A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to interlock ignition devices ordered 3 for probation for DUI; amending s. 316.193, F.S.; 4 requiring that the court, as a condition of probation 5 for a conviction of the offense of driving under the 6 influence, impound or immobilize the vehicle that was 7 operated by or was in the actual control of the 8 defendant or require the defendant to install an 9 interlock ignition device on all vehicles that are 10 individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely 11 operated by the defendant; prohibiting the installation of an ignition interlock device from 12 occurring concurrently with the incarceration of the 13 14 defendant; providing an exception from a requirement 15 that the installation of an ignition interlock device 16 occur concurrently with the driver license revocation; providing an effective date. 17 18 19 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 20 21 Section 1. Subsection (6) of section 316.193, Florida 22 Statutes, is amended to read: 23 316.193 Driving under the influence; penalties.-24 With respect to any person convicted of a violation of (6)25 subsection (1), regardless of any penalty imposed pursuant to subsection (2), subsection (3), or subsection (4): 26 27 (a) For the first conviction, the court shall place the 28 defendant on probation for a period not to exceed 1 year and, as Page 1 of 8

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29 a condition of the such probation, shall order the defendant to 30 participate in public service or a community work project for a 31 minimum of 50 hours. The court may order a defendant to pay a 32 fine of \$10 for each hour of public service or community work 33 otherwise required only if the court finds that the residence or 34 location of the defendant at the time public service or 35 community work is required or the defendant's employment 36 obligations would create an undue hardship for the defendant. 37 However, The total period of probation and incarceration may not 38 exceed 1 year. The court must also, as a condition of probation, 39 order:

The impoundment or immobilization of the vehicle that 40 1. was operated by or was in the actual control of the defendant or 41 42 any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time 43 of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 10 days or for 44 the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 10 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur 45 concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The 46 47 impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in 48 accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), paragraph (g), or 49 paragraph (h); or

50 <u>2. The installation of an interlock ignition device in</u>
51 <u>accordance with s. 316.1938 on all vehicles that are</u>
52 <u>individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated</u>
53 <u>by the defendant for at least 3 continuous months</u>.

(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

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57 imprisonment for at least not less than 10 days. The court must 58 also, as a condition of probation, order: 1. The impoundment or immobilization of all vehicles owned 59 60 by the defendant at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 30 days or for the unexpired term of any lease 61 62 or rental agreement that expires within 30 days; or 63 2. The installation of an interlock ignition device in 64 accordance with s. 316.1938 on all vehicles that are 65 individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the defendant for at least 6 continuous months. 66 67 68 The impoundment, immobilization, or the installation of an 69 ignition interlock device under this paragraph must not occur 70 concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant, but, not including the installation of an ignition interlock device under 71 72 this paragraph, must occur concurrently with the driver driver's 73 license revocation imposed under s. 322.28(2)(a)2. The 74 impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in 75 accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), paragraph (g), or 76 paragraph (h). At least 48 hours of confinement must be 77 consecutive. 78 (c) For the third or subsequent conviction for an offense 79 that occurs within a period of 10 years after the date of a 80 prior conviction for violation of this section, the court shall order imprisonment for at least not less than 30 days. The court 81 must also, as a condition of probation, order: 82

83 <u>1.</u> The impoundment or immobilization of all vehicles owned
84 by the defendant at the time of impoundment or immobilization,

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85 for a period of 90 days or for the unexpired term of any lease 86 or rental agreement that expires within 90 days; or 2. The installation of an interlock ignition device in 87 88 accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that are 89 individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated 90 by the defendant for at least 12 continuous months. 91 92 The impoundment, immobilization, or the installation of an 93 ignition interlock device under this paragraph must not occur 94 concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant, but, not 95 including the installation of an ignition interlock device under 96 this paragraph, must occur concurrently with the driver driver's license revocation imposed under s. 322.28(2)(a)3. The 97 98 impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in 99 accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), paragraph (g), or 100 paragraph (h). At least 48 hours of confinement must be 101 consecutive. 102 The court must, at the time of sentencing the (d) 103 defendant, issue an order for: 104 The impoundment or immobilization of a vehicle; or 1. 105 2. The installation of an ignition interlock device. 106 107 The order of impoundment or immobilization must include the name 108 and telephone numbers of all immobilization agencies meeting all of the conditions of subsection (13). Within 7 business days 109 110 after the date that the court issues the order of impoundment or 111 immobilization, the clerk of the court must send notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the registered 112 Page 4 of 8

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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.

116 A person who owns but was not operating the vehicle (e) 117 when the offense occurred may submit to the court a police 118 report indicating that the vehicle was stolen at the time of the 119 offense or documentation of having purchased the vehicle after the offense was committed from an entity other than the 120 121 defendant or the defendant's agent. If the court finds that the vehicle was stolen or that the sale was not made to circumvent 122 123 the order and to allow the defendant continued access to the 124 vehicle, the order must be dismissed, and the owner of the 125 vehicle will incur no costs. If the court denies the request to 126 dismiss the order of impoundment or immobilization, the 127 petitioner may request an evidentiary hearing.

128 (f) A person who owns but was not operating the vehicle 129 when the offense occurred, and whose vehicle was stolen or who 130 purchased the vehicle after the offense was committed directly 131 from the defendant or the defendant's agent, may request an 132 evidentiary hearing to determine whether the impoundment or 133 immobilization should occur. If the court finds that either the 134 vehicle was stolen or the purchase was made without knowledge of 135 the offense, that the purchaser had no relationship to the 136 defendant other than through the transaction, and that the such purchase would not circumvent the order and allow the defendant 137 138 continued access to the vehicle, the order must be dismissed, 139 and the owner of the vehicle will incur no costs.

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The court shall also dismiss the order of impoundment

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141 or immobilization of the vehicle if the court finds that the 142 family of the owner of the vehicle has no other private or 143 public means of transportation.

(h) The court may also dismiss the order of impoundment or
immobilization of any <u>vehicle</u> vehicles that <u>is</u> are owned by the
defendant but that <u>is</u> are operated solely by the employees of
the defendant or any business owned by the defendant.

All costs and fees for the impoundment or 148 (i) 149 immobilization, including the cost of notification, must be paid by the owner of the vehicle or, if the vehicle is leased or 150 151 rented, by the person leasing or renting the vehicle, unless the 152 impoundment or immobilization order is dismissed. All provisions 153 of s. 713.78 shall apply. The costs and fees for the impoundment 154 or immobilization must be paid directly to the person impounding 155 or immobilizing the vehicle.

156 (i) The person who owns a vehicle that is impounded or immobilized under this subsection paragraph, or a person who has 157 158 a lien of record against such a vehicle and who has not 159 requested a review of the impoundment pursuant to paragraph (e), 160 paragraph (f), or paragraph (g), may, within 10 days after the 161 date that person has knowledge of the location of the vehicle, 162 file a complaint in the county in which the owner resides to 163 determine whether the vehicle was wrongfully taken or withheld 164 from the owner or lienholder. Upon the filing of a complaint, 165 the owner or lienholder may have the vehicle released by posting 166 with the court a bond or other adequate security equal to the amount of the costs and fees for impoundment or immobilization, 167 including towing or storage, to ensure the payment of such costs 168

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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.

184 For the purposes of this section, a any conviction for a 185 violation of s. 327.35; a previous conviction for the violation 186 of former s. 316.1931, former s. 860.01, or former s. 316.028; 187 or a previous conviction outside this state for driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an 188 189 unlawful blood-alcohol level, driving with an unlawful breath-190 alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-191 related traffic offense, is also considered a previous 192 conviction for violation of this section. However, in 193 satisfaction of the fine imposed pursuant to this section, the 194 court may, upon a finding that the defendant is financially 195 unable to pay either all or part of the fine, order that the 196 defendant participate for a specified additional period of time

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197 in public service or a community work project in lieu of payment 198 of that portion of the fine which the court determines the 199 defendant is unable to pay. In determining such additional 200 sentence, the court shall consider the amount of the unpaid 201 portion of the fine and the reasonable value of the services to 202 be ordered; however, the court may not compute the reasonable 203 value of services at a rate less than the federal minimum wage 204 at the time of sentencing.

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Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.

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