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By the Committee on Crime Prevention, Corrections & Safety and Representative Simmons

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.; reducing the number of convictions required for a felony DUI; requiring mandatory placement of an interlock device under certain circumstances; providing for the forfeiture of vehicles 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 to submit to a blood test under certain circumstances; providing that the test need not be incidental to a lawful arrest; providing that a breath-alcohol test may substitute for a blood-alcohol test under certain circumstances; creating s. 316.1939, F.S.; providing a penalty for refusing to submit to a chemical or physical test of breath, urine, or blood; providing application; amending s. 327.35, F.S.; reducing the number of convictions required for a felony BUI;

providing for the forfeiture of vessels under 1 2 certain circumstances; amending conditions for conviction in cases of accident, serious bodily 3 injury, or death; correcting cross references; 4 5 allowing a law enforcement officer to place a person in protective custody under certain 6 7 circumstances; requiring a person placed in 8 protective custody to pay reasonable costs of evaluation and treatment under certain 9 circumstances; amending s. 327.352, F.S.; 10 11 requiring a law enforcement officer to inform a 12 person that refusal to submit to certain tests 13 is a misdemeanor; amending s. 327.353, F.S.; 14 requiring a person to submit to a blood test 15 under certain circumstances; providing that the 16 test need not be incidental to a lawful arrest; providing that a breath-alcohol test may 17 substitute for a blood-alcohol test under 18 certain circumstances; creating s. 327.359, 19 20 F.S.; providing a penalty for refusing to submit to a chemical or physical test of 21 22 breath, urine, or blood; providing application; creating s. 397.6755, F.S.; specifying grounds 23 24 for which a court may determine that criteria exist for involuntary admission and treatment 25 26 of certain persons; requiring payment for such 27 evaluation and treatment from a certain fund; 28 requiring persons placed in such involuntary 29 custody to reimburse the provider of services under certain circumstances; amending s. 30 31 921.0022, F.S.; revising language relating to

certain DUI offenses; including certain BUI 1 2 offenses within the offense severity ranking 3 chart; amending s. 932.701, F.S.; redefining "contraband article"; amending s. 938.07, F.S.; 4 5 providing for application of a fee to persons found guilty of boating under the influence; 6 7 correcting a cross reference; providing an 8 effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 10

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Section 1. Subsections (2), (3), (4), and (9) of section 316.193, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

316.193 Driving under the influence; penalties.--

(2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), subsection (3), or subsection (4), any person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) shall be punished:

- 1. By a fine of:
- a. Not less than \$250 or more than \$500 for a first conviction.
- b. Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a second conviction and mandatory placement for a period of not less than 2 years, at the convicted person's sole expense, of an interlock device approved by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles upon all vehicles owned, individually or jointly, that are routinely operated by the convicted person-
- 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.
  - 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. Further, any vehicle owned by the convicted person and used in the commission of the offense shall be forfeited to the state in accordance with the provisions of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act, ss. 932.701-932.707.

(3) Any person:

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- (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 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
- 30 (II) The person failed to give information and render 31 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.
  - 2. Not more than 12 months for a second conviction.
  - 3. Not more than 12 months for a third conviction.

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

- (9) (9) (a) A person who is arrested for a violation of this section may not be released from custody:
- $\frac{1.(a)}{(a)}$  Until the person is no longer under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 893 and affected to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired;
- $\frac{2.(b)}{}$  Until the person's blood-alcohol level or 31 breath-alcohol level is less than 0.05; or

3 The arresting officer may place the person in 4 protective custody pursuant to s. 397.6772 if: 5 1. The person has previously been convicted of a 6 violation of this section or s. 327.35; 7 2. The person's blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol 8 level, as determined by a test conducted incident to the 9 person's arrest, was 0.20 or greater; 10 3. The person, by reason of operation of a motor vehicle, has caused death or serious bodily injury as defined 11 12 in s. 316.1933; or 13 The person is on pretrial release for a previous 14 offense under this section or s. 327.35. 15 The election to place a person in protective custody may be 16 done at the time of arrest, but transfer of the person to a 17 facility shall not occur prior to the conclusion of the time 18

period set forth in paragraph (a) or the time that the person

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

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

this paragraph are in addition to, not in lieu of, the

3.<del>(c)</del> Until 8 hours have elapsed from the time the

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

the reasonable costs of evaluation and treatment.

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

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person was arrested.

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

- 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, 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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- Make recommendations concerning any matter within the purview of this section, this chapter, chapter 322, or chapter 327.
- 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.
- 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 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 provisions in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. 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.

(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 31 breath.

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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 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 <u>is a misdemeanor and</u>, 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.

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- 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 31 vehicle crash, becomes aware, as a result of any blood test

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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.

- 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 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 31 the provision of notice or failure to provide notice under

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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.
- 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 31 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 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

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that a motor vehicle driven by or in the actual physical control of a person under the influence of alcoholic 3 beverages, any chemical substances, or any controlled substances has caused the death or serious bodily injury of a 4 human being, such person shall submit, upon the request of a law enforcement officer shall require the person driving or in 6 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 10 11 controlled under chapter 893. The law enforcement officer may 12 use reasonable force if necessary to require such person to 13 submit to the administration of the blood test. The blood 14 test shall be performed in a reasonable manner. Notwithstanding s. 316.1932, the testing required by this 15 16 paragraph need not be incidental to a lawful arrest of the 17 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.
- (c) The law enforcement officer shall offer any person subject to a blood test under this subsection the opportunity to submit to an approved chemical test of the person's breath and, if the person submits to the test and a valid reading is obtained, the blood test shall be waived. This paragraph shall not apply to any person who is unconscious or whose mental or physical condition does not allow the administration of a breath test or any person who the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe was operating a motor vehicle

under the influence of any chemical substances as set forth in 1 2 s. 877.111 or any controlled substances. 3 Section 4. Section 316.1939, Florida Statutes, is 4 created to read: 5 316.1939 Refusal to submit to testing; penalties.--6 (1) Any person who has refused to submit to a chemical 7 or physical test of his or her breath, blood, or urine as 8 described in s. 316.1932, and: (a) Who the arresting law enforcement officer had 9 probable cause to believe was driving or in actual physical 10 control of a motor vehicle in this state while under the 11 12 influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or 13 controlled substances. (b) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation 14 15 of s. 316.193, unless such test was requested pursuant to s. 16 316.1932(1)(c). (c) Who was informed that if he or she refused to 17 submit to such test, his or her privilege to operate a motor 18 19 vehicle would be suspended for a period of 1 year or, in the 20 case of a second or subsequent refusal, for a period of 18 months, and that the refusal to submit to such test is a 21 22 misdemeanor. (d) Who, after having been so informed, refused to 23 24 submit to any such test when requested to do so by a law 25 enforcement officer or correctional officer 26 27 commits a misdemeanor of the first degree and is subject to 28 punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 29 (2) The disposition of any administrative proceeding

that relates to the suspension of a person's driving privilege

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does not affect a criminal action under this section.

1 The disposition of a criminal action under this 2 section does not affect any administrative proceeding that 3 relates to the suspension of a person's driving privilege. 4 Section 5. Subsections (2), (3), (4), and (8) of 5 section 327.35, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 6 327.35 Boating under the influence; penalties; 7 "designated drivers".--8 (2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), subsection (3), or subsection (4), any person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) shall be punished: 10 11 1. By a fine of: 12 a. Not less than \$250 or more than \$500 for a first 13 conviction. 14 b. Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a second 15 conviction. 16 c. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,500 for a third conviction; and 17 2. By imprisonment for: 18 a. Not more than 6 months for a first conviction. 19 20 b. Not more than 9 months for a second conviction. c. Not more than 12 months for a third conviction. 21 22 (b) Any person who is convicted of a third fourth or subsequent violation of this section is guilty of a felony of 23 24 the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 25 775.083, or s. 775.084; however, the fine imposed for such 26 third fourth or subsequent violation may not be less than 27 \$1,000. Further, any vessel owned by the convicted person and 28 used in the commission of the offense shall be forfeited to 29 the state in accordance with the provisions of the Florida

Contraband Forfeiture Act, ss. 932.701-932.707.

(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.  $\underline{327.353}$   $\underline{316.1933}$ , commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 3. The death of any human being commits BUI manslaughter, and commits:
- a. A felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- b. A felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if:
- (I) At the time of the accident, the person knew, or should have known, that the accident occurred; and
- (II) The person failed to give information and render aid as required by s.  $\underline{327.30}$   $\underline{316.062}$ .

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 or higher.

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

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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 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 6. 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 31 within this state is, by so operating such vessel, deemed to

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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 12 and administered at the request of a law enforcement officer 13 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 16 lawful arrest and administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to 17 administer such tests at the request of a law enforcement 19 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 23 24 reasonable manner that will ensure the accuracy of the specimen and maintain the privacy of the individual involved. 26 The administration of one type of test does not preclude the administration of another type of test. The person shall be 28 told that his or her failure to submit to any lawful test of 29 his or her breath or urine, or both, is a misdemeanor and, in addition, will result in a civil penalty of \$500. The refusal to submit to a chemical or physical breath or urine test upon

the request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

- (b)1. The blood-alcohol level must be based upon grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood. The breath-alcohol level must be based upon grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.
- 2. An analysis of a person's breath, in order to be considered valid under this section, must have been performed substantially according to methods approved by the Department of Law Enforcement. Any insubstantial differences between approved techniques and actual testing procedures in any individual case do not render the test or test results invalid.
- 3. 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 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:

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- Establish uniform criteria for the issuance of a. permits to breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- 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.
- 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 31 action for the purpose of chapter 120.

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- 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.
- 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 316 and 322.
- 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.

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 31 the laws of this state of operating a vessel within this state

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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 is a misdemeanor and, in addition, will result in a civil penalty of \$500. The refusal to submit to a blood test upon the request of a law enforcement officer shall be admissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

(d) If the arresting officer does not request a chemical or physical breath test of the person arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was operating a vessel while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, the person may request the arresting officer to have a chemical or physical test made of the arrested person's breath or a test of the urine or blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the 31 person's blood or breath or the presence of chemical

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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.
- 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.
- 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 31 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 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.

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

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

(1)(a) Notwithstanding any recognized ability to refuse to submit to the tests provided in s. 327.352 or any recognized power to revoke the implied consent to such tests, If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a vessel operated by a person under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substances, or any controlled substances has caused the death or serious bodily injury of a human being, the person shall submit, upon the request of a law enforcement officer shall require the person operating or in actual physical control of the vessel to submit-to a test of the person's blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content thereof or the presence of chemical substances as set forth in s. 877.111 or any substance controlled under chapter 893. The law enforcement officer may use reasonable force if necessary to require the person to submit to the administration of the blood test. The 31 | 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.
- subject to a blood test under this subsection the opportunity to submit to an approved chemical test of the person's breath and, if the person submits to the test and a valid reading is obtained, the blood test shall be waived. This paragraph shall not apply to any person who is unconscious or whose mental or physical condition does not allow the administration of a breath test or any person who the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe was operating a vessel under the influence of any chemical substances as set forth in s.

  877.111 or any controlled substances.

Section 8. 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 substances.

(2) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation 1 2 of s. 327.35, unless such test was requested pursuant to s. 3 327.352(1)(c). 4 (3) Who was informed that if he or she refused to 5 submit to such test he or she is subject to a fine of \$500, 6 and that the refusal to submit to such 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 enforcement officer or correctional officer 9 10 commits a misdemeanor of the first degree and is subject to 11 12 punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 13 Section 9. Section 397.6755, Florida Statutes, is 14 created to read: 15 397.6755 Evidence of criteria for involuntary 16 admissions and involuntary treatment; funding .--(1) In addition to any other ground that may give rise 17 to a finding that a person has lost the power of self-control 18 19 with respect to substance use and is likely to inflict 20 physical harm on himself or herself or another, a court may find that a person has lost the power of self-control with 21 22 respect to substance use and is likely to inflict physical harm on himself or herself or another if the person has been 23 24 arrested for a violation of s. 316.193 or s. 327.35, and: (a) The person has, previous to the arrest, been 25 26 convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 or s. 327.35; 27 (b) The person's blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol 28 level, as determined by a test conducted incident to the person's arrest, was 0.20 or greater; 29 30

1	(c) The person, by reason of operation of a motor			
2	vehicle or a vessel, has caused death or serious bodily injury			
3	as defined in s. 316.1933 or s. 327.353; or			
4	(d) The person is on pretrial release for a previous			
5	offense under s. 316.193 or s. 327.35.			
6	(2) Any person who meets the criteria for involuntary			
7	admission pursuant to s. 397.675, who was placed in protective			
8	custody pursuant to s. 316.193(9)(b) or s. 327.35(8)(b), and			
9	who is a qualified resident as defined in s. 212.055(4)(d)			
10	shall have the costs of evaluation and treatment paid from the			
11	fund established pursuant to s. 212.055(4)(e). A court shall			
12	order any person whose care is paid for under this subsection,			
13	who is subsequently convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 or			
14	s. 327.35, to reimburse the provider of the services for the			
15	reasonable cost of the services provided and, if the person is			
16	unable to reimburse the provider, a civil judgment in favor of			
17	such fund shall be entered.			
18	Section 10. Paragraphs (f) and (i) of subsection (3)			
19	of section 921.0022, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:			
20	921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity			
21	ranking chart			
22	(3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART			
23				
24	Florida Felony			
25	Statute Degree Description			
26				
27	(f) LEVEL 6			
28	316.027(1)(b) 2nd Accident involving death, failure			
29	to stop; leaving scene.			
30	316.193(2)(b) 3rd Felony DUI, $3rd + 4th$ or subsequent			
31	conviction.			

1	327.35(2)(b)	<u>3rd</u>	Felony BUI, 3rd or subsequent
2			conviction.
3	775.0875(1)	3rd	Taking firearm from law
4			enforcement officer.
5	775.21(10)	3rd	Sexual predators; failure to
6			register; failure to renew
7			driver's license or
8			identification card.
9	784.021(1)(a)	3rd	Aggravated assault; deadly weapon
10			without intent to kill.
11	784.021(1)(b)	3rd	Aggravated assault; intent to
12			commit felony.
13	784.041	3rd	Felony battery.
14	784.048(3)	3rd	Aggravated stalking; credible
15			threat.
16	784.048(5)	3rd	Aggravated stalking of person
17			under 16.
18	784.07(2)(c)	2nd	Aggravated assault on law
19			enforcement officer.
20	784.074(1)(b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on sexually
21			violent predators facility staff.
22	784.08(2)(b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on a person 65
23			years of age or older.
24	784.081(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on specified
25			official or employee.
26	784.082(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault by detained
27			person on visitor or other
28			detainee.
29	784.083(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on code
30			inspector.
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1	787.02(2)	3rd	False imprisonment; restraining
2			with purpose other than those in
3			s. 787.01.
4	790.115(2)(d)	2nd	Discharging firearm or weapon on
5			school property.
6	790.161(2)	2nd	Make, possess, or throw
7			destructive device with intent to
8			do bodily harm or damage
9			property.
10	790.164(1)	2nd	False report of deadly explosive
11			or act of arson or violence to
12			state property.
13	790.19	2nd	Shooting or throwing deadly
14			missiles into dwellings, vessels,
15			or vehicles.
16	794.011(8)(a)	3rd	Solicitation of minor to
17			participate in sexual activity by
18			custodial adult.
19	794.05(1)	2nd	Unlawful sexual activity with
20			specified minor.
21	800.04(5)(d)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation;
22			victim 12 years of age or older
23			but less than 16 years; offender
24			less than 18 years.
25	800.04(6)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious conduct;
26			offender 18 years of age or
27			older.
28	806.031(2)	2nd	Arson resulting in great bodily
29			harm to firefighter or any other
30			person.
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1	810.02(3)(c)	2nd	Burglary of occupied structure;
2			unarmed; no assault or battery.
3	812.014(2)(b)1.	2nd	Property stolen \$20,000 or more,
4			but less than \$100,000, grand
5			theft in 2nd degree.
6	812.014(2)(b)2.	2nd	Property stolen cargo valued at
7			less than \$50,000, grand theft in
8			2nd degree.
9	812.015(9)	2nd	Retail theft; property stolen
10			\$300 or more; second or
11			subsequent conviction.
12	812.13(2)(c)	2nd	Robbery, no firearm or other
13			weapon (strong-arm robbery).
14	817.034(4)(a)1.	1st	Communications fraud, value
15			greater than \$50,000.
16	817.4821(5)	2nd	Possess cloning paraphernalia
17			with intent to create cloned
18			cellular telephones.
19	825.102(1)	3rd	Abuse of an elderly person or
20			disabled adult.
21	825.102(3)(c)	3rd	Neglect of an elderly person or
22			disabled adult.
23	825.1025(3)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation of
24			an elderly person or disabled
25			adult.
26	825.103(2)(c)	3rd	Exploiting an elderly person or
27			disabled adult and property is
28			valued at less than \$20,000.
29	827.03(1)	3rd	Abuse of a child.
30	827.03(3)(c)	3rd	Neglect of a child.
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1	827.071(2)&(3)	2nd	Use or induce a child in a sexual
2			performance, or promote or direct
3			such performance.
4	836.05	2nd	Threats; extortion.
5	836.10	2nd	Written threats to kill or do
6			bodily injury.
7	843.12	3rd	Aids or assists person to escape.
8	847.0135(3)	3rd	Solicitation of a child, via a
9			computer service, to commit an
10			unlawful sex act.
11	914.23	2nd	Retaliation against a witness,
12			victim, or informant, with bodily
13			injury.
14	943.0435(9)	3rd	Sex offenders; failure to comply
15			with reporting requirements.
16	944.35(3)(a)2.	3rd	Committing malicious battery upon
17			or inflicting cruel or inhuman
18			treatment on an inmate or
19			offender on community
20			supervision, resulting in great
21			bodily harm.
22	944.40	2nd	Escapes.
23	944.46	3rd	Harboring, concealing, aiding
24			escaped prisoners.
25	944.47(1)(a)5.	2nd	Introduction of contraband
26			(firearm, weapon, or explosive)
27			into correctional facility.
28	951.22(1)	3rd	Intoxicating drug, firearm, or
29			weapon introduced into county
30			facility.
31			(i) LEVEL 9

1	316.193		
2	(3)(c)3.b.	1st	DUI manslaughter; failing to
3			render aid or give information.
4	327.35(3)(c)3.b.	<u>lst</u>	BUI manslaughter; failing to
5			render aid or give information.
6	560.123(8)(b)3.	1st	Failure to report currency or
7			payment instruments totaling or
8			exceeding \$100,000 by money
9			transmitter.
10	560.125(5)(c)	1st	Money transmitter business by
11			unauthorized person, currency, or
12			payment instruments totaling or
13			exceeding \$100,000.
14	655.50(10)(b)3.	1st	Failure to report financial
15			transactions totaling or
16			exceeding \$100,000 by financial
17			institution.
18	755.0844	1st	Aggravated white collar crime.
19	782.04(1)	1st	Attempt, conspire, or solicit to
20			commit premeditated murder.
21	782.04(3)	1st,PBL	Accomplice to murder in
22			connection with arson, sexual
23			battery, robbery, burglary, and
24			other specified felonies.
25	782.051(1)	1st	Attempted felony murder while
26			perpetrating or attempting to
27			perpetrate a felony enumerated in
28			s. 782.04(3).
29	782.07(2)	1st	Aggravated manslaughter of an
30			elderly person or disabled adult.
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1	787.01(1)(a)1.	1st,PBL	Kidnapping; hold for ransom or
2			reward or as a shield or hostage.
3	787.01(1)(a)2.	1st,PBL	Kidnapping with intent to commit
4			or facilitate commission of any
5			felony.
6	787.01(1)(a)4.	1st,PBL	Kidnapping with intent to
7			interfere with performance of any
8			governmental or political
9			function.
10	787.02(3)(a)	1st	False imprisonment; child under
11			age 13; perpetrator also commits
12			aggravated child abuse, sexual
13			battery, or lewd or lascivious
14			battery, molestation, conduct, or
15			exhibition.
16	790.161	1st	Attempted capital destructive
17			device offense.
18	790.166(2)	1st,PBL	Possessing, selling, using, or
19			attempting to use a weapon of
20			mass destruction.
21	794.011(2)	1st	Attempted sexual battery; victim
22			less than 12 years of age.
23	794.011(2)	Life	Sexual battery; offender younger
24			than 18 years and commits sexual
25			battery on a person less than 12
26			years.
27	794.011(4)	1st	Sexual battery; victim 12 years
28			or older, certain circumstances.
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1	794.011(8)(b)	1st	Sexual battery; engage in sexual
2			conduct with minor 12 to 18 years
3			by person in familial or
4			custodial authority.
5	800.04(5)(b)	1st	Lewd or lascivious molestation;
6			victim less than 12 years;
7			offender 18 years or older.
8	812.13(2)(a)	1st,PBL	Robbery with firearm or other
9			deadly weapon.
10	812.133(2)(a)	1st,PBL	Carjacking; firearm or other
11			deadly weapon.
12	827.03(2)	1st	Aggravated child abuse.
13	847.0145(1)	1st	Selling, or otherwise
14			transferring custody or control,
15			of a minor.
16	847.0145(2)	1st	Purchasing, or otherwise
17			obtaining custody or control, of
18			a minor.
19	859.01	1st	Poisoning food, drink, medicine,
20			or water with intent to kill or
21			injure another person.
22	893.135	1st	Attempted capital trafficking
23			offense.
24	893.135(1)(a)3.	1st	Trafficking in cannabis, more
25			than 10,000 lbs.
26	893.135		
27	(1)(b)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in cocaine, more than
28			400 grams, less than 150
29			kilograms.
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1	893.135		
2	(1)(c)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in illegal drugs,
3			more than 28 grams, less than 30
4			kilograms.
5	893.135		
6	(1)(d)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in phencyclidine,
7			more than 400 grams.
8	893.135		
9	(1)(e)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in methaqualone, more
10			than 25 kilograms.
11	893.135		
12	(1)(f)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in amphetamine, more
13			than 200 grams.
14	893.135		
15	(1)(h)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in
16			gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB),
17			10 kilograms or more.
18	893.135		
19	(1)(i)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in 1,4-Butanediol, 10
20			kilograms or more.
21	893.135		
22	(1)(j)2.c.	1st	Trafficking in Phenethylamines,
23			400 grams or more.
24	896.101(5)(c)	1st	Money laundering, financial
25			instruments totaling or exceeding
26			\$100,000.
27	896.104(4)(a)3.	1st	Structuring transactions to evade
28			reporting or registration
29			requirements, financial
30			transactions totaling or
31			exceeding \$100,000.

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Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 932.701, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

932.701 Short title; definitions.--

- (2) As used in the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act:
- (a) "Contraband article" means:
- 1. Any controlled substance as defined in chapter 893 or any substance, device, paraphernalia, or currency or other means of exchange that was used, was attempted to be used, or was intended to be used in violation of any provision of chapter 893, if the totality of the facts presented by the state is clearly sufficient to meet the state's burden of establishing probable cause to believe that a nexus exists between the article seized and the narcotics activity, whether or not the use of the contraband article can be traced to a specific narcotics transaction.
- 2. Any gambling paraphernalia, lottery tickets, money, currency, or other means of exchange which was used, was attempted, or intended to be used in violation of the gambling laws of the state.
- 3. Any equipment, liquid or solid, which was being used, is being used, was attempted to be used, or intended to be used in violation of the beverage or tobacco laws of the state.
- Any motor fuel upon which the motor fuel tax has 4. not been paid as required by law.
- Any personal property, including, but not limited to, any vessel, aircraft, item, object, tool, substance, device, weapon, machine, vehicle of any kind, money, securities, books, records, research, negotiable instruments, or currency, which was used or was attempted to be used as an 31 instrumentality in the commission of, or in aiding or abetting

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in the commission of, any felony, whether or not comprising an element of the felony, or which is acquired by proceeds obtained as a result of a violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act. The term "contraband article" includes any motor vehicle or vessel used during the course of committing an offense in violation of ss. 316.193 and 327.35.

- 6. Any real property, including any right, title, leasehold, or other interest in the whole of any lot or tract of land, which was used, is being used, or was attempted to be used as an instrumentality in the commission of, or in aiding or abetting in the commission of, any felony, or which is acquired by proceeds obtained as a result of a violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.
- 7. Any personal property, including, but not limited to, equipment, money, securities, books, records, research, negotiable instruments, currency, or any vessel, aircraft, item, object, tool, substance, device, weapon, machine, or vehicle of any kind in the possession of or belonging to any person who takes aquaculture products in violation of s. 812.014(2)(c).
- 8. Any motor vehicle offered for sale in violation of s. 320.28.
- 9. Any motor vehicle used during the course of committing an offense in violation of s. 322.34(9)(a).

Section 12. Section 938.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

938.07 Driving or boating under the influence. -- Notwithstanding any other provision of s. 316.193 or s. 327.35, a court cost of \$135 shall be added to any fine imposed pursuant to s. 316.193 or s. 327.35. The clerks shall 31 remit the funds to the Department of Revenue, \$25 of which

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shall be deposited in the Emergency Medical Services Trust
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   Fund, $50 shall be deposited in the Criminal Justice Standards
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   and Training Trust Fund of the Department of Law Enforcement
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    to be used for operational expenses in conducting the
    statewide criminal analysis laboratory system established in
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    s. 943.32, and $60 shall be deposited in the Brain and Spinal
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    Cord Injury Rehabilitation Trust Fund created in s. 381.79.
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           Section 13. This act shall take effect July 1, 2002.
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