

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 1455 CS

Driver Responsibility

SPONSOR(S): Benson

TIED BILLS:

IDEN./SIM. BILLS: SB 2434

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) <u>Transportation Committee</u>	<u>12 Y, 0 N, w/CS</u>	<u>Thompson</u>	<u>Miller</u>
2) <u>Transportation & Economic Development Appropriations Committee</u>	<u>14 Y, 0 N, w/CS</u>	<u>McAuliffe</u>	<u>Gordon</u>
3) <u>State Infrastructure Council</u>	<u>10 Y, 0 N, w/CS</u>	<u>Thompson</u>	<u>Havlicak</u>
4) _____	_____	_____	_____
5) _____	_____	_____	_____

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The bill creates the Florida Driver Responsibility Law. The bill provides for assessment of an annual surcharge against persons who within a preceding 36-month period:

- are convicted of driving under the influence;
- are convicted of driving without a license; or
- driving without insurance.

The annual surcharge ranges from a minimum of \$250 to a maximum of \$2,000. Funds derived from the surcharge are to be deposited into the Department of Health (DOH) Administrative Trust Fund to fund trauma centers.

The bill requires the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) to notify a licensee of their surcharges and the time period in which to pay the surcharges.

The bill authorizes the payment of surcharges through installment payments or by the use of a credit card and provides a sanction for failure to comply. DHSMV is authorized to contract with a vendor to collect the surcharge.

The bill will have a positive fiscal impact on the state's trauma centers generating an estimated \$12.9 million during the first year, \$25.8 million for the second year and \$38.8 million for the third year.

The bill will take effect July 1, 2005.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

Provide Limited Government—The bill assesses annual surcharges against persons for certain violations, provides for methods of payment and provides for allocation of the funds collected.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

This bill creates the Florida Driver Responsibility Law. The bill provides for assessment of an annual surcharge against persons who are convicted of driving under the influence (DUI), driving without a license, or driving without insurance within the preceding 36-month period. The bill authorizes the payment of surcharges through installment payments or by the use of a credit card and provides a sanction for failure to comply. Additional revenues resulting from these surcharges and penalty increase will be used by the DOH to fund trauma center costs.

Driving Without a License: Driving Without Required Insurance or Security

Any person whose driver's license has been canceled, suspended, or revoked, and who drives a vehicle upon the highways of this state while such license or privilege is canceled, suspended, or revoked is guilty of a moving violation, punishable by a fine of \$60 plus applicable court costs and fees. The fees and court costs vary county by county, but the total paid for each citation would range from \$112.50 to \$118.50 and an assessment of three points against the driver's license.

Vehicle operators must have evidence of required insurance, including financial responsibility requirements if applicable, when obtaining or annually renewing their vehicle registration and license plate (s. 320.02, F.S.). Vehicle operators must also carry an insurance card, to demonstrate required coverage at all times while operating a motor vehicle (s. 316.646, F.S.). Any person who violates this section is guilty of a nonmoving traffic infraction punishable by a fine of \$30, plus applicable court costs and fees, and is required to furnish proof of insurance. The fees and court costs vary by county, but the total paid for each citation would range from \$68.50 to \$74.50. If any person charged with a violation of this section fails to furnish proof, at or before the scheduled court appearance date, that insurance was in effect at the time of the violation, the court may immediately suspend the registration and driver's license of such person.

The bill requires DHSMV to assess a \$250 surcharge annually to each person who has been convicted within the preceding 36-month period of a violation of ss. 322.03, 322.065, 324.021, or 627.733, F.S., relating to driving without a license or without insurance. The bill also requires the DHSMV to assess a \$250 surcharge annually on each person who has been convicted within the preceding 36-month period of a violation of ss. 324.021 and 627.733, F.S., relating to insurance requirements. These provisions do not apply to any conviction becoming final prior to July 1, 2005.

Driving Under the Influence

Section 316.193, F.S., prohibits driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol or drugs to the extent normal faculties are impaired or driving with a blood or breath alcohol level of .08 percent or higher. Penalties for DUI vary according to the frequency of previous convictions, the offender's blood alcohol content (BAC) when arrested, and whether serious injury or death results. If a driver is stopped by a law enforcement officer for suspicion of DUI and refuses to take a test, his or her driving privilege is automatically suspended for one year.

Generally, modified misdemeanor penalties apply when there has been no property damage or personal injury and when there have been less than four DUI convictions. For example, a first-time offender is subject to a fine ranging from \$250 to \$500, as well as being subject to serving up to six

months in county jail. The offender must also be on probation for up to one year and participate in 50 hours of community service. However, if the convicted offender's BAC is .20 percent or higher, or a passenger under 18 years of age is present in the vehicle, the penalty is enhanced to a fine ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 and imprisonment not exceeding nine months in jail. Also, regardless of the convicted offender's BAC, the offender's license must be revoked for a minimum of 180 days.

A second DUI conviction carries a fine ranging from \$500 to \$1,000, imprisonment for a period of up to nine months and license revocation for a minimum of 180 days. However, if that conviction occurs within five years of a previous DUI conviction, there is a mandatory imprisonment period of at least 10 days. At least 48 hours of this confinement must be consecutive. In addition, the license is revoked for five years. Enhanced penalties also apply when the offender's BAC is .20 percent or higher, or when a passenger under the age of 18 is present in the vehicle to include a fine ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000, and imprisonment not exceeding 12 months.

A third or subsequent DUI conviction carries a fine ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,500, possible imprisonment up to 12 months and license revocation for a minimum of 180 days. However, if that conviction occurs within 10 years of a previous DUI conviction, it results in a third degree felony penalty, which is punishable by a minimum fine of \$1,000 but not exceeding \$5,000, and a term of imprisonment not to exceed five years. There is a 30-day minimum mandatory imprisonment period and at least 48 hours of this confinement must be consecutive. Additionally, the license is revoked for ten years. Enhanced penalties also apply when the offender's BAC is .20 percent or higher, or when a passenger under the age of 18 is present in the vehicle to include a fine ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding 12 months.

A fourth or subsequent DUI conviction results in a third degree felony penalty, which is punishable by a minimum fine of \$1,000 but not exceeding \$5,000, and a term of imprisonment not to exceed five years.

The bill requires DHSMV to assess a surcharge to each person who has a final conviction during the preceding 36-month period of an offense under s. 316.193, F.S., relating to DUI. The penalty is \$1,000 for the first conviction or \$1,500 upon a second or subsequent conviction, except the penalty will be \$2,000 for the first or subsequent conviction if the blood-alcohol, urine-alcohol, or breath-alcohol level is 0.20 or higher. These provisions do not apply to any conviction that becomes final prior to July 1, 2005.

Administration of "Driver Responsibility Law"

Notice of Surcharge:

The bill requires DHSMV to notify a holder of a driver's license, by first class mail, of the assessment of a surcharge, the date by which the surcharge must be paid, and the consequences of a failure to pay. If the surcharge is not paid before the 30th day after the holder is notified or the holder fails to enter into an installment payment agreement with the DHSMV, their driving privilege will be suspended until the penalty and all related costs incurred by the DHSMV are paid.

Installment Payments/Collection by Vendors:

The bill further requires DHSMV, by rule, to provide for the collection of all surcharges through an installment payment plan. The rule developed by DHSMV:

- May not permit a person to pay a surcharge of less than \$2,300 over a period of more than 12 consecutive months; or of \$2,300 or more over a period of more than 24 consecutive months.
- May provide that if the person fails to make a required installment payment, DHSMV may declare the amount of the unpaid surcharge immediately due and payable.

The DHSMV may by rule authorize the payment of a surcharge by use of a credit card. If a person pays a surcharge or related cost by credit card and the amount is subsequently reversed by the issuer of the credit card, the license of that person is automatically suspended. A license suspended under this provision remains suspended until the person pays the amount of the surcharge and related costs.

The bill also creates s. 322.7535, F.S., to authorize DHSMV to contract with a public or private vendor to collect surcharges imposed under the bill.

Use of Revenues:

The bill creates s. 322.754, F.S., to require DHSMV to deposit all moneys collected from the assessed surcharges under the Florida Responsibility Law into the Department of Health Administrative Trust Fund to provide for financial support of certified trauma centers. The funds deposited will be allocated as follows:

- Fifty percent will be allocated equally among all Level I, Level II, and pediatric trauma centers in recognition of readiness costs for maintaining trauma services.
- Fifty percent will be allocated among Level I, Level II, and pediatric trauma centers based on each center's relative volume of trauma cases as reported in the Department of Health Trauma Registry.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Creates s. 322.75, F.S., to provide the popular name the "Florida Driver Responsibility Law."

Section 2. Creates s. 322.7513, F.S., to direct DHSMV to assess specified surcharges against a motor vehicle licensee who have a final conviction within the previous 36 months for specified offenses relating to driving without a license or with an expired license and driving without required insurance or security.

Section 3. Creates s. 322.7515, F.S., to direct DHSMV to assess specified annual surcharges against motor vehicle licensees who have a final conviction within the previous 36 months for a DUI offense.

Section 4. Creates s. 322.7525, F.S., to require DHSMV to notify licensees of the surcharges and the time period in which to pay the surcharges; providing for suspension of license for failure to pay.

Section 5. Creates s. 322.753, F.S., to require DHSMV to accept installment payments for the surcharges; providing sanctions for a licensee's failure to pay an installment; authorizing DHSMV to permit licensees to pay assessed surcharges with credit cards; authorizing DHSMV to suspend a driver's license if the licensee does not pay the surcharge or arrange for installment payments within a specified time.

Section 6. Creates s. 322.7535, F.S., to authorize DHSMV to contract with a public or private vendor to collect specified annual surcharges.

Section 7. Creates s. 322.754, F.S., to provide for distribution of surcharges collected by DHSMV.

Section 8. Provides an effective date of July 1, 2005.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

See Fiscal Comments below.

2. Expenditures:

See Fiscal Comments below.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

Florida law permits local governments (both municipal and county) to levy certain local taxes such as ad valorem taxes on property and certain local option sales taxes. The revenue from these taxes may be used to fund health care. Some healthcare institutions are permitted to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds that may be underwritten by either local tax revenues or separate county government underwriting in which the proceeds are used for facility construction to provide health care—a significant factor in the delivery of trauma services. This bill will generate additional state revenues for trauma center funding and the impact of these additional state resources on local trauma care spending decisions is unknown.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

Persons who are convicted for driving under the influence, or driving without a license or insurance would be required to pay an annual surcharge for up to a three year period to avoid license suspension.

Although a method of payment or compensation for vendors is not specified in the bill, a vendor contracting with DHSMV to collect the surcharges imposed by the bill would benefit by presumably either retaining a portion of the amounts collected or by being paid on some other contractual basis.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

According to DHSMV, enactment of the proposed surcharges could generate \$12.9 million during the first year, \$25.8 million for the second year and \$38.8 million for the third year based on historical traffic violations levels. These revenues would be deposited into the Department of Health Administrative Trust Fund to fund trauma centers. This revenue impact assumes that the surcharge will not be assessed against convictions occurring prior to the effective date of the bill. This impact is based on the following:

- For calendar year 2003, there were 38,038 convictions for driving without a license. It is anticipated that compliance with this section will be minimal as violators will continue driving without a license due to their inability to pay the surcharge. The installment plan is less likely to have an effect on such violators. Assuming a twenty five percent compliance factor, \$2,377,375 would be generated for the first year, \$4,754,750 for the second year and \$7,132,125 for the third year.
- Based on the Annual Uniform Traffic Citations, there were 42,167 convictions in calendar year 2003 for driving under the influence. Assuming this population and a twenty five percent compliance factor, and additional \$10,541,750 would be generated for year one, \$21,083,500 for year two and \$31,625,250 for year three.

This bill also requires DHSMV to notify license holders regarding assessment of the annual surcharges. The estimated cost to mail notifications during the first year is \$40,103 and increases to \$80,205 and \$120,308 in years two and three. This bill will also require contracted programming modifications to the Driver License Software Systems at a cost of \$634,550.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable because this bill does not appear to require cities or counties to spend funds or take actions requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that cities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with cities or counties.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The DHSMV is authorized to establish by rule an installment payment process for the payment of surcharges. The DHSMV may also by rule authorize the payment of a surcharge by credit card.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

Department of Highway Safety Comments:

It is estimated that revenue collections from the assessment of the DUI surcharge will be minimal. In addition to the thousands of dollars in fines and surcharges already assessed on the DUI offender, the ignition interlock program has been implemented which is another fee these offenders must pay. It usually takes about three years for 45% of the DUI offender population to comply with all requirements and reinstate their driving privilege. By increasing the fine structure, it is anticipated that there will be minimal compliance with the surcharge from a segment of this population that has demonstrated anti-social behavior by driving under the influence.

This bill provides for a \$250 annual assessment against persons who have been convicted within the previous 36-month period of a violation of ss. 324.021, and 627.733, F.S., relating to definitions and financial responsibility insurance requirements. Presently, law enforcement officers do not issue tickets for violations of ss. 324.021 and 627.733, F. S. However, they do issue citations per s. 316.646(1), F.S., for failure to show proof of insurance, as required by Chapter 627, Florida Statutes.

DHSMV also expressed concerns about the effective date of the bill allowing enough time for implementation, and the agency suggested an alternative effective date of February 1, 2006 in its evaluation of the bill.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE & COMBINED BILL CHANGES

On **April 21, 2005**, the State Infrastructure Council heard HB 1455 w/CS and adopted 1 amendment. The amendment deletes the requirement for a person to pay a surcharge if the person has accumulated seven or more points against his or her driver's license during the preceding 36-month period. The committee then voted 10-0 to report the bill favorably with committee substitute.

On **April 15, 2005**, the Transportation and Economic Development Appropriations Committee adopted two amendments. The two amendments delete the requirement that DHSMV's rules must require the person paying a surcharge using a credit card, to pay all costs incurred by DHSMV in connection with acceptance of the credit card.

On **March 29, 2005**, the Committee on Transportation adopted one amendment to HB 1455. The amendment removed the language which increased the civil penalty for load violations from HB 1455. (Removing load violation revenues from the bill reduced the estimated revenue impact by \$336,700 annually.) The bill was then reported favorably as amended with a committee substitute.