Bill No. CS for SB 1316 Amendment No. ____ CHAMBER ACTION Senate House 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Senator Campbell moved the following amendment: 11 12 13 Senate Amendment (with title amendment) On page 11, line 23, delete that line 14 15 16 and insert: 17 Section 3. Section 316.1939, Florida Statutes, is 18 created to read: 19 316.1939 Refusal to submit to testing; penalties.--20 (1) Any person who has refused to submit to a chemical 21 or physical test of his or her breath, blood, or urine, as 22 described in s. 316.1932, and: (a) Whom the arresting law enforcement officer had 23 24 probable cause to believe was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in this state while under the 25 26 influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances; 27 (b) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of s. 316.193, unless such test was requested pursuant to s. 28 29 316.1932(1)(c); 30 (c) Who was informed that if he or she refused to submit to such test his or her privilege to operate a motor 31 1 2:37 PM 04/28/99 s1316c1c-33e8m Bill No. <u>CS for SB 1316</u> Amendment No. ____

vehicle would be suspended for a period of 1 year or, in the 1 2 case of a second or subsequent refusal, for a period of 18 3 months, and that the refusal to submit to such test is a 4 misdemeanor; and (d) Who, after having been so informed, refused to 5 6 submit to any such test when requested to do so by a law 7 enforcement officer or correctional officer 8 9 commits a misdemeanor of the first degree and is subject to 10 punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 11 (2) The disposition of any administrative proceeding 12 that relates to the suspension of a person's driving privilege 13 does not affect a criminal action under this section. The disposition of a criminal action under this 14 (3) 15 section does not affect any administrative proceeding that 16 relates to the suspension of a person's driving privilege. 17 Section 4. Section 316.1932, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read: 18 19 316.1932 Breath, blood, and urine tests for alcohol, 20 chemical substances, or controlled substances; implied 21 consent; refusal right to refuse .--(1)(a) Any person who accepts the privilege extended 22 by the laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within 23 24 this state is, by so operating such vehicle, deemed to have 25 given his or her consent to submit to an approved chemical test or physical test including, but not limited to, an 26 27 infrared light test of his or her breath for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of his or her blood or 28 breath, and to a urine test for the purpose of detecting the 29 30 presence of chemical substances as set forth in s. 877.111 or 31 controlled substances, if the person is lawfully arrested for

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any offense allegedly committed while the person was driving 1 2 or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while 3 under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical 4 substances, or controlled substances. The chemical or 5 physical breath test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at the request of a law enforcement officer who б 7 has reasonable cause to believe such person was driving or was in actual physical control of the motor vehicle within this 8 state while under the influence of alcoholic beverages. The 9 urine test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and 10 administered at a detention facility or any other facility, 11 12 mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such 13 tests at the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe such person was driving or was in 14 15 actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of controlled substances. The urine 16 17 test shall be administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to 18 administer such tests in a reasonable manner that will ensure 19 20 the accuracy of the specimen and maintain the privacy of the 21 individual involved. The administration of one type of test does not preclude the administration of another type of test. 22 The person shall be told that his or her failure to submit to 23 24 any lawful test of his or her breath or urine, or both, is a 25 misdemeanor and will result in the suspension of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a period of 1 year 26 27 for a first refusal, or for a period of 18 months if the driving privilege of such person has been previously suspended 28 as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test or tests. 29 30 The refusal to submit to a chemical or physical breath test or 31 to a urine test upon the request of a law enforcement officer

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

3 (b)1. The blood-alcohol level must be based upon grams
4 of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood. The breath-alcohol
5 level must be based upon grams of alcohol per 210 liters of
6 breath.

7 2. An analysis of a person's breath, in order to be 8 considered valid under this section, must have been performed 9 substantially according to methods approved by the Department 10 of Law Enforcement. For this purpose, the department may 11 approve satisfactory techniques or methods. Any insubstantial 12 differences between approved techniques and actual testing 13 procedures in any individual case do not render the test or test results invalid. 14

15 (c) Any person who accepts the privilege extended by 16 the laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within 17 this state is, by operating such vehicle, deemed to have given 18 his or her consent to submit to an approved blood test for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the blood or a 19 20 blood test for the purpose of determining the presence of 21 chemical substances or controlled substances as provided in this section if there is reasonable cause to believe the 22 person was driving or in actual physical control of a motor 23 24 vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or 25 chemical or controlled substances and the person appears for treatment at a hospital, clinic, or other medical facility and 26 27 the administration of a breath or urine test is impractical or 28 impossible. As used in this paragraph, the term "other medical facility" includes an ambulance or other medical emergency 29 30 vehicle. The blood test shall be performed in a reasonable 31 manner. Any person who is incapable of refusal by reason of

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unconsciousness or other mental or physical condition is 1 2 deemed not to have withdrawn his or her consent to such test. A blood test may be administered whether or not the person is 3 4 told that his or her failure to submit to such a blood test is 5 a misdemeanor and will result in the suspension of the 6 person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle upon the public 7 highways of this state. Any person who is capable of refusal shall be told that his or her failure to submit to such a 8 9 blood test is a misdemeanor and will result in the suspension 10 of 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 11 12 months if the driving privilege of the person has been 13 suspended previously as a result of a refusal to submit to such a test or tests. The refusal to submit to a blood test 14 15 upon the request of a law enforcement officer is admissible in 16 evidence in any criminal proceeding.

17 (d) If the arresting officer does not request a chemical or physical breath test of the person arrested for 18 any offense allegedly committed while the person was driving 19 or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while 20 21 under the influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled 22 substances, such person may request the arresting officer to have a chemical or physical test made of the arrested person's 23 24 breath or a test of the urine or blood for the purpose of 25 determining the alcoholic content of the person's blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled 26 27 substances; and, if so requested, the arresting officer shall have the test performed. 28

(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 expressed his or her

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1 consent to the provisions of this section.

2. A nonresident or any other person driving in a
 3 status exempt from the requirements of the driver's license
 4 law, by his or her act of driving in such exempt status, is
 5 deemed to have expressed his or her consent to the provisions
 6 of this section.

3. A warning of the consent provision of this section
8 shall be printed above the signature line on each new or
9 renewed driver's license.

10 (f)1. The tests determining the weight of alcohol in the defendant's blood or breath shall be administered at the 11 12 request of a law enforcement officer substantially in 13 accordance with rules of the Department of Law Enforcement. 14 Such rules must specify precisely the test or tests that are 15 approved by the Department of Law Enforcement for reliability of result and ease of administration, and must provide an 16 17 approved method of administration which must be followed in all such tests given under this section. However, the failure 18 of a law enforcement officer to request the withdrawal of 19 blood does not affect the admissibility of a test of blood 20 21 withdrawn for medical purposes.

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

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1 purposes.

2 b. Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to 3 the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical 4 records, if a health care provider, who is providing medical 5 care in a health care facility to a person injured in a motor vehicle crash, becomes aware, as a result of any blood test 6 7 performed in the course of that medical treatment, that the person's blood-alcohol level meets or exceeds the 8 blood-alcohol level specified in s. 316.193(1)(b), the health 9 10 care provider may notify any law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency. Any such notice must be given within a 11 12 reasonable time after the health care provider receives the 13 test result. Any such notice shall be used only for the purpose of providing the law enforcement officer with 14 15 reasonable cause to request the withdrawal of a blood sample 16 pursuant to this section.

17 c. The notice shall consist only of the name of the 18 person being treated, the name of the person who drew the 19 blood, the blood-alcohol level indicated by the test, and the 20 date and time of the administration of the test.

21 Nothing contained in s. 395.3025(4), s. 455.667, or d. any applicable practice act affects the authority to provide 22 notice under this section, and the health care provider is not 23 24 considered to have breached any duty owed to the person under s. 395.3025(4), s. 455.667, or any applicable practice act by 25 providing notice or failing to provide notice. It shall not be 26 27 a breach of any ethical, moral, or legal duty for a health care provider to provide notice or fail to provide notice. 28 A civil, criminal, or administrative action may not 29 e.

30 be brought against any person or health care provider 31 participating in good faith in the provision of notice or

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failure to provide notice as provided in this section. Any 1 2 person or health care provider participating in the provision 3 of notice or failure to provide notice as provided in this 4 section shall be immune from any civil or criminal liability 5 and from any professional disciplinary action with respect to 6 the provision of notice or failure to provide notice under 7 this section. Any such participant has the same immunity with respect to participating in any judicial proceedings resulting 8 9 from the notice or failure to provide notice.

10 3. The person tested may, at his or her own expense, 11 have a physician, registered nurse, other personnel authorized 12 by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical 13 laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, or other person of his or her own choosing administer an 14 15 independent test in addition to the test administered at the 16 direction of the law enforcement officer for the purpose of 17 determining the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or controlled 18 substances at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis 19 of his or her blood or urine, or by chemical or physical test 20 21 of his or her breath. The failure or inability to obtain an independent test by a person does not preclude the 22 admissibility in evidence of the test taken at the direction 23 24 of the law enforcement officer. The law enforcement officer 25 shall not interfere with the person's opportunity to obtain the independent test and shall provide the person with timely 26 27 telephone access to secure the test, but the burden is on the 28 person to arrange and secure the test at the person's own 29 expense.

30 4. Upon the request of the person tested, full31 information concerning the test taken at the direction of the

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law enforcement officer shall be made available to the person
 or his or her attorney.

3 A hospital, clinical laboratory, medical clinic, or 5. 4 similar medical institution or physician, certified paramedic, 5 registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed 6 7 clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, or 8 technician, or other person assisting a law enforcement officer does not incur any civil or criminal liability as a 9 10 result of the withdrawal or analysis of a blood or urine 11 specimen, or the chemical or physical test of a person's 12 breath pursuant to accepted medical standards when requested 13 by a law enforcement officer, regardless of whether or not the subject resisted administration of the test. 14

15 (2) The results of any test administered pursuant to 16 this section for the purpose of detecting the presence of any 17 controlled substance shall not be admissible as evidence in a 18 criminal prosecution for the possession of a controlled 19 substance.

(3) Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to 20 21 the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, information relating to the alcoholic content of the 22 blood or breath or the presence of chemical substances or 23 24 controlled substances in the blood obtained pursuant to this 25 section shall be released to a court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, or law enforcement officer in connection 26 27 with an alleged violation of s. 316.193 upon request for such 28 information.

29Section 5.Subsection (1) of section 316.1933, Florida30Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

31 316.1933 Blood test for impairment or intoxication in

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1 cases of death or serious bodily injury; right to use 2 reasonable force.--3 (1) Notwithstanding any recognized ability to refuse 4 house of the second sec

4 to submit to the tests provided in s. 316.1932 or any 5 recognized power to revoke the implied consent to such tests, 6 If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe 7 that a motor vehicle driven by or in the actual physical control of a person under the influence of alcoholic 8 beverages, any chemical substances, or any controlled 9 10 substances has caused the death or serious bodily injury of a 11 human being, such person shall submit, upon the request of a 12 law enforcement officer, to a test of the person's blood for 13 the purpose of determining the alcoholic content thereof or the presence of chemical substances as set forth in s. 877.111 14 15 or any substance controlled under chapter 893. The law 16 enforcement officer may use reasonable force if necessary to 17 require such person to submit to the administration of the blood test. The blood test shall be performed in a reasonable 18 manner. The term "serious bodily injury" means an injury to 19 any person, including the driver, which consists of a physical 20 condition that creates a substantial risk of death, serious 21 personal disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of 22 the function of any bodily member or organ. 23 24 Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 1999, 25 except that sections 3, 4, and 5 of this act shall take effect 26 October 1, 1999. 27 28

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1	and insert:
2	liability; creating s. 316.1939, F.S.;
3	providing that it is a first-degree misdemeanor
4	for a person to refuse to submit to a chemical
5	test of his or her breath, blood, or urine upon
6	the request of a law enforcement officer who
7	has reasonable cause to believe such person was
8	driving under the influence of alcohol or
9	drugs; requiring warnings concerning the
10	consequences of refusing to take these tests;
11	providing that the prosecution of such offense
12	does not affect an administrative action to
13	suspend a person's driving privilege; providing
14	that an administrative action to suspend a
15	person's driving privilege does not affect
16	prosecution of the offense of refusing to
17	submit to a test for the presence of alcohol or
18	drugs; amending s. 316.1932, F.S.; requiring
19	that a person be informed that it is a crime to
20	fail to submit to a test for the presence of
21	alcohol or drugs upon the request of a law
22	enforcement officer; amending s. 316.1933,
23	F.S.; deleting a reference to the person's
24	ability to refuse to submit to certain tests;
25	providing effective dates.
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