

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

Provide limited government: The bill requires the imposition of minimum mandatory terms of imprisonment for certain criminal offenses.

Promote personal responsibility: The bill increases the severity of the sanction for injurious behavior. The bill requires that an offender be required to pay restitution to a victim in certain circumstances.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Leaving the Scene of an Accident Involving Injuries or Death: Section 316.062, F.S. requires a driver of a vehicle involved in a crash resulting in property damage or injury or death to provide certain information to the person who was injured or whose property was damaged or to law enforcement investigating the crash. The driver must provide his or her name, address, vehicle registration number and driver's license. The driver also must render reasonable assistance to the injured person.¹

Section 316.027(1), F.S. provides that a driver of a vehicle involved in a crash resulting in the injury or death of any person must immediately stop the vehicle at or near the scene of the crash, and must remain at the scene until he or she has complied with the requirements of s. 316.062, F.S., listed above. A willful violation of this provision is a third degree felony where injury occurs and is commonly known as leaving the scene of an accident involving injury. A willful violation of this provision is a second degree felony where death occurs and is commonly known as leaving the scene of an accident involving death. It is not necessary that a person *caused* the accident – merely that he or she willfully left the scene without complying with s. 316.062, F.S. in order to be charged under s. 316.027(1), F.S.

Criminal Punishment Code: The Criminal Punishment Code applies to sentencing for felony offenses committed on or after October 1, 1998. Criminal offenses are ranked in the “offense severity ranking chart”² from level one (least severe) to level ten (most severe) and are assigned points based on the severity of the offense as determined by the legislature. If an offense is not listed in the ranking chart, it defaults to a ranking based on the degree of the felony. A defendant's sentence is calculated based on points assigned for factors including: the offense for which the defendant is being sentenced; injury to the victim; additional offenses that the defendant committed at the time of the primary offense; the defendant's prior record and other aggravating factors. The points are added in order to determine the “lowest permissible sentence” for the offense. A judge cannot impose a sentence below the lowest permissible sentence unless the judge makes written findings that there are “circumstances or factors that reasonably justify the downward departure.”³ The permissible sentence (absent downward departure) for an offense ranges from the calculated lowest permissible sentence to the statutory maximum for the primary offense. The statutory maximum sentence for a first degree felony is thirty years, for a second degree felony is fifteen years and for a third degree felony is five years.⁴

Victim injury: For sentencing purposes, victim injury is defined to mean the “physical injury or death suffered by a person as a *direct result*” of the criminal offense.⁵ Generally, victim injury points are not assessed for the offense of leaving the scene of an accident involving injury or death because the injury or death is not a direct result of the offender leaving the scene.⁶ There are only two reported decisions

¹ A violation of this provision is considered a nonmoving violation punishable by a thirty dollar fine. s. 318.18(2)

² s. 921.0022, F.S.

³ s. 921.0026, F.S.

⁴ s. 775.082, F.S.

⁵ s. 921.0021(7)(a), F.S.

⁶ *Geary v. State*, 675 So.2d 625 (Fla. 2nd DCA 1996).

affirming an assessment of victim injury points for leaving the scene of an accident involving death. In both cases, there was evidence that the victim was dragged after being hit. In May v. State, 747 So.2d 459 (Fla. 4th DCA 1999) the offender dragged the victim for 500 feet and there was evidence that the dragging was a direct cause of death. In Sims v. State, 869 So.2d 45, 48 (Fla. 5th DCA 2004), the court concluded that because there was evidence that the victim was dragged after being hit by the offender's vehicle, "there was sufficient causal connection between the leaving of the accident scene and the death to justify the imposition of victim injury points."

HB 25 amends section 921.0021, F.S. to authorize that victim injury points be assessed when a person is convicted of leaving the scene of an accident involving death or injury. In cases where the judge assessed victim injury points, this would have the effect of significantly increasing the lowest permissible sentence for the offense. The offense of leaving the scene of an accident involving injuries is ranked in Level 5 of the ranking chart. The sentence for this offense for a first time offender ranges from any non-state prison sanction to five years in prison. The addition of victim injury points would change the lowest permissible sentence, depending on the severity of the injury. If the victim injury was severe, the lowest permissible sentence would increase to 30 months in prison; if the injury was moderate, the lowest permissible sentence would be increased to 13.5 months in prison and if the victim injury was slight, the lowest permissible sentence would remain any non-state prison sanction. The maximum sentence for the offense would still be five years in prison.

The offense of leaving the scene of an accident involving death is ranked in Level 7 of the ranking chart. The sentence for this offense for a first time offender ranges from 21 months to 15 years in prison. The addition of victim injury points for the death of the victim would greatly increase the lowest permissible sentence for the offense to 111 months (9 years and 3 months) in prison.

Minimum mandatory sentence: HB 25⁷ amends s. 316.027(1)(b), F.S. to provide that a person who commits the offense of leaving the scene of an accident involving death, while driving under the influence, shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 2 years. Because the lowest permissible sentence for this offense, as a result of the addition of victim injury points as authorized by this bill, would be greater than 2 years, this provision would not increase the sentence in cases in which the offender is sentenced in excess of the lowest permissible sentence but would have the effect of prohibiting a judge from giving a downward departure sentence of less than 2 years in prison in cases in which a defendant is convicted of leaving the scene of an accident while driving under the influence.

Restitution: A judge is required to order a defendant to make restitution to a victim for damage or loss caused directly or indirectly by the defendant's offense and damage or loss related to the defendant's criminal episode unless the judge finds clear and compelling reasons not to order such restitution.⁸ Generally, restitution cannot be ordered against a person convicted of the offense of leaving the scene of an accident involving injury or death.⁹ HB 25 provides that if the driver of a vehicle commits the

⁷ Section 1 of the bill provides that sections 316.027 and 316.193, F.S. may be cited as the "Adam Arnold Act". According to newspaper accounts, Adam Arnold was a 16 year old who was killed in an automobile accident in 1996 where the driver of the other vehicle left the scene of the accident and was apprehended two days later. <http://www.bradenton.com/mld/bradenton/13970830.htm>
⁸ s. 775.089(1), F.S.

⁹ In Schuette v. State, 822 So.2d 1275 (Fla 2002), the defendant was charged with and convicted of driving with a suspended license and leaving the scene of an accident involving an injury. Florida Supreme Court held that

[T]he mere occurrence of an accident, while the defendant is engaged in the criminal offense of driving with a suspended license does not as a matter of law mandate the award of restitution for the damages arising out of the accident. An award of restitution requires the existence of a causal relationship between the criminal offense of driving with a suspended license and the accident that resulted in the damaged or loss."

In the opinion, the Supreme Court relied on State v. Williams, 520 So.2d 276 (Fla. 1988), an earlier opinion which struck an award of restitution for the offense of leaving the scene of an accident and noted the lower court's assertion that it "is undisputed that restitution could not be ordered [based on] the conviction for leaving the scene of an accident." Id. at 1277. See also, Longshore v. State, 655 So.2d 1139 (Fla. 5th DCA 1995); Triplett v. State, 709 So.2d 107 (Fla. 5th DCA 1998)(court certified question of court may impose

offense of leaving the scene of an accident involving injury or death, the court must order the driver to make restitution to the victim for any damage or loss unless the court finds clear and convincing reasons not to order the restitution. Consistent with s. 775.089(1)(a), the restitution statute, the bill provides that:

- restitution may be monetary or non-monetary
- the court must make the payment of restitution a condition of probation in accordance with s. 948.03, F.S.
- requiring the court to make restitution to a victim does not remove or diminish the requirement that the court order payment to the Crime Compensation Trust Fund pursuant to chapter 960
- payment of an award by this trust fund creates an order of restitution

Driving Under the Influence: The offense of driving under the influence is committed if a person is driving or in the actual physical control of a vehicle within the state and:

- The person is under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance or any controlled substance when affected to the extent that the person's normal faculties are impaired;
- The person has a blood-alcohol level of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood; or
- The person has a breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.

A person who is in violation of the above provision, who operates a vehicle and who by reason of such operation, causes or contributes to causing the death of any human being commits DUI manslaughter. The offense is a second degree felony. The offense is a first degree felony if at the time of the crash, the person knew or should have known that the crash occurred and failed to give information and render aid as required by s. 316.062, F.S., described above.

The offense of DUI manslaughter (where the offender did not leave the scene) is ranked in level 8 of the offense severity ranking chart. A key factor in calculating the lowest permissible sentence for this offense is the large number of victim injury points that must be scored for the death of the victim. This results in a lowest permissible sentence for a first time offender of 124.5 months (10 years and 4.5 months) in prison. The maximum sentence, based on the fact that the offense is a second degree felony, is 15 years in prison.

HB 25 provides that a person convicted of DUI manslaughter must be sentenced to a mandatory term of imprisonment of 4 years. Because the lowest permissible sentence for this offense is already greater than 4 years, this provision would not increase the sentence in cases in which the offender is sentenced in excess of the lowest permissible sentence but would have the effect of prohibiting a judge from giving a downward departure sentence of less than 4 years in prison in cases in which a defendant is convicted of DUI manslaughter.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Provides that sections 316.027 and 316.193, F.S. may be cited as the "Adam Arnold Act."

Section 2. Amends s. 316.027, F.S., relating to leaving the scene of an accident involving injury or death; requiring minimum mandatory sentence; authorizing imposition of victim injury points; requiring restitution.

Section 3. Amends s. 316.193, F.S., relating to leaving the driving under the influence; requiring minimum mandatory sentence for DUI manslaughter.

Section 4. Amends s. 921.0021, F.S., relating to restitution for the offense of leaving the scene of an accident.

Section 5. Provides effective date of July 1, 2007.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

See below.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

This bill will require a defendant who commits the offense of leaving the scene of an accident involving injury or death to pay restitution for the victim's injuries.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The Criminal Justice Impact Conference has not met to determine the impact of this bill. However, it is expected that the bill would have an indeterminate, yet minimal, impact on the prison bed population of the Department of Corrections.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

The bill appears to be exempt from the requirements of Article VII, Section 18 of the Florida Constitution because it is a criminal law.

2. Other:

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

D. STATEMENT OF THE SPONSOR

No comment submitted.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL SUBSTITUTE CHANGES