By Senator Bogdanoff

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to driving while the operator's driver license is suspended or revoked; amending s. 322.34, F.S.; specifying exceptions to certain penalties for a person driving a motor vehicle while the person's driver's license is canceled, suspended, or revoked; removing provisions requiring a law enforcement officer to immediately impound or immobilize a motor vehicle under certain circumstances if the operator's driver's license or driving privilege is suspended or revoked; removing a requirement that the arresting agency or towing service in possession of the impounded or immobilized motor vehicle send notice to any coregistered owner of the motor vehicle and to each person of record claiming a lien against the motor vehicle; requiring that a motor vehicle be impounded or immobilized for specified periods depending on the seriousness of the violation committed; prohibiting the court from ordering that the impoundment or immobilization run concurrently with the defendant's incarceration; requiring that all costs of impounding or immobilizing a motor vehicle be borne by the defendant; providing for a person who owns or coowns a motor vehicle when a violation of law was committed to petition the sentencing court for an order setting aside the impoundment or immobilization order; requiring that the court set aside or dismiss an impoundment or immobilization order under certain circumstances; amending s. 932.701, F.S., relating to

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the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act; conforming a cross-reference; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 322.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.34 Driving while license suspended, revoked, canceled, or disqualified.—

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), any person whose driver's license or driving privilege has been canceled, suspended, or revoked, except a "habitual traffic offender" as defined in s. 322.264, who drives a vehicle upon the highways of this state while the such license or privilege is canceled, suspended, or revoked commits is guilty of a moving violation, punishable as provided in chapter 318.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (9), any person whose driver's license or driving privilege has been canceled, suspended, or revoked 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 the 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.

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(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 is shall be a rebuttable presumption that the 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) Except as provided in subsection (9), any person whose driver's license has been revoked pursuant to s. 322.264 (habitual offender) and who drives any motor vehicle upon the highways of this state while the 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.
 - (6) Any person who operates a motor vehicle:

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(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.

- (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 the 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. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (8) (a) Upon the arrest of a person for the offense of driving while the person's driver's license or driving privilege is suspended or revoked, the arresting officer shall 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.

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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.

(c) Within 7 business days after the date the arresting agency impounds or immobilizes the vehicle, either the arresting agency or the towing service, whichever is in possession of the vehicle, shall send notice by certified mail to any coregistered owners of the vehicle other than the person arrested and to each person of record claiming a lien against the vehicle. All costs 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.

(d) Either the 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 arresting agency or the towing service, whichever is in possession of the vehicle, shall 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, 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

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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.

- (e) Except as provided in paragraph (d), the vehicle shall remain impounded or immobilized for any period imposed by the court until:
- 1. The owner presents proof of insurance to the arresting agency; or
- 2. The owner presents 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.

(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

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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 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.

- (8) (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

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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 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.

- (9) (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 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);
- 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

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233 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 person is guilty of 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 is guilty of commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (10) (a) When a person is convicted of a violation of this section, except for a person convicted under subsection (7), at the time of sentencing, the court shall order the impoundment or immobilization of any motor vehicle that was operated by, under the actual control of, or registered in the name of the defendant as follows:
- 1. For a misdemeanor of the second degree, the impoundment or immobilization shall be for 5 days.
- 2. For a misdemeanor of the first degree, the impoundment or immobilization shall be for 10 days.
- 3. For a felony of the third degree, the impoundment or immobilization shall be for 30 days.
- (b) The court may not order the impoundment or immobilization to run concurrently with any incarceration of the defendant.
- (c) All costs of impoundment or immobilization must be borne by the defendant.

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operating the motor vehicle when a violation of this section was committed may petition the sentencing court for an order setting aside the impoundment or immobilization order. In support of the petition, the person must submit to the sentencing court a police report demonstrating that the motor vehicle was stolen at the time the violation of this section was committed or documentation showing that the motor vehicle was purchased after the offense was committed from a person other than the defendant or the defendant's agent. If the court finds that the motor vehicle was stolen or that the sale was not made to circumvent the order of impoundment or immobilization, the order of impoundment or immobilization, the order of the motor vehicle shall be returned to the owner. If the owner of the motor vehicle prevails, the owner is not liable for costs.

(b) The court shall dismiss the order of impoundment or immobilization if the court finds that the family of the owner of the motor vehicle has no other private or public means of transportation.

(12)(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 (9)(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. However, no election shall be made under this subsection if such person has

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made an election under this subsection during the preceding 12 months. A person may not make more than three elections under this subsection.

(b) If adjudication is withheld under paragraph (a), such action is not a conviction.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 932.701, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

932.701 Short title; definitions.-

- (2) As used in the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act:
- (a) "Contraband article" means:
- 1. Any controlled substance as defined in chapter 893 or any substance, device, paraphernalia, or currency or other means of exchange that was used, was attempted to be used, or was intended to be used in violation of any provision of chapter 893, if the totality of the facts presented by the state is clearly sufficient to meet the state's burden of establishing probable cause to believe that a nexus exists between the article seized and the narcotics activity, whether or not the use of the contraband article can be traced to a specific narcotics transaction.
- 2. Any gambling paraphernalia, lottery tickets, money, currency, or other means of exchange which was used, was attempted, or intended to be used in violation of the gambling laws of the state.
- 3. Any equipment, liquid or solid, which was being used, is being used, was attempted to be used, or intended to be used in violation of the beverage or tobacco laws of the state.
- 4. Any motor fuel upon which the motor fuel tax has not been paid as required by law.

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5. Any personal property, including, but not limited to, any vessel, aircraft, item, object, tool, substance, device, weapon, machine, vehicle of any kind, money, securities, books, records, research, negotiable instruments, or currency, which was used or was attempted to be used as an instrumentality in the commission of, or in aiding or abetting in the commission of, any felony, whether or not comprising an element of the felony, or which is acquired by proceeds obtained as a result of a violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.

- 6. Any real property, including any right, title, leasehold, or other interest in the whole of any lot or tract of land, which was used, is being used, or was attempted to be used as an instrumentality in the commission of, or in aiding or abetting in the commission of, any felony, or which is acquired by proceeds obtained as a result of a violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.
- 7. Any personal property, including, but not limited to, equipment, money, securities, books, records, research, negotiable instruments, currency, or any vessel, aircraft, item, object, tool, substance, device, weapon, machine, or vehicle of any kind in the possession of or belonging to any person who takes aquaculture products in violation of s. 812.014(2)(c).
- 8. Any motor vehicle offered for sale in violation of s. 320.28.
- 9. Any motor vehicle used during the course of committing an offense in violation of s. 322.34(8)(9)(a).
- 10. Any photograph, film, or other recorded image, including an image recorded on videotape, a compact disc, digital tape, or fixed disk, that is recorded in violation of s.

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810.145 and is possessed for the purpose of amusement, entertainment, sexual arousal, gratification, or profit, or for the purpose of degrading or abusing another person.

11. Any real property, including any right, title, leasehold, or other interest in the whole of any lot or tract of land, which is acquired by proceeds obtained as a result of Medicaid fraud under s. 409.920 or s. 409.9201; any personal property, including, but not limited to, equipment, money, securities, books, records, research, negotiable instruments, or currency; or any vessel, aircraft, item, object, tool, substance, device, weapon, machine, or vehicle of any kind in the possession of or belonging to any person which is acquired by proceeds obtained as a result of Medicaid fraud under s. 409.920 or s. 409.9201.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.