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

	CHAMBER ACTION
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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 to Amendment (942019)
14	On page 2, line 4, through page 23, line 3,
15	remove: all of said lines
16	
17	and insert:
18	3. For a second conviction, by mandatory placement for
19	a period of at least 1 year, at the convicted person's sole
20	expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the
21	department in accordance with s. 316.1937 upon all vehicles
22	that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely
23	operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person
24	qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The
25	installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003.
26	(b) 1 . Any person who is convicted of a <u>third</u> fourth or
27	subsequent violation of this section for an offense that
28	occurs within 10 years after a prior conviction for a
29	violation of this section commits is guilty of a felony of the
30	third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.
31	775.083, or s. 775.084. In addition, the court shall order the

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mandatory placement for a period of not less than 2 years, at the convicted person's sole expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s.

316.1937 upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003.

- 2. Any person who is convicted of a third violation of this section for an offense that occurs more than 10 years after the date of a prior conviction for a violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,500 and by imprisonment for not more than 12 months. In addition, the court shall order the mandatory placement for a period of at least 2 years, at the convicted person's sole expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1937 upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003.
- 3. Any person who is convicted of a fourth or subsequent violation of this section, regardless of when any prior conviction for a violation of this section occurred, commits 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 fourth or subsequent violation may be not less than \$1,000.
- (3) Any person:
 - (a) Who is in violation of subsection (1);

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- (b) Who operates a vehicle; and
- (c) Who, by reason of such operation, causes $\underline{\text{or}}$ contributes to causing:
- 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 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 3. 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

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third or subsequent conviction. 1 2 (b) By imprisonment for: 3 Not more than 9 months for a first conviction. Not more than 12 months for a second conviction. 4 3. Not more than 12 months for a third conviction. 5 6 7 For the purposes of this subsection, any conviction for a violation of s. 327.35, only the instant offense is required 8 to be a violation of subsection (1) by a person who has a 9 10 blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.20 or higher. 11 (c) In addition to the penalties in paragraphs (a) and 12 (b), the court shall order the mandatory placement, at the 13 convicted person's sole expense, of an ignition interlock 14 device approved by the department in accordance with s. 15 316.1937 upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person 16 17 for up to 6 months for the first offense and for at least 218 years for a second offense, when the convicted person 19 qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003. 20 (11) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor 21 Vehicles is directed to adopt rules providing for the 22 implementation of the use of ignition interlock devices. 23 24 Section 1. Section 316.1932, Florida Statutes, is 25 amended to read: 316.1932 Breath, blood, and urine tests for alcohol, 26 chemical substances, or controlled substances; implied 27 consent; refusal right to refuse .--28 29 (1)(a)1. Any person who accepts the privilege extended 30 by the laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within this state is, by so operating such vehicle, deemed to have

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given his or her consent to submit to an approved chemical 1 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 22 actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state 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 27 the accuracy of the specimen and maintain the privacy of the 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 31 any lawful test of his or her breath or urine, or both, 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, and shall also be told that if he or she refuses to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath or urine, or both, and his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, he or she commits a misdemeanor in addition to any other penalties. 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.

- 2. 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 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. The program shall:
- a. Establish uniform criteria for the issuance of permits to breath test operators, agency inspectors,

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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, 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.

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Consult and cooperate with other entities for the

Have the authority to approve the type of blood

Have the authority to specify techniques and

p. Have the authority to approve repair facilities for

the purview of this section, this chapter, chapter 322, or

implementation of this section, including definitions of

purpose of implementing the mandates of this section.

test utilized under the driving and boating under the

influence provisions and related provisions located in this

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

the approved breath test instruments, including the authority

specifications in this section are derived from the power and

authority previously and currently possessed by the Department

Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede

provisions in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The

of Law Enforcement and are enumerated to conform with the

of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood. The breath-alcohol

level must be based upon grams of alcohol per 210 liters of

mandates of chapter 99-379, Laws of Florida.

Promulgate rules for the administration and

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chapter and chapters 322 and 327.

to set criteria for approval.

terms.

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breath.

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The blood-alcohol level must be based upon grams

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- 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 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 will result in the suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state

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and that a refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her blood, if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended for refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor. Any person who is capable of refusal shall be told that his or her failure to submit to such a blood test 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, and that a refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her blood, if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor. 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

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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 be brought against any person or health care provider

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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.
 - 4. Upon the request of the person tested, full

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

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316.1933 Blood test for impairment or intoxication in
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    cases of death or serious bodily injury; right to use
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    reasonable force. --
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           (1)(a) Notwithstanding any recognized ability to
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   refuse to submit to the tests provided in s. 316.1932 or any
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   recognized power to revoke the implied consent to such tests,
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    If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe
    that a motor vehicle driven by or in the actual physical
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    control of a person under the influence of alcoholic
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   beverages, any chemical substances, or any controlled
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    substances has caused the death or serious bodily injury of a
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   human being, such person shall submit, upon the request of a
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    law enforcement officer shall require the person driving or in
    actual physical control of the motor vehicle to submit-to a
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    test of the person's blood for the purpose of determining the
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    alcoholic content thereof or the presence of chemical
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    substances as set forth in s. 877.111 or any substance
   controlled under chapter 893. The law enforcement officer may
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    use reasonable force if necessary to require such person to
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    submit to the administration of the blood test. The blood
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    test shall be performed in a reasonable manner.
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    Notwithstanding s. 316.1932, the testing required by this
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   paragraph need not be incidental to a lawful arrest of the
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    person.
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          (b) The term "serious bodily injury" means an injury
    to any person, including the driver, which consists of a
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    physical condition that creates a substantial risk of death,
    serious personal disfigurement, or protracted loss or
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    impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.
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           Section 3. 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, however, shall order placement of an ignition interlock device in those circumstances required by s. 316.193.
- (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 person probationer.
- (d) Determine the <u>person's</u> probationer's ability to pay for installation of the device if the person probationer

claims inability to pay. If the court determines that the person 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 allocated to defray the costs of installing the device.

- (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.
- 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.
 - (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 4. 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 whose driving privilege is previously suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, 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;
- (c) Who was informed that, if he or she refused to submit to such test, his or her privilege to operate a motor

vehicle would be suspended for a period of 1 year or, in the 1 2 case of a second or subsequent refusal, for a period of 18 3 months; 4 (d) Who was informed that a refusal to submit to a 5 lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, if his or 6 her driving privilege has been previously suspended for a 7 prior refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, 8 urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor; and (e) Who, after having been so informed, refused to 9 10 submit to any such test when requested to do so by a law 11 enforcement officer or correctional officer 12 commits a misdemeanor of the first degree and is subject to 13 punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 14 15 (2) The disposition of any administrative proceeding that relates to the suspension of a person's driving privilege 16 17 does not affect a criminal action under this section. 18 (3) The disposition of a criminal action under this section does not affect any administrative proceeding that 19 relates to the suspension of a person's driving privilege. The 20 department's records showing that a person's license has been 21 previously suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful 22 test of his or her breath, urine, or blood shall be admissible 23 24 and shall create a rebuttable presumption of such suspension. 25 Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 322.271, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 26 27 322.271 Authority to modify revocation, cancellation, or suspension order.--28 29 (2)(a) Upon such hearing, the person whose license has 30 been suspended, canceled, or revoked may show that such

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causes a serious hardship and precludes the person's carrying 1 2 out his or her normal business occupation, trade, or 3 employment and that the use of the person's license in the 4 normal course of his or her business is necessary to the 5 proper support of the person or his or her family. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the department shall 6 7 require proof of the successful completion of the applicable 8 department-approved driver training course operating pursuant 9 to s. 318.1451 or DUI program substance abuse education course 10 and evaluation as provided in s. 316.193(5). Letters of 11 recommendation from respected business persons in the 12 community, law enforcement officers, or judicial officers may 13 also be required to determine whether such person should be permitted to operate a motor vehicle on a restricted basis for 14 15 business or employment use only and in determining whether 16 such person can be trusted to so operate a motor vehicle. If a 17 driver's license has been suspended under the point system or pursuant to s. 322.2615, the department shall require proof of 18 enrollment in the applicable department-approved driver 19 training course or licensed DUI program substance abuse 20 21 education course, including evaluation and treatment, if referred, and may require letters of recommendation described 22 in this subsection to determine if the driver should be 23 24 reinstated on a restricted basis. If such person fails to 25 complete the approved course within 90 days after reinstatement or subsequently fails to complete treatment, if 26 27 applicable, the department shall cancel his or her driver's 28 license until the course and treatment, if applicable, is successfully completed, notwithstanding the terms of the court 29 30 order or any suspension or revocation of the driving privilege. The department may temporarily reinstate the

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driving privilege on a restricted basis upon verification from
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    the DUI program that the offender has reentered and is
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    currently participating in treatment and has completed the DUI
 4
    education course and evaluation requirement. If the DUI
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   program notifies the department of the second failure to
6
    complete treatment, the department shall reinstate the driving
7
   privilege only after notice of completion of treatment from
8
    the DUI program. The privilege of driving on a limited or
9
    restricted basis for business or employment use shall not be
10
    granted to a person who has been convicted of a violation of
    s. 316.193 until completion of the DUI program substance abuse
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12
    education course and evaluations as provided in s. 316.193(5).
13
    Except as provided in paragraph (b), if a person's license has
   been revoked pursuant to s. 322.28 or suspended pursuant to s.
14
15
    322.2615, or a person has been convicted of a violation of s.
16
    316.193 two or more times or has had his or her license
17
    suspended two or more times for refusal to submit to a test
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    pursuant to s. 322.2615 or former s. 322.261, the privilege of
    driving on a limited or restricted basis for business or
19
    employment use shall be granted in those circumstances where a
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    court has required use of an ignition interlock device as
22
    applicable pursuant to s. 316.193. the privilege of driving on
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