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A bill to be entitled An act relating to driving or boating under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances; amending s. 316.193, F.S.; revising language with respect to convictions for a felony DUI; requiring mandatory placement of an ignition interlock device under certain circumstances; amending conditions for conviction in cases of accident, serious bodily injury, or death; removing a cross reference; allowing a law enforcement officer to place a person in protective custody under certain circumstances; requiring a person placed in protective custody to pay reasonable costs of evaluation and treatment under certain circumstances; amending s. 316.1932, F.S.; requiring a law enforcement officer to inform a person that refusal to submit to certain tests is a misdemeanor; amending s. 316.1933, F.S.; requiring a person to submit to a blood test under certain circumstances; providing that the test need not be incidental to a lawful arrest; amending s. 316.1937, F.S.; requiring the installation of ignition interlock devices in conformance to the act; eliminating reference to probation and probationers; requiring notification to the department with respect to ignition interlock devices; 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. 322.271,

1 F.S.; providing an exception to the prohibition 2 on a limited right to drive for business or 3 employment for certain persons for whom the 4 court has required the use of an ignition 5 interlock device; amending s. 327.35, F.S.; 6 revising language with respect to convictions 7 required for a felony BUI; amending conditions for conviction in cases of accident, serious 8 9 bodily injury, or death; correcting cross references; allowing a law enforcement officer 10 to place a person in protective custody under 11 12 certain circumstances; requiring a person placed in protective custody to pay reasonable 13 14 costs of evaluation and treatment under certain circumstances; amending s. 327.352, F.S.; 15 requiring a law enforcement officer to inform a 16 17 person that refusal to submit to certain tests 18 is a misdemeanor; amending s. 327.353, F.S.; 19 requiring a person to submit to a blood test 20 under certain circumstances; providing that the 21 test need not be incidental to a lawful arrest; 22 creating s. 327.359, F.S.; providing a penalty 23 for refusing to submit to a chemical or physical test of breath, urine, or blood; 24 25 providing application; creating s. 397.6755, 26 F.S.; specifying grounds for which a court may determine that criteria exist for involuntary 27 admission and treatment of certain persons; 28 29 requiring payment for such evaluation and 30 treatment from a certain fund; requiring 31 persons placed in such involuntary custody to

1 reimburse the provider of services under 2 certain circumstances; amending s. 921.0022, 3 F.S.; revising language relating to certain DUI 4 offenses; including certain BUI offenses within the offense severity ranking chart; amending s. 5 6 938.07, F.S.; providing for application of a 7 fee to persons found guilty of boating under the influence; correcting a cross reference; 8 9 providing an effective date. 10 11 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 12 Section 1. Subsections (2), (3), (4), and (9) of 13 14 section 316.193, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 15 316.193 Driving under the influence; penalties.--(2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), paragraph 16 17 (c), subsection (3), or subsection (4), any person who is 18 convicted of a violation of subsection (1) shall be punished: 19 By a fine of: 20 Not less than \$250 or more than \$500 for a first a. 21 conviction. 22 b. Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a second 23 conviction and immediate mandatory placement of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with 24 25 s. 316.1937 upon all vehicles owned individually or jointly 26 and routinely operated by the convicted person, for a period 27 of not less than 2 years. 28 Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,500 for a 29 third conviction; and By imprisonment for: 30 2.

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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Not more than 6 months for a first conviction.

- b. Not more than 9 months for a second conviction.
- c. Not more than 12 months for a third conviction.
- (b) Any person who is convicted of a third fourth or subsequent violation of this section is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084; however, the fine imposed for such third fourth or subsequent violation may be not less than \$1,000 and immediate mandatory placement of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1937 upon all vehicles owned jointly and routinely operated by the convicted person for a period of not less than 2 years.
- (c) Any person who is convicted of a fourth or subsequent violation of this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided for in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. However, the fine imposed for such a violation shall not be less than \$1,000.
 - (3) Any person:
 - (a) Who is in violation of subsection (1);
 - (b) Who operates a vehicle; and
- (c) Who, by reason of such operation, causes $\underline{\text{or}}$ contributes to the cause of:
- 1. Damage to the property or person of another commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- 2. Serious bodily injury to another, as defined in s. 316.1933, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as 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 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, any conviction for a violation of s. 327.35, only the instant offense is required to be a violation of subsection (1) by a person who has a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.20 or higher.

(9)(a) A person who is arrested for a violation of 1 2 this section may not be released from custody: 3 1. (a) Until the person is no longer under the 4 influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 5 893 and affected to the extent that his or her normal 6 7 faculties are impaired; 2.(b) Until the person's blood-alcohol level or 8 9 breath-alcohol level is less than 0.05; or 10 3.(c) Until 8 hours have elapsed from the time the person was arrested. 11 12 (b) The arresting officer may place the person in protective custody pursuant to s. 397.6772 if: 13 14 1. The person has previously been convicted of a 15 violation of this section or s. 327.35; The person's blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol 16 17 level, as determined by a test conducted incident to the person's arrest, was 0.20 or greater; 18 19 3. The person, by reason of operation of a motor 20 vehicle, has caused death or serious bodily injury as defined 21 in s. 316.1933; or The person is on pretrial release for a previous 22 23 offense under this section or s. 327.35. 24 25 The election to place a person in protective custody may be done at the time of arrest, but transfer of the person to a 26 27 facility shall not occur prior to the conclusion of the time period set forth in paragraph (a) or the time that the person 28 29 is released on bail, whichever is later. The provisions of 30 this paragraph are in addition to, not in lieu of, the

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

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

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

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

(1)(a)1. Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within this state is, by so operating such vehicle, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to an approved chemical test or physical test including, but not limited to, an infrared light test of his or her breath for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of his or her blood or breath, and to a urine test for the purpose of detecting the presence of chemical substances as set forth in s. 877.111 or controlled substances, if the person is lawfully arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances. The chemical or physical breath test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe such person was driving or was in actual physical control of the motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages. The urine test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such tests at the request of a law enforcement officer who has

reasonable cause to believe such person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of controlled substances. The urine test shall be administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such tests in a reasonable manner that will ensure the accuracy of the specimen and maintain the privacy of the individual involved. The administration of one type of test does not preclude the administration of another type of test. The person shall be told that his or her failure to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath or urine, or both, is a misdemeanor and, in addition, will result in the suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a period of 1 year for a first refusal, or for a period of 18 months if the driving privilege of such person has been previously suspended as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test or tests. The refusal to submit to a chemical or physical breath test or to a urine test upon the request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

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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.
- k. Make recommendations concerning any matter within the purview of this section, this chapter, chapter 322, or chapter 327.
- 1. Promulgate rules for the administration and implementation of this section, including definitions of terms.
- m. Consult and cooperate with other entities for the purpose of implementing the mandates of this section.
- n. Have the authority to approve the type of blood test utilized under the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 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.

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

manner. Any person who is incapable of refusal by reason of unconsciousness or other mental or physical condition is deemed not to have withdrawn his or her consent to such test. A blood test may be administered whether or not the person is told that his or her failure to submit to such a blood test is a misdemeanor and, in addition, will result in the suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state. Any person who is capable of refusal shall be told that his or her failure to submit to such a blood test is a misdemeanor and, in addition, will result in the suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a period of 1 year for a first refusal, or for a period of 18 months if the driving privilege of the person has been suspended previously as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test or tests. The refusal to submit to a blood test upon the request of a law enforcement officer is admissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

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- (d) If the arresting officer does not request a chemical or physical breath test of the person arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, such person may request the arresting officer to have a chemical or physical test made of the arrested person's breath or a test of the urine or blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the person's blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances; and, if so requested, the arresting officer shall have the test performed.
- (e)1. By applying for a driver's license and by accepting and using a driver's license, the person holding the

driver's license is deemed to have expressed his or her consent to the provisions of this section.

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

admissibility of a test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.

- b. Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, if a health care provider, who is providing medical care in a health care facility to a person injured in a motor vehicle crash, becomes aware, as a result of any blood test performed in the course of that medical treatment, that the person's blood-alcohol level meets or exceeds the blood-alcohol level specified in s. 316.193(1)(b), the health care provider may notify any law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency. Any such notice must be given within a reasonable time after the health care provider receives the test result. Any such notice shall be used only for the purpose of providing the law enforcement officer with reasonable cause to request the withdrawal of a blood sample pursuant to this section.
- c. The notice shall consist only of the name of the person being treated, the name of the person who drew the blood, the blood-alcohol level indicated by the test, and the date and time of the administration of the test.
- d. Nothing contained in s. 395.3025(4), s. 456.057, or any applicable practice act affects the authority to provide notice under this section, and the health care provider is not considered to have breached any duty owed to the person under s. 395.3025(4), s. 456.057, or any applicable practice act by providing notice or failing to provide notice. It shall not be a breach of any ethical, moral, or legal duty for a health care provider to provide notice or fail to provide notice.
- e. A civil, criminal, or administrative action may not be brought against any person or health care provider

participating in good faith in the provision of notice or failure to provide notice as provided in this section. Any person or health care provider participating in the provision of notice or failure to provide notice as provided in this section shall be immune from any civil or criminal liability and from any professional disciplinary action with respect to the provision of notice or failure to provide notice under this section. Any such participant has the same immunity with respect to participating in any judicial proceedings resulting from the notice or failure to provide notice.

The person tested may, at his or her own expense, have a physician, registered nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, or other person of his or her own choosing administer an independent test in addition to the test administered at the direction of the law enforcement officer for the purpose of determining the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of his or her blood or urine, or by chemical or physical test of his or her breath. The failure or inability to obtain an independent test by a person does not preclude the admissibility in evidence of the test taken at the direction of the law enforcement officer. The law enforcement officer shall not interfere with the person's opportunity to obtain the independent test and shall provide the person with timely telephone access to secure the test, but the burden is on the person to arrange and secure the test at the person's own expense.

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- 4. Upon the request of the person tested, full information concerning the test taken at the direction of the law enforcement officer shall be made available to the person or his or her attorney.
- 5. A hospital, clinical laboratory, medical clinic, or similar medical institution or physician, certified paramedic, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, or other person assisting a law enforcement officer does not incur any civil or criminal liability as a result of the withdrawal or analysis of a blood or urine specimen, or the chemical or physical test of a person's breath pursuant to accepted medical standards when requested by a law enforcement officer, regardless of whether or not the subject resisted administration of the test.
- (2) The results of any test administered pursuant to this section for the purpose of detecting the presence of any controlled substance shall not be admissible as evidence in a criminal prosecution for the possession of a controlled substance.
- (3) Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, information relating to the alcoholic content of the blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances in the blood obtained pursuant to this section shall be released to a court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, or law enforcement officer in connection with an alleged violation of s. 316.193 upon request for such information.

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

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

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

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

Section 4. Section 316.1937, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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- (1) In addition to any other authorized penalties, the court may require that any person who is convicted of driving under the influence in violation of s. 316.193, and who is granted probation, shall not operate a motor vehicle during the period of probation unless that vehicle is equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device certified by the department as provided in s. 316.1938, and installed in such a manner that the vehicle will not start if the operator's blood alcohol level is in excess of 0.05 percent or as otherwise specified by the court. The court may require the use of an approved ignition interlock device for a the period of probation, said period to be for not less than 6 months, if the person is permitted to operate a motor vehicle, whether or not the privilege to operate a motor vehicle is restricted or not, as determined by the court. The court shall require placement of an ignition interlock device in accordance with s. 316.193(2).
- (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> <u>probationer's</u> ability to pay for installation of the device if the <u>person</u> <u>probationer</u> claims inability to pay. If the court determines that the <u>person</u> <u>probationer</u> is unable to pay for installation of the device, the court may order that any portion of a fine paid by the <u>person</u> <u>probationer</u> 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.
- (3) If the court imposes the use of an ignition 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 5. Section 316.1939, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

316.1939 Refusal to submit to testing; penalties.--

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

- (c) Who was informed that refusal to submit to such test is a misdemeanor.
- (d) Who, after having been so informed, refused to submit to any such test when requested to do so by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer

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

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

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

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

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

(2)(a) Upon such hearing, the person whose license has been suspended, canceled, or revoked may show that such suspension, cancellation, or revocation of his or her license causes a serious hardship and precludes the person's carrying out his or her normal business occupation, trade, or employment and that the use of the person's license in the normal course of his or her business is necessary to the proper support of the person or his or her family. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the department shall require proof of the successful completion of the applicable department-approved driver training course operating pursuant to s. 318.1451 or DUI program substance abuse education course

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

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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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    education course and evaluations as provided in s. 316.193(5).
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    Except as provided in paragraph (b), if a person's license has
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    been revoked pursuant to s. 322.28 or suspended pursuant to s.
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    322.2615, or a person has been convicted of a violation of s.
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    316.193 two or more times or has had his or her license
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    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
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    employment use shall be granted in those circumstances where a
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    court has required use of an ignition interlock device
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    pursuant to s. 316.193(2)the privilege of driving on a
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    limited or restricted basis for business or employment use
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    shall not be granted to a person whose license is revoked
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    pursuant to s. 322.28 or suspended pursuant to s. 322.2615 and
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    who has been convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 two or
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    more times or whose license has been suspended two or more
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    times for refusal to submit to a test pursuant to s. 322.2615
    or former s. 322.261.
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           Section 7. Subsections (2), (3), (4), and (8) of
    section 327.35, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
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           327.35 Boating under the influence; penalties;
    "designated drivers".--
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           (2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), subsection
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    (3), or subsection (4), any person who is convicted of a
    violation of subsection (1) shall be punished:
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           1. By a fine of:
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           a. Not less than $250 or more than $500 for a first
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    conviction.
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1 b. Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a second 2 conviction -3 c. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,500 for a 4 third conviction; and 5 2. By imprisonment for: 6 a. Not more than 6 months for a first conviction. 7 b. Not more than 9 months for a second conviction. c. Not more than 12 months for a third conviction. 8 9 (b) Any person who is convicted of a third fourth or subsequent violation of this section is guilty of a felony of 10 the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 11 12 775.083, or s. 775.084; however, the fine imposed for such 13 third fourth or subsequent violation may not be less than 14 \$1,000. 15 (c) Any person who is convicted of a fourth or subsequent violation of this section commits a felony of the 16 17 third degree, punishable as provided for in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. However, the fine imposed for such a 18 19 violation shall not be less than \$1,000. 20 (3) Any person: 21 Who is in violation of subsection (1); 22 (b) Who operates a vessel; and 23 Who, by reason of such operation, causes or contributes to the cause of: 24 25 Damage to the property or person of another commits 26 a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 27 28 Serious bodily injury to another, as defined in s. 29 327.353 316.1933, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 30

775.084.

The death of any human being commits BUI 1 2 manslaughter, and commits: 3 a. A felony of the second degree, punishable as 4 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 5 b. A felony of the first degree, punishable as 6 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if: 7 (I) At the time of the accident, the person knew, or 8 should have known, that the accident occurred; and 9 (II) The person failed to give information and render 10 aid as required by s. $327.30 \ \frac{316.062}{}$. 11 12 This sub-subparagraph does not require that the person knew that the accident resulted in injury or death. 13 14 (4) Any person who is convicted of a violation of 15 subsection (1) and who has a blood-alcohol level or 16 breath-alcohol level of 0.20 or higher, or any person who is 17 convicted of a violation of subsection (1) and who at the time of the offense was accompanied in the vessel by a person under 18 19 the age of 18 years, shall be punished: (a) By a fine of: 20 21 1. Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a first 22 conviction. 23 2. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for a 24 second conviction. 25 3. Not less than \$2,000 or more than \$5,000 for a 26 third or subsequent conviction. 27 (b) By imprisonment for: 1. Not more than 9 months for a first conviction. 28 29 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)(a) A person who is arrested for a violation of this section may not be released from custody:

1.(a) Until the person is no longer under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 893 and affected to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired;

- 2.(b) Until the person's blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level is less than 0.05; or
- $\underline{3.(c)}$ Until 8 hours have elapsed from the time the person was arrested.
- (b) The arresting officer may place the person in protective custody pursuant to s. 397.6772 if:
- 1. The person has previously been convicted of a violation of this section or s. 316.193;
- 2. The person's blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level, as determined by a test conducted incident to the person's arrest, was 0.20 or greater;
- 3. The person, by reason of operation of a vessel, has caused death or serious bodily injury as defined in s. 327.353; or
- 4. The person is on pretrial release for a previous offense under this section or s. 316.193.

The election to place a person in protective custody may be done at the time of arrest, but transfer of the person to a facility shall not occur prior to the conclusion of the time

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

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

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

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

who has reasonable cause to believe such person was operating the vessel within this state while under the influence of 2 3 alcoholic beverages. The urine test must be incidental to a 4 lawful arrest and administered at a detention facility or any 5 other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such tests at the request of a law enforcement 6 officer who has reasonable cause to believe such person was 8 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 10 otherwise, which is equipped to administer such tests in a 11 12 reasonable manner that will ensure the accuracy of the specimen and maintain the privacy of the individual involved. 13 14 The administration of one type of test does not preclude the 15 administration of another type of test. The person shall be told that his or her failure to submit to any lawful test of 16 17 his or her breath or urine, or both, is a misdemeanor and, in addition, will result in a civil penalty of \$500. The refusal 18 19 to submit to a chemical or physical breath or urine test upon the request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this 20 section is admissible into evidence in any criminal 21 22 proceeding.

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- (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.

- The Alcohol Testing Program within the Department 3. of Law Enforcement is responsible for the regulation of the operation, inspection, and registration of breath test instruments utilized under the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 316 and 322. The program is responsible for the regulation of the individuals who operate, inspect, and instruct on the breath test instruments utilized in the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 316 and 322. The program is further responsible for the regulation of blood analysts who conduct blood testing to be utilized under the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 316 and 322. The program shall:
- a. Establish uniform criteria for the issuance of permits to breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- b. Have the authority to permit breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- c. Have the authority to discipline and suspend, revoke, or renew the permits of breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- d. Establish uniform requirements for instruction and curricula for the operation and inspection of approved instruments.

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e. Have the authority to specify one approved curriculum for the operation and inspection of approved instruments.

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

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

- o. Have the authority to specify techniques and methods for breath alcohol testing and blood testing utilized under the driving and boating under the influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 316 and 322.
- p. Have the authority to approve repair facilities for the approved breath test instruments, including the authority to set criteria for approval.

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

(c) Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a vessel within this state is, by operating such vessel, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to an approved blood test for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the blood or a blood test for the purpose of determining the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances as provided in this section if there is reasonable cause to believe the person was operating a vessel while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or chemical or controlled substances and the person appears for treatment at a hospital, clinic, or other medical facility and the administration of a breath or urine test is impractical or impossible. As used in this paragraph, the term "other medical facility" includes an ambulance or other

medical emergency vehicle. The blood test shall be performed in a reasonable manner. Any person who is incapable of refusal by reason of unconsciousness or other mental or physical condition is deemed not to have withdrawn his or her consent to such test. Any person who is capable of refusal shall be told that his or her failure to submit to such a blood test is a misdemeanor and, in addition, will result in a civil penalty of \$500. The refusal to submit to a blood test upon the request of a law enforcement officer shall be admissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

- (d) If the arresting officer does not request a chemical or physical breath test of the person arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was operating a vessel while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, the person may request the arresting officer to have a chemical or physical test made of the arrested person's breath or a test of the urine or blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the person's blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances; and, if so requested, the arresting officer shall have the test performed.
- (e)1. The tests determining the weight of alcohol in the defendant's blood or breath shall be administered at the request of a law enforcement officer substantially in accordance with rules of the Department of Law Enforcement. However, the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.
- 2. Only a physician, certified paramedic, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory

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

- 3. The person tested may, at his or her own expense, have a physician, registered nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, or other person of his or her own choosing administer an independent test in addition to the test administered at the direction of the law enforcement officer for the purpose of determining the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of his or her blood or urine, or by chemical or physical test 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

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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. 327.35 upon request for such information.

Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 327.353, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1 327.353 Blood test for impairment or intoxication in 2 cases of death or serious bodily injury; right to use 3 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 submittto 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. blood test shall be performed in a reasonable manner. Notwithstanding s. 327.352, the testing required by this paragraph need not be incidental to a lawful arrest of the person.

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

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

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1	327.359 Refusal to submit to testing; penaltiesAny
2	person who has refused to submit to a chemical or physical
3	test of his or her breath, blood, or urine, as described in s.
4	327.352, and:
5	(1) Who the arresting law enforcement officer had
6	probable cause to believe was operating or in actual physical
7	control of a vessel in this state while under the influence of
8	alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled
9	substances.
10	(2) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation
11	of s. 327.35, unless such test was requested pursuant to s.
12	327.352(1)(c).
13	(3) Who was informed that refusal to submit to such
14	test is a misdemeanor.
15	(4) Who, after having been so informed, refused to
16	submit to any such test when requested to do so by a law
17	enforcement officer or correctional officer
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19	commits a misdemeanor of the first degree and is subject to
20	punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
21	Section 11. Section 397.6755, Florida Statutes, is
22	created to read:
23	397.6755 Evidence and criteria for involuntary
24	admissions and involuntary treatment; funding
25	(1) If a court finds that a person arrested for
26	violation of either s. 316.193 or s. 327.35 has lost the power
27	of self-control with respect to substance use and is likely to
28	inflict physical harm upon himself or herself or another
29	pursuant to the standards set forth in s. 397.675, a court may
30	require involuntary admission and treatment of such person. In
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making such determination, a court shall, along with all relevant evidence, consider the following factors: 2 3 (a) Whether the person has, previous to the arrest, been convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 or s. 327.35; 4 5 (b) Whether the person's blood-alcohol level or 6 breath-alcohol level, as determined by a test conducted 7 incident to the person's arrest, was 0.20 or greater; 8 (c) Whether the person, by reason of operation of a motor vehicle or a vessel, has caused or contributed to the 9 death or serious bodily injury of another as defined in s. 10 316.1933 or s. 327.353; or 11 12 (d) Whether the person is on pretrial release for a 13 previous offense under s. 316.193 or s. 327.35. 14 (2) Any person who meets the criteria for involuntary admission pursuant to s. 397.675, who was placed in protective 15 custody pursuant to s. 316.193(9)(b) or s. 327.35(8)(b), and 16 17 who is a qualified resident as defined in s. 212.055(4)(d) shall have the costs of evaluation and treatment paid from the 18 19 fund established pursuant to s. 212.055(4)(e). A court shall 20 order any person whose care is paid for under this subsection, who is subsequently convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 or 21 s. 327.35, to reimburse the provider of the services for the 22 reasonable cost of the services provided and, if the person is 23 unable to reimburse the provider, a civil judgment in favor of 24 such fund shall be entered. 25

Section 12. Paragraphs (c), (f), and (i) of subsection (3) of section 921.0022, Florida Statutes, as amended by chapter 2001-358, Laws of Florida, are amended to read:

921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity

921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity ranking chart.--

(3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART

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1			
2	Florida	Felony	
3	Statute	Degree	Description
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6			(c) LEVEL 3
7	316.193(2)(b)	<u>3rd</u>	Felony DUI, 3rd conviction.
8	316.1935(2)	3rd	Fleeing or attempting to elude
9			law enforcement officer in marked
10			patrol vehicle with siren and
11			lights activated.
12	319.30(4)	3rd	Possession by junkyard of motor
13			vehicle with identification
14			number plate removed.
15	319.33(1)(a)	3rd	Alter or forge any certificate of
16			title to a motor vehicle or
17			mobile home.
18	319.33(1)(c)	3rd	Procure or pass title on stolen
19			vehicle.
20	319.33(4)	3rd	With intent to defraud, possess,
21			sell, etc., a blank, forged, or
22			unlawfully obtained title or
23			registration.
24	327.35(2)(b)	<u>3rd</u>	Felony BUI, 3rd conviction.
25	328.05(2)	3rd	Possess, sell, or counterfeit
26			fictitious, stolen, or fraudulent
27			titles or bills of sale of
28			vessels.
29	328.07(4)	3rd	Manufacture, exchange, or possess
30			vessel with counterfeit or wrong
31			ID number.
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1	376.302(5)	3rd	Fraud related to reimbursement
2			for cleanup expenses under the
3			Inland Protection Trust Fund.
4	501.001(2)(b)	2nd	Tampers with a consumer product
5			or the container using materially
6			false/misleading information.
7	697.08	3rd	Equity skimming.
8	790.15(3)	3rd	Person directs another to
9			discharge firearm from a vehicle.
10	796.05(1)	3rd	Live on earnings of a prostitute.
11	806.10(1)	3rd	Maliciously injure, destroy, or
12			interfere with vehicles or
13			equipment used in firefighting.
14	806.10(2)	3rd	Interferes with or assaults
15			firefighter in performance of
16			duty.
17	810.09(2)(c)	3rd	Trespass on property other than
18			structure or conveyance armed
19			with firearm or dangerous weapon.
20	812.014(2)(c)2.	3rd	Grand theft; \$5,000 or more but
21			less than \$10,000.
22	815.04(4)(b)	2nd	Computer offense devised to
23			defraud or obtain property.
24	817.034(4)(a)3.	3rd	Engages in scheme to defraud
25			(Florida Communications Fraud
26			Act), property valued at less
27			than \$20,000.
28	817.233	3rd	Burning to defraud insurer.
29	817.234(8)&(9)	3rd	Unlawful solicitation of persons
30			involved in motor vehicle
31			accidents.
			40

1	817.234(11)(a)	3rd	Insurance fraud; property value
2			less than \$20,000.
3	817.505(4)	3rd	Patient brokering.
4	828.12(2)	3rd	Tortures any animal with intent
5			to inflict intense pain, serious
6			physical injury, or death.
7	831.28(2)(a)	3rd	Counterfeiting a payment
8			instrument with intent to defraud
9			or possessing a counterfeit
10			payment instrument.
11	831.29	2nd	Possession of instruments for
12			counterfeiting drivers' licenses
13			or identification cards.
14	838.021(3)(b)	3rd	Threatens unlawful harm to public
15			servant.
16	843.19	3rd	Injure, disable, or kill police
17			dog or horse.
18	870.01(2)	3rd	Riot; inciting or encouraging.
19	893.13(1)(a)2.	3rd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver
20			cannabis (or other s.
21			893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2.,
22			(2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6.,
23			(2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9.,
24			(3), or (4) drugs).
25	893.13(1)(d)2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver s.
26			893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2.,
27			(2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6.,
28			(2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9.,
29			(3), or (4) drugs within 200 feet
30			of university or public park.
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1	893.13(1)(f)2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver s.
2			893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2.,
3			(2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6.,
4			(2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9.,
5			(3), or (4) drugs within 200 feet
6			of public housing facility.
7	893.13(6)(a)	3rd	Possession of any controlled
8			substance other than felony
9			possession of cannabis.
10	893.13(7)(a)9.	3rd	Obtain or attempt to obtain
11			controlled substance by fraud,
12			forgery, misrepresentation, etc.
13	893.13(7)(a)11.	3rd	Furnish false or fraudulent
14			material information on any
15			document or record required by
16			chapter 893.
17	918.13(1)(a)	3rd	Alter, destroy, or conceal
18			investigation evidence.
19	944.47		
20	(1)(a)12.	3rd	Introduce contraband to
21			correctional facility.
22	944.47(1)(c)	2nd	Possess contraband while upon the
23			grounds of a correctional
24			institution.
25	985.3141	3rd	Escapes from a juvenile facility
26			(secure detention or residential
27			commitment facility).
28			(f) LEVEL 6
29	316.027(1)(b)	2nd	Accident involving death, failure
30			to stop; leaving scene.
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1	316.193(2) <u>(c)</u> (b)	3rd	Felony DUI, 4th or subsequent
2			conviction.
3	327.35(2)(c)	<u>3rd</u>	Felony BUI, 4th or subsequent
4			conviction.
5	775.0875(1)	3rd	Taking firearm from law
6			enforcement officer.
7	775.21(10)	3rd	Sexual predators; failure to
8			register; failure to renew
9			driver's license or
10			identification card.
11	784.021(1)(a)	3rd	Aggravated assault; deadly weapon
12			without intent to kill.
13	784.021(1)(b)	3rd	Aggravated assault; intent to
14			commit felony.
15	784.041	3rd	Felony battery.
16	784.048(3)	3rd	Aggravated stalking; credible
17			threat.
18	784.048(5)	3rd	Aggravated stalking of person
19			under 16.
20	784.07(2)(c)	2nd	Aggravated assault on law
21			enforcement officer.
22	784.074(1)(b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on sexually
23			violent predators facility staff.
24	784.08(2)(b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on a person 65
25			years of age or older.
26	784.081(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on specified
27			official or employee.
28	784.082(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault by detained
29			person on visitor or other
30			detainee.
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1	784.083(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on code
2			inspector.
3	787.02(2)	3rd	False imprisonment; restraining
4			with purpose other than those in
5			s. 787.01.
6	790.115(2)(d)	2nd	Discharging firearm or weapon on
7			school property.
8	790.161(2)	2nd	Make, possess, or throw
9			destructive device with intent to
10			do bodily harm or damage
11			property.
12	790.164(1)	2nd	False report of deadly explosive
13			or act of arson or violence to
14			state property.
15	790.19	2nd	Shooting or throwing deadly
16			missiles into dwellings, vessels,
17			or vehicles.
18	794.011(8)(a)	3rd	Solicitation of minor to
19			participate in sexual activity by
20			custodial adult.
21	794.05(1)	2nd	Unlawful sexual activity with
22			specified minor.
23	800.04(5)(d)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation;
24			victim 12 years of age or older
25			but less than 16 years; offender
26			less than 18 years.
27	800.04(6)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious conduct;
28			offender 18 years of age or
29			older.
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1	806.031(2)	2nd	Arson resulting in great bodily
2			harm to firefighter or any other
3			person.
4	810.02(3)(c)	2nd	Burglary of occupied structure;
5			unarmed; no assault or battery.
6	812.014(2)(b)1.	2nd	Property stolen \$20,000 or more,
7			but less than \$100,000, grand
8			theft in 2nd degree.
9	812.014(2)(b)2.	2nd	Property stolen cargo valued at
10			less than \$50,000, grand theft in
11			2nd degree.
12	812.015(9)	2nd	Retail theft; property stolen
13			\$300 or more; second or
14			subsequent conviction.
15	812.13(2)(c)	2nd	Robbery, no firearm or other
16			weapon (strong-arm robbery).
17	817.034(4)(a)1.	1st	Communications fraud, value
18			greater than \$50,000.
19	817.4821(5)	2nd	Possess cloning paraphernalia
20			with intent to create cloned
21			cellular telephones.
22	825.102(1)	3rd	Abuse of an elderly person or
23			disabled adult.
24	825.102(3)(c)	3rd	Neglect of an elderly person or
25			disabled adult.
26	825.1025(3)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation of
27			an elderly person or disabled
28			adult.
29	825.103(2)(c)	3rd	Exploiting an elderly person or
30			disabled adult and property is
31			valued at less than \$20,000.
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1	827.03(1)	3rd	Abuse of a child.
2	827.03(3)(c)	3rd	Neglect of a child.
3	827.071(2)&(3)	2nd	Use or induce a child in a sexual
4			performance, or promote or direct
5			such performance.
6	836.05	2nd	Threats; extortion.
7	836.10	2nd	Written threats to kill or do
8			bodily injury.
9	843.12	3rd	Aids or assists person to escape.
10	847.0135(3)	3rd	Solicitation of a child, via a
11			computer service, to commit an
12			unlawful sex act.
13	914.23	2nd	Retaliation against a witness,
14			victim, or informant, with bodily
15			injury.
16	943.0435(9)	3rd	Sex offenders; failure to comply
17			with reporting requirements.
18	944.35(3)(a)2.	3rd	Committing malicious battery upon
19			or inflicting cruel or inhuman
20			treatment on an inmate or
21			offender on community
22			supervision, resulting in great
23			bodily harm.
24	944.40	2nd	Escapes.
25	944.46	3rd	Harboring, concealing, aiding
26			escaped prisoners.
27	944.47(1)(a)5.	2nd	Introduction of contraband
28			(firearm, weapon, or explosive)
29			into correctional facility.
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1	951.22(1)	3rd	Intoxicating drug, firearm, or
2			weapon introduced into county
3			facility.
4			(i) LEVEL 9
5	316.193		
6	(3)(c)3.b.	1st	DUI manslaughter; failing to
7			render aid or give information.
8	327.35(3)(c)3.b.	<u>1st</u>	BUI manslaughter; failing to
9			render aid or give information.
10	560.123(8)(b)3.	1st	Failure to report currency or
11			payment instruments totaling or
12			exceeding \$100,000 by money
13			transmitter.
14	560.125(5)(c)	1st	Money transmitter business by
15			unauthorized person, currency, or
16			payment instruments totaling or
17			exceeding \$100,000.
18	655.50(10)(b)3.	1st	Failure to report financial
19			transactions totaling or
20			exceeding \$100,000 by financial
21			institution.
22	755.0844	1st	Aggravated white collar crime.
23	782.04(1)	1st	Attempt, conspire, or solicit to
24			commit premeditated murder.
25	782.04(3)	1st,PBL	Accomplice to murder in
26			connection with arson, sexual
27			battery, robbery, burglary, and
28			other specified felonies.
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1	782.051(1)	1st	Attempted felony murder while
2	, 02, 002 (2)		perpetrating or attempting to
3			perpetrate a felony enumerated in
4			s. 782.04(3).
5	782.07(2)	1st	Aggravated manslaughter of an
6	,		elderly person or disabled adult.
7	787.01(1)(a)1.	1st,PBL	
8		,	reward or as a shield or hostage.
9	787.01(1)(a)2.	1st,PBL	
10		,	or facilitate commission of any
11			felony.
12	787.01(1)(a)4.	1st,PBL	-
13	, , , , , ,	,	interfere with performance of any
14			governmental or political
15			function.
16	787.02(3)(a)	1st	False imprisonment; child under
17			age 13; perpetrator also commits
18			aggravated child abuse, sexual
19			battery, or lewd or lascivious
20			battery, molestation, conduct, or
21			exhibition.
22	790.161	1st	Attempted capital destructive
23			device offense.
24	790.166(2)	1st,PBL	Possessing, selling, using, or
25			attempting to use a weapon of
26			mass destruction.
27	794.011(2)	1st	Attempted sexual battery; victim
28			less than 12 years of age.
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1	794.011(2)	Life	Sexual battery; offender younger
2			than 18 years and commits sexual
3			battery on a person less than 12
4			years.
5	794.011(4)	1st	Sexual battery; victim 12 years
6			or older, certain circumstances.
7	794.011(8)(b)	1st	Sexual battery; engage in sexual
8			conduct with minor 12 to 18 years
9			by person in familial or
10			custodial authority.
11	800.04(5)(b)	1st	Lewd or lascivious molestation;
12			victim less than 12 years;
13			offender 18 years or older.
14	812.13(2)(a)	1st,PBL	Robbery with firearm or other
15			deadly weapon.
16	812.133(2)(a)	1st,PBL	Carjacking; firearm or other
17			deadly weapon.
18	827.03(2)	1st	Aggravated child abuse.
19	847.0145(1)	1st	Selling, or otherwise
20			transferring custody or control,
21			of a minor.
22	847.0145(2)	1st	Purchasing, or otherwise
23			obtaining custody or control, of
24			a minor.
25	859.01	1st	Poisoning or introducing
26			bacteria, radioactive materials,
27			viruses, or chemical compounds
28			into food, drink, medicine, or
29			water with intent to kill or
30			injure another person.
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1	893.135	1st	Attempted capital trafficking
2			offense.
3	893.135(1)(a)3.	1st	Trafficking in cannabis, more
4			than 10,000 lbs.
5	893.135		
6	(1)(b)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in cocaine, more than
7			400 grams, less than 150
8			kilograms.
9	893.135		
10	(1)(c)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in illegal drugs,
11			more than 28 grams, less than 30
12			kilograms.
13	893.135		
14	(1)(d)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in phencyclidine,
15			more than 400 grams.
16	893.135		
17	(1)(e)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in methaqualone, more
18			than 25 kilograms.
19	893.135		
20	(1)(f)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in amphetamine, more
21			than 200 grams.
22	893.135		
23	(1)(h)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in
24			gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB),
25			10 kilograms or more.
26	893.135		
27	(1)(i)1.c.	1st	Trafficking in 1,4-Butanediol, 10
28			kilograms or more.
29	893.135		
30	(1)(j)2.c.	1st	Trafficking in Phenethylamines,
31			400 grams or more.
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1	896.101(5)(c)	1st	Money laundering, financial	
2			instruments totaling or exceeding	
3			\$100,000.	
4	896.104(4)(a)3.	1st	Structuring transactions to evade	
5			reporting or registration	
6			requirements, financial	
7			transactions totaling or	
8			exceeding \$100,000.	
9	Section 13.	Section	938.07, Florida Statutes, is	
10	amended to read:			
11	938.07 Driv	ing <u>or b</u>	oating under the	
12	influenceNotwith	nstanding	any other provision of s. 316.193	
13	<u>or s. 327.35</u> , a cou	ırt cost	of \$135 shall be added to any fine	
14	imposed pursuant to s. 316.193 or s. 327.35. The clerks shall			
15	remit the funds to the Department of Revenue, \$25 of which			
16	shall be deposited in the Emergency Medical Services Trust			
17	Fund, \$50 shall be deposited in the Criminal Justice Standards			
18	and Training Trust Fund of the Department of Law Enforcement			
19	to be used for oper	rational	expenses in conducting the	
20	statewide criminal	analysis	laboratory system established in	
21	s. 943.32, and \$60	shall be	deposited in the Brain and Spinal	
22	Cord Injury Rehabil	Litation	Trust Fund created in s. 381.79.	
23	Section 14.	This ac	t shall take effect July 1, 2002.	
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