The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	CC/CD 1010					
BILL:	CS/SB 1918					
INTRODUCER:	Transportation Committee and Senator Aronberg					
SUBJECT:	Traffic Offe	enses				
DATE:	April 19, 2010 REVISED:					
ANAL	YST	STAI	F DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
I. McManus		Meye	r	TR	Fav/CS	
2.				CJ		
3.				JA		
1						
5						
5.						

Please see Section VIII. for Additional Information:

A. COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE..... X B. AMENDMENTS.....

Statement of Substantial Changes Technical amendments were recommended Amendments were recommended Significant amendments were recommended

I. Summary:

The bill provides penalties for moving violations which result in serious bodily injury or death of a motorcyclist, bicyclist, pedestrian, or person of other means of conveyance.

A person who commits a noncriminal traffic infraction which causes or results in serious bodily injury of a motorcyclist, bicyclist, pedestrian, or person of other means of conveyance shall serve 30 days house arrest, be fined \$500, and have his or her driver's license suspended for 30 days.

A person who commits a noncriminal traffic infraction which causes or results in the death of a motorcyclist, bicyclist, pedestrian, or person of other means of conveyance shall serve a minimum of 90 days in jail, pay a fine of \$1,000, and have his or her license suspended for a minimum of one year.

This bill creates s. 318.195 of the Florida Statutes.

II. Present Situation:

Moving Violations, Generally

Under chapters 316 and 318, F.S., all moving violations are considered non-criminal infractions and are generally punishable by a fine as provided by s. 318.18, F.S. Moving violations include such offenses as speeding, failure to stop at a stop sign or traffic control device, and improper lane change.¹ This section provides a baseline fine of \$60 for all moving violations,² although county-by-county fees and surcharges raise the total amount paid. The section also provides tiered fines from \$25 to \$250 for moving violations involving excessive speed.³

Moving violations also typically result in points assessed against an operator's driver's license pursuant to s. 322.27(3)(d), F.S.

Penalties for Causing Death or Injury

Non-Criminal Violations

A mandatory hearing before the court is required for any infraction or criminal violation of chapter 316, F.S., which caused serious bodily injury or death.⁴ Any person committing a traffic infraction causing death may be directed by a judge to perform 120 community service hours in a trauma center, pursuant to s. 316.027(4), F.S.⁵

For any traffic infraction or criminal offense causing death, injury, or property damage, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) may require re-examination of the offender's ability to drive. DHSMV may subsequently suspend the offender's license.⁶ DHSMV may suspend an offender's license if the person refuses to submit to a re-examination. Refusal to submit to retesting is grounds to suspend the offender's license.⁷ The court may suspend the driver's license for any criminal violation.⁸

Criminal Violations

For any criminal traffic offense causing death or an injury sufficient to require medical transport, the department shall mandate a driver-improvement course (in addition to any other applicable penalties). Failure to attend a driver improvement course results in cancellation of the offender's license until the course is completed.⁹ If the criminal offense is murder, manslaughter, or a second DUI manslaughter conviction, the DHSMV shall revoke the offender's license.¹⁰ License

¹ See generally ch. 316, F.S.

² s. 318.18(3)(a), F.S.

³ s. 318.18(3)(b), F.S.

⁴ s. 318.19(1)-(2), F.S.

⁵ The permissive 120 hours of community service are referenced twice in chapter 318, F.S.:

^{318.14(1),} F.S.: "If another person dies as a result of the noncriminal infraction, the person cited may be required to perform 120 community service hours under s. <u>316.027(4)</u>, in addition to any other penalties."
318.18(8)(c), F.S.: "If the noncriminal infraction has caused or resulted in the death of another, the person who committed the infraction may perform 120 community service hours under s. <u>316.027(4)</u>, in addition to any other penalties."

⁶ s. 322.221(2)(a), F.S.

⁷ s. 322.221(3), F.S.

⁸ s. 316.655(2), F.S.

⁹ s. 322.0261(2), F.S.

¹⁰ s. 322.26, F.S.(1)(a)-(b), F.S.

suspension for a manslaughter conviction may not be lifted unless the offender has completed a driver improvement or substance abuse program.¹¹

A person who commits the offense of reckless driving causing injury or death commits a thirddegree felony, punishable separately from fines related to reckless driving.¹² If the court reasonably believes alcohol was involved, the court shall order the offender to attend a substance abuse program.¹³

An impaired driver who causes an accident involving injury or death commits a third-degree felony, punishable separately from the potential fine and/or incarceration related to the DUI.¹⁴

A person driving without a valid license who negligently causes an accident involving death or serious bodily injury is guilty of a third-degree felony.¹⁵

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill creates s. 318.195, F.S., providing for enhanced penalties for certain moving violations.

A person who commits a noncriminal traffic infraction which causes or results in serious bodily injury of a motorcyclist, bicyclist, pedestrian, or person of other means of conveyance shall serve 30 days house arrest, be fined \$500, and have his or her driver's license suspended for 30 days.

A person who commits a noncriminal traffic infraction which causes or results in the death of a motorcyclist, bicyclist, pedestrian, or person of other means of conveyance shall serve a minimum of 90 days in jail, pay a fine of \$1,000, and have his or her license suspended for a minimum of one year.

The bill states s. 318.195, F.S., does not prohibit a person from being charged with, convicted of, or punished for any other violation of the law.

The bill shall take effect July 1, 2010.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

¹¹ s. 322.291(1)(a)3., F.S.

¹² s. 316.192(3)(c)2., F.S.

¹³ s. 316.192(5), F.S.

¹⁴ s. 316.193(3)(c)2., F.S.

 $^{^{15}}$ s. 322.34(6)(a)-(b), F.S. In a related offense, if a person knowingly loans a vehicle to a person whose license is suspended, and the borrower causes death or injury, the owner's license is suspended for one year (s. 322.36, F.S.).

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Drivers who commit a moving violation resulting in the serious bodily injury or death of a motorcyclist, bicyclist, pedestrian, or person of other means of conveyance will be subject to the sanctions outlined in s. 318.195, F.S.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill may generate an indeterminate amount of revenue from fines for the behaviors criminalized by the bill.

The bill may have an impact on local jail populations.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Transportation on April 19, 2010:

Amendment 113444 amends penalties to apply to drivers who injure motorcyclists, bicyclists, pedestrians, or persons of other means of conveyance.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.