greater than \$50,000.
6	817.4821(5)	2nd	Possess cloning paraphernalia
7			with intent to create cloned
8			cellular telephones.
9	825.102(1)	3rd	Abuse of an elderly person or
10			disabled adult.
11	825.102(3)(c)	3rd	Neglect of an elderly person or
12			disabled adult.
13	825.1025(3)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation of
14			an elderly person or disabled
15			adult.
16	825.103(2)(c)	3rd	Exploiting an elderly person or
17			disabled adult and property is
18			valued at less than \$20,000.
19	827.03(1)	3rd	Abuse of a child.
20	827.03(3)(c)	3rd	Neglect of a child.
21	827.071(2)&(3)	2nd	Use or induce a child in a sexual
22			performance, or promote or direct
23			such performance.
24	836.05	2nd	Threats; extortion.
25	836.10	2nd	Written threats to kill or do
26			bodily injury.
27	843.12	3rd	Aids or assists person to escape.
28	847.0135(3)	3rd	Solicitation of a child, via a
29			computer service, to commit an
30			unlawful sex act.
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1	914.23	2nd	Retaliation against a witness,
2			victim, or informant, with bodily
3			injury.
4	943.0435(9)	3rd	Sex offenders; failure to comply
5			with reporting requirements.
6	944.35(3)(a)2.	3rd	Committing malicious battery upon
7			or inflicting cruel or inhuman
8			treatment on an inmate or
9			offender on community
10			supervision, resulting in great
11			bodily harm.
12	944.40	2nd	Escapes.
13	944.46	3rd	Harboring, concealing, aiding
14			escaped prisoners.
15	944.47(1)(a)5.	2nd	Introduction of contraband
16			(firearm, weapon, or explosive)
17			into correctional facility.
18	951.22(1)	3rd	Intoxicating drug, firearm, or
19			weapon introduced into county
20			facility.
21			(i) LEVEL 9
22	316.193		
23	(3)(c)3.b.	1st	DUI manslaughter; failing to
24			render aid or give information.
25	327.35(3)(c)3.b.	<u>lst</u>	BUI manslaughter; failing to
26			render aid or give information.
27	560.123(8)(b)3.	1st	Failure to report currency or
28			payment instruments totaling or
29			exceeding \$100,000 by money
30			transmitter.
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1	560.125(5)(c)	1st	Money transmitter business by
2			unauthorized person, currency, or
3			payment instruments totaling or
4			exceeding \$100,000.
5	655.50(10)(b)3.	1st	Failure to report financial
6			transactions totaling or
7			exceeding \$100,000 by financial
8			institution.
9	755.0844	1st	Aggravated white collar crime.
10	782.04(1)	1st	Attempt, conspire, or solicit to
11			commit premeditated murder.
12	782.04(3)	1st,PBL	Accomplice to murder in
13			connection with arson, sexual
14			battery, robbery, burglary, and
15			other specified felonies.
16	782.051(1)	1st	Attempted felony murder while
17			perpetrating or attempting to
18			perpetrate a felony enumerated in
19			s. 782.04(3).
20	782.07(2)	1st	Aggravated manslaughter of an
21			elderly person or disabled adult.
22	787.01(1)(a)1.	1st,PBL	Kidnapping; hold for ransom or
23			reward or as a shield or hostage.
24	787.01(1)(a)2.	1st,PBL	Kidnapping with intent to commit
25			or facilitate commission of any
26			felony.
27	787.01(1)(a)4.	1st,PBL	Kidnapping with intent to
28			interfere with performance of any
29			governmental or political
30			function.
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795-117AXE-06 Bill No. <u>CS/CS/HB 1057</u>

1	787.02(3)(a)	1st	False imprisonment; child under
2			age 13; perpetrator also commits
3			aggravated child abuse, sexual
4			battery, or lewd or lascivious
5			battery, molestation, conduct, or
6			exhibition.
7	790.161	1st	Attempted capital destructive
8			device offense.
9	790.166(2)	1st,PBL	Possessing, selling, using, or
10			attempting to use a weapon of
11			mass destruction.
12	794.011(2)	1st	Attempted sexual battery; victim
13			less than 12 years of age.
14	794.011(2)	Life	Sexual battery; offender younger
15			than 18 years and commits sexual
16			battery on a person less than 12
17			years.
18	794.011(4)	1st	Sexual battery; victim 12 years
19			or older, certain circumstances.
20	794.011(8)(b)	1st	Sexual battery; engage in sexual
21			conduct with minor 12 to 18 years
22			by person in familial or
23			custodial authority.
24	800.04(5)(b)	1st	Lewd or lascivious molestation;
25			victim less than 12 years;
26			offender 18 years or older.
27	812.13(2)(a)	1st,PBL	Robbery with firearm or other
28			deadly weapon.
29	812.133(2)(a)	1st,PBL	Carjacking; firearm or other
30			deadly weapon.
31	827.03(2)	1st	Aggravated child abuse.
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,	0.45 01.45(1)	.	0.33
1	847.0145(1)	1st	Selling, or otherwise
2			transferring custody or control,
3			of a minor.
4	847.0145(2)	1st	Purchasing, or otherwise
5			obtaining custody or control, of
6			a minor.
7	859.01	1st	Poisoning or introducing
8			bacteria, radioactive materials,
9			viruses, or chemical compounds
10			into food, drink, medicine, or
11			water with intent to kill or
12			injure another person.
13	893.135	1st	Attempted capital trafficking
14			offense.
15	893.135(1)(a)3.	1st	Trafficking in cannabis, more
16			than 10,000 lbs.
17	893.135		
18	(1)(b)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in cocaine, more than
19			400 grams, less than 150
20			kilograms.
21	893.135		
22	(1)(c)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in illegal drugs,
23			more than 28 grams, less than 30
24			kilograms.
25	893.135		_
26	(1)(d)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in phencyclidine,
27			more than 400 grams.
28	893.135		5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
29	(1)(e)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in methaqualone, more
	(-, (-, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -		-
293031	(1)(e)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in methaqualone, more than 25 kilograms.

1	893.135			
2	(1)(f)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in amphetamine, more	
3			than 200 grams.	
4	893.135			
5	(1)(h)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in	
6			gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB),	
7			10 kilograms or more.	
8	893.135			
9	(1)(i)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in 1,4-Butanediol, 10	
10			kilograms or more.	
11	893.135			
12	(1)(j)2.c.	1st	Trafficking in Phenethylamines,	
13			400 grams or more.	
14	896.101(5)(c)	1st	Money laundering, financial	
15			instruments totaling or exceeding	
16			\$100,000.	
17	896.104(4)(a)3.	1st	Structuring transactions to evade	
18			reporting or registration	
19			requirements, financial	
20			transactions totaling or	
21			exceeding \$100,000.	
22	Section 13.	Section	938.07, Florida Statutes, is	
23	amended to read:			
24	938.07 Driv	ving <u>or b</u>	oating under the	
25	influence Notwith	nstanding	any other provision of s. 316.193	
26	or s. 327.35, a court cost of \$135 shall be added to any fine			
27	imposed pursuant to s. 316.193 or s. 327.35. The clerks shall			
28	remit the funds to	the Depar	rtment of Revenue, \$25 of which	
29	shall be deposited	in the Er	mergency Medical Services Trust	
30	Fund, \$50 shall be	deposited	d in the Criminal Justice Standards	
31	and Training Trust	Fund of t	the Department of Law Enforcement	

to be used for operational expenses in conducting the statewide criminal analysis laboratory system established in s. 943.32, and \$60 shall be deposited in the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Rehabilitation Trust Fund created in s. 381.79. Section 14. This act shall take effect July 1, 2002.

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And the title is amended as follows:

10 remove: the entire title

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and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to driving or boating under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances; amending s. 316.193, F.S.; revising language with respect to convictions for a felony DUI; requiring mandatory placement of an ignition interlock device under certain circumstances; 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

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to submit to a blood test under certain 1 2 circumstances; providing that the test need not 3 be incidental to a lawful arrest; amending s. 4 316.1937, F.S.; requiring the installation of 5 ignition interlock devices in conformance to the act; eliminating reference to probation and probationers; requiring notification to the department with respect to ignition interlock 8 devices; creating s. 316.1939, F.S.; providing 9 10 a penalty for refusing to submit to a chemical or physical test of breath, urine, or blood; 11 12 providing application; amending s. 322.271, 13 F.S.; providing an exception to the prohibition on a limited right to drive for business or 14 15 employment for certain persons for whom the court has required the use of an ignition 16 17 interlock device; amending s. 327.35, F.S.; revising language with respect to convictions 18 required for a felony BUI; amending conditions 19 for conviction in cases of accident, serious 20 bodily injury, or death; correcting cross 21 references; allowing a law enforcement officer 22 to place a person in protective custody under 23 24 certain circumstances; requiring a person 25 placed in protective custody to pay reasonable costs of evaluation and treatment under certain 26 27 circumstances; amending s. 327.352, F.S.; requiring a law enforcement officer to inform a 28 29 person that refusal to submit to certain tests 30 is a misdemeanor; amending s. 327.353, F.S.;

requiring a person to submit to a blood test

under certain circumstances; providing that the 1 2 test need not be incidental to a lawful arrest; 3 creating s. 327.359, F.S.; providing a penalty 4 for refusing to submit to a chemical or 5 physical test of breath, urine, or blood; providing application; creating s. 397.6755, 6 7 F.S.; specifying grounds for which a court may determine that criteria exist for involuntary 8 admission and treatment of certain persons; 9 10 requiring payment for such evaluation and treatment from a certain fund; requiring 11 12 persons placed in such involuntary custody to 13 reimburse the provider of services under certain circumstances; amending s. 921.0022, 14 15 F.S.; revising language relating to certain DUI offenses; including certain BUI offenses within 16 17 the offense severity ranking chart; amending s. 938.07, F.S.; providing for application of a 18 fee to persons found guilty of boating under 19 20 the influence; correcting a cross reference; providing an effective date. 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

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