By the Committees on Criminal Justice; and Transportation; and Senator Diaz de la Portilla

591-04440-11 2011792c2

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to driving without a valid driver's license; amending s. 318.18, F.S.; providing an additional fine for a violation of specified provisions relating to driving with a canceled, suspended, or revoked driver's license or driving privilege; providing increased fine amounts for second or subsequent violations; amending s. 318.21, F.S.; providing for distribution of such fines collected; amending s. 322.34, F.S.; revising provisions relating to a conviction of the offense of driving while a person's driver's license or driving privilege is canceled, suspended, or revoked; requiring immediate impoundment of the motor vehicle; conforming provisions; revising penalties for knowingly driving while the driver's license or driving privilege is canceled, suspended, or revoked; revising procedures for impoundment of the vehicle; 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 (22) is added to section 318.18, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 318.18 Amount of penalties.—The penalties required for a noncriminal disposition pursuant to s. 318.14 or a criminal offense listed in s. 318.17 are as follows:
- (22) For a person driving any motor vehicle upon the highways of this state while the person's license or privilege

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30 to drive is canceled, suspended, or revoked in violation of s.
31 322.34(2), in addition to the fine under paragraph (3)(a), upon:

- (a) A first conviction, \$250.
- (b) A second conviction, \$500.
- (c) A third or subsequent conviction, \$1,000.
- Section 2. Subsection (22) is added to section 318.21, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 318.21 Disposition of civil penalties by county courts.—All civil penalties received by a county court pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be distributed and paid monthly as follows:
- (22) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), the proceeds from the penalties imposed pursuant to s. 318.18(22) shall be distributed as follows:
- (a) For violations committed within a municipality, 40 percent shall be distributed to the municipality, 40 percent shall be distributed to the county, and 20 percent shall be distributed to the law enforcement agency that issued the citation.
- (b) For violations committed outside a municipality, 80 percent shall be distributed to the county and 20 percent shall be distributed to the enforcement agency that issued the citation.
- Section 3. Section 322.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 322.34 Driving while license suspended $\underline{\text{or}}_{\tau}$ revoked $\underline{\text{canceled}}_{\tau}$ or disqualified.
- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), Any person whose driver's license or driving privilege has been canceled,

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suspended, or revoked, except a person whose driver's license or driving privilege has been suspended or revoked pursuant to s.

322.28 or a "habitual traffic offender" as defined in s.

322.264, who drives a vehicle upon the highways of this state while such license or privilege is canceled, suspended, or revoked commits is guilty of a moving violation, punishable as provided in chapter 318.

- (2) Any person whose driver's license or driving privilege has been canceled, suspended, or revoked pursuant to s. 322.28, or as a habitual traffic offender as provided by law, except persons defined in s. 322.264, who, knowing of such cancellation, suspension, or revocation, drives any motor vehicle upon the highways of this state while such license or privilege is canceled, suspended, or revoked, upon:
- (a) A first conviction is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) A second conviction is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (c) A third or subsequent conviction is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

The element of knowledge is satisfied if the person has been previously cited as provided in subsection (1); or the person admits to knowledge of the cancellation, suspension, or revocation; or the person received notice as provided in subsection (4). There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the

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knowledge requirement is satisfied if a judgment or order as provided in subsection (4) appears in the department's records for any case except for one involving a suspension by the department for failure to pay a traffic fine or for a financial responsibility violation.

- (3) In any proceeding for a violation of this section, a court may consider evidence, other than that specified in subsection (2), that the person knowingly violated this section.
- (4) Any judgment or order rendered by a court or adjudicatory body or any uniform traffic citation that cancels, suspends, or revokes a person's driver's license must contain a provision notifying the person that his or her driver's license has been canceled, suspended, or revoked.
- (5) The motor vehicle being driven at the time of the offense in subsection (2) shall be immediately impounded if the driver is the registered owner of the vehicle, and the vehicle may not be released from impoundment before the impoundment surcharge is paid. The impoundment surcharge for:
- (a) A first offense, is \$250 before release of the vehicle from impoundment.
- (b) A second offense, is \$500 before release of the vehicle from impoundment.
- (c) A third or subsequent offense, is \$1,000 before release of the vehicle from impoundment.

The proceeds from impoundment surcharges shall be distributed as civil penalties pursuant to s. 318.21(22). Any impoundment surcharge collected under this subsection shall be credited toward the civil penalty amount assessed pursuant to s.

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117 318.18(22).

- (6) (5) Any person whose driver's license has been revoked pursuant to s. 322.264, except for a violation of s. 322.264(1)(d), as a (habitual traffic offender) and who drives any motor vehicle upon the highways of this state while such license is revoked commits is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
 - (7) (6) Any person who operates a motor vehicle:
- (a) Without having a driver's license as required under s. 322.03; or
 - (b) While his or her driver's license or driving privilege is canceled, suspended, or revoked pursuant to s. 316.655, s. 322.26(8), s. 322.27(2), or s. 322.28(2) or (4),

and who by careless or negligent operation of the motor vehicle causes the death of or serious bodily injury to another human being commits is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (8) (7) Any person whose driver's license or driving privilege has been canceled, suspended, revoked, or disqualified and who drives a commercial motor vehicle on the highways of this state while such license or privilege is canceled, suspended, revoked, or disqualified, upon:
- (a) A first conviction is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) A second or subsequent conviction is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.

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146 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(9) (8) (a) Upon issuing a citation to the arrest of a person for a violation of subsection (2), the offense of driving while the person's driver's license or driving privilege is suspended or revoked, the <u>law enforcement</u> arresting officer shall immediately impound the vehicle if the driver is the registered owner of the vehicle. determine:

- 1. Whether the person's driver's license is suspended or revoked.
- 2. Whether the person's driver's license has remained suspended or revoked since a conviction for the offense of driving with a suspended or revoked license.
- 3. Whether the suspension or revocation was made under s. 316.646 or s. 627.733, relating to failure to maintain required security, or under s. 322.264, relating to habitual traffic offenders.
- 4. Whether the driver is the registered owner or coowner of the vehicle.
- (b) If the arresting officer finds in the affirmative as to all of the criteria in paragraph (a), the officer shall immediately impound or immobilize the vehicle.
- (b) (c) Within 7 business days after the date the vehicle is impounded arresting agency impounds or immobilizes the vehicle, either the law enforcement arresting agency or the towing service, whichever is in possession of the vehicle, shall send notice pursuant to s. 713.78 by certified mail to any coregistered owners of the vehicle other than the person who was cited, to the traffic violations bureau, arrested and to each person of record claiming a lien against the vehicle. All costs

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and fees for the impoundment or immobilization, including the cost of notification, must be paid by the owner of the vehicle or, if the vehicle is leased, by the person leasing the vehicle.

(c) (d) Either The law enforcement arresting agency or the towing service, whichever is in possession of the vehicle, shall determine whether any vehicle impounded or immobilized under this section has been leased or rented or if there are any persons of record with a lien upon the vehicle. Either The law enforcement arresting agency or the towing service, whichever is in possession of the vehicle, shall send notice pursuant to s. 713.78 notify by express courier service with receipt or certified mail within 7 business days after the date of the immobilization or impoundment of the vehicle, to the registered owner and all persons having a recorded lien against the vehicle that the vehicle has been impounded or immobilized. A lessor, rental car company, or lienholder may then obtain the vehicle, upon payment of any lawful towing or storage charges. If the vehicle is a rental vehicle subject to a written contract, the charges may be separately charged to the renter, in addition to the rental rate, along with other separate fees, charges, and recoupments disclosed on the rental agreement. If the storage facility fails to provide timely notice to a lessor, rental car company, or lienholder as required by this paragraph, the storage facility shall be responsible for payment of any towing or storage charges necessary to release the vehicle to a lessor, rental car company, or lienholder that accrue after the notice period, which charges may then be assessed against the driver of the vehicle if the vehicle was lawfully impounded or immobilized.

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<u>(d) (e)</u> Except as provided in paragraph <u>(c)</u> (d), the vehicle shall remain impounded or immobilized for any period imposed by the court until payment of the applicable impoundment surcharge required under s. 318.18 and:

- 1. The person retrieving the vehicle owner presents to the law enforcement agency proof of a valid driver's license, proof of ownership of the vehicle or written consent by the owner authorizing release to the person, and proof of insurance to the arresting agency; or
- 2. The owner presents to the law enforcement agency proof of sale of the vehicle to the arresting agency and the buyer presents proof of insurance to the arresting agency.

If proof is not presented within 35 days after the impoundment or immobilization, a lien shall be placed upon such vehicle pursuant to s. 713.78.

(e) (f) The owner of a vehicle that is impounded or immobilized under this subsection may, within 10 days after the date the owner 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. 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 vehicle owner or lienholder does not prevail on a complaint that the vehicle was wrongfully taken or withheld, he or she must pay the accrued

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charges for the immobilization or impoundment, including any towing and storage charges assessed against the vehicle. 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 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.

- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the court shall order the release of the vehicle from impoundment if the court finds undue hardship to a family relying upon use of the vehicle without any other means of private transportation.
- (7)(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. 932.701-932.706 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.
- (b) The law enforcement officer shall notify the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles of any impoundment or seizure for violation of paragraph (a) in accordance with procedures established by the department.
- (c) Notwithstanding s. 932.703(1)(c) or s. 932.7055, when the seizing agency obtains a final judgment granting forfeiture of the motor vehicle under this section, 30 percent of the net proceeds from the sale of the motor vehicle shall be retained by the seizing law enforcement agency and 70 percent shall be

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deposited in the General Revenue Fund for use by regional workforce boards in providing transportation services for participants of the welfare transition program. In a forfeiture proceeding under this section, the court may consider the extent that the family of the owner has other public or private means of transportation.

- (8) (10) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if a person does not have a prior forcible felony conviction as defined in s. 776.08, the <u>procedures</u> penalties provided in paragraph (b) apply if a person's driver's license or driving privilege is canceled, suspended, or revoked for:
- 1. Failing to pay child support as provided in s. 322.245 or s. 61.13016;
- 2. Failing to pay any other financial obligation as provided in s. 322.245 other than those specified in s. 322.245(1);
- 3. Failing to comply with a civil penalty required in s. 318.15;
- 4. Failing to maintain vehicular financial responsibility as required by chapter 324;
- 5. Failing to comply with attendance or other requirements for minors as set forth in s. 322.091; or
- 6. Having been designated a habitual traffic offender under s. 322.264(1)(d) as a result of suspensions of his or her driver's license or driver privilege for any underlying violation listed in subparagraphs 1.-5.
- (b) 1. Upon a first conviction for knowingly driving while his or her license is suspended, revoked, or canceled for any of the underlying violations listed in subparagraphs (a) 1.-6., a

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person commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

2. Upon a second or subsequent conviction for the same offense of knowingly driving while his or her license is suspended, revoked, or canceled for any of the underlying violations listed in subparagraphs (a)1.-6., a person commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(b) (11) (a) A person who does not hold a commercial driver's license and who is cited for an offense of knowingly driving while his or her license is suspended, revoked, or canceled for any of the underlying violations listed in paragraph (10)(a) may, in lieu of payment of fine or court appearance, elect to enter a plea of nolo contendere and provide proof of compliance to the clerk of the court, designated official, or authorized operator of a traffic violations bureau. In such case, adjudication shall be withheld and the clerk of the court, designated official, or authorized operator of a traffic violations bureau shall issue a certificate releasing the vehicle upon payment of the cost of towing and storing the vehicle. However, no election shall be made under this subsection if such person has made an election under this subsection during the preceding 12 months. A person may not make more than three elections under this subsection.

 $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ If adjudication is withheld under paragraph $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ $\underline{\text{(a)}}$, such action is not a conviction.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.