Florida House of Representatives - 1997 By Representative Betancourt

A bill to be entitled An act relating to tests for alcohol, chemical substances or controlled substances; amending ss. 316.1932, 316.1933, F.S.; amending the implied consent law and laws prescribing testing for impairment or intoxication in cases of death or serious bodily injury; authorizing certain health care providers who become aware of a person's unlawful blood-alcohol level to notify law enforcement officials; prescribing a

10 notify law enforcement officials; prescribing a form for the notice; providing that such 11 reporting is not a violation of any ethical or 12 13 moral duty; prohibiting any action or administrative proceeding being brought against 14 15 anyone participating in good faith in making such report; providing immunity from civil or 16 17 criminal liability and from any professional 18 disciplinary action; providing immunity in any 19 judicial proceeding resulting from the report; 20 providing that information relating to the 21 alcohol content of the blood or breath or the 22 presence of chemical substances or controlled 23 substances in the blood obtained under these sections must be released to a court, 24 25 prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, or law 26 enforcement officer in connection with a 27 violation of s. 322.2616, F.S., relating to 28 suspension of a driver's license; providing an 29 effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) and
 subsection (3) of section 316.1932, Florida Statutes, 1996
 Supplement, are amended to read:
 316.1932 Breath, blood, and urine tests for alcohol,

5 chemical substances, or controlled substances; implied 6 consent; right to refuse.--

(1)

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(f)1. The tests determining the weight of alcohol in 8 9 the defendant's blood or breath shall be administered at the 10 request of a law enforcement officer substantially in accordance with rules of the Department of Law Enforcement. 11 Such rules must specify precisely the test or tests that are 12 13 approved by the Department of Law Enforcement for reliability of result and ease of administration, and must provide an 14 15 approved method of administration which must be followed in all such tests given under this section. However, the failure 16 of a law enforcement officer to request the withdrawal of 17 18 blood does not affect the admissibility of a test of blood 19 withdrawn for medical purposes.

20 2.a. Only a physician, certified paramedic, registered 21 nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by 22 a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory 23 director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, acting at the request of a law enforcement officer, may withdraw blood 24 25 for the purpose of determining its alcoholic content or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances 26 27 therein. However, the failure of a law enforcement officer to 28 request the withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test of blood withdrawn for medical 29 30 purposes. 31

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1 b. If a health care provider who is providing medical 2 care in a health care facility to a person injured in a motor 3 vehicle crash becomes aware, as a result of any blood test performed in the course of that treatment that the person's 4 5 blood-alcohol level meets or exceeds the blood-alcohol level 6 specified in s. 316.193(1)(b), the health care provider may 7 notify, as soon as is reasonably possible, any law enforcement 8 officer or agency. 9 c. The notice must consist of the name of the person being treated, the name of the person who drew the blood, the 10 blood-alcohol level disclosed by the test, and the date and 11 time of the administration of the test. 12 13 d. Nothing contained in s. 395.3025(4) affects the authority to report imposed by that section, and the health 14 15 care provider is not considered to have breached any duty under s. 395.3025(4) owed to the person about whom the report 16 17 is made. Reporting or failing to report is not a violation of 18 any ethical or moral duty. 19 e. An action or administrative proceeding may not be brought against anyone participating in good faith in the 20 21 making of a report under this section. Any person 22 participating in making the report has immunity from any 23 liability, civil or criminal, and from any professional disciplinary action that might otherwise be incurred or 24 imposed with respect to making the report. Any such 25 26 participant has the same immunity with respect to 27 participating in any judicial proceedings resulting from the 28 report. 29 The person tested may, at his or her own expense, 3. 30 have a physician, registered nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical 31 3

laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, 1 or other person of his or her own choosing administer an 2 independent test in addition to the test administered at the 3 direction of the law enforcement officer for the purpose of 4 determining the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or 5 6 breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled 7 substances at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of his or her blood or urine, or by chemical or physical test 8 9 of his or her breath. The failure or inability to obtain an 10 independent test by a person does not preclude the admissibility in evidence of the test taken at the direction 11 of the law enforcement officer. The law enforcement officer 12 13 shall not interfere with the person's opportunity to obtain 14 the independent test and shall provide the person with timely 15 telephone access to secure the test, but the burden is on the person to arrange and secure the test at the person's own 16

17 expense.

18 4. Upon the request of the person tested, full
19 information concerning the test taken at the direction of the
20 law enforcement officer shall be made available to the person
21 or his or her attorney.

A hospital, clinical laboratory, medical clinic, or 22 5. 23 similar medical institution or physician, certified paramedic, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel 24 25 authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed 26 clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or 27 technician, or other person assisting a law enforcement 28 officer does not incur any civil or criminal liability as a result of the withdrawal or analysis of a blood or urine 29 30 specimen, or the chemical or physical test of a person's 31 breath pursuant to accepted medical standards when requested

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by a law enforcement officer, regardless of whether or not the
 subject resisted administration of the test.

3 (3) Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical 4 5 records, information relating to the alcoholic content of the 6 blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or 7 controlled substances in the blood obtained pursuant to this 8 section shall be released to a court, prosecuting attorney, 9 defense attorney, or law enforcement officer in connection with an alleged violation of s. 316.193 or s. 322.2616 upon 10 request for such information. 11 Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and 12 13 subsection (4) of section 316.1933, Florida Statutes, 1996 14 Supplement, are amended to read: 15 316.1933 Blood test for impairment or intoxication in 16 cases of death or serious bodily injury; right to use 17 reasonable force.--18 (2)(a) Only a physician, certified paramedic, 19 registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed 20 clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or 21 technician, acting at the request of a law enforcement 22 23 officer, may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content thereof or the presence of chemical 24 25 substances or controlled substances therein. However, the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the withdrawal 26 27 of blood shall not affect the admissibility of a test of blood 28 withdrawn for medical purposes. 29 1. If a health care provider who is providing medical 30 care in a health care facility to a person injured in a motor

31 vehicle crash becomes aware, as a result of any blood test

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1 performed in the course of that treatment, that the person's blood-alcohol level meets or exceeds the blood-alcohol level 2 specified in s. 316.193(1)(b), the health care provider may 3 4 notify, as soon as is reasonably possible, any law enforcement 5 officer or agency. 6 2. The notice must consist of the name of the person 7 being treated, the name of the person who drew the blood, the blood-alcohol level disclosed by the test, and the date and 8 9 time of the administration of the test. 10 3. Nothing contained in s. 395.3025(4) affects the authority to report imposed by that section, and the health 11 care provider shall not be considered to have breached any 12 13 duty under s. 395.3025(4) owed to the person about whom the report is made. Reporting or failing to report is not a 14 15 violation of any ethical or moral duty. 4. An action or administrative proceeding may not be 16 17 brought against anyone participating in good faith in the 18 making of a report under this section, and any person 19 participating in making the report shall have immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, and from any professional 20 21 disciplinary action that might otherwise be incurred or 22 imposed with respect to making the report. Any such 23 participant shall have the same immunity with respect to participating in any judicial proceedings resulting from the 24 25 report. 26 (4) Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to 27 the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical 28 records, information relating to the alcoholic content of the blood or the presence of chemical substances or controlled 29 30 substances in the blood obtained pursuant to this section 31 shall be released to a court, prosecuting attorney, defense

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attorney, or law enforcement officer in connection with an alleged violation of s. 316.193 or s. 322.2616 upon request for such information. Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 1997. SENATE SUMMARY Amends the implied consent law and laws prescribing testing for impairment or intoxication in cases of death or serious bodily injury. Authorizes certain health care providers who become aware of a person's unlawful blood-alcohol level to notify law enforcement officials. Prescribes a form for the notice. Provides that such reporting is not a violation of any ethical or moral duty. Prohibits any action or administrative proceeding being brought accient being brought against anyone participating in good faith in making such report. Provides immunity from civil or criminal liability and from any professional disciplinary action. Provides immunity in any judicial proceeding resulting from the report. Provides that information relating to the alcohol content of the blood or breath, or the proceeding approach of the blood or breath, or the presence of chemical substances or controlled substances in the blood, obtained under s. 316.1932 or s. 316.1933, F.S., must be released to a court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, or law enforcement officer in connection with a violation of s. 322.2616, F.S., relating to suspension of a driver's license. 2.6