By Senator Wise

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5-00253C-12 20121810

A bill to be entitled An act relating to driving a motor vehicle while impaired; amending s. 316.003, F.S.; defining the terms "drive" and "impair" or "impaired"; amending s. 316.193, F.S.; providing that a person commits the offense of driving while impaired and is subject to punishment for such violation if the person is driving a motor vehicle and satisfies the specified criteria relating to the consumption of alcohol, controlled substances, or other impairing substances; providing that a person commits the offense of driving while impaired if the person has in the blood or urine certain controlled substances in specified circumstances; providing that a person is entitled to an affirmative defense to the offense of driving while impaired if the person charged with the offense of driving while impaired introduced a controlled substance into his or her body pursuant to a prescription issued by a licensed health professional who is authorized to prescribe the controlled substance and if the person consumed the controlled substance in accordance with the health professional's directions; providing that the use of a nonprescribed substance does not constitute an affirmative defense for a person who has a prescription for another substance; providing that alcohol or a legal impairing substance does not constitute a defense against a charge of driving while impaired under certain circumstances; amending ss. 187.201, 261.20, 310.101,

5-00253C-12 20121810 30 316.027, 316.1932, 316.1933, 316.1934, 316.1937, 31 316.1939, 318.143, 318.17, 320.055, 322.12, 322.25, 322.26, 322.2615, 320.2616, 322.271, 322.2715, 322.28, 32 33 322.291, 322.34, 322.61, 322.62, 322.63, 324.023, 337.195, 401.281, and 401.445, F.S.; revising 34 35 provisions to conform to changes made by the act; 36 providing an effective date. 37 38 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 39 Section 1. Subsections (89) and (90) are added to section 40 41 316.003, Florida Statutes, to read: 42 316.003 Definitions.-The following words and phrases, when 43 used in this chapter, shall have the meanings respectively 44 ascribed to them in this section, except where the context 45 otherwise requires: 46 (89) DRIVE.-To operate or be in actual physical control of 47 a vehicle. 48 (90) IMPAIR OR IMPAIRED.—To weaken or diminish a person's 49 physical or mental abilities, including, but not limited to, the 50 person's balance, coordination, reflexes, memory, and 51 comprehension, and the person's ability to see, hear, walk, 52 talk, judge distances, act in an emergency, follow directions, 53 multitask, and, in general, perform the many mental and physical 54 acts of daily life. 55 Section 2. Section 316.193, Florida Statutes, is amended to 56 read: 57 316.193 Driving while impaired under the influence; 58 penalties.-

5-00253C-12 20121810

(1) A person <u>commits</u> is guilty of the offense of driving while impaired under the influence and is subject to punishment as provided in subsection (2) if the person is driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle <u>anywhere</u> within this state and:

- (a) The person is <u>impaired by an under the influence of</u> alcoholic <u>beverage</u> <u>beverages</u>, <u>a any</u> chemical substance <u>identified set forth</u> in s. 877.111, <u>a or any substance</u> controlled <u>substance as defined in under chapter 893 or the</u> <u>Federal Register</u>, <u>any other impairing substance</u>, or a <u>combination of these items</u> when affected to the extent that the <u>person's normal faculties are impaired</u>;
- (b) The person has <u>an alcohol concentration</u> a blood-alcohol level of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood <u>or per 210 liters of breath at the time of driving or anytime after driving as a result of alcohol consumed before or during driving; or</u>
- (c) The person has <u>in the blood or urine a substance</u> identified as a controlled substance as defined in Schedule I of chapter 893 or the Federal Register, or one of its metabolites or analogs; or a breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.
- (d) The person has in the blood or urine a substance identified as a controlled substance in Schedule II, Schedule III, or Schedule IV of chapter 893 or the Federal Register, or one of its metabolites or analogs.
- (2) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), subsection (3), or subsection (4), \underline{a} any person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) shall be punished:

5-00253C-12 20121810

1. By a fine of:

- a. Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a first conviction.
- b. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for a second conviction; and
 - 2. By imprisonment for:
 - a. Not more than 6 months for a first conviction.
 - b. Not more than 9 months for a second conviction.
- 3. For a second conviction, by mandatory placement for a period of at least 1 year, at the convicted person's sole expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003.
- (b) 1. A Any person who is convicted of a third violation of this section for an offense that occurs within 10 years after a prior conviction for a violation of this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. In addition, the court shall order the mandatory placement for a period of at least not less than 2 years, at the convicted person's sole expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003.

5-00253C-12 20121810

2. A Any person who is convicted of a third violation of this section for an offense that occurs more than 10 years after the date of a prior conviction for a violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$2,000 or more than \$5,000 and by imprisonment for not more than 12 months. In addition, the court shall order the mandatory placement for a period of at least 2 years, at the convicted person's sole expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003.

- 3. A Any person who is convicted of a fourth or subsequent violation of this section, regardless of when any prior conviction for a violation of this section occurred, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. However, The fine imposed for such fourth or subsequent violation may be not be less than \$2,000.
 - (3) A Any person:
 - (a) Who is in violation of subsection (1);
 - (b) Who operates a vehicle; and
- (c) Who, by reason of such operation, causes or contributes to causing:
- 1. Damage to the property or person of another commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
 - 2. Serious bodily injury to another, as defined in s.

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5-00253C-12 20121810

316.1933, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- 3. The death of \underline{a} any human being or unborn quick child commits DUI manslaughter, and commits:
- a. A felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- b. A felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if:
- (I) At the time of the crash, the person knew, or should have known, that the crash occurred; and
- (II) The person failed to give information and render aid as required by s. 316.062.

For purposes of this subsection, the definition of the term "unborn quick child" shall be determined in accordance with the definition of viable fetus as set forth in s. 782.071. A person who is convicted of DUI manslaughter shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 4 years.

- (4) \underline{A} Any person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) and who has a blood-alcohol level or breathalcohol level of 0.15 or higher, or \underline{a} any person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) and who at the time of the offense was accompanied in the vehicle by a person under the age of 18 years, shall be punished:
 - (a) By a fine of:
- 171 1. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for a first conviction.
 - 2. Not less than \$2,000 or more than \$4,000 for a second conviction.

5-00253C-12 20121810

3. Not less than \$4,000 for a third or subsequent conviction.

- (b) By imprisonment for:
- 1. Not more than 9 months for a first conviction.
- 2. Not more than 12 months for a second conviction.

For the purposes of this subsection, only the instant offense is required to be a violation of subsection (1) by a person who has a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.15 or higher.

- (c) In addition to the penalties in paragraphs (a) and (b), the court shall order the mandatory placement, at the convicted person's sole expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person for at least not less than 6 continuous months for the first offense and for at least not less than 2 continuous years for a second offense, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license.
- (5) The court shall place all offenders convicted of violating this section on monthly reporting probation and shall require completion of a substance abuse course conducted by a DUI program licensed by the department under s. 322.292, which must include a psychosocial evaluation of the offender. If the DUI program refers the offender to an authorized substance abuse treatment provider for substance abuse treatment, in addition to any sentence or fine imposed under this section, completion of all such education, evaluation, and treatment is a condition of reporting probation. The offender shall assume reasonable costs

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5-00253C-12 20121810

for such education, evaluation, and treatment. The referral to treatment resulting from a psychosocial evaluation may shall not be waived without a supporting independent psychosocial evaluation conducted by an authorized substance abuse treatment provider appointed by the court, which shall have access to the DUI program's psychosocial evaluation before the independent psychosocial evaluation is conducted. The court shall review the results and recommendations of both evaluations before determining the request for waiver. The offender shall bear the full cost of this procedure. The term "substance abuse" means the abuse of alcohol or any substance named or described in Schedules I through V of s. 893.03. If an offender referred to treatment under this subsection fails to report for or complete such treatment or fails to complete the DUI program substance abuse education course and evaluation, the DUI program shall notify the court and the department of the failure. Upon receipt of the notice, the department shall cancel the offender's driving privilege, notwithstanding the terms of the court order or any suspension or revocation of the driving privilege. The department may temporarily reinstate the driving privilege on a restricted basis upon verification from the DUI program that the offender is currently participating in treatment and the DUI education course and evaluation requirement has been completed. If the DUI program notifies the department of the second failure to complete treatment, the department shall reinstate the driving privilege only after notice of completion of treatment from the DUI program. The organization that conducts the substance abuse education and evaluation may not provide required substance abuse treatment unless a waiver has been

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5-00253C-12 20121810

granted to that organization by the department. A waiver may be granted only if the department determines, in accordance with its rules, that the service provider that conducts the substance abuse education and evaluation is the most appropriate service provider and is licensed under chapter 397 or is exempt from such licensure. A statistical referral report shall be submitted quarterly to the department by each organization authorized to provide services under this section.

- (6) With respect to any person convicted of a violation of subsection (1), regardless of any penalty imposed pursuant to subsection (2), subsection (3), or subsection (4):
- (a) For the first conviction, the court shall place the defendant on probation for a period not to exceed 1 year and, as a condition of such probation, shall order the defendant to participate in public service or a community work project for a minimum of 50 hours. The court may order a defendant to pay a fine of \$10 for each hour of public service or community work otherwise required only if the court finds that the residence or location of the defendant at the time public service or community work is required or the defendant's employment obligations would create an undue hardship for the defendant. However, the total period of probation and incarceration may not exceed 1 year. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of the vehicle that was operated by or in the actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 10 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 10 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur

5-00253C-12 20121810

concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), paragraph (g), or paragraph (h).

- (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 imprisonment for at least not less than 10 days. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of all vehicles owned by the defendant at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 30 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 30 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant and must occur concurrently with the driver's license revocation imposed under s. 322.28(2)(a)2. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), paragraph (g), or paragraph (h). At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.
- (c) For the third or subsequent conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 10 years after the date of a prior conviction for violation of this section, the court shall order imprisonment for at least not less than 30 days. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of all vehicles owned by the defendant at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 90 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 90 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant

5-00253C-12 20121810

and must occur concurrently with the driver's license revocation imposed under s. 322.28(2)(a)3. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), paragraph (g), or paragraph (h). At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.

- (d) The court must, at the time of sentencing the defendant, issue an order for the impoundment or immobilization of a vehicle. The order of impoundment or immobilization must include the name and telephone numbers of all immobilization agencies meeting all of the conditions of subsection (13). Within 7 business days after the date that the court issues the order of impoundment or immobilization, the clerk of the court must send notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the registered 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.
- (e) A person who owns but was not operating the vehicle when the offense occurred may submit to the court a police report indicating that the vehicle was stolen at the time of the offense or documentation of having purchased the vehicle after the offense was committed from an entity other than the defendant or the defendant's agent. If the court finds that the vehicle was stolen or that the sale was not made to circumvent the order and to allow the defendant continued access to the vehicle, the order must be dismissed and the owner of the vehicle will incur no costs. If the court denies the request to dismiss the order of impoundment or immobilization, the petitioner may request an evidentiary hearing.
 - (f) A person who owns but was not operating the vehicle

5-00253C-12 20121810

when the offense occurred, and whose vehicle was stolen or who purchased the vehicle after the offense was committed directly from the defendant or the defendant's agent, may request an evidentiary hearing to determine whether the impoundment or immobilization should occur. If the court finds that either the vehicle was stolen or the purchase was made without knowledge of the offense, that the purchaser had no relationship to the defendant other than through the transaction, and that such purchase would not circumvent the order and allow the defendant continued access to the vehicle, the order must be dismissed and the owner of the vehicle will incur no costs.

- (g) The court shall also dismiss the order of impoundment or immobilization of the vehicle if the court finds that the family of the owner of the vehicle has no other private or public means of transportation.
- (h) The court may also dismiss the order of impoundment or immobilization of any vehicles that are owned by the defendant but that are operated solely by the employees of the defendant or any business owned by the defendant.
- (i) 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 or rented, by the person leasing or renting the vehicle, unless the impoundment or immobilization order is dismissed. All provisions of s. 713.78 shall apply. The costs and fees for the impoundment or immobilization must be paid directly to the person impounding or immobilizing the vehicle.
- (j) The person who owns a vehicle that is impounded or immobilized under this paragraph, or a person who has a lien of

5-00253C-12 20121810

record against such a vehicle and who has not requested a review of the impoundment pursuant to paragraph (e), paragraph (f), or paragraph (g), may, within 10 days after the date that person 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 from the owner or lienholder. 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 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.

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For the purposes of this section, \underline{a} any conviction for a violation of s. 327.35; a previous conviction for the violation of former s. 316.1931, former s. 860.01, or former s. 316.028; or a previous conviction outside this state for driving while

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5-00253C-12 20121810

impaired, driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, driving with an unlawful breath-alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense, is also considered a previous conviction for violation of this section. However, in satisfaction of the fine imposed pursuant to this section, the court may, upon a finding that the defendant is financially unable to pay either all or part of the fine, order that the defendant participate for a specified additional period of time in public service or a community work project in lieu of payment of that portion of the fine which the court determines the defendant is unable to pay. In determining the such additional sentence, the court shall consider the amount of the unpaid portion of the fine and the reasonable value of the services to be ordered; however, the court may not compute the reasonable value of services at a rate less than the federal minimum wage at the time of sentencing.

- (7) A conviction under this section does not bar any civil suit for damages against the person so convicted.
- (8) At the arraignment, or in conjunction with any notice of arraignment provided by the clerk of the court, the clerk shall provide any person charged with a violation of this section with notice that upon conviction the court shall suspend or revoke the offender's driver's license and that the offender should make arrangements for transportation at any proceeding in which the court may take such action. Failure to provide such notice does not affect the court's suspension or revocation of the offender's driver's license.
 - (9) A person who is arrested for a violation of this

5-00253C-12 20121810

section may not be released from custody:

(a) Until the person is no longer <u>impaired by or</u> under the influence of <u>an</u> alcoholic <u>beverage</u> beverages, <u>a</u> any chemical substance <u>identified</u> set forth in s. 877.111, or <u>a</u> any substance controlled under chapter 893 and affected to the extent that <u>he</u> or she is <u>his or her normal faculties are</u> impaired;

- (b) Until the person's blood-alcohol level or breathalcohol level is less than 0.05; or
- (c) Until 8 hours have elapsed from the time the person was arrested.
- (10) The rulings of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles under s. 322.2615 <u>may shall</u> not be considered in any trial for a violation of this section. Testimony or evidence from the administrative proceedings or any written statement submitted by a person in his or her request for administrative review is inadmissible into evidence or for any other purpose in any criminal proceeding, unless timely disclosed in criminal discovery pursuant to Rule 3.220, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- (11) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall is directed to adopt rules providing for the implementation of the use of ignition interlock devices.
- (12) If the records of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles show that the defendant has been previously convicted of the offense of driving while impaired or under the influence, that evidence is sufficient by itself to establish the that prior conviction for driving while impaired or under the influence. However, such evidence may be contradicted or rebutted by other evidence. This presumption may be considered

5-00253C-12 20121810

along with any other evidence presented in deciding whether the defendant has been previously convicted of the offense of driving while impaired or under the influence.

- (13) If personnel of the circuit court or the sheriff do not immobilize vehicles, only immobilization agencies that meet the conditions of this subsection shall immobilize vehicles in that judicial circuit.
- (a) The immobilization agency responsible for immobilizing vehicles in that judicial circuit <u>is</u> shall be subject to strict compliance with all of the following conditions and restrictions:
- 1. Any immobilization agency engaged in the business of immobilizing vehicles shall provide to the clerk of the court a signed affidavit attesting that the agency:
 - a. Has verifiable experience in immobilizing vehicles;
- b. Maintains accurate and complete records of all payments for the immobilization, copies of all documents pertaining to the court's order of impoundment or immobilization, and any other documents relevant to each immobilization. Such records must be maintained by the immobilization agency for at least 3 years; and
- c. Employs and assigns persons to immobilize vehicles $\underline{\text{who}}$ that meet the requirements established in subparagraph 2.
 - 2. The person who immobilizes a vehicle must:
- a. Not have been adjudicated incapacitated under s. 744.331, or a similar statute in another state, unless his or her capacity has been judicially restored; not have been involuntarily placed in a treatment facility for the mentally ill under chapter 394, or a similar law in any other state,

5-00253C-12 20121810

unless his or her competency has been judicially restored; or not have been diagnosed as having an incapacitating mental illness unless a psychologist or psychiatrist licensed in this state certifies that he or she does not currently suffer from the mental illness.

- b. Not be a chronic and habitual user of alcoholic beverages to the extent that he or she is his or her normal faculties are impaired; not have been committed under chapter 397, former chapter 396, or a similar law in any other state; not have been found to be a habitual offender under s. 856.011(3), or a similar law in any other state; or not have had any conviction convictions under this section, or a similar law in any other state, within 2 years before the affidavit is submitted.
- c. Not have been committed for controlled substance abuse or have been found guilty of a crime under chapter 893, or a similar law in any other state, relating to controlled substances in any other state.
- d. Not have been found guilty of or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, or been convicted of a felony, unless his or her civil rights have been restored.
- e. Be a citizen or legal resident alien of the United States or have been granted authorization to seek employment in this country by the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services.
- (b) The immobilization agency shall conduct a state criminal history check through the $\frac{\text{Florida}}{\text{Department}}$ Department of Law Enforcement to ensure that the person hired to immobilize a

5-00253C-12 20121810

vehicle meets the requirements in sub-subparagraph (a) 2.d.

- (c) A person who violates paragraph (a) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
 - (14) As used in this chapter, the term:
- (a) "Immobilization," "immobilizing," or "immobilize" means the act of installing a vehicle antitheft device on the steering wheel of a vehicle, the act of placing a tire lock or wheel clamp on a vehicle, or a governmental agency's act of taking physical possession of the license tag and vehicle registration rendering a vehicle legally inoperable to prevent any person from operating the vehicle pursuant to an order of impoundment or immobilization under subsection (6).
- (b) "Immobilization agency" or "immobilization agencies" means any person, firm, company, agency, organization, partnership, corporation, association, trust, or other business entity of any kind whatsoever that meets all of the conditions of subsection (13).
- (c) "Impoundment," "impounding," or "impound" means the act of storing a vehicle at a storage facility pursuant to an order of impoundment or immobilization under subsection (6) where the person impounding the vehicle exercises control, supervision, and responsibility over the vehicle.
- (d) "Person" means any individual, firm, company, agency, organization, partnership, corporation, association, trust, or other business entity of any kind whatsoever.
- (15)(a) If a person who is charged with violating subsection (1)(d) introduced into his or her body a controlled substance prescribed by a licensed health professional

5-00253C-12 20121810

authorized to prescribe the controlled substance and if the person consumed the controlled substance in accordance with the health professional's directions, the person is entitled to an affirmative defense against any allegation that the person violated subsection (1)(d). The introduction of a nonprescribed substance into the person's body does not constitute an affirmative defense with respect to any nonprescribed substance.

(b) Except for paragraph (a), the fact that a person charged with violating subsection (1) is or was legally entitled to introduce into the human body alcohol, a chemical substance, a controlled substance, a medication, a drug, or any other impairing substance does not constitute a defense against any charge of violating subsection (1).

Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 187.201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

187.201 State Comprehensive Plan adopted.—The Legislature hereby adopts as the State Comprehensive Plan the following specific goals and policies:

- (6) PUBLIC SAFETY.-
- (b) Policies.-
- 1. Maintain safe and secure prisons and other correctional facilities with the required number of well-trained staff.
- 2. Provide effective alternatives to incarceration for appropriate offenders and encourage victim restitution.
- 3. Make the corrections system as financially costeffective as possible through prison industries and other inmate work programs and through contractual agreements with public and private vendors.
 - 4. Continue to monitor educational and vocational training

5-00253C-12 20121810

of inmates to increase the likelihood of successful reintegration into the community.

- 5. Provide all inmates with access to adequate health care, including diagnostic and treatment programs for offenders suffering from substance abuse or psychological disorders.
- 6. Provide incentives to attract and retain high-quality law enforcement and correctional officers.
- 7. Emphasize the reduction of serious crime, particularly violent, organized, economic, and drug-related crimes.
- 8. Increase the level of training and technical assistance provided to law enforcement agencies.
- 9. Increase crime prevention efforts to enhance the protection of individual personal safety and property.
 - 10. Emphasize and protect the rights of crime victims.
- 11. Continue to implement coordinated and integrated strategies to combat organized crime, economic crime, and drug trafficking.
- 12. Expand the state's provisions for the protection of witnesses in criminal cases, especially organized crime cases.
- 13. Strengthen the state's commitment to pursue, both criminally and civilly, those individuals who profit from economic crimes, in a manner that keeps pace with the level and sophistication of these criminal activities.
- 14. Improve the efficiency of law enforcement through the establishment of a close communication and coordination system among agencies and a comprehensive reporting system for such types of criminal activities as forcible felonies and organized, economic, and drug crimes.
 - 15. Improve the effectiveness of the delinquent juvenile

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5-00253C-12 20121810

justice system commitment programs to reduce recidivism of juveniles who would otherwise be recommitted to state supervision.

- 16. Utilize alternative sentencing and dispute resolution when appropriate, particularly in civil disputes and minor criminal violations.
- 17. Increase the state's commitment to stringent enforcement of laws against drunken or drugged driving.
- 18. Expand public awareness campaigns that will emphasize the dangers of driving while <u>impaired by under the influence of</u> alcohol or drugs.
- 19. Promote efforts to encourage the use of personal safety restraint devices for all persons traveling in motor vehicles.
- 20. Improve the enforcement of and compliance with safe highway speed limits.
- 21. Provide effective and efficient driver licensing systems, including a reliable testing system designed to preclude unqualified drivers from receiving driver's licenses.
- 22. Require local governments, in cooperation with regional and state agencies, to prepare advance plans for the safe evacuation of coastal residents.
- 23. Require local governments, in cooperation with regional and state agencies, to adopt plans and policies to protect public and private property and human lives from the effects of natural disasters.
- Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 261.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 261.20 Operations of off-highway vehicles on public lands; restrictions; safety courses; required equipment; prohibited

5-00253C-12 20121810

610 acts; penalties.-

- (5) It is a violation of this section:
- (b) To operate an off-highway vehicle while $\underline{impaired}$ by an alcoholic beverage \underline{under} the $\underline{influence}$ of alcohol, a controlled substance, or \underline{a} any prescription or over-the-counter drug that $\underline{impairs}$ vision or motor condition.

Section 5. Paragraph (m) of subsection (1) of section 310.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 310.101 Grounds for disciplinary action by the board.-
- (1) Any act of misconduct, inattention to duty, negligence, or incompetence; any willful violation of any law or rule, including the rules of the road, applicable to a licensed state pilot or certificated deputy pilot; or any failure to exercise that care which a reasonable and prudent licensed state pilot or certificated deputy pilot would exercise under the same or similar circumstances may result in disciplinary action. Examples of acts by a licensed state pilot or certificated deputy pilot which constitute grounds for disciplinary action include, but are not limited to:
- (m) Having a license to operate a motor vehicle revoked, suspended, or otherwise acted against by any jurisdiction, including its agencies or subdivisions, for operating the vehicle while impaired by under the influence of alcohol or drugs. The jurisdiction's acceptance of a relinquishment of license, stipulation, consent order, plea of nolo contendere, penalty in any form, or other settlement offered in response to or in anticipation of the filing of charges related to the license to operate a motor vehicle shall be construed as action against the license.

5-00253C-12 20121810

Section 6. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 316.027, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.027 Crash involving death or personal injuries.-

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(b) The driver of any vehicle involved in a crash occurring on public or private property which that results in the death of any person must immediately stop the vehicle at the scene of the crash, or as close thereto as possible, and must remain at the scene of the crash until he or she has fulfilled the requirements of s. 316.062. A person who is arrested for a violation of this paragraph and who has previously been convicted of a violation of this section, s. 316.061, s. 316.191, or s. 316.193, or a felony violation of s. 322.34, shall be held in custody until brought before the court for admittance to bail in accordance with chapter 903. Any person who willfully violates this paragraph commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Any person who willfully commits such a violation while driving impaired under the influence as set forth in s. 316.193(1) shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 2 years.

Section 7. Section 316.1932, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.1932 Tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances; implied consent; refusal.—

(1) (a)1.a. \underline{A} Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within this state is, by so operating such vehicle, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to an approved chemical test

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5-00253C-12 20121810

or physical breath test, including, but not limited to, an infrared light test of his or her breath for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the his or her blood or breath if the person is lawfully arrested for an any offense allegedly committed while the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages. The chemical or physical breath test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the such person was driving or was in actual physical control of the motor vehicle within this state while impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages. The administration of the a breath test does not preclude the administration of another type of test. The person shall be told that his or her failure to submit to a any lawful breath test of his or her breath will result in the suspension of his or her the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a period of 1 year for a first refusal, or for a period of 18 months if the driving privilege of such person has been previously suspended as a result of a refusal to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test. The person such a test or tests, and shall also be told that if he or she refuses to submit to a lawful breath test of his or her breath and if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended as a result of for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, he or she commits a misdemeanor in addition to any other penalty penalties. The refusal to submit to a chemical or physical breath test upon the request of a law

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5-00253C-12 20121810

enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

b. A Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within this state is, by so operating such vehicle, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to a urine test for the purpose of detecting the presence of a chemical substance substances as set forth in s. 877.111 or a controlled substance substances if the person is lawfully arrested for an any offense allegedly committed while the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while impaired by a under the influence of chemical substances or controlled substance substances. The urine test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such test tests at the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the such person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while impaired by a under the influence of chemical substances or controlled substance substances. The urine test shall be administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such test in a reasonable manner that will ensure the accuracy of the specimen and maintain the privacy of the person individual involved. The administration of the a urine test does not preclude the administration of another type of test. The person shall be told that his or her failure to submit to a any lawful urine test of his or her urine will result in the suspension of his or her the person's privilege to operate a

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5-00253C-12 20121810

motor vehicle for a period of 1 year for the first refusal, or for a period of 18 months if the driving privilege of such person has been previously suspended as a result of a refusal to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test. The person such a test or tests, and shall also be told that if he or she refuses to submit to a lawful urine test of his or her urine and if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended as a result of for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, he or she commits a misdemeanor in addition to any other penalty penalties. The refusal to submit to a urine test upon the request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

2. The Alcohol Testing Program within the Department of Law Enforcement is responsible for the regulation of the operation, inspection, and registration of breath test instruments that are used utilized under the provisions of driving and boating while impaired under the influence provisions and under related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The program is responsible for the regulation of the individuals who operate, inspect, and instruct on the breath test instruments that are used under the provisions of utilized in the driving and boating while impaired under the influence provisions and under related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The program is further responsible for the regulation of blood analysts who conduct blood testing that is used to be utilized under the provisions of driving and boating under the influence provisions and under related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The program

5-00253C-12 20121810

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- a. Establish uniform criteria for the issuance of permits to breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- b. Have the authority to <u>issue permits to</u> permit breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- c. Have the authority to discipline and suspend, revoke, or renew the permits of breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- d. Establish uniform requirements for instruction and curricula for the operation and inspection of approved instruments.
- e. Have the authority to specify one approved curriculum for the operation and inspection of approved instruments.
- f. Establish a procedure for the approval of breath test operator and agency inspector classes.
- g. Have the authority to approve or disapprove breath test instruments and accompanying paraphernalia for use pursuant to the <u>provisions of driving and boating while impaired under the influence provisions</u> and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327.
- h. With the approval of the executive director of the Department of Law Enforcement, make and enter into contracts and agreements with other agencies, organizations, associations, corporations, individuals, or federal agencies as are necessary, expedient, or incidental to the performance of duties.
- i. Issue final orders $\underline{\text{that}}$ $\underline{\text{which}}$ include findings of fact and conclusions of law and $\underline{\text{that}}$ $\underline{\text{which}}$ constitute final agency

5-00253C-12 20121810

784 action for the purpose of chapter 120.

- j. Enforce compliance with the provisions of this section through civil or administrative proceedings.
- k. Make recommendations concerning any matter within the purview of this section, this chapter, chapter 322, or chapter 327.
- 1. Promulgate rules for the administration and implementation of this section, including definitions of terms.
- m. Consult and cooperate with other entities for the purpose of implementing the mandates of this section.
- n. Have the authority to approve the type of blood test <u>to</u> <u>be used under the provisions of utilized under the driving and boating while impaired under the influence provisions and <u>under the influence provisions</u> and <u>under the in</u></u>
- o. Have the authority to specify techniques and methods for breath alcohol testing and blood testing to be used under the provisions of utilized under the driving and boating while impaired under the influence provisions and under related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327.
- p. Have the authority to approve repair facilities for the approved breath test instruments, including the authority to set criteria for approval.

Nothing in This section does not shall be construed to supersede provisions in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The specifications in this section are derived from the power and authority previously and currently possessed by the Department of Law Enforcement and are enumerated to conform with the

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5-00253C-12 20121810

813 mandates of chapter 99-379, Laws of Florida.

- (b)1. The blood-alcohol level must be based upon grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood. The breath-alcohol level must be based upon grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.
- 2. An analysis of a person's breath, in order to be considered valid under this section, must have been performed substantially according to methods approved by the Department of Law Enforcement. For this purpose, the department may approve satisfactory techniques or methods. Any insubstantial <u>difference</u> differences between approved techniques and actual testing procedures in any individual case <u>does</u> do not render the test or test results invalid.
- (c) A Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within this state is, by operating such vehicle, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to an approved blood test for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the blood or a blood test for the purpose of determining the presence of a chemical substances or controlled substance substances as provided in this section if there is reasonable cause to believe that the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages or a chemical or controlled substance substances and if the person appears for treatment at a hospital, clinic, or other medical facility and the administration of a breath or urine test is impractical or impossible. As used in this paragraph, the term "other medical facility" includes an ambulance or other medical emergency vehicle. The blood test shall be performed in a reasonable

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5-00253C-12 20121810

manner. A Any person who is incapable of refusal by reason of unconsciousness or other mental or physical condition is deemed not to have withdrawn his or her consent to such test. A blood test may be administered whether or not the person is told that his or her failure to submit to such a lawful blood test will result in the suspension of his or her the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state and that a refusal to submit to a lawful blood test is a misdemeanor of his or her blood, if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended as a result of a for refusal to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor. A Any person who is capable of refusal shall be told that his or her failure to submit to such a lawful blood test will result in the suspension of his or her the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a period of 1 year for a first refusal, or for a period of 18 months if the driving privilege of the person has been suspended previously as a result of a refusal to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test, such a test or tests, and that a refusal to submit to a lawful blood test is a misdemeanor of his or her blood, if the his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended as a result of for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor. The refusal to submit to a blood test upon the request of a law enforcement officer is admissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

(d) If the arresting officer does not request a chemical or physical breath test of the person arrested for \underline{an} any offense allegedly committed while the person was driving or was in

5-00253C-12 20121810

actual physical control of a motor vehicle while <u>impaired by an under the influence of</u> alcoholic <u>beverage beverages</u> or <u>a</u>

<u>chemical or controlled substance substances</u>, <u>the such person may request the arresting officer to have a chemical or physical <u>breath</u> test made of the arrested <u>person person's breath</u> or a <u>urine or blood</u> test of the urine or blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of <u>his or her the person's</u> blood or breath or the presence of <u>a chemical substances</u> or controlled <u>substances</u>. <u>substances</u>; and, If so requested, the arresting officer shall have the test performed.</u>

- (e)1. By applying for a driver's license and by accepting and using a driver's license, the person holding the driver's license is deemed to have given expressed his or her consent to the provisions of this section.
- 2. A nonresident or any other person driving in a status exempt from the requirements of the driver's license law, by the his or her act of driving in such exempt status, is deemed to have given expressed his or her consent to the provisions of this section.
- 3. A warning of the consent provision of this section shall be printed on each new or renewed driver's license.
- (f)1. The tests determining the weight of alcohol in \underline{a} $\underline{person's}$ 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. Such rules must specify precisely the test or tests that are approved by the Department of Law Enforcement for reliability of result and ease of administration, and must provide an approved method of administration which must be followed in all \underline{such} tests given

5-00253C-12 20121810

under this section. 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.

- 2.a. Only a 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, acting at the request of a law enforcement officer, may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining its alcoholic content or the presence of a chemical substances or controlled substance substances therein. 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.
- b. Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, if a health care provider, who is providing medical care in a health care facility to a person injured in a motor vehicle crash, becomes aware, as a result of a any blood test performed in the course of that medical treatment, that the person's blood-alcohol level meets or exceeds the blood-alcohol level specified in s. 316.193(1)(b), the health care provider may notify a any law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency. Any such notice must be given within a reasonable time after the health care provider receives the test result. Any such notice shall be used only for the purpose of providing the law enforcement officer with reasonable cause to request the withdrawal of a blood sample pursuant to this section.
- c. The notice shall consist only of the name of the person being treated, the name of the person who drew the blood, the

5-00253C-12 20121810

blood-alcohol level indicated by the test, and the date and time of the administration of the test.

- d. <u>Section</u> Nothing contained in s. 395.3025(4), s. 456.057, or any applicable practice act <u>does not affect</u> affects the authority to provide notice under this section, and the health care provider is not considered to have breached any duty owed to the person under s. 395.3025(4), s. 456.057, or any applicable practice act by providing notice or failing to provide notice. It <u>is not deemed</u> shall not be a breach of any ethical, moral, or legal duty for a health care provider to provide notice or fail to provide notice.
- e. A civil, criminal, or administrative action may not be brought against <u>a</u> any person or health care provider participating in good faith in the provision of notice or <u>failing failure</u> to provide notice as provided in this section. <u>A</u> Any person or health care provider participating in the provision of notice or <u>failing failure</u> to provide notice as provided in this section <u>is shall be</u> immune from any civil or criminal liability and from any professional disciplinary action with respect to the provision of notice or failure to provide notice under this section. Any such participant has the same immunity with respect to participating in any judicial proceedings resulting from the notice or failure to provide notice.
- 3. The person tested may, at his or her own expense, have a physician, registered nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, or other person of his or her own choosing administer an independent test

5-00253C-12 20121810

in addition to the test administered at the direction of the law enforcement officer for the purpose of determining the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or breath or the presence of \underline{a} chemical substances or controlled substance substances at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of his or her blood or urine, or by chemical or physical test of his or her breath. The failure or inability to obtain an independent test by a person does not preclude the admissibility in evidence of the test taken at the direction of the law enforcement officer. The law enforcement officer \underline{may} \underline{shall} not interfere with the person's opportunity to obtain the independent test and shall provide the person with timely telephone access to secure the test, but the burden is on the person to arrange and secure the test at his or her \underline{the} \underline{person} \underline{shall} \underline{shall}

- 4. Upon the request of the person tested, full information concerning the results of the test taken at the direction of the law enforcement officer shall be made available to the person or his or her attorney. Full information is limited to the following:
- a. The type of test administered and the procedures followed.
- b. The time of the collection of the blood or breath sample analyzed.
- c. The numerical results of the test indicating the alcohol content of the blood and breath.
- d. The type and status of any permit issued by the Department of Law Enforcement which was held by the person who performed the test.
 - e. If the test was administered by means of a breath

5-00253C-12 20121810

testing instrument, the date of performance of the most recent required inspection of the such instrument.

- 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 does not incur any civil or criminal liability as a result of the withdrawal or analysis of a blood or urine specimen, or the chemical or physical test of a person's breath pursuant to accepted medical standards when requested by a law enforcement officer, regardless of whether or not the subject resisted the administration of the test.
- (2) The results of \underline{a} any test administered pursuant to this section for the purpose of detecting the presence of \underline{a} any controlled substance \underline{are} shall not be admissible as evidence in a criminal prosecution for the possession of a controlled substance.
- (3) Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, information relating to the alcoholic content of the blood or breath or the presence of \underline{a} chemical $\underline{substances}$ or controlled

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5-00253C-12 20121810

<u>substance</u> substances in the blood obtained pursuant to this section shall be released to a court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, or law enforcement officer in connection with an alleged violation of s. 316.193 upon request for such information.

Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 316.1933, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.1933 Blood test for impairment or intoxication in cases of death or serious bodily injury; right to use reasonable force.—

(1)(a) If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a motor vehicle driven by or in the actual physical control of a person who is impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic <u>beverage</u> beverages, a any chemical substance substances, or a any controlled substance substances has caused the death or serious bodily injury of a human being, the a law enforcement officer shall require the person driving or in actual physical control of the motor vehicle to submit to a blood test of the person's blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content thereof or the presence of a chemical substance substances as set forth in s. 877.111 or a any substance controlled under chapter 893. The law enforcement officer may use reasonable force if necessary to require such person to submit to the administration of the blood test. The blood test shall be performed in a reasonable manner. Notwithstanding s. 316.1932, the testing required by this paragraph need not be incidental to a lawful arrest of the person.

Section 9. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 316.1934,

5-00253C-12 20121810

1045 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

316.1934 Presumption of impairment; testing methods.-

- (1) It is unlawful and punishable as provided in chapter 322 and in s. 316.193 for <u>a any</u> person who is <u>impaired by or</u> under the influence of <u>an</u> alcoholic <u>beverage beverages</u> or <u>a</u> controlled <u>substance substances</u>, when affected to the extent that the <u>person is person's normal faculties are impaired</u> or to the extent that the person is deprived of <u>his or her abilities full possession of normal faculties</u>, to drive or be in actual physical control of <u>a any</u> motor vehicle within this state. Such <u>abilities normal faculties</u> include, but are not limited to, the ability to see, hear, walk, talk, judge distances, drive an automobile, make judgments, act in emergencies, and, in general, normally perform the many mental and physical acts of daily life.
- (2) At the trial of any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of an act acts alleged to have been committed by a any person while driving, or being in actual physical control of, a vehicle while impaired by or under the influence of an alcoholic beverage beverages or a controlled substance substances, when affected to the extent that the person's abilities normal faculties were impaired or to the extent that he or she was deprived of full possession of his or her abilities normal faculties, the results of any test administered in accordance with s. 316.1932 or s. 316.1933 and this section are admissible into evidence when otherwise admissible, and the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or breath at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of the person's blood, or by chemical or physical test of the person's

5-00253C-12 20121810

breath, gives rise to the following presumptions:

(a) If the there was at that time a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level was of 0.05 or less, it is presumed that the person was not impaired by under the influence of an alcoholic beverage beverages to the extent that his or her abilities normal faculties were impaired.

- (b) If the there was at that time a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level was in excess of 0.05 but less than 0.08, that fact does not give rise to any presumption that the person was or was not impaired by under the influence of an alcoholic beverage beverages to the extent that his or her abilities normal faculties were impaired but may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the person was impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages to the extent that his or her abilities normal faculties were impaired.
- breath-alcohol level was of 0.08 or higher, that fact is prima facie evidence that the person was impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages to the extent that his or her abilities normal faculties were impaired. Moreover, a such person who has a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher commits the offense is guilty of driving, or being in actual physical control of, a motor vehicle, with an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level.

The presumptions provided in this subsection do not limit the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the

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5-00253C-12 20121810

question of whether the person was <u>impaired by an under the</u>
<u>influence of alcoholic beverage</u> beverages to the extent that his
or her abilities normal faculties were impaired.

Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 316.1937, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.1937 Ignition interlock devices, requiring; unlawful acts.—

(1) In addition to any other authorized penalty penalties, the court may require that a any person who is convicted of driving while impaired under the influence in violation of s. 316.193 may shall not operate a motor vehicle unless the that vehicle is equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device certified by the department as provided in s. 316.1938, and installed in such a manner that the vehicle will not start if the operator's blood-alcohol blood alcohol level is in excess of 0.05 percent or as otherwise specified by the court. The court may require the use of an approved ignition interlock device for a period of at least not less than 6 continuous months, if the person is permitted to operate a motor vehicle, whether or not the privilege to operate a motor vehicle is restricted, as determined by the court. The court, however, shall order placement of an ignition interlock device in those circumstances required by s. 316.193.

Section 11. Subsection (1) of section 316.1939, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.1939 Refusal to submit to testing; penalties.-

(1) \underline{A} 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

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5-00253C-12 20121810

previously suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, and:

- (a) Who the arresting law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in this state while impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages, chemical substance substances;
- (b) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of s. 316.193 unless such test was requested pursuant to s. 316.1932(1)(c);
- (c) Who was informed that, if he or she refused to submit to such test, his or her privilege to operate a motor vehicle would be suspended for a period of 1 year or, in the case of a second or subsequent refusal, for a period of 18 months;
- (d) Who was informed that a refusal to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, if his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test of his or her breath, urine, 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

commits a misdemeanor of the first degree and is subject to punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 12. Subsection (5) of section 318.143, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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5-00253C-12 20121810

318.143 Sanctions for infractions by minors.-

- (5) A minor who is arrested for a violation of s. 316.193 may be released from custody as soon as:
- (a) The minor is no longer <u>impaired by an under the</u> <u>influence of</u> alcoholic <u>beverage</u> <u>beverages</u>, <u>a of any</u> chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or <u>a of any</u> substance controlled under chapter 893, and is not affected to the extent that his or her abilities <u>normal faculties</u> are impaired;
- (b) The minor's blood-alcohol level is less than 0.05 percent; or
 - (c) Six hours have elapsed after the minor's arrest.
- 1172 Section 13. Section 318.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to 1173 read:
 - 318.17 Offenses excepted.—<u>The provisions</u> No provision of this chapter <u>are not</u> is available to a person who is charged with any of the following offenses:
 - (1) Fleeing or attempting to elude a police officer, in violation of s. 316.1935;
 - (2) Leaving the scene of a crash, in violation of ss. 316.027 and 316.061;
 - (3) Driving, or being in actual physical control of, <u>a</u> any vehicle while <u>impaired by an under the influence of</u> alcoholic <u>beverage</u> <u>beverages</u>, <u>a</u> any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or <u>a</u> any substance controlled under chapter 893, in violation of s. 316.193, or driving with an unlawful bloodalcohol level;
 - (4) Reckless driving, in violation of s. 316.192;
 - (5) Making <u>a</u> false crash <u>report</u> $\frac{\text{reports}}{\text{reports}}$, in violation of s. 316.067;

5-00253C-12 20121810

(6) Willfully failing or refusing to comply with \underline{a} any lawful order or direction of \underline{a} any police officer or member of the fire department, in violation of s. 316.072(3);

- (7) Obstructing an officer, in violation of s. 316.545(1); or
- (8) Any other offense in chapter 316 which is classified as a criminal violation.

Section 14. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 320.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.055 Registration periods; renewal periods.—The following registration periods and renewal periods are established:

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(c) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (a), the owner of a motor vehicle subject to paragraph (a) who has had his or her driver's license suspended pursuant to a violation of s. 316.193 or pursuant to s. 322.26(2) for driving while impaired under the influence must obtain a 6-month registration as a condition of reinstating the license, subject to renewal during the 3-year period that financial responsibility requirements apply. The registration period begins the first day of the birth month of the owner and ends the last day of the fifth month immediately following the owner's birth month. For such vehicles, the department shall issue a vehicle registration certificate that is valid for 6 months and shall issue a validation sticker that displays an expiration date of 6 months after the date of issuance. The license tax required by s. 320.08 and all other applicable license taxes are shall be onehalf of the amount otherwise required, except the service charge

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5-00253C-12 20121810

required by s. 320.04 shall be paid in full for each 6-month registration. A vehicle required to be registered under this paragraph is not eligible for the extended registration period under paragraph (b).

Section 15. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 322.12, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

322.12 Examination of applicants.-

- (3) For an applicant for a Class E driver's license, the such examination must shall include a test of the applicant's eyesight given by the driver's license examiner designated by the department or by a licensed ophthalmologist, optometrist, or physician and a test of the applicant's hearing given by a driver's license examiner or a licensed physician. The examination must shall also include a test of the applicant's ability to read and understand highway signs regulating, warning, and directing traffic; his or her knowledge of the traffic laws of this state, including laws regulating driving while impaired by under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance substances, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, and driving while intoxicated; and his or her knowledge of the effects of alcohol and controlled substances upon persons and the dangers of driving a motor vehicle while impaired by under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance substances and must shall include an actual demonstration of the applicant's ability to exercise ordinary and reasonable control in the operation of a motor vehicle.
- (4) The examination for an applicant for a commercial driver's license <u>must</u> shall include a test of the applicant's eyesight given by a driver's license examiner designated by the

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5-00253C-12 20121810

department or by a licensed ophthalmologist, optometrist, or physician and a test of the applicant's hearing given by a driver's license examiner or a licensed physician. The examination must shall also include a test of the applicant's ability to read and understand highway signs regulating, warning, and directing traffic; his or her knowledge of the traffic laws of this state pertaining to the class of motor vehicle which he or she is applying to be licensed to operate, including laws regulating driving while impaired by under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance substances, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, and driving while intoxicated; his or her knowledge of the effects of alcohol and controlled substances and the dangers of driving a motor vehicle after having consumed alcohol or a controlled substance substances; and his or her knowledge of any special skills, requirements, or precautions necessary for the safe operation of the class of vehicle which he or she is applying to be licensed to operate. In addition, the examination must shall include an actual demonstration of the applicant's ability to exercise ordinary and reasonable control in the safe operation of a motor vehicle or combination of vehicles of the type covered by the license classification which the applicant is seeking, including an examination of the applicant's ability to perform an inspection of his or her vehicle.

(a) The portion of the examination which tests an applicant's safe driving ability shall be administered by the department or by an entity authorized by the department to administer such examination, pursuant to s. 322.56. Such examination shall be administered at a location approved by the

5-00253C-12 20121810__

1277 department.

(b) A person who seeks to retain a hazardous-materials endorsement must, upon renewal, pass the test for such endorsement as specified in s. 322.57(1)(d), if the person has not taken and passed the hazardous-materials test within 2 years preceding his or her application for a commercial driver's license in this state.

Section 16. Subsections (5) and (7) of section 322.25, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 322.25 When court to forward license to department and report convictions; temporary reinstatement of driving privileges.—
- (5) For the purpose of this chapter, the entrance of a plea of nolo contendere by the defendant to a charge of driving while intoxicated, driving while impaired under the influence, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense similar to the offenses specified in s. 316.193, accepted by the court and under which plea the court has entered a fine or sentence, whether in this state or any other state or country, shall be equivalent to a conviction.
- (7) Any licensed driver convicted of driving, or being in the actual physical control of, a vehicle within this state while <u>impaired by an under the influence of</u> alcoholic <u>beverage</u> beverages, <u>a any</u> chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or <u>a any</u> substance controlled under chapter 893, when affected to the extent that his or her <u>abilities</u> normal faculties are impaired, and whose license and driving privilege have been revoked as provided in subsection (1) may be issued a court

5-00253C-12 20121810

order for reinstatement of a driving privilege on a temporary basis <u>if</u>; provided that, as a part of the penalty, upon conviction, the defendant is required to enroll in and complete a driver improvement course for the rehabilitation of drinking drivers and <u>if</u> the driver is otherwise eligible for reinstatement of the driving privilege as provided by s. 322.282. The court order for reinstatement <u>must shall</u> be on a form provided by the department and must be taken by the person convicted to a Florida driver's license examining office, where a temporary driving permit may be issued. The period of time for which a temporary permit <u>that is</u> issued in accordance with this subsection is valid shall be deemed to be part of the period of revocation imposed by the court.

Section 17. Subsection (2) of section 322.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.26 Mandatory revocation of license by department.—The department shall forthwith revoke the license or driving privilege of any person upon receiving a record of such person's conviction of any of the following offenses:

(2) Driving a motor vehicle or being in actual physical control thereof, or entering a plea of nolo contendere, said plea being accepted by the court and said court entering a fine or sentence to a charge of driving, while impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages or a substance controlled under chapter 893, or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage beverages or a substance controlled under chapter 893. If In any case where DUI manslaughter occurs and the person has no prior conviction convictions for a DUI-related

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5-00253C-12 20121810

offense offenses, the revocation of the license or driving privilege is shall be permanent, except as provided for in s. 322.271(4).

Section 18. Subsections (2) and (7) of section 322.2615, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

322.2615 Suspension of license; right to review.-

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (1)(a), the law enforcement officer shall forward to the department, within 5 days after issuing the notice of suspension, the driver's license; an affidavit stating the officer's grounds for belief that the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages or a chemical or controlled substance substances; the results of any breath or blood test or an affidavit stating that a breath, blood, or urine test was requested by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer and that the person refused to submit; the officer's description of the person's field sobriety test, if any; and the notice of suspension. The failure of the officer to submit materials within the 5-day period specified in this subsection and in subsection (1) does not affect the department's ability to consider any evidence submitted at or before prior to the hearing. The officer may also submit a copy of the crash report and a copy of a videotape of the field sobriety test or the attempt to administer such test. Materials submitted to the department by a law enforcement agency or correctional agency shall be considered self-authenticating and shall be in the record for consideration by the hearing officer. Notwithstanding s. 316.066(5), the crash report shall be considered by the

5-00253C-12 20121810

1364 hearing officer.

(7) In a formal review hearing under subsection (6) or an informal review hearing under subsection (4), the hearing officer shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence whether sufficient cause exists to sustain, amend, or invalidate the suspension. The scope of the review <u>is</u> shall be limited to the following issues:

- (a) If the license was suspended for driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher:
- 1. Whether the law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe that the person whose license was suspended was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in this state while impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages or a chemical or controlled substance substances.
- 2. Whether the person whose license was suspended had an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher as provided in s. 316.193.
- (b) If the license was suspended for refusal to submit to a breath, blood, or urine test:
- 1. Whether the law enforcement officer had probable cause to believe that the person whose license was suspended was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in this state while impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages or a chemical or controlled substance substances.
- 2. Whether the person whose license was suspended refused to submit to any such test after being requested to do so by a

5-00253C-12 20121810

1393 law enforcement officer or correctional officer.

3. Whether the person whose license was suspended was told that if he or she refused to submit to such test, his or her privilege to operate a motor vehicle would be suspended for a period of 1 year or, in the case of a second or subsequent refusal, for a period of 18 months.

Section 19. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 322.2616, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.2616 Suspension of license; persons under 21 years of age; right to review.—

(1)

(b) A law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that a motor vehicle is being driven by or is in the actual physical control of a person who is under the age of 21 and who is impaired by an while under the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages or who has any blood-alcohol or breathalcohol level may lawfully detain such a person and may request that the person to submit to a test to determine his or her blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level.

Section 20. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 322.271, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.271 Authority to modify revocation, cancellation, or suspension order.—

(2) At such hearing, the person whose license has been suspended, canceled, or revoked may show that such suspension, cancellation, or revocation causes a serious hardship and precludes the person from carrying out his or her normal business occupation, trade, or employment and that the use of the person's license in the normal course of his or her business

5-00253C-12 20121810

is necessary to the proper support of the person or his or her family.

(d) For the purpose of this section, a previous conviction of driving while impaired, driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related offense outside this state or a previous conviction of former s. 316.1931, former s. 316.028, or former s. 860.01 is considered a previous conviction for violation of s. 316.193.

Section 21. Section 322.2715, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.2715 Ignition interlock device.

- (1) Before issuing a permanent or restricted driver's license under this chapter, the department shall require the placement of a department-approved ignition interlock device for any person convicted of committing an offense of driving while impaired under the influence as specified in subsection (3), except that consideration may be given to those individuals having a documented medical condition that would prohibit the device from functioning normally. An interlock device shall be placed on all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person.
- (2) For purposes of this section, any conviction for a violation of s. 316.193, a previous conviction for a violation of former s. 316.1931, or a conviction outside this state for driving while impaired, driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense is a conviction of driving while impaired under the

5-00253C-12 20121810__

1451 influence.

(3) If the person is convicted of:

- (a) A first offense of driving while impaired under the influence under s. 316.193 and has an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level as specified in s. 316.193(4), or if a person is convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 and was at the time of the offense accompanied in the vehicle by a person younger than 18 years of age, the person shall have the ignition interlock device installed for at least not less than 6 continuous months for the first offense and for at least not less than 2 continuous years for a second offense.
- (b) A second offense of driving while impaired under the influence, the ignition interlock device shall be installed for at least a period of not less than 1 continuous year.
- (c) A third offense of driving while impaired under the influence which occurs within 10 years after a prior conviction for a violation of s. 316.193, the ignition interlock device shall be installed for at least a period of not less than 2 continuous years.
- (d) A third offense of driving while impaired under the influence which occurs more than 10 years after the date of a prior conviction, the ignition interlock device shall be installed for at least a period of not less than 2 continuous years.
- (e) A fourth or subsequent offense of driving $\underline{\text{while}}$ $\underline{\text{impaired}}$ $\underline{\text{under the influence}}$, the ignition interlock device shall be installed for $\underline{\text{at least}}$ $\underline{\text{a period of not less than}}$ 5 years.
 - (4) If the court fails to order the mandatory placement of

5-00253C-12 20121810

the ignition interlock device or fails to order for the applicable period the mandatory placement of an ignition interlock device under s. 316.193 or s. 316.1937 at the time of imposing sentence or within 30 days thereafter, the department shall immediately require that the ignition interlock device be installed as provided in this section, except that consideration may be given to those individuals having a documented medical condition that would prohibit the device from functioning normally. This subsection applies to the reinstatement of the driving privilege following a revocation, suspension, or cancellation that is based upon a conviction for the offense of driving while impaired under the influence which occurs on or after July 1, 2005.

(5) In addition to any <u>fee</u> fees authorized by rule for the installation and maintenance of the ignition interlock device, the authorized installar of the device shall collect and remit \$12 for each installation to the department, which shall be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund to be used for the operation of the Ignition Interlock Device Program.

Section 22. Subsection (1) and paragraphs (a), (c), and (e) of subsection (2) of section 322.28, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

322.28 Period of suspension or revocation.-

(1) Unless otherwise provided by this section, the department may shall not suspend a license for a period of more than 1 year and, upon revoking a license, in any case except in a prosecution for the offense of driving a motor vehicle while impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages, a chemical substance substances as set forth in s.

5-00253C-12 20121810

1509 877.111, or <u>a</u> controlled <u>substance</u> <u>substances</u>, <u>may shall</u> not in any event grant a new license until the expiration of 1 year after such revocation.

- (2) In a prosecution for a violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931, the following provisions apply:
- (a) Upon conviction of the driver, the court, along with imposing sentence, shall revoke the driver's license or driving privilege of the person so convicted, effective on the date of conviction, and shall prescribe the period of such revocation in accordance with the following provisions:
- 1. Upon a first conviction for a violation of the provisions of s. 316.193, except a violation resulting in death, the driver's license or driving privilege shall be revoked for not less than 180 days and not $\frac{1}{2}$ more than 1 year.
- 2. Upon a second conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 5 years after the date of a prior conviction for a violation of the provisions of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 or a combination of these such sections, the driver's license or driving privilege shall be revoked for not less than 5 years.
- 3. Upon a third conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 10 years after the date of a prior conviction for the violation of the provisions of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 or a combination of these such sections, the driver's license or driving privilege shall be revoked for not less than 10 years.

For the purposes of this paragraph, a previous conviction outside this state for driving under the influence, driving

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5-00253C-12 20121810

while impaired, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense similar to the offense of driving while impaired under the influence as proscribed by s. 316.193 will be considered a previous conviction for violation of s. 316.193, and a conviction for violation of former s. 316.028, former s. 316.1931, or former s. 860.01 is considered a conviction for violation of s. 316.193.

(c) The forfeiture of bail bond, not vacated within 20 days, in any prosecution for the offense of driving while impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages, a chemical substance substances, or a controlled substance substances to the extent of depriving the defendant of his or her abilities normal faculties shall be deemed equivalent to a conviction for the purposes of this paragraph, and the department shall forthwith revoke the defendant's driver's license or driving privilege for the maximum period applicable under paragraph (a) for a first conviction and for the minimum period applicable under paragraph (a) for a second or subsequent conviction; however, if the defendant is later convicted of the charge, the period of revocation imposed by the department for such conviction may shall not exceed the difference between the applicable maximum for a first conviction or minimum for a second or subsequent conviction and the revocation period under this subsection that has actually elapsed. + Upon conviction of such charge, the court may impose revocation for a period of time as specified in paragraph (a). This paragraph does not apply if an appropriate motion contesting the forfeiture is filed within the 20-day period.

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5-00253C-12 20121810

(e) The court shall permanently revoke the driver's license or driving privilege of a person who has been convicted four times for violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 or a combination of these such sections. The court shall permanently revoke the driver's license or driving privilege of a any person who has been convicted of DUI manslaughter in violation of s. 316.193. If the court has not permanently revoked the such driver's license or driving privilege within 30 days after imposing sentence, the department shall permanently revoke the driver's license or driving privilege pursuant to this paragraph. The person may not be issued or granted a No driver's license or driving privilege may be issued or granted to any such person. This paragraph applies only if at least one of the convictions for violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 was for a violation that occurred after July 1, 1982. For the purposes of this paragraph, a conviction for violation of former s. 316.028, former s. 316.1931, or former s. 860.01 is also considered a conviction for violation of s. 316.193. Also, A conviction of driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving while impaired, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense outside this state is also considered a conviction for the purposes of this paragraph.

Section 23. Section 322.291, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.291 Driver improvement schools or DUI programs; required in certain suspension and revocation cases.—Except as provided in s. 322.03(2), \underline{a} any person:

(1) Whose driving privilege has been revoked:

5-00253C-12 20121810

(a) Upon conviction for:

- 1. Driving, or being in actual physical control of, <u>a</u> any vehicle while <u>impaired by an under the influence of</u> alcoholic <u>beverage</u> <u>beverages</u>, <u>a</u> any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or <u>a</u> any substance controlled under chapter 893, in violation of s. 316.193;
 - 2. Driving with an unlawful blood- or breath-alcohol level;
- 3. Manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle;
- 4. Failure to stop and render aid as required under the laws of this state in the event of a motor vehicle crash resulting in the death or personal injury of another;
 - 5. Reckless driving; or
 - (b) As a habitual offender;
- (c) Upon direction of the court, if the court feels that the seriousness of the offense and the circumstances surrounding the conviction warrant the revocation of the licensee's driving privilege; or
- (2) Whose license was suspended under the point system, was suspended for driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level of 0.10 percent or higher before January 1, 1994, was suspended for driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level of 0.08 percent or higher after December 31, 1993, was suspended for a violation of s. 316.193(1), or was suspended for refusing to submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test as provided in s. 322.2615

shall, before the driving privilege may be reinstated, present to the department proof of enrollment in an advanced driver—improvement course that is approved by the department and $\frac{a}{b}$

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5-00253C-12 20121810

department-approved advanced driver improvement course operating pursuant to s. 318.1451 or a substance abuse education course conducted by a DUI program licensed pursuant to s. 322.292, which must shall include a psychosocial evaluation and treatment, if referred. Additionally, for a third or subsequent violation of requirements for installation of an ignition interlock device, a person must complete treatment as determined by a licensed treatment agency following a referral by a DUI program and have the duration of the ignition interlock device requirement extended by at least 1 month up to the time period required to complete treatment. If the person fails to complete such course or evaluation within 90 days after reinstatement, or subsequently fails to complete treatment, if referred, the DUI program shall notify the department of the failure. Upon receipt of the notice, the department shall cancel the person's offender's driving privilege, notwithstanding the expiration of the suspension or revocation of the driving privilege. The department may temporarily reinstate the driving privilege upon verification from the DUI program that the person offender has completed the education course and evaluation requirement and has reentered and is currently participating in treatment. If the DUI program notifies the department of the second failure to complete treatment, the department shall reinstate the driving privilege only after notice of completion of treatment from the DUI program.

Section 24. Paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section 322.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

5-00253C-12 20121810

(9) (a) A motor vehicle that is driven by a person who is impaired by 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 or driving while impaired.

Section 25. Subsection (3) of section 322.61, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.61 Disqualification from operating a commercial motor vehicle.—

- (3) (a) Except as provided in subsection (4), any person who is convicted of one of the offenses listed in paragraph (b) while operating a commercial motor vehicle shall, in addition to any other applicable penalties, be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 1 year:
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (4), any holder of a commercial driver's license who is convicted of one of the offenses listed in this paragraph while operating a noncommercial motor vehicle shall, in addition to any other applicable penalties, be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 1 year:
- 1. Driving a motor vehicle while he or she is <u>impaired by</u> under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance;
- 2. Driving a commercial motor vehicle while the alcohol concentration of his or her blood, breath, or urine is .04 percent or higher;
 - 3. Leaving the scene of a crash involving a motor vehicle

5-00253C-12 20121810

1683 driven by such person;

- 4. Using a motor vehicle in the commission of a felony;
- 5. Driving a commercial motor vehicle while in possession of a controlled substance;
- 6. Refusing to submit to a test to determine his or her alcohol concentration while driving a motor vehicle;
- 7. Driving a commercial vehicle while the licenseholder's commercial driver's license of the licenseholder is suspended, revoked, or canceled or while the licenseholder is disqualified from driving a commercial vehicle; or
- 8. Causing a fatality through the negligent operation of a commercial motor vehicle.

Section 26. Section 322.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 322.62 Driving while impaired under the influence; commercial motor vehicle operators.—
- (1) A person who has $\frac{\text{any}}{\text{any}}$ alcohol in his or her body may not drive or be in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle in this state. A $\frac{\text{Any}}{\text{any}}$ person who violates this section $\frac{\text{commits}}{\text{is guilty of}}$ a moving violation, punishable as provided in s. 318.18.
- (2) (a) In addition to the penalty provided in subsection (1), a person who violates this section shall be <u>immediately</u> placed <u>out of service</u> out-of-service immediately for a period of 24 hours.
- (b) In addition to the penalty provided in subsection (1), a person who violates this section and who has a blood-alcohol level of 0.04 or more grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood, or a breath-alcohol level of 0.04 or more grams of

5-00253C-12 20121810

alcohol per 210 liters of breath is subject to the penalty provided in s. 322.61.

(3) This section does not supersede s. 316.193. Nothing in This section does not prohibit prohibits the prosecution of a person who drives a commercial motor vehicle for driving while impaired by under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance, substances whether or not the such person is also prosecuted for a violation of this section.

Section 27. Subsection (3) of section 322.63, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 322.63 Alcohol or drug testing; commercial motor vehicle operators.—
- (3) (a) The breath and blood tests authorized in this section shall be administered substantially in accordance with rules adopted by the Department of Law Enforcement.
- (b) The Alcohol Testing Program within the Department of Law Enforcement is responsible for the regulation of the operation, inspection, and registration of breath test instruments that are used utilized under the provisions of driving and boating while impaired under the influence provisions and under related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 316 and 327. The program is responsible for the regulation of the individuals who operate, inspect, and instruct on the breath test instruments that are used under utilized in the provisions of driving and boating while impaired under the influence provisions and under related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 316 and 327. The program is further responsible for the regulation of blood analysts who conduct blood testing that is used to be utilized under the provisions

5-00253C-12 20121810

of driving and boating while impaired under the influence
provisions and under related provisions located in this chapter
and chapters 316 and 327. The program shall:

- 1. Establish uniform criteria for the issuance of permits to breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- 2. Have the authority to <u>issue permits to</u> permit breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- 3. Have the authority to discipline and suspend, revoke, or renew the permits of breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
- 4. Establish uniform requirements for instruction and curricula for the operation and inspection of approved instruments.
- 5. Have the authority to specify one approved curriculum for the operation and inspection of approved instruments.
- 6. Establish a procedure for the approval of breath test operator and agency inspector classes.
- 7. Have the authority to approve or disapprove breath test instruments and accompanying paraphernalia for use pursuant to the <u>provisions of driving and boating while impaired under the influence provisions</u> and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 316 and 327.
- 8. With the approval of the executive director of the Department of Law Enforcement, make and enter into contracts and agreements with other agencies, organizations, associations, corporations, individuals, or federal agencies as are necessary, expedient, or incidental to the performance of duties.

5-00253C-12 20121810

9. Issue final orders $\underline{\text{that}}$ which include findings of fact and conclusions of law and $\underline{\text{that}}$ which constitute final agency action for the purpose of chapter 120.

- 10. Enforce compliance with the provisions of this section through civil or administrative proceedings.
- 11. Make recommendations concerning any matter within the purview of this section, this chapter, chapter 316, or chapter 327.
- 12. Promulgate rules for the administration and implementation of this section, including definitions of terms.
- 13. Consult and cooperate with other entities for the purpose of implementing the mandates of this section.
- 14. Have the authority to approve the type of blood test to be used utilized under the provisions of driving and boating while impaired under the influence provisions and under related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 316 and 327.
- 15. Have the authority to specify techniques and methods for breath alcohol testing and blood testing to be used utilized under the provisions of driving and boating while impaired under the influence provisions and under related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 316 and 327.
- 16. Have the authority to approve repair facilities for the approved breath test instruments, including the authority to set criteria for approval.

Nothing in This section <u>does not</u> shall be construed to supersede provisions in this chapter and chapters 316 and 327. The specifications in this section are derived from the power and authority previously and currently possessed by the Department

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5-00253C-12 20121810

of Law Enforcement and are enumerated to conform with the mandates of chapter 99-379, Laws of Florida.

- (c) Any insubstantial <u>difference</u> differences between approved techniques and actual testing procedures in any individual case does not render the test or tests results invalid.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the withdrawal of blood $\underline{\text{does}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ not affect the admissibility of a test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.

Section 28. Section 324.023, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

324.023 Financial responsibility for bodily injury or death.-In addition to any other financial responsibility required by law, every owner or operator of a motor vehicle that is required to be registered in this state, or that is located within this state, and who, regardless of adjudication of guilt, has been found quilty of or entered a plea of quilty or nolo contendere to a charge of driving while impaired or under the influence under s. 316.193 after October 1, 2007, shall, by one of the methods established in s. 324.031(1), (2), or (3), establish and maintain the ability to respond in damages for liability on account of accidents arising out of the use of a motor vehicle in the amount of \$100,000 because of bodily injury to, or death of, one person in any one crash and, subject to such limits for one person, in the amount of \$300,000 because of bodily injury to, or death of, two or more persons in any one crash and in the amount of \$50,000 because of property damage in any one crash. If the owner or operator chooses to establish and

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5-00253C-12 20121810

maintain such ability by posting a bond or furnishing a certificate of deposit pursuant to s. 324.031(2) or (3), the such bond or certificate of deposit must be in an amount of at least not less than \$350,000. Such higher limits must be carried for a minimum period of 3 years. If the owner or operator has not been convicted of driving while impaired under the influence or of a felony traffic offense for a period of 3 years after from the date of reinstatement of driving privileges for a violation of s. 316.193, the owner or operator is shall be exempt from this section.

Section 29. Subsection (1) of section 337.195, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

337.195 Limits on liability.—

(1) In a civil action for the death of or injury to a person, or for damage to property, against the Department of Transportation or its agents, consultants, or contractors for work performed on a highway, road, street, bridge, or other transportation facility when the death, injury, or damage resulted from a motor vehicle crash within a construction zone in which the driver of one of the vehicles was impaired by or under the influence of an alcoholic beverage beverages as set forth in s. 316.193, by a under the influence of any chemical substance as set forth in s. 877.111, or by a illegally under the influence of any substance controlled under chapter 893 to the extent that her or his abilities normal faculties were impaired or that she or he operated a vehicle recklessly as defined in s. 316.192, it is presumed that the driver's operation of the vehicle was the sole proximate cause of her or his own death, injury, or damage. This presumption can be

5-00253C-12 20121810

overcome if the gross negligence or intentional misconduct of the Department of Transportation, or of its agents, consultants, or contractors, was a proximate cause of the driver's death, injury, or damage.

Section 30. Subsection (1) of section 401.281, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

401.281 Drivers.-

- (1) Each licensee is responsible for assuring that its vehicles are driven only by trained, experienced, and otherwise qualified personnel. The licensee must, at a minimum, document that each of its drivers:
 - (a) Is at least 18 years of age;
- (b) Certifies under oath that he or she is not addicted to alcohol or any controlled substance;
- (c) Certifies under oath that he or she is free from any physical or mental defect or disease that might impair his or her ability to drive an ambulance;
- (d) Upon initial designation as a driver, has not, within the past 3 years, been convicted of driving while impaired by under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance substances and has not had a driver's license suspended under the point system provided for in chapter 322;
- (e) Possesses a valid driver's license issued under chapter 322, is trained in the safe operation of emergency vehicles, and has completed an emergency vehicle operator's course or the reasonable equivalent as approved by the department; however, this paragraph applies only to a driver of a land vehicle;
- (f) Possesses a valid American Red Cross or National Safety Council standard first aid course card or its equivalent; and

5-00253C-12 20121810

(g) Possesses a valid American Red Cross or American Heart Association cardiopulmonary resuscitation card.

Section 31. Section 401.445, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 401.445 Emergency examination and treatment of incapacitated persons.—
- (1) A No recovery is not shall be allowed in any court in this state against an any emergency medical technician, a paramedic, or a physician as defined in this chapter, an any advanced registered nurse practitioner certified under s. 464.012, a or any physician assistant licensed under s. 458.347 or s. 459.022, or a any person acting under the direct medical supervision of a physician, in an action brought for examining or treating a patient without his or her informed consent if:
- (a) The patient at the time of examination or treatment is intoxicated, impaired by the use under the influence of drugs, or otherwise incapable of providing informed consent as provided in s. 766.103;
- (b) The patient at the time of examination or treatment is experiencing an emergency medical condition; and
- (c) The patient would reasonably, under all the surrounding circumstances, undergo such examination, treatment, or procedure if he or she were advised by the emergency medical technician, paramedic, physician, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or physician assistant in accordance with s. 766.103(3).

Examination and treatment provided under this subsection <u>are</u> shall be limited to reasonable examination of the patient to determine the medical condition of the patient and treatment

5-00253C-12 20121810

reasonably necessary to alleviate the emergency medical condition or to stabilize the patient.

- (2) In examining and treating a person who is apparently intoxicated, impaired by the use under the influence of drugs, or otherwise incapable of providing informed consent, the emergency medical technician, paramedic, physician, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or physician assistant, or the any person acting under the direct medical supervision of a physician, shall proceed wherever possible with the consent of the person. If the person reasonably appears to be incapacitated and refuses his or her consent, the person may be examined, treated, or taken to a hospital or other appropriate treatment resource if he or she is in need of emergency attention, without his or her consent, but unreasonable force may shall not be used.
- (3) This section does not limit medical treatment provided pursuant to court order or treatment provided in accordance with chapter 394 or chapter 397.
 - Section 32. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.

Page 67 of 67