By the Committee on Transportation; and Senator Smith

## 306-2632-04

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to driving or boating under the
3	influence; amending s. 316.193, F.S.; revising
4	level of alcohol content in blood or breath at
5	which certain penalties shall apply for the
6	offense of driving under the influence;
7	amending s. 316.656, F.S.; revising level of
8	alcohol content in blood or breath at which the
9	prohibition against accepting plea to lesser
10	offense shall apply; creating s. 322.2715,
11	F.S.; directing the Department of Highway
12	Safety and Motor Vehicles to require placement
13	of a department-approved ignition interlock
14	device on specified vehicles operated by any
15	person convicted of committing certain
16	driving-under-the-influence offenses;
17	specifying the duration of each installation
18	period based upon the number of DUI
19	convictions; directing the department to
20	require installation of the ignition interlock
21	if the court fails to order the mandatory
22	placement of the device or fails to order
23	placement for the applicable period; amending
24	s. 322.292, F.S.; requiring the Department of
25	Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to approve a
26	DUI program provider to serve a county with
27	fewer than 200 DUI convictions and no permanent
28	satellite office under certain specified
29	conditions; providing that the DUI program
30	provider is not required to have a satellite
31	office in each county in the circuit; amending

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s. 327.35, F.S.; revising level of alcohol
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           content in blood or breath at which certain
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           penalties shall apply for the offense of
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           boating under the influence; reenacting ss.
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           316.066(3)(a), 316.072(4)(b), 316.1932(3),
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           316.1933(4), 316.1934(1) and (4), 316.1937(1)
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           and (2)(d), 316.1939(1)(b), 318.143(4) and (5),
           318.17(3), 322.03(2), 322.0602(2)(a),
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           322.21(8), 322.25(5), 322.26(1)(a),
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           322.2615(1), (2), (7), (8)(b), (10)(b), and
           (14), 322.2616(1)(a), (15), and (19),
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           322.264(1)(b), 322.271(2)(a), (2)(c), and (4),
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           322.28(2), 322.282(2)(a), 322.291(1)(a),
           322.34(9)(a), 322.44, 322.62(3), 322.63(2)(d)
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           and (6), 322.64(1), (2), (7)(a), (8)(b), (14),
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           and (15), 323.001(4)(f), 327.35(6),
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           397.405(10), 440.02(17)(c), 440.09(7)(b),
           493.6106(1)(d), 627.758(4), 790.06(2)(f) and
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           (10)(f), 903.36(2), 907.041(4)(c), 938.07,
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           938.21, 938.23(1), 943.05(2)(d), 948.03(8)(b),
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           and 960.03(3)(b), F.S.; incorporating the
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           amendment to s. 316.193, F.S., in references
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           thereto; reenacting ss. 327.352(3),
           327.35215(1) and (2), 327.353(4), 327.354(1)
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           and (4), 327.355(1)(a) and (4), 327.359(2),
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           327.36, and 938.07, F.S.; incorporating the
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           amendment to s. 327.35, F.S., in references
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           thereto; providing an effective date.
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   Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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Section 1. Subsection (4) of section 316.193, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.193 Driving under the influence; penalties.--

- (1) A person is guilty of the offense of driving under the influence and is subject to punishment as provided in subsection (2) if the person is driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle within this state and:
- (a) The person is under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 893, when affected to the extent that the person's normal faculties are impaired;
- (b) The person has a blood-alcohol level of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood; or
- (c) The person has a breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.
- (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
  - 2. By imprisonment for:
  - a. Not more than 6 months for a first conviction.
  - b. Not more than 9 months for a second conviction.
- 3. For a second conviction, by mandatory placement for a period of at least 1 year, at the convicted person's sole expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely

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operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003.

- (b)1. Any person who is convicted of a third violation of this section for an offense that occurs within 10 years after a prior conviction for a violation of this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. In addition, the court shall order the mandatory placement for a period of not less than 2 years, at the convicted person's sole expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003.
- 2. Any person who is convicted of a third violation of this section for an offense that occurs more than 10 years after the date of a prior conviction for a violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,500 and by imprisonment for not more than 12 months. In addition, the court shall order the mandatory placement for a period of at least 2 years, at the convicted person's sole expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003.

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- 3. Any person who is convicted of a fourth or subsequent violation of this section, regardless of when any prior conviction for a violation of this section occurred, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. However, the fine imposed for such fourth or subsequent violation may be not less than \$1,000.
- (3) Any person:
  - (a) Who is in violation of subsection (1);
  - (b) Who operates a vehicle; and
- 11 (c) Who, by reason of such operation, causes or 12 contributes to causing:
- 1. Damage to the property or person of another commits
  14 a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in
  15 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:
- 25 (I) At the time of the crash, the person knew, or 26 should have known, that the crash occurred; and
- 27 (II) The person failed to give information and render 28 aid as required by s. 316.062.
- 29 (4)(a) Any person who is convicted of a violation of 30 subsection (1) and who has a blood-alcohol level or 31 breath-alcohol level of 0.16 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: 3 1.(a) By a fine of: 4 5 a. $\frac{1}{1}$ . Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a 6 first conviction. 7 b.2. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for a 8 second conviction. 9 c.3. Not less than \$2,000 for a third or subsequent 10 conviction. 2.<del>(b)</del> By imprisonment for: 11 12 a. 1. Not more than 9 months for a first conviction. 13 b.2. Not more than 12 months for a second conviction. 14 15 For the purposes of this subsection, only the instant offense is required to be a violation of subsection (1) by a person 16 17 who has a blood alcohol level or breath alcohol level of 0.20 18 or higher. 19 (b)(c) In addition to the penalties in paragraph paragraphs (a) and (b), the court shall order the mandatory 20 21 placement, at the convicted person's sole expense, of an 22 ignition interlock device approved by the department in 23 accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated 2.4 by the convicted person for up to 6 months for the first 25 26 offense and for at least 2 years for a second offense, when

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the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The installation of such device may not occur before

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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 0.16 or higher.

(5) The court shall place all offenders convicted of violating this section on monthly reporting probation and shall require completion of a substance abuse course conducted by a DUI program licensed by the department under s. 322.292, which must include a psychosocial evaluation of the offender. If the DUI program refers the offender to an authorized substance abuse treatment provider for substance abuse treatment, in addition to any sentence or fine imposed under this section, completion of all such education, evaluation, and treatment is a condition of reporting probation. The offender shall assume reasonable costs for such education, evaluation, and treatment. The referral to treatment resulting from a psychosocial evaluation shall not be waived without a supporting independent psychosocial evaluation conducted by an authorized substance abuse treatment provider appointed by the court, which shall have access to the DUI program's psychosocial evaluation before the independent psychosocial evaluation is conducted. The court shall review the results and recommendations of both evaluations before determining the request for waiver. The offender shall bear the full cost of this procedure. The term "substance abuse" means the abuse of alcohol or any substance named or described in Schedules I through V of s. 893.03. If an offender referred to treatment under this subsection fails to report for or complete such treatment or fails to complete the DUI program substance abuse education course and evaluation, the DUI program shall notify the court and the department of the failure. Upon receipt of

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the notice, the department shall cancel the offender's driving 2 privilege, notwithstanding the terms of the court order or any suspension or revocation of the driving privilege. The 3 department may temporarily reinstate the driving privilege on 4 a restricted basis upon verification from the DUI program that 5 the offender is currently participating in treatment and the 7 DUI education course and evaluation requirement has been 8 completed. If the DUI program notifies the department of the 9 second failure to complete treatment, the department shall reinstate the driving privilege only after notice of 10 completion of treatment from the DUI program. The organization 11 12 that conducts the substance abuse education and evaluation may 13 not provide required substance abuse treatment unless a waiver has been granted to that organization by the department. A 14 waiver may be granted only if the department determines, in 15 accordance with its rules, that the service provider that 16 conducts the substance abuse education and evaluation is the 18 most appropriate service provider and is licensed under chapter 397 or is exempt from such licensure. A statistical 19 referral report shall be submitted quarterly to the department 20 21 by each organization authorized to provide services under this 22 section.

- (6) With respect to any person convicted of a violation of subsection (1), regardless of any penalty imposed pursuant to subsection (2), subsection (3), or subsection (4):
- (a) For the first conviction, the court shall place the defendant on probation for a period not to exceed 1 year and, as a condition of such probation, shall order the defendant to participate in public service or a community work project for a minimum of 50 hours; or the court may order instead, that any defendant pay an additional fine of \$10 for

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each hour of public service or community work otherwise 2 required, if, after consideration of the residence or location of the defendant at the time public service or community work 3 is required, payment of the fine is in the best interests of 4 5 the state. However, the total period of probation and 6 incarceration may not exceed 1 year. The court must also, as a 7 condition of probation, order the impoundment or 8 immobilization of the vehicle that was operated by or in the 9 actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or 10 immobilization, for a period of 10 days or for the unexpired 11 12 term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 10 13 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The 14 impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in 15 16 accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), paragraph (g), 17 or paragraph (h).

(b) For the second conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 5 years after the date of a prior conviction for violation of this section, the court shall order imprisonment for not less than 10 days. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of all vehicles owned by the defendant at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 30 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 30 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant and must occur concurrently with the driver's license revocation imposed under s. 322.28(2)(a)2. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), paragraph (g),

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or paragraph (h). At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.

- (c) For the third or subsequent conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 10 years after the date of a prior conviction for violation of this section, the court shall order imprisonment for not less than 30 days. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of all vehicles owned by the defendant at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 90 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 90 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant and must occur concurrently with the driver's license revocation imposed under s. 322.28(2)(a)3. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), paragraph (g), or paragraph (h). At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.
- (d) The court must at the time of sentencing the defendant issue an order for the impoundment or immobilization of a vehicle. Within 7 business days after the date that the court issues the order of impoundment or immobilization, the clerk of the court must send notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the registered owner of each vehicle, if the registered owner is a person other than the defendant, and to each person of record claiming a lien against the vehicle.
- (e) A person who owns but was not operating the vehicle when the offense occurred may submit to the court a police report indicating that the vehicle was stolen at the time of the offense or documentation of having purchased the vehicle after the offense was committed from an entity other

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than the defendant or the defendant's agent. If the court finds that the vehicle was stolen or that the sale was not made to circumvent the order and allow the defendant continued access to the vehicle, the order must be dismissed and the owner of the vehicle will incur no costs. If the court denies the request to dismiss the order of impoundment or immobilization, the petitioner may request an evidentiary hearing.

- (f) A person who owns but was not operating the vehicle when the offense occurred, and whose vehicle was stolen or who purchased the vehicle after the offense was committed directly from the defendant or the defendant's agent, may request an evidentiary hearing to determine whether the impoundment or immobilization should occur. If the court finds that either the vehicle was stolen or the purchase was made without knowledge of the offense, that the purchaser had no relationship to the defendant other than through the transaction, and that such purchase would not circumvent the order and allow the defendant continued access to the vehicle, the order must be dismissed and the owner of the vehicle will incur no costs.
- (g) The court shall also dismiss the order of impoundment or immobilization of the vehicle if the court finds that the family of the owner of the vehicle has no other private or public means of transportation.
- (h) The court may also dismiss the order of impoundment or immobilization of any vehicles that are owned by the defendant but that are operated solely by the employees of the defendant or any business owned by the defendant.
- (i) All costs and fees for the impoundment or immobilization, including the cost of notification, must be

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paid by the owner of the vehicle or, if the vehicle is leased or rented, by the person leasing or renting the vehicle, unless the impoundment or immobilization order is dismissed. All provisions of s. 713.78 shall apply.

- (j) The person who owns a vehicle that is impounded or immobilized under this paragraph, or a person who has a lien of record against such a vehicle and who has not requested a review of the impoundment pursuant to paragraph (e), paragraph (f), or paragraph (g), may, within 10 days after the date that person has knowledge of the location of the vehicle, file a complaint in the county in which the owner resides to determine whether the vehicle was wrongfully taken or withheld from the owner or lienholder. Upon the filing of a complaint, the owner or lienholder may have the vehicle released by posting with the court a bond or other adequate security equal to the amount of the costs and fees for impoundment or immobilization, including towing or storage, to ensure the payment of such costs and fees if the owner or lienholder does not prevail. When the bond is posted and the fee is paid as set forth in s. 28.24, the clerk of the court shall issue a certificate releasing the vehicle. At the time of release, after reasonable inspection, the owner or lienholder must give a receipt to the towing or storage company indicating any loss or damage to the vehicle or to the contents of the vehicle.
- (k) A defendant, in the court's discretion, may be required to serve all or any portion of a term of imprisonment to which the defendant has been sentenced pursuant to this section in a residential alcoholism treatment program or a residential drug abuse treatment program. Any time spent in such a program must be credited by the court toward the term of imprisonment.

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For the purposes of this section, any conviction for a violation of s. 327.35; a previous conviction for the violation of former s. 316.1931, former s. 860.01, or former s. 316.028; or a previous conviction outside this state for driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, driving with an unlawful breath-alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense, is also considered a previous conviction for violation of this section. However, in satisfaction of the fine imposed pursuant to this section, the court may, upon a finding that the defendant is financially unable to pay either all or part of the fine, order that the defendant participate for a specified additional period of time in public service or a community work project in lieu of payment of that portion of the fine which the court determines the defendant is unable to pay. In determining such additional sentence, the court shall consider the amount of the unpaid portion of the fine and the reasonable value of the services to be ordered; however, the court may not compute the reasonable value of services at a rate less than the federal minimum wage at the time of sentencing.

- (7) A conviction under this section does not bar any civil suit for damages against the person so convicted.
- (8) At the arraignment, or in conjunction with any notice of arraignment provided by the clerk of the court, the clerk shall provide any person charged with a violation of this section with notice that upon conviction the court shall suspend or revoke the offender's driver's license and that the offender should make arrangements for transportation at any

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proceeding in which the court may take such action. Failure to provide such notice does not affect the court's suspension or revocation of the offender's driver's license.

- (9) A person who is arrested for a violation of this section may not be released from custody:
- (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;
- (b) Until the person's blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level is less than 0.05; or
- (c) Until 8 hours have elapsed from the time the person was arrested.
- and Motor Vehicles under s. 322.2615 shall not be considered in any trial for a violation of this section. Testimony or evidence from the administrative proceedings or any written statement submitted by a person in his or her request for administrative review is inadmissible into evidence or for any other purpose in any criminal proceeding, unless timely disclosed in criminal discovery pursuant to Rule 3.220, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- (11) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles is directed to adopt rules providing for the implementation of the use of ignition interlock devices.
- 27 Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 316.656, Florida 28 Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 316.656 Mandatory adjudication; prohibition against accepting plea to lesser included offense.--

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- (2)(a) No trial judge may accept a plea of guilty to a lesser offense from a person charged under the provisions of this act who has been given a breath or blood test to determine blood or breath alcohol content, the results of which show a blood or breath alcohol content by weight of 0.16 0.20 percent or more.
- (b) No trial judge may accept a plea of guilty to a lesser offense from a person charged with a violation of s. 316.193(3), manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle, or vehicular homicide.
- Section 3. Section 322.2715, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 322.2715 Ignition interlock device. --

- (1) Before issuing a permanent or restricted driver's license under this chapter, the department shall require the placement of a department-approved ignition interlock device for any person convicted of committing an offense of driving under the influence as specified in subsection (3). An interlock device shall be placed on all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person.
- (2) For purposes of this section, any conviction for a violation of s. 316.193, a previous conviction for a violation of former s. 316.1931, or a conviction outside this state for driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense is a conviction of driving under the influence.
  - (3) If the person is convicted of:
- 30 <u>(a) A first offense of driving under the influence</u>
  31 <u>under s. 316.193 and has an unlawful blood alcohol level or</u>

breath alcohol level as specified in s. 316.193(4), or if a person is convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 and was at 2 the time of the offense accompanied in the vehicle by a person 3 under the age of 18 years, the person shall have the ignition 4 interlock device installed for 6 months for the first offense 5 6 and for at least 2 years for a second offense. 7 (b) A second offense of driving under the influence, 8 the ignition interlock device shall be installed for a period of not less than 1 year. 9 10 (c) A third offense of driving under the influence which occurs within 10 years after a prior conviction for a 11 violation of s. 316.193, the ignition interlock device shall 12 13 be installed for a period of not less than 2 years. (d) A third offense of driving under the influence 14 which occurs more than 10 years after the date of a prior 15 conviction, the ignition interlock device shall be installed 16 17 for a period of not less than 2 years. 18 (4) If the court fails to order the mandatory placement of the ignition interlock device or fails to order 19 for the applicable period the mandatory placement of an 2.0 21 ignition interlock device under s. 316.193 or s. 316.1937 at 2.2 the time of imposing sentence or within 30 days thereafter, 23 the department shall immediately require that the ignition interlock device be installed as provided in this section. 2.4 This section applies to the reinstatement of the driving 2.5 privilege from a revocation, suspension, or cancellation based 26 2.7 upon an offense of driving under the influence which occurs on 2.8 or after July 1, 2004. Section 4. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 29 30 322.292, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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- 322.292 DUI programs supervision; powers and duties of the department.--
- (2) The department shall adopt rules to implement its supervisory authority over DUI programs in accordance with the procedures of chapter 120, including the establishment of uniform standards of operation for DUI programs and the method for setting and approving fees, as follows:
- (c) Implement procedures for the granting and revoking of licenses for DUI programs, including:
- 1. A uniform application fee not to exceed \$1,000 but in an amount sufficient to cover the department's administrative costs in processing and evaluating DUI program license applications. The application fee shall not apply to programs that apply for licensure to serve a county that does not have a currently licensed DUI program or where the currently licensed program has relinquished its license.
- 2. In considering an application for approval of a DUI program, the department shall determine whether improvements in service may be derived from the operation of the DUI program and the number of clients currently served in the circuit. The department shall apply the following criteria:
- a. The increased frequency of classes and availability of locations of services offered by the applicant DUI program.
- b. Services and fees offered by the applicant DUI program and any existing DUI program.
- c. The number of DUI clients currently served and historical trends in the number of clients served in the circuit.
- d. The availability, accessibility, and service history of any existing DUI program services.
  - e. The applicant DUI program's service history.

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- f. The availability of resources, including personnel, demonstrated management capability, and capital and operating expenditures of the applicant DUI program.
- $\mbox{g. Improved services to minority and special needs} \\ \mbox{clients.}$
- 3. Authority for competing applicants and currently licensed DUI programs serving the same geographic area to request an administrative hearing under chapter 120 to contest the department's determination of need for an additional licensed DUI program in that area.
- 4. A requirement that the department revoke the license of any DUI program that does not provide the services specified in its application within 45 days after licensure and notify the chief judge of that circuit of such revocation.
- 5. A requirement that all applicants for initial licensure as a DUI program in a particular circuit on and after the effective date of this act must, at a minimum, satisfy each of the following criteria:
- a. Maintain a primary business office in the circuit which is located in a permanent structure that is readily accessible by public transportation, if public transportation is available. The primary business office must be adequately staffed and equipped to provide all DUI program support services, including registration and a file for each person who registers for the program.
- b. Have a satellite office for registration of DUI offenders in each county in the circuit which is located in a permanent structure that is readily accessible by public transportation, if public transportation is available. A satellite office is not required in any county where the total number of DUI convictions in the most recent calendar year is

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less than 200. In a county where the total number of DUI 2 convictions in the most recent calendar year is fewer than 200 and no satellite office is located in a permanent structure in 3 4 that county, another program provider, upon the recommendation of the chief judge of the judicial circuit of that county, if 5 6 the applicant meets the criteria of this section, shall be 7 approved by the department to serve the county, and the 8 provider is not required to have a satellite office in each 9 county in the circuit.

- c. Have a classroom in each county in the circuit which is located in a permanent structure that is readily accessible by public transportation, if public transportation is available. A classroom is not required in any county where the total number of DUI convictions in the most recent calendar year is less than 100. A classroom may not be located within 250 feet of any business that sells alcoholic beverages. However, a classroom shall not be required to be relocated when a business selling alcoholic beverages locates to within 250 feet of the classroom.
- d. Have a plan for conducting all DUI education courses, evaluation services, and other services required by the department. The level I DUI education course must be taught in four segments, with no more than 6 hours of classroom instruction provided to any offender each day.
- e. Employ at least 1 full-time certified addiction professional for the program at all times.
- f. Document support from community agencies involved in DUI education and substance abuse treatment in the circuit.
- g. Have a volunteer board of directors and advisory
  committee made up of citizens who reside in the circuit in
  which licensure is sought.

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- h. Submit documentation of compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, including, but not limited to, the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- Section 5. Subsection (4) of section 327.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 327.35 Boating under the influence; penalties; "designated drivers".--
- (4) Any person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) and who has a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of  $0.16 \ 0.20$  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.
- 19 3. Not less than \$2,000 for a third or subsequent 20 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.

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 0.16 0.20 or higher.

Section 6. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references

thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 316.066, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

316.066 Written reports of crashes.--

- (3)(a) Every law enforcement officer who in the regular course of duty investigates a motor vehicle crash:
- 1. Which crash resulted in death or personal injury shall, within 10 days after completing the investigation, forward a written report of the crash to the department or traffic records center.
- 2. Which crash involved a violation of s. 316.061(1) or s. 316.193 shall, within 10 days after completing the investigation, forward a written report of the crash to the department or traffic records center.
- 3. In which crash a vehicle was rendered inoperative to a degree which required a wrecker to remove it from traffic may, within 10 days after completing the investigation, forward a written report of the crash to the department or traffic records center if such action is appropriate, in the officer's discretion.

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However, in every case in which a crash report is required by this section and a written report to a law enforcement officer is not prepared, the law enforcement officer shall provide each party involved in the crash a short-form report, prescribed by the state, to be completed by the party. The short-form report must include, but is not limited to: the date, time, and location of the crash; a description of the vehicles involved; the names and addresses of the parties involved; the names and addresses of witnesses; the name, badge number, and law enforcement agency of the officer

investigating the crash; and the names of the insurance

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companies for the respective parties involved in the crash. Each party to the crash shall provide the law enforcement officer with proof of insurance to be included in the crash report. If a law enforcement officer submits a report on the accident, proof of insurance must be provided to the officer by each party involved in the crash. Any party who fails to provide the required information is guilty of an infraction for a nonmoving violation, punishable as provided in chapter 318 unless the officer determines that due to injuries or other special circumstances such insurance information cannot be provided immediately. If the person provides the law enforcement agency, within 24 hours after the crash, proof of insurance that was valid at the time of the crash, the law enforcement agency may void the citation.

Section 7. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 316.072, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

316.072 Obedience to and effect of traffic laws.--

- (4) PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES TO OBEY CHAPTER; EXCEPTIONS.--
- (b) Unless specifically made applicable, the provisions of this chapter, except those contained in ss. 316.192, 316.1925, and 316.193, shall not apply to persons, teams, or motor vehicles and other equipment while actually engaged in work upon the surface of a highway, but shall apply to such persons and vehicles when traveling to or from such work.
- Section 8. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references

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thereto, subsection (3) of section 316.1932, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

316.1932 Tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances; implied consent; refusal.--

(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 9. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (4) of section 316.1933, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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

(4) 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 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 10. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references

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thereto, subsections (1) and (4) of section 316.1934, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

316.1934 Presumption of impairment; testing methods.--

- chapter 322 and in s. 316.193 for any person who is under the influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, when affected to the extent that the person's normal faculties are impaired or to the extent that the person is deprived of full possession of normal faculties, to drive or be in actual physical control of any motor vehicle within this state. Such normal faculties include, but are not limited to, the ability to see, hear, walk, talk, judge distances, drive an automobile, make judgments, act in emergencies, and, in general, normally perform the many mental and physical acts of daily life.
- (4) Any person charged with a violation of s. 316.193, whether in a municipality or not, is entitled to trial by jury according to the Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Section 11. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (1) and paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 316.1937, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

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

(1) In addition to any other authorized penalties, the court may require that any person who is convicted of driving under the influence in violation of s. 316.193 shall not operate a motor vehicle 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

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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 period of 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, as determined by the court. The court, however, shall order placement of an ignition interlock device in those circumstances required by s. 316.193.

- (2) If the court imposes the use of an ignition interlock device, the court shall:
- (d) Determine the person's ability to pay for installation of the device if the person claims inability to pay. If the court determines that the person is unable to pay for installation of the device, the court may order that any portion of a fine paid by the person for a violation of s. 316.193 shall be allocated to defray the costs of installing the device.

Section 12. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 316.1939, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

316.1939 Refusal to submit to testing; penalties.--

- (1) Any person who has refused to submit to a chemical or physical test of his or her breath, blood, or urine, as described in s. 316.1932, and whose driving privilege was previously suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, and:
- 28 (b) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation 29 of s. 316.193 unless such test was requested pursuant to s. 30 316.1932(1)(c);

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

Section 13. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsections (4) and (5) of section 318.143, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

318.143 Sanctions for infractions by minors.--

- (4) For the first conviction for a violation of s. 316.193, the court may order the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to revoke the minor's driver's license until the minor is 18 years of age. For a second or subsequent conviction for such a violation, the court may order the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to revoke the minor's driver's license until the minor is 21 years of age.
- (5) A minor who is arrested for a violation of s. 316.193 may be released from custody as soon as:
- (a) The minor is no longer under the influence of alcoholic beverages, of any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or of any substance controlled under chapter 893, and is not affected to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired;
- (b) The minor's blood-alcohol level is less than 0.05 percent; or  $% \left( \frac{1}{2}\right) =\frac{1}{2}\left( \frac{1}{2}\right) =\frac{1}{2}\left($ 
  - (c) Six hours have elapsed after the minor's arrest.

Section 14. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (3) of section 318.17, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

318.17 Offenses excepted.--No provision of this chapter is available to a person who is charged with any of the following offenses:

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(3) Driving, or being in actual physical control of, any vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 893, in violation of s. 316.193, or driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level; Section 15. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (2) of section 322.03, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read: 322.03 Drivers must be licensed; penalties.--(2) Prior to issuing a driver's license, the department shall require any person who has been convicted two or more times of a violation of s. 316.193 or of a substantially similar alcohol-related or drug-related offense outside this state within the preceding 5 years, or who has been convicted of three or more such offenses within the preceding 10 years, to present proof of successful completion of or enrollment in a department-approved substance abuse education course. If the person fails to complete such education course within 90 days after issuance, the department shall cancel the license. Further, prior to issuing the driver's license the department shall require such person to present proof of financial responsibility as provided in s. 324.031. For the purposes of this paragraph, a previous conviction for violation of former s. 316.028, former s. 316.1931, or former s. 860.01 shall be considered a previous conviction for violation of s. 316.193. Section 16. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 322.0602,

Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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322.0602 Youthful Drunk Driver Visitation Program. --

(2) COURT-ORDERED PARTICIPATION IN PROGRAM; PREFERENCE FOR PARTICIPATION.--

(a) If a person is convicted of a violation of s. 316.193, the court may order, as a term and condition of probation in addition to any other term or condition required or authorized by law, that the probationer participate in the Youthful Drunk Driver Visitation Program.

Section 17. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (8) of section 322.21, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

322.21 License fees; procedure for handling and collecting fees.--

- (8) Any person who applies for reinstatement following the suspension or revocation of the person's driver's license shall pay a service fee of \$35 following a suspension, and \$60 following a revocation, which is in addition to the fee for a license. Any person who applies for reinstatement of a commercial driver's license following the disqualification of the person's privilege to operate a commercial motor vehicle shall pay a service fee of \$60, which is in addition to the fee for a license. The department shall collect all of these fees at the time of reinstatement. The department shall issue proper receipts for such fees and shall promptly transmit all funds received by it as follows:
- (a) Of the \$35 fee received from a licensee for reinstatement following a suspension, the department shall deposit \$15 in the General Revenue Fund and \$20 in the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund.

(b) Of the \$60 fee received from a licensee for reinstatement following a revocation or disqualification, the department shall deposit \$35 in the General Revenue Fund and \$25 in the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund.

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If the revocation or suspension of the driver's license was for a violation of s. 316.193, or for refusal to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test, an additional fee of \$115 must be charged. However, only one \$115 fee may be collected from one person convicted of violations arising out of the same incident. The department shall collect the \$115 fee and deposit the fee into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund at the time of reinstatement of the person's driver's license, but the fee may not be collected if the suspension or revocation is overturned.

Section 18. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (5) of section 322.25, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

322.25 When court to forward license to department and report convictions; temporary reinstatement of driving privileges.--

(5) For the purpose of this chapter, the entrance of a plea of nolo contendere by the defendant to a charge of driving while intoxicated, driving under the influence, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense similar to the offenses specified in s. 316.193, accepted by the court and under which plea the court has entered a fine or sentence, whether in this state or any other state or country, shall be equivalent to a conviction.

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Section 19. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 322.26, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

322.26 Mandatory revocation of license by department.—The department shall forthwith revoke the license or driving privilege of any person upon receiving a record of such person's conviction of any of the following offenses:

(1)(a) Murder resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle, DUI manslaughter where the conviction represents a subsequent DUI-related conviction, or a fourth violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931. For such cases, the revocation of the driver's license or driving privilege shall be permanent.

Section 20. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsections (1), (2), and (7), paragraph (b) of subsection (8), paragraph (b) of subsection (10), and subsection (14) of section 322.2615, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

322.2615 Suspension of license; right to review.--

(1)(a) A law enforcement officer or correctional officer shall, on behalf of the department, suspend the driving privilege of a person who has been arrested by a law enforcement officer for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level, or of a person who has refused to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test authorized by s. 316.1932. The officer shall take the person's driver's license and issue the person a 10-day temporary permit if the person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege and shall issue the person a notice of

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suspension. If a blood test has been administered, the results of which are not available to the officer at the time of the arrest, the agency employing the officer shall transmit such results to the department within 5 days after receipt of the results. If the department then determines that the person was arrested for a violation of s. 316.193 and that the person had a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher, the department shall suspend the person's driver's license pursuant to subsection (3).

- (b) The suspension under paragraph (a) shall be pursuant to, and the notice of suspension shall inform the driver of, the following:
- 1.a. The driver refused to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test and his or her driving privilege is suspended for a period of 1 year for a first refusal or for a period of 18 months if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test; or
- b. The driver violated s. 316.193 by driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level as provided in that section and his or her driving privilege is suspended for a period of 6 months for a first offense or for a period of 1 year if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended for a violation of s. 316.193.
- 25 2. The suspension period shall commence on the date of arrest or issuance of the notice of suspension, whichever is later.
- 3. The driver may request a formal or informal review of the suspension by the department within 10 days after the date of arrest or issuance of the notice of suspension, whichever is later.

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- 4. The temporary permit issued at the time of arrest will expire at midnight of the 10th day following the date of arrest or issuance of the notice of suspension, whichever is later.
- 5. The driver may submit to the department any materials relevant to the arrest.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (1)(a), the law enforcement officer shall forward to the department, within 5 days after the date of the arrest, a copy of the notice of suspension, the driver's license of the person arrested, and a report of the arrest, including an affidavit stating the officer's grounds for belief that the person arrested was in violation of s. 316.193; the results of any breath or blood test or an affidavit stating that a breath, blood, or urine test was requested by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer and that the person arrested refused to submit; a copy of the citation issued to the person arrested; and the officer's description of the person's field sobriety test, if any. The failure of the officer to submit materials within the 5-day period specified in this subsection and in subsection (1) shall not affect the department's ability to consider any evidence submitted at or prior to the hearing. The officer may also submit a copy of a videotape of the field sobriety test or the attempt to administer such test.
- (7) In a formal review hearing under subsection (6) or an informal review hearing under subsection (4), the hearing officer shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence whether sufficient cause exists to sustain, amend, or invalidate the suspension. The scope of the review shall be limited to the following issues:

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- (a) If the license was suspended for driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level in violation of s. 316.193:
- 1. Whether the arresting law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe that the person was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances.
- 2. Whether the person was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of s. 316.193.
- 3. Whether the person had an unlawful blood-alcohol level as provided in s. 316.193.
- (b) If the license was suspended for refusal to submit to a breath, blood, or urine test:
- 1. Whether the arresting law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe that the person was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in this state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances.
- 2. Whether the person was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of s. 316.193.
- 3. Whether the person refused to submit to any such test after being requested to do so by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer.
- 4. Whether the person was told that if he or she refused to submit to such test his or her privilege to operate a motor vehicle would be suspended for a period of 1 year or, in the case of a second or subsequent refusal, for a period of 18 months.
- (8) Based on the determination of the hearing officer pursuant to subsection (7) for both informal hearings under

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subsection (4) and formal hearings under subsection (6), the department shall:

- (b) Sustain the suspension of the person's driving privilege for a period of 6 months for a violation of s. 316.193, or for a period of 1 year if the driving privilege of such person has been previously suspended as a result of a violation of s. 316.193. The suspension period commences on the date of the arrest or issuance of the notice of suspension, whichever is later.
- (10) A person whose driver's license is suspended under subsection (1) or subsection (3) may apply for issuance of a license for business or employment purposes only if the person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege pursuant to s. 322.271.
- (b) If the suspension of the driver's license of the person arrested for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful blood-alcohol level, is sustained, the person is not eligible to receive a license for business or employment purposes only pursuant to s. 322.271 until 30 days have elapsed after the expiration of the last temporary permit issued. If the driver is not issued a 10-day permit pursuant to this section or s. 322.64 because he or she is ineligible for the permit and the suspension for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful blood-alcohol level, is not invalidated by the department, the driver is not eligible to receive a business or employment license pursuant to s. 322.271 until 30 days have elapsed from the date of the arrest.
- (14) The decision of the department under this section shall not be considered in any trial for a violation of s. 316.193, nor shall any written statement submitted by a person

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in his or her request for departmental review under this
section be admissible into evidence against him or her in any
such trial. The disposition of any related criminal
proceedings shall not affect a suspension imposed pursuant to
this section.

Section 21. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsections (15) and (19) of section 322.2616, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

322.2616 Suspension of license; persons under 21 years of age; right to review.--

- (1)(a) Notwithstanding s. 316.193, it is unlawful for a person under the age of 21 who has a blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level of 0.02 or higher to drive or be in actual physical control of a motor vehicle.
- (15) The decision of the department under this section shall not be considered in any trial for a violation of s.

  316.193, nor shall any written statement submitted by a person in his or her request for departmental review under this section be admissible into evidence against him or her in any such trial. The disposition of any related criminal proceedings shall not affect a suspension imposed under this section.
- (19) A violation of this section is neither a traffic infraction nor a criminal offense, nor does being detained pursuant to this section constitute an arrest. A violation of this section is subject to the administrative action provisions of this section, which are administered by the department through its administrative processes.

  Administrative actions taken pursuant to this section shall be

recorded in the motor vehicle records maintained by the department. This section does not bar prosecution under s. 316.193. However, if the department suspends a person's 3 license under s. 322.2615 for a violation of s. 316.193, it 4 5 may not also suspend the person's license under this section for the same episode that was the basis for the suspension 7 under s. 322.2615. 8 Section 22. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references 9 thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 322.264, 10 Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read: 11 12 322.264 "Habitual traffic offender" defined.--A 13 "habitual traffic offender" is any person whose record, as maintained by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor 14 Vehicles, shows that such person has accumulated the specified 15 number of convictions for offenses described in subsection (1) 16 17 or subsection (2) within a 5-year period: 18 (1) Three or more convictions of any one or more of the following offenses arising out of separate acts: 19 (b) Any violation of s. 316.193, former s. 316.1931, 20 21 or former s. 860.01; 22 23 Any violation of any federal law, any law of another state or country, or any valid ordinance of a municipality or county of 2.4 25 another state similar to a statutory prohibition specified in 26 subsection (1) or subsection (2) shall be counted as a 27 violation of such prohibition. In computing the number of convictions, all convictions during the 5 years previous to July 1, 1972, will be used, provided at least one conviction 29

occurs after that date. The fact that previous convictions may

have resulted in suspension, revocation, or disqualification

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under another section does not exempt them from being used for suspension or revocation under this section as a habitual offender.

Section 23. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (2) and subsection (4) of section 322.271, Florida Statutes, are reenacted 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 community, law enforcement officers, or judicial officers may also be required to determine whether such person should be permitted to operate a motor vehicle on a restricted basis for business or employment use only and in determining whether such person can be trusted to so operate a motor vehicle. If a driver's license has been suspended under the point system or pursuant to s. 322.2615, the department shall require proof of

enrollment in the applicable department-approved driver 2 training course or licensed DUI program substance abuse education course, including evaluation and treatment, if 3 referred, and may require letters of recommendation described 4 in this subsection to determine if the driver should be 5 reinstated on a restricted basis. If such person fails to 7 complete the approved course within 90 days after 8 reinstatement or subsequently fails to complete treatment, if applicable, the department shall cancel his or her driver's 9 license until the course and treatment, if applicable, is 10 successfully completed, notwithstanding the terms of the court 11 12 order or any suspension or revocation of the driving 13 privilege. The department may temporarily reinstate the driving privilege on a restricted basis upon verification from 14 the DUI program that the offender has reentered and is 15 currently participating in treatment and has completed the DUI 16 education course and evaluation requirement. If the DUI 18 program notifies the department of the second failure to complete treatment, the department shall reinstate the driving 19 privilege only after notice of completion of treatment from 20 21 the DUI program. The privilege of driving on a limited or 22 restricted basis for business or employment use shall not be 23 granted to a person who has been convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 until completion of the DUI program substance abuse 2.4 education course and evaluations as provided in s. 316.193(5). 25 Except as provided in paragraph (b), the privilege of driving 26 27 on a limited or restricted basis for business or employment 2.8 use shall not be granted to a person whose license is revoked 29 pursuant to s. 322.28 or suspended pursuant to s. 322.2615 and who has been convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 two or 30 more times or whose license has been suspended two or more

times for refusal to submit to a test pursuant to s. 322.2615 or former s. 322.261.

- (c) For the purpose of this section, a previous conviction of driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related offense outside this state or a previous conviction of former s. 316.1931, former s. 316.028, or former s. 860.01 shall be considered a previous conviction for violation of s. 316.193.
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 322.28(2)(e), a person whose driving privilege has been permanently revoked because he or she has been convicted of DUI manslaughter in violation of s. 316.193 and has no prior convictions for DUI-related offenses may, upon the expiration of 5 years after the date of such revocation or the expiration of 5 years after the termination of any term of incarceration under s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931, whichever date is later, petition the department for reinstatement of his or her driving privilege.
- (a) Within 30 days after the receipt of such a petition, the department shall afford the petitioner an opportunity for a hearing. At the hearing, the petitioner must demonstrate to the department that he or she:
- 1. Has not been arrested for a drug-related offense during the 5 years preceding the filing of the petition;
- 2. Has not driven a motor vehicle without a license for at least 5 years prior to the hearing;
- 3. Has been drug-free for at least 5 years prior to the hearing; and

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- (b) At such hearing, the department shall determine the petitioner's qualification, fitness, and need to drive.

  Upon such determination, the department may, in its discretion, reinstate the driver's license of the petitioner. Such reinstatement must be made subject to the following qualifications:
- 1. The license must be restricted for employment purposes for not less than 1 year; and
- 2. Such person must be supervised by a DUI program licensed by the department and report to the program for such supervision and education at least four times a year or additionally as required by the program for the remainder of the revocation period. Such supervision shall include evaluation, education, referral into treatment, and other activities required by the department.
- (c) Such person must assume the reasonable costs of supervision. If such person fails to comply with the required supervision, the program shall report the failure to the department, and the department shall cancel such person's driving privilege.
- (d) If, after reinstatement, such person is convicted of an offense for which mandatory revocation of his or her license is required, the department shall revoke his or her driving privilege.
- (e) The department shall adopt rules regulating the providing of services by DUI programs pursuant to this section.
- Section 24. For the purpose of incorporating the
  amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references
  thereto, subsection (2) of section 322.28, Florida Statutes,
  is reenacted to read:

- 322.28 Period of suspension or revocation.--
- (2) In a prosecution for a violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931, the following provisions apply:
- (a) Upon conviction of the driver, the court, along with imposing sentence, shall revoke the driver's license or driving privilege of the person so convicted, effective on the date of conviction, and shall prescribe the period of such revocation in accordance with the following provisions:
- 1. Upon a first conviction for a violation of the provisions of s. 316.193, except a violation resulting in death, the driver's license or driving privilege shall be revoked for not less than 180 days or more than 1 year.
- 2. Upon a second conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 5 years after the date of a prior conviction for a violation of the provisions of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 or a combination of such sections, the driver's license or driving privilege shall be revoked for not less than 5 years.
- 3. Upon a third conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 10 years after the date of a prior conviction for the violation of the provisions of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 or a combination of such sections, the driver's license or driving privilege shall be revoked for not less than 10 years.

For the purposes of this paragraph, a previous conviction outside this state for driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense similar to the offense of driving under the influence as proscribed by s. 316.193 will be considered a previous

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conviction for violation of s. 316.193, and a conviction for violation of former s. 316.028, former s. 316.1931, or former s. 860.01 is considered a conviction for violation of s. 316.193.

- (b) If the period of revocation was not specified by the court at the time of imposing sentence or within 30 days thereafter, and is not otherwise specified by law, the department shall forthwith revoke the driver's license or driving privilege for the maximum period applicable under paragraph (a) for a first conviction and for the minimum period applicable under paragraph (a) for any subsequent convictions. The driver may, within 30 days after such revocation by the department, petition the court for further hearing on the period of revocation, and the court may reopen the case and determine the period of revocation within the limits specified in paragraph (a).
- days, in any prosecution for the offense of driving while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances to the extent of depriving the defendant of his or her normal faculties shall be deemed equivalent to a conviction for the purposes of this paragraph, and the department shall forthwith revoke the defendant's driver's license or driving privilege for the maximum period applicable under paragraph (a) for a first conviction and for the minimum period applicable under paragraph (a) for a second or subsequent conviction; however, if the defendant is later convicted of the charge, the period of revocation imposed by the department for such conviction shall not exceed the difference between the applicable maximum for a first conviction or minimum for a second or subsequent

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conviction and the revocation period under this subsection that has actually elapsed; upon conviction of such charge, the court may impose revocation for a period of time as specified in paragraph (a). This paragraph does not apply if an appropriate motion contesting the forfeiture is filed within the 20-day period.

- (d) When any driver's license or driving privilege has been revoked pursuant to the provisions of this section, the department shall not grant a new license, except upon reexamination of the licensee after the expiration of the period of revocation so prescribed. However, the court may, in its sound discretion, issue an order of reinstatement on a form furnished by the department which the person may take to any driver's license examining office for reinstatement by the department pursuant to s. 322.282.
- (e) The court shall permanently revoke the driver's license or driving privilege of a person who has been convicted four times for violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 or a combination of such sections. The court shall permanently revoke the driver's license or driving privilege of any person who has been convicted of DUI manslaughter in violation of s. 316.193. If the court has not permanently revoked such driver's license or driving privilege within 30 days after imposing sentence, the department shall permanently revoke the driver's license or driving privilege pursuant to this paragraph. No driver's license or driving privilege may be issued or granted to any such person. This paragraph applies only if at least one of the convictions for violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 was for a violation that occurred after July 1, 1982. For the purposes of this paragraph, a conviction for violation of former s. 316.028,

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former s. 316.1931, or former s. 860.01 is also considered a 2 conviction for violation of s. 316.193. Also, a conviction of driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, 3 driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other 4 similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense 5 outside this state is considered a conviction for the purposes 7 of this paragraph. 8 Section 25. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references 9 thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 322.282, 10 Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read: 11 12 322.282 Procedure when court revokes or suspends 13 license or driving privilege and orders reinstatement. -- When a court suspends or revokes a person's license or driving 14 privilege and, in its discretion, orders reinstatement as 15 16 provided by s. 322.28(2)(d) or former s. 322.261(5): 17 (2)(a) The court shall issue an order of 18 reinstatement, on a form to be furnished by the department,

reinstatement, on a form to be furnished by the department, which the person may take to any driver's license examining office. The department shall issue a temporary driver's permit to a licensee who presents the court's order of reinstatement, proof of completion of a department-approved driver training or substance abuse education course, and a written request for a hearing under s. 322.271. The permit shall not be issued if a record check by the department shows that the person has previously been convicted for a violation of s. 316.193, former s. 316.1931, former s. 316.028, former s. 860.01, or a previous conviction outside this state for driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense; that the person's driving

- privilege has been previously suspended for refusal to submit to a lawful test of breath, blood, or urine; or that the person is otherwise not entitled to issuance of a driver's 3 license. This paragraph shall not be construed to prevent the 4 reinstatement of a license or driving privilege that is 5 presently suspended for driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level or a refusal to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test and is also revoked for a conviction for a violation of s. 8 316.193 or former s. 316.1931, if the suspension and 9 revocation arise out of the same incident. 10
- Section 26. For the purpose of incorporating the
  amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references
  thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 322.291,
  Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:
  - 322.291 Driver improvement schools or DUI programs; required in certain suspension and revocation cases.--Except as provided in s. 322.03(2), any person:
    - (1) Whose driving privilege has been revoked:
- 19 (a) Upon conviction for:

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- 1. Driving, or being in actual physical control of, any vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 893, in violation of s. 316.193;
- 25 2. Driving with an unlawful blood- or breath-alcohol level;
- 3. Manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle;
- 4. Failure to stop and render aid as required under
  the laws of this state in the event of a motor vehicle crash
  resulting in the death or personal injury of another;

1	5.	Reckless	driving;	or

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shall, before the driving privilege may be reinstated, present to the department proof of enrollment in a department-approved advanced driver improvement course operating pursuant to s. 318.1451 or a substance abuse education course conducted by a DUI program licensed pursuant to s. 322.292, which shall include a psychosocial evaluation and treatment, if referred. If the person fails to complete such course or evaluation within 90 days after reinstatement, or subsequently fails to complete treatment, if referred, the DUI program shall notify the department of the failure. Upon receipt of the notice, the department shall cancel the offender's driving privilege, notwithstanding the expiration of the suspension or revocation of the driving privilege. The department may temporarily reinstate the driving privilege upon verification from the DUI program that the offender has completed the education course and evaluation requirement and has reentered and is currently participating in treatment. If the DUI program notifies the department of the second failure to complete treatment, the department shall reinstate the driving privilege only after notice of completion of treatment from the DUI program.

Section 27. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section 322.34, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

322.34 Driving while license suspended, revoked, canceled, or disqualified.--

(9)(a) A motor vehicle that is driven by a person under the influence of alcohol or drugs in violation of s. 316.193 is subject to seizure and forfeiture under ss.

932.701-932.707 and is subject to liens for recovering,
towing, or storing vehicles under s. 713.78 if, at the time of
the offense, the person's driver's license is suspended,
revoked, or canceled as a result of a prior conviction for
driving under the influence.

Section 28. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, section 322.44, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

322.44 Driver License Compact.--The Driver License Compact is hereby enacted into law and entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

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# ARTICLE I

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## FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY. --

- (1) The party states find that:
- (a) The safety of their streets and highways is materially affected by the degree of compliance with state laws and local ordinances relating to the operation of motor vehicles;
- (b) Violation of such a law or ordinance is evidence that the violator engages in conduct which is likely to endanger the safety of persons and property;
- (c) The continuance in force of a license to drive is predicated upon compliance with laws and ordinances relating to the operation of motor vehicles, in whichever jurisdiction the vehicle is operated.
  - (2) It is the policy of each of the party states to:

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(a) Promote compliance with the laws, ordinances, and administrative rules and regulations relating to the operation of motor vehicles by their operators in each of the jurisdictions where such operators drive motor vehicles;

(b) Make the reciprocal recognition of licenses to drive and eligibility therefor more just and equitable by considering the overall compliance with motor vehicle laws, ordinances, and administrative rules and regulations as a condition precedent to the continuance or issuance of any license by reason of which the licensee is authorized or permitted to operate a motor vehicle in any of the party states.

#### ARTICLE II

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DEFINITIONS. -- As used in this compact:

- (1) "State" means a state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- (2) "Home state" means the state which has issued and has the power to suspend or revoke the use of the license or permit to operate a motor vehicle.
- (3) "Conviction" means a conviction of any offense related to the use or operation of a motor vehicle which is prohibited by state law, municipal ordinance, or administrative rule or regulation, or a forfeiture of bail, bond, or other security deposited to secure appearance by a person charged with having committed any such offense, and which conviction or forfeiture is required to be reported to the licensing authority.

ARTICLE III

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11 12 REPORTS OF CONVICTION. -- The licensing authority of a party state shall report each conviction of a person from another party state occurring within its jurisdiction to the licensing authority of the home state of the licensee. Such report shall clearly identify the person convicted; describe the violation specifying the section of the statute, code, or ordinance violated; identify the court in which action was taken; indicate whether a plea of guilty or not guilty was entered or the conviction was a result of the forfeiture of bail, bond, or other security; and shall include any special findings made in connection therewith.

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## ARTICLE IV

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# EFFECT OF CONVICTION. --

- (1) The licensing authority in the home state, for the purposes of suspension, revocation, or limitation of the license to operate a motor vehicle, shall give the same effect to the conduct reported, pursuant to article III, as it would if such conduct had occurred in the home state, in the case of convictions for:
- (a) Manslaughter or negligent homicide resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle, as provided by ss. 316.193 and 322.26;
- (b) Driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or a narcotic drug, or under the influence of any other drug to a degree which renders the driver incapable of safely driving a motor vehicle, as provided by s. 316.193;

- (c) Any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used, as provided by s. 322.26; or
- (d) Failure to stop and render aid in the event of a motor vehicle crash resulting in the death or personal injury of another, as provided by s. 322.26.
- (2) As to other convictions, reported pursuant to article III, the licensing authority in the home state shall give such effect to the conduct as is provided by the laws of the home state.

ARTICLE V

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APPLICATIONS FOR NEW LICENSES.--Upon application for a license to drive, the licensing authority in a party state shall ascertain whether the applicant has ever held, or is the holder of, a license to drive issued by any other party state. The licensing authority in the state where application is made shall not issue a license to drive to the applicant if:

- (1) The applicant has held such a license, but the same has been suspended by reason, in whole or in part, of a violation and if such suspension period has not terminated.
- (2) The applicant has held such a license, but the same has been revoked by reason, in whole or in part, of a violation and if such revocation has not terminated, except that after the expiration of 1 year from the date the license was revoked, such person may make application for a new license if permitted by law. The licensing authority may refuse to issue a license to any such applicant if, after investigation, the licensing authority determines that it will not be safe to grant to such person the privilege of driving a motor vehicle on the public highways.

1	(3) The applicant is the holder of a license to drive					
2	issued by another party state and currently in force unless					
3	the applicant surrenders such license.					
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5	ARTICLE VI					
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7	APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWSExcept as expressly					
8	required by provisions of this compact, nothing contained					
9	herein shall be construed to affect the right of any party					
10	state to apply any of its other laws relating to licenses to					
11	drive to any person or circumstance, nor to invalidate or					
12	prevent any driver license agreement or other cooperative					
13	arrangement between a party state and a nonparty state.					
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15	ARTICLE VII					
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17	COMPACT ADMINISTRATOR AND INTERCHANGE OF INFORMATION					
18	(1) The head of the licensing authority of each party					
19	state shall be the administrator of this compact for his or					
20	her state. The administrators, acting jointly, shall have the					
21	power to formulate all necessary and proper procedures for the					
22	exchange of information under this compact.					
23	(2) The administrator of each party state shall					
24	furnish to the administrator of each other party state any					
25	information or documents reasonably necessary to facilitate					
26	the administration of this compact.					
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28	ARTICLE VIII					
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30	ENTRY INTO FORCE AND WITHDRAWAL					
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(1) This compact shall enter into force and become effective as to any state when it has enacted the same into law.

enacting a statute repealing the same, but no such withdrawal shall take effect until 6 months after the executive head of the withdrawing state has given notice of the withdrawal to the executive heads of all other party states. No withdrawal shall affect the validity or applicability by the licensing authorities of states remaining party to the compact of any report of conviction occurring prior to the withdrawal.

#### ARTICLE IX

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CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY.—This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this compact shall be severable; and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any party state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state party thereto, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

Section 29. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references

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thereto, subsection (3) of section 322.62, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

322.62 Driving under the influence; commercial motor vehicle operators.--

(3) This section does not supersede s. 316.193. Nothing in this section prohibits the prosecution of a person who drives a commercial motor vehicle for driving under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances whether or not such person is also prosecuted for a violation of this section.

Section 30. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (d) of subsection (2) and subsection (6) of section 322.63, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

322.63 Alcohol or drug testing; commercial motor vehicle operators.--

- (2) The chemical and physical tests authorized by this section shall only be required if a law enforcement officer has reasonable cause to believe that a person driving a commercial motor vehicle has any alcohol, chemical substance, or controlled substance in his or her body.
- (d) The administration of one test under paragraph (a), paragraph (b), or paragraph (c) shall not preclude the administration of a different test under paragraph (a), paragraph (b), or paragraph (c). However, a urine test may not be used to determine alcohol concentration and a breath test may not be used to determine the presence of controlled substances or chemical substances in a person's body. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, in the event a Florida licensee has been convicted in another state for an offense substantially similar to s. 316.193 or to s. 322.62,

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which conviction was based upon evidence of test results prohibited by this paragraph, that out-of-state conviction shall constitute a conviction for the purposes of this chapter.

(6) Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, information relating to the alcohol content of a person's blood or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances in a person's 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 or s. 322.62 upon request for such information.

Section 31. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsections (1) and (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (7), paragraph (b) of subsection (8), and subsections (14) and (15) of section 322.64, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

322.64 Holder of commercial driver's license; driving with unlawful blood-alcohol level; refusal to submit to breath, urine, or blood test.--

(1)(a) A law enforcement officer or correctional officer shall, on behalf of the department, disqualify from operating any commercial motor vehicle a person who while operating or in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle is arrested for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level, or a person who has refused to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test authorized by s. 322.63 arising out of the operation or actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle. Upon

disqualification of the person, the officer shall take the 2 person's driver's license and issue the person a 10-day temporary permit if the person is otherwise eligible for the 3 driving privilege and shall issue the person a notice of 4 disqualification. If the person has been given a blood, 5 breath, or urine test, the results of which are not available 7 to the officer at the time of the arrest, the agency employing the officer shall transmit such results to the department 8 within 5 days after receipt of the results. If the department 9 then determines that the person was arrested for a violation 10 of s. 316.193 and that the person had a blood-alcohol level or 11 12 breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher, the department shall 13 disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to subsection (3). 14

- (b) The disqualification under paragraph (a) shall be pursuant to, and the notice of disqualification shall inform the driver of, the following:
- 1.a. The driver refused to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test and he or she is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 1 year, for a first refusal, or permanently, if he or she has previously been disqualified as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test; or
- b. The driver violated s. 316.193 by driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level and he or she is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 6 months for a first offense or for a period of 1 year if he or she has previously been disqualified, or his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended, for a violation of s. 316.193.

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- 2. The disqualification period shall commence on the date of arrest or issuance of notice of disqualification, whichever is later.
- 3. The driver may request a formal or informal review of the disqualification by the department within 10 days after the date of arrest or issuance of notice of disqualification, whichever is later.
- 4. The temporary permit issued at the time of arrest or disqualification will expire at midnight of the 10th day following the date of disqualification.
- 5. The driver may submit to the department any materials relevant to the arrest.
- 13 (2) Except as provided in paragraph (1)(a), the law enforcement officer shall forward to the department, within 5 14 days after the date of the arrest or the issuance of the 15 notice of disqualification, whichever is later, a copy of the 16 notice of disqualification, the driver's license of the person 18 arrested, and a report of the arrest, including, if applicable, an affidavit stating the officer's grounds for 19 belief that the person arrested was in violation of s. 20 21 316.193; the results of any breath or blood test or an 22 affidavit stating that a breath, blood, or urine test was 23 requested by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer and that the person arrested refused to submit; a copy of the 2.4 citation issued to the person arrested; and the officer's 2.5 description of the person's field sobriety test, if any. The 26 27 failure of the officer to submit materials within the 5-day period specified in this subsection or subsection (1) shall 29 not affect the department's ability to consider any evidence 30 submitted at or prior to the hearing. The officer may also

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submit a copy of a videotape of the field sobriety test or the attempt to administer such test.

- (7) In a formal review hearing under subsection (6) or an informal review hearing under subsection (4), the hearing officer shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence whether sufficient cause exists to sustain, amend, or invalidate the disqualification. The scope of the review shall be limited to the following issues:
- (a) If the person was disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level in violation of s. 316.193:
- 1. Whether the arresting law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe that the person was driving or in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle in this state while he or she had any alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances in his or her body.
- 2. Whether the person was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of s. 316.193.
- 3. Whether the person had an unlawful blood-alcohol level as provided in s. 316.193.
- (8) Based on the determination of the hearing officer pursuant to subsection (7) for both informal hearings under subsection (4) and formal hearings under subsection (6), the department shall:
- (b) Sustain the disqualification for a period of 6 months for a violation of s. 316.193 or for a period of 1 year if the person has been previously disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle or his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended as a result of a violation of s. 316.193. The disqualification period commences on the date of

2 whichever is later. 3 (14) The decision of the department under this section 4 shall not be considered in any trial for a violation of s. 316.193, s. 322.61, or s. 322.62, nor shall any written 5 statement submitted by a person in his or her request for departmental review under this section be admissible into 8 evidence against him or her in any such trial. The disposition of any related criminal proceedings shall not affect a 9 disqualification imposed pursuant to this section. 10 (15) This section does not preclude the suspension of 11 12 the driving privilege pursuant to s. 322.2615. The driving 13 privilege of a person who has been disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle also may be suspended for a 14 violation of s. 316.193. 15 Section 32. For the purpose of incorporating the 16 17 amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (f) of subsection (4) of section 323.001, 18 Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read: 19 323.001 Wrecker operator storage facilities; vehicle 20 21 holds.--

the arrest or issuance of the notice of disqualification,

(f) The vehicle is impounded or immobilized pursuant to s. 316.193 or s. 322.34; or

The requirements for a written hold apply when the

Section 33. For the purpose of incorporating the

amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (6) of section 327.35, Florida Statutes,

29 is reenacted to read:

following conditions are present:

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30 327.35 Boating under the influence; penalties;
31 "designated drivers".--

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- (6) With respect to any person convicted of a violation of subsection (1), regardless of any other penalty imposed:
- (a) For the first conviction, the court shall place the defendant on probation for a period not to exceed 1 year and, as a condition of such probation, shall order the defendant to participate in public service or a community work project for a minimum of 50 hours. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of the vessel that was operated by or in the actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 10 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 10 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e) or paragraph (f). The total period of probation and incarceration may not exceed 1 year.
- (b) For the second conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 5 years after the date of a prior conviction for violation of this section, the court shall order imprisonment for not less than 10 days. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of the vessel that was operated by or in the actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 30 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 30 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The

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impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e) or paragraph (f). At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.

- offense that occurs within a period of 10 years after the date of a prior conviction for violation of this section, the court shall order imprisonment for not less than 30 days. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of the vessel that was operated by or in the actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 90 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 90 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e) or paragraph (f). At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.
- (d) The court must at the time of sentencing the defendant issue an order for the impoundment or immobilization of a vessel. Within 7 business days after the date that the court issues the order of impoundment, and once again 30 business days before the actual impoundment or immobilization of the vessel, the clerk of the court must send notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the registered owner of each vessel, if the registered owner is a person other than the defendant, and to each person of record claiming a lien against the vessel.
- (e) A person who owns but was not operating the vessel when the offense occurred may submit to the court a police report indicating that the vessel was stolen at the time of

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the offense or documentation of having purchased the vessel after the offense was committed from an entity other than the defendant or the defendant's agent. If the court finds that the vessel was stolen or that the sale was not made to circumvent the order and allow the defendant continued access to the vessel, the order must be dismissed and the owner of the vessel will incur no costs. If the court denies the request to dismiss the order of impoundment or immobilization, the petitioner may request an evidentiary hearing.

- when the offense occurred, and whose vessel was stolen or who purchased the vessel after the offense was committed directly from the defendant or the defendant's agent, may request an evidentiary hearing to determine whether the impoundment or immobilization should occur. If the court finds that either the vessel was stolen or the purchase was made without knowledge of the offense, that the purchaser had no relationship to the defendant other than through the transaction, and that such purchase would not circumvent the order and allow the defendant continued access to the vessel, the order must be dismissed and the owner of the vessel will incur no costs.
- (g) All costs and fees for the impoundment or immobilization, including the cost of notification, must be paid by the owner of the vessel or, if the vessel is leased or rented, by the person leasing or renting the vessel, unless the impoundment or immobilization order is dismissed.
- (h) The person who owns a vessel that is impounded or immobilized under this paragraph, or a person who has a lien of record against such a vessel and who has not requested a review of the impoundment pursuant to paragraph (e) or

paragraph (f), may, within 10 days after the date that person has knowledge of the location of the vessel, file a complaint in the county in which the owner resides to determine whether 3 the vessel was wrongfully taken or withheld from the owner or 4 lienholder. Upon the filing of a complaint, the owner or 5 lienholder may have the vessel released by posting with the court a bond or other adequate security equal to the amount of 8 the costs and fees for impoundment or immobilization, 9 including towing or storage, to ensure the payment of the costs and fees if the owner or lienholder does not prevail. 10 When the bond is posted and the fee is paid as set forth in s. 11 12 28.24, the clerk of the court shall issue a certificate 13 releasing the vessel. At the time of release, after reasonable inspection, the owner or lienholder must give a receipt to the 14 towing or storage company indicating any loss or damage to the 15 vessel or to the contents of the vessel. 16 17 (i) A defendant, in the court's discretion, may be

(i) A defendant, in the court's discretion, may be required to serve all or any portion of a term of imprisonment to which the defendant has been sentenced pursuant to this section in a residential alcoholism treatment program or a residential drug abuse treatment program. Any time spent in such a program must be credited by the court toward the term of imprisonment.

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For the purposes of this section, any conviction for a violation of s. 316.193, a previous conviction for the violation of former s. 316.1931, former s. 860.01, or former s. 316.028, or a previous conviction outside this state for driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, driving with an unlawful breath-alcohol level, or any other similar

alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense, is also considered a previous conviction for violation of this section.

Section 34. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (10) of section 397.405, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

397.405 Exemptions from licensure.--The following are exempt from the licensing provisions of this chapter:

(10) DUI education and screening services provided pursuant to ss. 316.192, 316.193, 322.095, 322.271, and 322.291. Persons or entities providing treatment services must be licensed under this chapter unless exempted from licensing as provided in this section.

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The exemptions from licensure in this section do not apply to any service provider that receives an appropriation, grant, or contract from the state to operate as a service provider as defined in this chapter or to any substance abuse program regulated pursuant to s. 397.406. Furthermore, this chapter may not be construed to limit the practice of a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, a psychologist licensed under chapter 490, or a psychotherapist licensed under chapter 491 who provides substance abuse treatment, so long as the physician, psychologist, or psychotherapist does not represent to the public that he or she is a licensed service provider and does not provide services to clients pursuant to part V of this chapter. Failure to comply with any requirement necessary to maintain an exempt status under this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 35. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (c) of subsection (17) of section 440.02, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

440.02 Definitions.--When used in this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

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- (c) "Employment" does not include service performed by
  or as:
  - 1. Domestic servants in private homes.
- 2. Agricultural labor performed on a farm in the employ of a bona fide farmer, or association of farmers, that employs 5 or fewer regular employees and that employs fewer than 12 other employees at one time for seasonal agricultural labor that is completed in less than 30 days, provided such seasonal employment does not exceed 45 days in the same calendar year. The term "farm" includes stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, fur-bearing animals, fish, and truck farms, ranches, nurseries, and orchards. The term "agricultural labor" includes field foremen, timekeepers, checkers, and other farm labor supervisory personnel.
- 3. Professional athletes, such as professional boxers, wrestlers, baseball, football, basketball, hockey, polo, tennis, jai alai, and similar players, and motorsports teams competing in a motor racing event as defined in s. 549.08.
- 4. Labor under a sentence of a court to perform community services as provided in s. 316.193.
- 5. State prisoners or county inmates, except those performing services for private employers or those enumerated in s. 948.03(8)(a).

Section 36. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 440.09, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

440.09 Coverage.--

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(b) If the employee has, at the time of the injury, a blood alcohol level equal to or greater than the level specified in s. 316.193, or if the employee has a positive confirmation of a drug as defined in this act, it is presumed that the injury was occasioned primarily by the intoxication of, or by the influence of the drug upon, the employee. If the employer has implemented a drug-free workplace, this presumption may be rebutted only by evidence that there is no reasonable hypothesis that the intoxication or drug influence contributed to the injury. In the absence of a drug-free workplace program, this presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence that the intoxication or influence of the drug did not contribute to the injury. Percent by weight of alcohol in the blood must be based upon grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood. If the results are positive, the testing facility must maintain the specimen for a minimum of 90 days. Blood serum may be used for testing purposes under this chapter; however, if this test is used, the presumptions under this section do not arise unless the blood alcohol level is proved to be medically and scientifically equivalent to or greater than the comparable blood alcohol level that would have been obtained if the test were based on percent by weight of alcohol in the blood. However, if, before the accident, the employer had actual knowledge of and expressly acquiesced in the employee's presence at the workplace while under the

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influence of such alcohol or drug, the presumptions specified in this subsection do not apply.

Section 37. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 493.6106, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

493.6106 License requirements; posting.--

- (1) Each individual licensed by the department must:
- (d) Not be a chronic and habitual user of alcoholic beverages to the extent that her or his normal faculties are impaired; not have been committed under chapter 397, former chapter 396, or a similar law in any other state; not have been found to be a habitual offender under s. 856.011(3) or a similar law in any other state; and not have had two or more convictions under s. 316.193 or a similar law in any other state within the 3-year period immediately preceding the date the application was filed, unless the individual establishes that she or he is not currently impaired and has successfully completed a rehabilitation course.

Section 38. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (4) of section 627.758, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

627.758 Surety on auto club traffic arrest bond; conditions, limit; bail bond.--

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 626.311 or chapter 648, any surety insurer identified in a guaranteed traffic arrest bond certificate or any licensed general lines agent of the surety insurer may execute a bail bond for the automobile club or association member identified in the guaranteed traffic arrest bond certificate in an amount not in

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excess of \$5,000 for any violation of chapter 316 or any similar traffic law or ordinance except for driving under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances, as prohibited by s. 316.193.

Section 39. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (f) of subsection (2) and paragraph (f) of subsection (10) of section 790.06, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

790.06 License to carry concealed weapon or firearm.--

- (2) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall issue a license if the applicant:
- beverages or other substances to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired. It shall be presumed that an applicant chronically and habitually uses alcoholic beverages or other substances to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired if the applicant has been committed under chapter 397 or under the provisions of former chapter 396 or has been convicted under s. 790.151 or has been deemed a habitual offender under s. 856.011(3), or has had two or more convictions under s. 316.193 or similar laws of any other state, within the 3-year period immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted;
- (10) A license issued under this section shall be suspended or revoked pursuant to chapter 120 if the licensee:
- (f) Is convicted of a second violation of s. 316.193, or a similar law of another state, within 3 years of a previous conviction of such section, or similar law of another state, even though the first violation may have occurred prior to the date on which the application was submitted;

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Section 40. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (2) of section 903.36, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

903.36 Guaranteed arrest bond certificates as cash bail.--

(2) The execution of a bail bond by a licensed general lines agent of a surety insurer for the automobile club or association member identified in the guaranteed traffic arrest bond certificate, as provided in s. 627.758(4), shall be accepted as bail in an amount not to exceed \$5,000 for the appearance of the person named in the certificate in any court to answer for the violation of a provision of chapter 316 or a similar traffic law or ordinance, except driving under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances, as prohibited by s. 316.193.

Presentation of the guaranteed traffic arrest bond certificate and a power of attorney from the surety insurer for its licensed general lines agents is authorization for such agent to execute the bail bond.

Section 41. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 907.041, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

907.041 Pretrial detention and release.--

- (4) PRETRIAL DETENTION. --
- (c) The court may order pretrial detention if it finds a substantial probability, based on a defendant's past and present patterns of behavior, the criteria in s. 903.046, and any other relevant facts, that any of the following circumstances exists:

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- 1. The defendant has previously violated conditions of release and that no further conditions of release are reasonably likely to assure the defendant's appearance at subsequent proceedings;
- 2. The defendant, with the intent to obstruct the judicial process, has threatened, intimidated, or injured any victim, potential witness, juror, or judicial officer, or has attempted or conspired to do so, and that no condition of release will reasonably prevent the obstruction of the judicial process;
- 3. The defendant is charged with trafficking in controlled substances as defined by s. 893.135, that there is a substantial probability that the defendant has committed the offense, and that no conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance at subsequent criminal proceedings; or
- 4. The defendant is charged with DUI manslaughter, as defined by s. 316.193, and that there is a substantial probability that the defendant committed the crime and that the defendant poses a threat of harm to the community; conditions that would support a finding by the court pursuant to this subparagraph that the defendant poses a threat of harm to the community include, but are not limited to, any of the following:
- a. The defendant has previously been convicted of any crime under s. 316.193, or of any crime in any other state or territory of the United States that is substantially similar to any crime under s. 316.193;
- $\hbox{b. The defendant was driving with a suspended driver's} \\$   $\hbox{license when the charged crime was committed; or}$

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- c. The defendant has previously been found guilty of, or has had adjudication of guilt withheld for, driving while the defendant's driver's license was suspended or revoked in violation of s. 322.34;
- 5. The defendant poses the threat of harm to the community. The court may so conclude, if it finds that the defendant is presently charged with a dangerous crime, that there is a substantial probability that the defendant committed such crime, that the factual circumstances of the crime indicate a disregard for the safety of the community, and that there are no conditions of release reasonably sufficient to protect the community from the risk of physical harm to persons.
- 6. The defendant was on probation, parole, or other release pending completion of sentence or on pretrial release for a dangerous crime at the time the current offense was committed; or
- 7. The defendant has violated one or more conditions of pretrial release or bond for the offense currently before the court and the violation, in the discretion of the court, supports a finding that no conditions of release can reasonably protect the community from risk of physical harm to persons or assure the presence of the accused at trial.

Section 42. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments to sections 316.193 and 327.35, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, section 938.07, Florida Statutes, is reenacted 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

is reenacted to read:

remit the funds to the Department of Revenue, \$25 of which shall be deposited in the Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund, \$50 shall be deposited in the Criminal Justice Standards 3 and Training Trust Fund of the Department of Law Enforcement 4 to be used for operational expenses in conducting the 5 statewide criminal analysis laboratory system established in 7 s. 943.32, and \$60 shall be deposited in the Brain and Spinal 8 Cord Injury Rehabilitation Trust Fund created in s. 381.79. Section 43. For the purpose of incorporating the 9 amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references 10 thereto, section 938.21, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to 11 12 read: 13 938.21 Alcohol and drug abuse programs. -- Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of 14 the laws of this state, the court may assess for alcohol and 15 other drug abuse programs as provided in s. 893.165 any 16 17 defendant who pleads quilty or nolo contendere to, or is 18 convicted of, a violation of any provision of chapter 893 or which involves a criminal violation of s. 316.193, s. 856.011, 19 s. 856.015, or chapter 562, chapter 567, or chapter 568, in 20 addition to any fine and other penalty provided by law, a 2.1 22 court cost in an amount up to the amount of the fine 23 authorized for the violation. The court is authorized to order a defendant to pay an additional assessment if it finds that 24 the defendant has the ability to pay the fine and the 25 26 additional assessment and will not be prevented thereby from 27 being rehabilitated or from making restitution. 2.8 Section 44. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references 29 thereto, subsection (1) of section 938.23, Florida Statutes, 30

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938.23 Assistance grants for alcohol and other drug abuse programs.--

criminal offense under chapter 893 or for any criminal violation of s. 316.193, s. 856.011, s. 856.015, or chapter 562, chapter 567, or chapter 568, the court shall be authorized, pursuant to the requirements of s. 938.21, to impose an additional assessment in an amount up to the amount of the fine authorized for the offense. Such additional assessments shall be deposited for the purpose of providing assistance grants to drug abuse treatment or alcohol treatment or education programs as provided in s. 893.165.

Section 45. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 943.05, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

943.05 Criminal Justice Information Program; duties; crime reports.--

- (2) The program shall:
- (d) Adopt rules to effectively and efficiently implement, administer, manage, maintain, and use the automated fingerprint identification system and uniform offense reports and arrest reports. The rules shall be considered minimum requirements and shall not preclude a criminal justice agency from implementing its own enhancements. However, rules and forms prescribing uniform arrest or probable cause affidavits and alcohol influence reports to be used by all law enforcement agencies in making DUI arrests under s. 316.193 shall be adopted, and shall be used by all law enforcement agencies in this state. The rules and forms prescribing such uniform affidavits and reports shall be adopted and

implemented by July 1, 2004. Failure to use these uniform 2 affidavits and reports, however, shall not prohibit prosecution under s. 316.193. 3 4 Section 46. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references 5 thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (8) of section 948.03, 7 Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read: 8 948.03 Terms and conditions of probation or community control.--9 10 (8) In determining the average weekly wage, unless 11 12 otherwise determined by a specific funding program, all 13 remuneration received from the employer shall be considered a gratuity, and the offender shall not be entitled to any 14 benefits otherwise payable under s. 440.15, regardless of 15 whether the offender may be receiving wages and remuneration 16 from other employment with another employer and regardless of 18 his or her future wage-earning capacity. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to any person performing labor 19 under a sentence of a court to perform community services as 20 21 provided in s. 316.193. 22 Section 47. For the purpose of incorporating the 23 amendment to section 316.193, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 960.03, 2.4 Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read: 25 960.03 Definitions; ss. 960.01-960.28.--As used in ss. 26 27 960.01-960.28, unless the context otherwise requires, the 2.8 term: (3) "Crime" means: 29 (b) A violation of s. 316.193, s. 316.027(1), s. 30 327.35(1), s. 782.071(1)(b), or s. 860.13(1)(a) which results

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in physical injury or death; however, no other act involving
the operation of a motor vehicle, boat, or aircraft which
results in injury or death shall constitute a crime for the
purpose of this chapter unless the injury or death was
intentionally inflicted through the use of such vehicle, boat,
or aircraft or unless such vehicle, boat, or aircraft is an
implement of a crime to which this act applies.

Section 48. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 327.35, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (3) of section 327.352, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

327.352 Tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances; implied consent; refusal.--

(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 49. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 327.35, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsections (1) and (2) of section 327.35215, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

327.35215 Penalty for failure to submit to test.--

(1) A person who is lawfully arrested for an alleged violation of s. 327.35 and who refuses to submit to a blood test, breath test, or urine test pursuant to s. 327.352 is subject to a civil penalty of \$500.

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breath test, or urine test pursuant to s. 327.352, a law enforcement officer who is authorized to make arrests for violations of this chapter shall file with the clerk of the court, on a form provided by the department, a certified statement that probable cause existed to arrest the person for a violation of s. 327.35 and that the person refused to submit to a test as required by s. 327.352. Along with the statement, the officer must also submit a sworn statement on a form provided by the department that the person has been advised of both the penalties for failure to submit to the blood, breath, or urine test and the procedure for requesting a hearing.

Section 50. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 327.35, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (4) of section 327.353, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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

(4) 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 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 51. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 327.35, Florida Statutes, in references

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thereto, subsections (1) and (4) of section 327.354, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

327.354 Presumption of impairment; testing methods.--

- (1) It is unlawful and punishable as provided in s. 327.35 for any person who is under the influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, when affected to the extent that the person's normal faculties are impaired or to the extent that the person is deprived of full possession of normal faculties, to operate any vessel within this state. Such normal faculties include, but are not limited to, the ability to see, hear, walk, talk, judge distances, drive an automobile, make judgments, act in emergencies, and, in general, normally perform the many mental and physical acts of daily life.
- (4) Any person charged with a violation of s. 327.35 is entitled to trial by jury according to the Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- Section 52. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 327.35, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection (4) of section 327.355, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:
- 327.355 Operation of vessels by persons under 21 years of age who have consumed alcoholic beverages.--
- (1)(a) Notwithstanding s. 327.35, it is unlawful for a person under the age of 21 who has a breath-alcohol level of 0.02 or higher to operate or be in actual physical control of a vessel.
- (4) A violation of this section is a noncriminal infraction, and being detained pursuant to this section does not constitute an arrest. This section does not bar prosecution under s. 327.35, and the penalties provided herein

shall be imposed in addition to any other penalty provided for boating under the influence or for refusal to submit to testing.

Section 53. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 327.35, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (2) of section 327.359, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

327.359 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 who has been previously fined for refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, and:

(2) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of s. 327.35 unless such test was requested pursuant to s. 327.352(1)(c);

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

Section 54. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 327.35, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, section 327.36, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 327.36 Mandatory adjudication; prohibition against accepting plea to lesser included offense.--
- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 948.01, no court may suspend, defer, or withhold adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence for any violation of s. 327.35, for manslaughter resulting from the operation of a vessel, or for vessel homicide.

1	(2)(a) No trial judge may accept a plea of guilty to a			
2	lesser offense from a person who is charged with a violation			
3	of s. 327.35, manslaughter resulting from the operation of a			
4	vessel, or vessel homicide and who has been given a breath or			
5	blood test to determine blood or breath alcohol content, the			
6	results of which show a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol			
7	level of 0.16 or more.			
8	(b) A trial judge may not accept a plea of guilty to a			
9	lesser offense from a person charged with a felony violation			
10	of s. 327.35, manslaughter resulting from the operation of a			
11	vessel, or vessel homicide.			
12	Section 55. This act shall take effect October 1,			
13	2004.			
14				
15	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN			
16	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR <u>Senate Bill 2030</u>			
17				
18	The CS requires the Department of Highway Safety and Motor			
19	Vehicles (department) to approve a DUI program provider, who has met certain criteria, to serve a county with fewer than			
20	200 DUI convictions and no permanent satellite office, if the chief judge of the circuit recommends it. It also provides the			
21	provider is not required to have a satellite office in each county in the circuit.			
22	In addition, the CS mandates the department to require the			
23	placement of an approved ignition interlock device on specified DUI offenders' vehicles prior to issuing such person			
24	a permanent or restricted driver's license. It also mandates the department to immediately require the device be installed			
25	if the court fails to so order such installation on an offender's vehicle. Finally, the CS specifies the duration of			
26	each installation period based upon the number of DUI convictions.			
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