| Bill No. HB 187 CS |
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| Amendment No. (for drafter's use only) |
| CHAMBER ACTION |
| <u>Senate</u> <u>House</u> |
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| Representative Porth offered the following: |
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| Amendment |
| Remove lines 309-571 and insert: |
| required inspection of such instrument. |
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| Full information does not include manuals, schematics, or |
| software of the instrument used to test the person or any other |
| material that is not in the actual possession of the state. |
| Additionally, full information does not include information in |
| the possession of the manufacturer of the test instrument. |
| 5. A hospital, clinical laboratory, medical clinic, or |
| similar medical institution or physician, certified paramedic, |
| registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel |
| authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed |
| clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or |
| technician, or other person assisting a law enforcement officer |
| doog not ingur any givil or griminal lighility ag a regult of |
| does not incur any civil or criminal liability as a result of |
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Bill No. HB 187 CS

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

19 the withdrawal or analysis of a blood or urine specimen, or the 20 chemical or physical test of a person's breath pursuant to 21 accepted medical standards when requested by a law enforcement 22 officer, regardless of whether or not the subject resisted 23 administration of the test.

24 Section 2. Section 316.1939, Florida Statutes, is amended 25 to read:

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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:

32 (a) Who the arresting law enforcement officer had probable 33 cause to believe was driving or in actual physical control of a 34 motor vehicle in this state while under the influence of 35 alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled 36 substances;

37 (b) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of 38 s. 316.193 unless such test was requested pursuant to s. 39 316.1932(1)(c);

40 (c) Who was informed that, if he or she refused to submit
41 to such test, his or her privilege to operate a motor vehicle
42 would be suspended for a period of 1 year or, in the case of a
43 second or subsequent refusal, for a period of 18 months;

(d) Who was informed that a refusal to submit to a lawful
test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, if his or her
driving privilege has been previously suspended for a prior

Bill No. HB 187 CS

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

47 refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine,
48 or blood, is a misdemeanor; and

(e) Who, after having been so informed, refused to submit
to any such test when requested to do so by a law enforcement
officer or correctional officer,

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commits the offense of refusal to submit to testing. If such 53 54 person's driving privilege was previously suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, 55 or blood, such offense is a misdemeanor of the first degree, 56 57 punishable and is subject to punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. If such person's driving privilege was 58 not previously suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a 59 lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, such offense 60 61 shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 6 months and by a fine of up to \$500. 62

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

(3) The disposition of a criminal action under this
section does not affect any administrative proceeding that
relates to the suspension of a person's driving privilege. The
department's records showing that a person's license has been
previously suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful
test of his or her breath, urine, or blood shall be admissible
and shall create a rebuttable presumption of such suspension.

73 Section 3. Paragraphs (a), (c), and (e) of subsection (1)
74 of section 327.352, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

75 327.352 Tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances; implied consent; refusal.--76

(1) (a) 1. The Legislature declares that the operation of a 77 vessel is a privilege that must be exercised in a reasonable 78 79 manner. In order to protect the public health and safety, it is 80 essential that a lawful and effective means of reducing the incidence of boating while impaired or intoxicated be 81 82 established. Therefore, any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a vessel within 83 this state is, by so operating such vessel, deemed to have given 84 85 his or her consent to submit to an approved chemical test or physical test including, but not limited to, an infrared light 86 87 test of his or her breath for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of his or her blood or breath if the person is 88 89 lawfully arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was operating a vessel while under the influence of 90 alcoholic beverages. The chemical or physical breath test must 91 be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at the request 92 of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe 93 such person was operating the vessel within this state while 94 under the influence of alcoholic beverages. The administration 95 96 of a breath test does not preclude the administration of another type of test. The person shall be told that his or her failure 97 to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath will result in 98 a civil penalty of $$500_7$ and shall also be told that if he or 99 she refuses to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath and 100 he or she has been previously fined for refusal to submit to any 101 lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, he or she 102 103 commits a misdemeanor in addition to any other penalties. The 473821 4/17/2006 9:35:15 AM

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only) 104 refusal to submit to a chemical or physical breath test upon the

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

107 2. Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a vessel within this state is, 108 by so operating such vessel, deemed to have given his or her 109 consent to submit to a urine test for the purpose of detecting 110 111 the presence of chemical substances as set forth in s. 877.111 112 or controlled substances if the person is lawfully arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was operating a 113 vessel while under the influence of chemical substances or 114 controlled substances. The urine test must be incidental to a 115 116 lawful arrest and administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to 117 118 administer such tests at the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe such person was 119 operating a vessel within this state while under the influence 120 of chemical substances or controlled substances. The urine test 121 shall be administered at a detention facility or any other 122 facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer 123 such test in a reasonable manner that will ensure the accuracy 124 125 of the specimen and maintain the privacy of the individual involved. The administration of a urine test does not preclude 126 the administration of another type of test. The person shall be 127 told that his or her failure to submit to any lawful test of his 128 or her urine will result in a civil penalty of $$500_7$ and shall 129 130 also be told that if he or she refuses to submit to a lawful test of his or her urine and he or she has been previously fined 131 132 for refusal to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath, 473821 4/17/2006 9:35:15 AM

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

133 urine, or blood, he or she commits a misdemeanor in addition to 134 any other penalties. The refusal to submit to a urine test upon 135 the request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this 136 section is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the 137 (C) 138 laws of this state of operating a vessel within this state is, by operating such vessel, deemed to have given his or her 139 140 consent to submit to an approved blood test for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the blood or a blood test 141 for the purpose of determining the presence of chemical 142 143 substances or controlled substances as provided in this section if there is reasonable cause to believe the person was operating 144 145 a vessel while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or chemical or controlled substances and the person appears for 146 147 treatment at a hospital, clinic, or other medical facility and the administration of a breath or urine test is impractical or 148 impossible. As used in this paragraph, the term "other medical 149 facility" includes an ambulance or other medical emergency 150 vehicle. The blood test shall be performed in a reasonable 151 manner. Any person who is incapable of refusal by reason of 152 unconsciousness or other mental or physical condition is deemed 153 154 not to have withdrawn his or her consent to such test. Any person who is capable of refusal shall be told that his or her 155 failure to submit to such a blood test will result in a civil 156 penalty of \$500 and that a refusal to submit to a lawful test of 157 his or her blood, if he or she has previously been fined for 158 159 refusal to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor. The refusal to submit to a 160

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

161 blood test upon the request of a law enforcement officer shall162 be admissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

(e)1. The tests determining the weight of alcohol in the defendant's blood or breath shall be administered at the request of a law enforcement officer substantially in accordance with rules of the Department of Law Enforcement. However, the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.

Only a physician, certified paramedic, registered 170 2. nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a 171 hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory 172 173 director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, acting at the request of a law enforcement officer, may withdraw blood for the 174 175 purpose of determining its alcoholic content or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances therein. However, 176 the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the 177 withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test 178 of blood withdrawn for medical purposes. 179

The person tested may, at his or her own expense, have 180 3. a physician, registered nurse, other personnel authorized by a 181 182 hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, or other 183 person of his or her own choosing administer an independent test 184 in addition to the test administered at the direction of the law 185 enforcement officer for the purpose of determining the amount of 186 187 alcohol in the person's blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances at the time 188 189 alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of his or her blood or 473821

Bill No. HB 187 CS

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only) 190 urine, or by chemical or physical test of his or her breath. The failure or inability to obtain an independent test by a person 191 does not preclude the admissibility in evidence of the test 192 taken at the direction of the law enforcement officer. The law 193 enforcement officer shall not interfere with the person's 194 195 opportunity to obtain the independent test and shall provide the 196 person with timely telephone access to secure the test, but the 197 burden is on the person to arrange and secure the test at the 198 person's own expense. Upon the request of the person tested, full information 199 4. 200 concerning the results of the test taken at the direction of the law enforcement officer shall be made available to the person or 201 202 his or her attorney. Full information is limited to the 203 following: 204 a. The type of test administered and the procedures followed. 205 b. The time of the collection of the blood or breath 206 207 sample analyzed. c. The numerical results of the test indicating the 208 alcohol content of the blood and breath. 209 The type and status of any permit issued by the 210 d. 211 Department of Law Enforcement which was held by the person who 212 performed the test. If the test was administered by means of a breath 213 e. testing instrument, the date of performance of the most recent 214 215 required inspection of such instrument. 216 217 Full information does not include manuals, schematics, or 218 software of the instrument used to test the person or any other 473821 4/17/2006 9:35:15 AM

Page 8 of 10

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

221

219 <u>material that is not in the actual possession of the state.</u>
220 <u>Additionally, full information does not include information in</u>

the possession of the manufacturer of the test instrument.

222 5. A hospital, clinical laboratory, medical clinic, or similar medical institution or physician, certified paramedic, 223 224 registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed 225 226 clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or 227 technician, or other person assisting a law enforcement officer does not incur any civil or criminal liability as a result of 228 229 the withdrawal or analysis of a blood or urine specimen, or the chemical or physical test of a person's breath pursuant to 230 231 accepted medical standards when requested by a law enforcement officer, regardless of whether or not the subject resisted 232 administration of the test. 233

234 Section 4. Section 327.359, Florida Statutes, is amended 235 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:

(1) Who the arresting law enforcement officer had probable
cause to believe was operating or in actual physical control of
a vessel in this state while under the influence of alcoholic
beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances;

245 (2) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of 246 s. 327.35 unless such test was requested pursuant to s. 247 327.352(1)(c); 473821 4/17/2006 9:35:15 AM

Bill No. HB 187 CS

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

248 (3) Who was informed that if he or she refused to submit to such test he or she is subject to a fine of \$500; 249 Who was informed that a refusal to submit to a lawful 250 (4) 251 test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, if he or she has 252 been previously fined for refusal to submit to a lawful test of 253 his or her breath, urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor; and 254 (5) Who, after having been so informed, refused to submit 255 to any such test when requested to do so by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer, 256 257 258 commits the offense of refusal to submit to testing. If such person has previously been fined for a prior refusal to submit 259 to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, such 260 offense is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable and is 261 262 subject to punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. If such person has not previously been fined for a prior refusal 263 to submit to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or 264 265 blood, such offense shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 6 months and by a fine of up to \$500. 266