By Senator Gibson

	9-01420-14 20141118
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to alcohol or drug impairment;
3	amending s. 316.003, F.S.; defining terms applicable
4	to the Florida Uniform Traffic Control Law; amending
5	s. 316.193, F.S.; providing that a person commits the
6	offense of driving while impaired and is subject to
7	punishment for such violation if the person is driving
8	a motor vehicle and satisfies the specified criteria
9	relating to the consumption of alcohol or controlled
10	substances; providing that a person commits the
11	offense of driving while impaired if the person has in
12	the blood or urine certain controlled substances in
13	specified circumstances; providing that a person is
14	entitled to an affirmative defense to the offense of
15	driving while impaired if, under certain
16	circumstances, the person charged with the offense
17	introduced a controlled substance into his or her body
18	pursuant to a prescription; providing that use of a
19	nonprescribed substance does not constitute an
20	affirmative defense; providing that legal use of
21	alcohol, a chemical substance, a controlled substance,
22	a medication, or a drug does not constitute a defense
23	against a charge of driving while impaired under
24	certain circumstances; amending s. 327.02, F.S.;
25	defining the term "impaired" as it relates to vessel
26	safety; amending s. 790.151, F.S.; defining the term
27	"impaired" as it relates to the use of firearms;
28	providing that a person commits the offense of use of
29	a firearm while impaired and is subject to punishment

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30	for such violation if the person uses a firearm and
31	satisfies the specified criteria relating to the
32	consumption of alcohol or controlled substances;
33	amending s. 790.157, F.S.; conforming terminology;
34	revising the amount of alcohol concentration that may
35	give rise to a presumption of impairment for purposes
36	of the offense of use of a firearm while impaired;
37	revising provisions relating to chemical analysis of a
38	person's blood or breath; amending ss. 187.201,
39	261.20, 310.101, 316.027, 316.1932, 316.1933,
40	316.1934, 316.1937, 316.1939, 318.143, 318.17,
41	320.055, 320.08, 322.12, 322.25, 322.26, 322.2615,
42	322.2616, 322.271, 322.2715, 322.28, 322.291, 322.34,
43	322.61, 322.62, 322.63, 322.64, 324.023, 327.35,
44	327.352, 327.353, 327.354, 327.355, 327.359, 327.38,
45	327.391, 328.17, 337.195, 342.07, 401.281, 627.7275,
46	627.758, 790.153, and 790.155, F.S.; conforming
47	provisions to changes made by the act; providing an
48	effective date.
49	
50	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
51	
52	Section 1. Subsections (92) and (93) are added to section
53	316.003, Florida Statutes, to read:
54	316.003 DefinitionsThe following words and phrases, when
55	used in this chapter, shall have the meanings respectively
56	ascribed to them in this section, except where the context
57	otherwise requires:
58	(92) DRIVETo operate or be in actual physical control of
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59	a vehicle.
60	(93) IMPAIR OR IMPAIREDTo weaken or diminish any of a
61	person's physical or mental abilities, including, but not
62	limited to, the person's balance, coordination, reflexes,
63	memory, or comprehension or the person's ability to see, hear,
64	walk, talk, judge distances, act in an emergency, follow
65	directions, multitask, or, in general, perform the many mental
66	and physical acts of daily life.
67	Section 2. Section 316.193, Florida Statutes, is amended to
68	read:
69	316.193 Driving while impaired, with certain alcohol
70	concentrations, or drugged under the influence; penalties
71	(1) A person <u>commits</u> is guilty of the offense of driving
72	while impaired under the influence and is subject to punishment
73	as provided in subsection (2) if the person is driving or in
74	actual physical control of a vehicle <u>anywhere</u> within this state
75	and:
76	(a) The person is <u>impaired by an</u> under the influence of
77	alcoholic <u>beverage</u> beverages , <u>a</u> any chemical substance
78	<u>identified</u> set forth in s. 877.111, <u>a</u> or any substance
79	controlled <u>substance as defined in</u> under chapter 893 <u>or the Code</u>
80	of Federal Regulations as of July 1, 2014, or as in effect upon
81	the date of the most recent readoption of this section under s.
82	11.2421 before the offense, or a combination of these items when
83	affected to the extent that the person's normal faculties are
84	<pre>impaired;</pre>
85	(b) The person has <u>an alcohol concentration</u> a blood-alcohol
86	level of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of
87	blood or per 210 liters of breath at the time of driving or

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88	anytime after driving as a result of alcohol consumed before or
89	<u>during driving; or</u>
90	(c) The person has <u>in the blood or urine a substance</u>
91	identified as a controlled substance as defined in Schedule I of
92	chapter 893 or the Code of Federal Regulations as of July 1,
93	2014, or as in effect upon the date of the most recent
94	readoption of this section under s. 11.2421 before the offense;
95	or
96	(d)1. The person has in the blood or urine a substance
97	identified as a controlled substance in Schedule II, Schedule
98	III, or Schedule IV of chapter 893 or the Code of Federal
99	Regulations as of July 1, 2014, or as in effect upon the date of
100	the most recent readoption of this section under s. 11.2421
101	before the offense.
102	2.a. If a person who is charged with violating this
103	paragraph introduced into his or her body a controlled substance
104	prescribed by a licensed health professional authorized to
105	prescribe the controlled substance, consumed the controlled
106	substance in accordance with the health professional's
107	directions, and submitted to testing of his or her blood or
108	urine as described in s. 316.1932 or s. 316.1933, the person is
109	entitled to an affirmative defense against any allegation that
110	the person violated this paragraph. The introduction of a
111	nonprescribed substance into the person's body does not
112	constitute an affirmative defense with respect to any
113	nonprescribed substance.
114	b. Except as provided in sub-subparagraph a., the fact that
115	a person charged with violating this subsection is or was
116	legally entitled to introduce into the human body alcohol, a

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117	chemical substance, a controlled substance, a medication, or a
118	drug does not constitute a defense against any charge of
119	violating this subsection a breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or more
120	grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.
121	(2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), subsection (3),
122	or subsection (4), \underline{a} any person who is convicted of a violation
123	of subsection (1) shall be punished:
124	1. By a fine of:
125	a. Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a first
126	conviction.
127	b. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for a second
128	conviction; and
129	2. By imprisonment for:
130	a. Not more than 6 months for a first conviction.
131	b. Not more than 9 months for a second conviction.
132	3. For a second conviction, by mandatory placement for a
133	period of at least 1 year, at the convicted person's sole
134	expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the
135	department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that
136	are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely
137	operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person
138	qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The
139	installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003.
140	(b)1. A Any person who is convicted of a third violation of
141	this section for an offense that occurs within 10 years after a
142	prior conviction for a violation of this section commits a
143	felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s.
144	775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. In addition, the court shall
145	order the mandatory placement for a period of <u>at least</u> not less
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146	than 2 years, at the convicted person's sole expense, of an
147	ignition interlock device approved by the department in
148	accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that are
149	individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated
150	by the convicted person, when the convicted person qualifies for
151	a permanent or restricted license. The installation of such
152	device may not occur before July 1, 2003.
153	2. <u>A</u> Any person who is convicted of a third violation of
154	this section for an offense that occurs more than 10 years after
155	the date of a prior conviction for a violation of this section
156	shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$2,000 or more than
157	\$5,000 and by imprisonment for not more than 12 months. In
158	addition, the court shall order the mandatory placement for a
159	period of at least 2 years, at the convicted person's sole
160	expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the
161	department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that
162	are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely
163	operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person
164	qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The
165	installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003.
166	3. A Any person who is convicted of a fourth or subsequent
167	violation of this section, regardless of when any prior
168	conviction for a violation of this section occurred, commits a
169	felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s.
170	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 171 \$2,000. 172

- (3) <u>A</u> Any person: 173
- 174
- (a) Who is in violation of subsection (1);

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175	(b) Who operates a vehicle; and
176	(c) Who, by reason of such operation, causes or contributes
177	to causing:
178	1. Damage to the property or person of another commits a
179	misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s.
180	775.082 or s. 775.083.
181	2. Serious bodily injury to another, as defined in s.
182	316.1933, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as
183	provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
184	3. The death of <u>a</u> any human being or unborn quick child
185	commits DUI manslaughter, and commits:
186	a. A felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in
187	s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
188	b. A felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in
189	s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if:
190	(I) At the time of the crash, the person knew, or should
191	have known, that the crash occurred; and
192	(II) The person failed to give information and render aid
193	as required by s. 316.062.
194	
195	For purposes of this subsection, the definition of the term
196	"unborn quick child" shall be determined in accordance with the
197	definition of viable fetus as set forth in s. 782.071. A person
198	who is convicted of DUI manslaughter shall be sentenced to a
199	mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 4 years.
200	(4) <u>A</u> Any person who is convicted of a violation of
201	subsection (1) and who has <u>an alcohol concentration</u> a blood-
202	alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.15 or higher, or <u>a</u>
203	any person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) and

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204	who at the time of the offense was accompanied in the vehicle by
205	a person under the age of 18 years, shall be punished:
206	(a) By a fine of:
207	1. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for a first
208	conviction.
209	2. Not less than \$2,000 or more than \$4,000 for a second
210	conviction.
211	3. Not less than \$4,000 for a third or subsequent
212	conviction.
213	(b) By imprisonment for:
214	1. Not more than 9 months for a first conviction.
215	2. Not more than 12 months for a second conviction.
216	
217	For the purposes of this subsection, only the instant offense is
218	required to be a violation of subsection (1) by a person who has
219	an alcohol concentration a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol
220	level of 0.15 or higher.
221	(c) In addition to the penalties in paragraphs (a) and (b),
222	the court shall order the mandatory placement, at the convicted
223	person's sole expense, of an ignition interlock device approved
224	by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all
225	vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and
226	routinely operated by the convicted person for <u>at least</u> not less
227	$rac{ extsf{than}}{ extsf{for}}$ 6 continuous months for the first offense and for $rac{ extsf{at}}{ extsf{least}}$
228	not less than 2 continuous years for a second offense, when the
229	convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted
230	license.
231	(5) The court shall place all offenders convicted of
232	violating this section on monthly reporting probation and shall

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9-01420-14 20141118 233 require completion of a substance abuse course conducted by a 234 DUI program licensed by the department under s. 322.292, which 235 must include a psychosocial evaluation of the offender. If the 236 DUI program refers the offender to an authorized substance abuse 237 treatment provider for substance abuse treatment, in addition to 238 any sentence or fine imposed under this section, completion of 239 all such education, evaluation, and treatment is a condition of 240 reporting probation. The offender shall assume reasonable costs for such education, evaluation, and treatment. The referral to 241 242 treatment resulting from a psychosocial evaluation may shall not 243 be waived without a supporting independent psychosocial 244 evaluation conducted by an authorized substance abuse treatment 245 provider appointed by the court, which shall have access to the 246 DUI program's psychosocial evaluation before the independent 247 psychosocial evaluation is conducted. The court shall review the 248 results and recommendations of both evaluations before 249 determining the request for waiver. The offender shall bear the 250 full cost of this procedure. The term "substance abuse" means 251 the abuse of alcohol or any substance named or described in 252 Schedules I through V of s. 893.03. If an offender referred to 253 treatment under this subsection fails to report for or complete 254 such treatment or fails to complete the DUI program substance 255 abuse education course and evaluation, the DUI program shall 256 notify the court and the department of the failure. Upon receipt 257 of the notice, the department shall cancel the offender's 258 driving privilege, notwithstanding the terms of the court order 259 or any suspension or revocation of the driving privilege. The 260 department may temporarily reinstate the driving privilege on a restricted basis upon verification from the DUI program that the 261

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9-01420-14 20141118 262 offender is currently participating in treatment and the DUI 263 education course and evaluation requirement has been completed. 264 If the DUI program notifies the department of the second failure 265 to complete treatment, the department shall reinstate the 266 driving privilege only after notice of completion of treatment 267 from the DUI program. The organization that conducts the 268 substance abuse education and evaluation may not provide 269 required substance abuse treatment unless a waiver has been 270 granted to that organization by the department. A waiver may be 271 granted only if the department determines, in accordance with 272 its rules, that the service provider that conducts the substance 273 abuse education and evaluation is the most appropriate service 274 provider and is licensed under chapter 397 or is exempt from 275 such licensure. A statistical referral report shall be submitted 276 quarterly to the department by each organization authorized to 277 provide services under this section. 278 (6) With respect to any person convicted of a violation of

subsection (2), subsection (3), or subsection (4):

281 (a) For the first conviction, the court shall place the 282 defendant on probation for a period not to exceed 1 year and, as 283 a condition of such probation, shall order the defendant to 284 participate in public service or a community work project for a 285 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 286 287 otherwise required only if the court finds that the residence or 288 location of the defendant at the time public service or 289 community work is required or the defendant's employment 290 obligations would create an undue hardship for the defendant.

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9-01420-14 20141118 291 However, the total period of probation and incarceration may not 292 exceed 1 year. The court must also, as a condition of probation, 293 order the impoundment or immobilization of the vehicle that was 294 operated by or in the actual control of the defendant or any one 295 vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of 296 impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 10 days or for 297 the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires 298 within 10 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur 299 concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The 300 impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in 301 accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), paragraph (g), or 302 paragraph (h). 303 (b) For the second conviction for an offense that occurs 304 within a period of 5 years after the date of a prior conviction 305 for violation of this section, the court shall order 306 imprisonment for at least not less than 10 days. The court must 307 also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or 308 immobilization of all vehicles owned by the defendant at the 309 time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 30 days 310 or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that 311 expires within 30 days. The impoundment or immobilization must 312 not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant 313 and must occur concurrently with the driver driver's license

314 revocation imposed under s. 322.28(2)(a)2. The impoundment or 315 immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with 316 paragraph (e), paragraph (f), paragraph (g), or paragraph (h). 317 At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.

318 (c) For the third or subsequent conviction for an offense 319 that occurs within a period of 10 years after the date of a

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9-01420-14 20141118 320 prior conviction for violation of this section, the court shall 321 order imprisonment for at least not less than 30 days. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or 322 323 immobilization of all vehicles owned by the defendant at the 324 time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 90 days 325 or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that 326 expires within 90 days. The impoundment or immobilization must 327 not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant 328 and must occur concurrently with the driver driver's license 329 revocation imposed under s. 322.28(2)(a)3. The impoundment or 330 immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with 331 paragraph (e), paragraph (f), paragraph (g), or paragraph (h). 332 At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive. (d) The court must, at the time of sentencing the 333 334 defendant, issue an order for the impoundment or immobilization 335 of a vehicle. The order of impoundment or immobilization must 336 include the name and telephone numbers of all immobilization 337 agencies meeting all of the conditions of subsection (13). 338 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

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9-01420-14 20141118 349 defendant or the defendant's agent. If the court finds that the 350 vehicle was stolen or that the sale was not made to circumvent 351 the order and allow the defendant continued access to the 352 vehicle, the order must be dismissed and the owner of the 353 vehicle will incur no costs. If the court denies the request to 354 dismiss the order of impoundment or immobilization, the 355 petitioner may request an evidentiary hearing. 356 (f) A person who owns but was not operating the vehicle 357 when the offense occurred, and whose vehicle was stolen or who 358 purchased the vehicle after the offense was committed directly 359 from the defendant or the defendant's agent, may request an 360 evidentiary hearing to determine whether the impoundment or immobilization should occur. If the court finds that either the 361 362 vehicle was stolen or the purchase was made without knowledge of 363 the offense, that the purchaser had no relationship to the 364 defendant other than through the transaction, and that such 365 purchase would not circumvent the order and allow the defendant 366 continued access to the vehicle, the order must be dismissed and 367 the owner of the vehicle will incur no costs.

368 (g) The court shall also dismiss the order of impoundment 369 or immobilization of the vehicle if the court finds that the 370 family of the owner of the vehicle has no other private or 371 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

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378 by the owner of the vehicle or, if the vehicle is leased or 379 rented, by the person leasing or renting the vehicle, unless the 380 impoundment or immobilization order is dismissed. All provisions 381 of s. 713.78 shall apply. The costs and fees for the impoundment 382 or immobilization must be paid directly to the person impounding 383 or immobilizing the vehicle. 384 (j) The person who owns a vehicle that is impounded or 385 immobilized under this paragraph, or a person who has a lien of 386 record against such a vehicle and who has not requested a review 387 of the impoundment pursuant to paragraph (e), paragraph (f), or 388 paragraph (g), may, within 10 days after the date that person 389 has knowledge of the location of the vehicle, file a complaint 390 in the county in which the owner resides to determine whether 391 the vehicle was wrongfully taken or withheld from the owner or 392 lienholder. Upon the filing of a complaint, the owner or 393 lienholder may have the vehicle released by posting with the 394 court a bond or other adequate security equal to the amount of 395 the costs and fees for impoundment or immobilization, including 396 towing or storage, to ensure the payment of such costs and fees 397 if the owner or lienholder does not prevail. When the bond is 398 posted and the fee is paid as set forth in s. 28.24, the clerk 399 of the court shall issue a certificate releasing the vehicle. At 400 the time of release, after reasonable inspection, the owner or 401 lienholder must give a receipt to the towing or storage company 402 indicating any loss or damage to the vehicle or to the contents 403 of the vehicle.

404 (k) A defendant, in the court's discretion, may be required
405 to serve all or any portion of a term of imprisonment to which
406 the defendant has been sentenced pursuant to this section in a

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407	residential alcoholism treatment program or a residential drug
408	abuse treatment program. Any time spent in such a program must
409	be credited by the court toward the term of imprisonment.
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411	For the purposes of this section, <u>a</u> any conviction for a
412	violation of s. 327.35; a previous conviction for the violation
413	of former s. 316.1931, former s. 860.01, or former s. 316.028;
414	or a previous conviction outside this state for <u>driving while</u>
415	impaired, driving under the influence, driving while
416	intoxicated, driving with an unlawful alcohol concentration,
417	driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, driving with an
418	unlawful breath-alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-
419	related or drug-related traffic offense $_{m{ au}}$ is also considered a
420	previous conviction for violation of this section. However, in
421	satisfaction of the fine imposed pursuant to this section, the
422	court may, upon a finding that the defendant is financially
423	unable to pay either all or part of the fine, order that the
424	defendant participate for a specified additional period of time
425	in public service or a community work project in lieu of payment
426	of that portion of the fine which the court determines the
427	defendant is unable to pay. In determining <u>the</u> such additional
428	sentence, the court shall consider the amount of the unpaid
429	portion of the fine and the reasonable value of the services to
430	be ordered; however, the court may not compute the reasonable
431	value of services at a rate less than the federal minimum wage
432	at the time of sentencing.
433	(7) A conviction under this section does not bar any civil
434	suit for damages against the person so convicted.

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(8) At the arraignment, or in conjunction with any notice

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9-01420-14 20141118 436 of arraignment provided by the clerk of the court, the clerk 437 shall provide any person charged with a violation of this 438 section with notice that upon conviction the court shall suspend 439 or revoke the offender's driver driver's license and that the 440 offender should make arrangements for transportation at any 441 proceeding in which the court may take such action. Failure to 442 provide such notice does not affect the court's suspension or 443 revocation of the offender's driver driver's license. (9) A person who is arrested for a violation of this 444 445 section may not be released from custody: 446 (a) Until the person is no longer impaired by an under the 447 influence of alcoholic beverage beverages, a any chemical 448 substance identified set forth in s. 877.111, or a any substance 449 controlled substance as defined in under chapter 893 or the Code 450 of Federal Regulations as of July 1, 2014, or as in effect upon 451 the date of the most recent readoption of this section under s. 452 11.2421 before the offense, and affected to the extent that he 453 or she is his or her normal faculties are impaired; 454 (b) Until the person's alcohol concentration blood-alcohol 455 level or breath-alcohol level is less than 0.05; or 456 (c) Until 8 hours have elapsed from the time the person was 457 arrested. 458 (10) The rulings of the Department of Highway Safety and 459 Motor Vehicles under s. 322.2615 may shall not be considered in 460 any trial for a violation of this section. Testimony or evidence 461 from the administrative proceedings or any written statement 462 submitted by a person in his or her request for administrative 463 review is inadmissible into evidence or for any other purpose in 464 any criminal proceeding, unless timely disclosed in criminal

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9-01420-14 20141118 465 discovery pursuant to Rule 3.220, Florida Rules of Criminal 466 Procedure. 467 (11) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles 468 shall is directed to adopt rules providing for the 469 implementation of the use of ignition interlock devices. 470 (12) If the records of the Department of Highway Safety and 471 Motor Vehicles show that the defendant has been previously convicted of the offense of driving while impaired or under the 472 473 influence, that evidence is sufficient by itself to establish 474 the that prior conviction for driving while impaired or under 475 the influence. However, such evidence may be contradicted or 476 rebutted by other evidence. This presumption may be considered 477 along with any other evidence presented in deciding whether the 478 defendant has been previously convicted of the offense of

(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.

driving while impaired or under the influence.

(a) The immobilization agency responsible for immobilizing
vehicles in that judicial circuit <u>is shall be</u> subject to strict
compliance with all of the following conditions and
restrictions:

488 1. Any immobilization agency engaged in the business of 489 immobilizing vehicles shall provide to the clerk of the court a 490 signed affidavit attesting that the agency:

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a. Has verifiable experience in immobilizing vehicles;

b. Maintains accurate and complete records of all paymentsfor the immobilization, copies of all documents pertaining to

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     the court's order of impoundment or immobilization, and any
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     other documents relevant to each immobilization. Such records
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     must be maintained by the immobilization agency for at least 3
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     years; and
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          c. Employs and assigns persons to immobilize vehicles who
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     that meet the requirements established in subparagraph 2.
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          2. The person who immobilizes a vehicle must:
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          a. Not have been adjudicated incapacitated under s.
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     744.331, or a similar statute in another state, unless his or
503
     her capacity has been judicially restored; not have been
     involuntarily placed in a treatment facility for the mentally
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     ill under chapter 394, or a similar law in any other state,
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     unless his or her competency has been judicially restored; or
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     not have been diagnosed as having an incapacitating mental
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     illness unless a psychologist or psychiatrist licensed in this
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     state certifies that he or she does not currently suffer from
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     the mental illness.
          b. Not be a chronic and habitual user of alcoholic
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     beverages to the extent that he or she is his or her normal
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     faculties are impaired; not have been committed under chapter
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     397, former chapter 396, or a similar law in any other state;
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     not have been found to be a habitual offender under s.
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     856.011(3), or a similar law in any other state; or not have had
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     any conviction convictions under this section, or a similar law
     in any other state, within 2 years before the affidavit is
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519
     submitted.
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          c. Not have been committed for controlled substance abuse
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520 C. Not have been committed for controlled substance abuse 521 or have been found guilty of a crime under chapter 893, or a 522 similar law in any other state, relating to controlled

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9-01420-14 20141118 523 substances in any other state. 524 d. Not have been found quilty of or entered a plea of 525 guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, or 526 been convicted of a felony, unless his or her civil rights have 527 been restored. 528 e. Be a citizen or legal resident alien of the United 529 States or have been granted authorization to seek employment in 530 this country by the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services. 531 532 (b) The immobilization agency shall conduct a state 533 criminal history check through the Florida Department of Law 534 Enforcement to ensure that the person hired to immobilize a 535 vehicle meets the requirements in sub-subparagraph (a)2.d. 536 (c) A person who violates paragraph (a) commits a 537 misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 538 775.082 or s. 775.083. 539 (14) As used in this chapter, the term: (a) "Immobilization," "immobilizing," or "immobilize" means 540 541 the act of installing a vehicle antitheft device on the steering 542 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 543 544 physical possession of the license tag and vehicle registration 545 rendering a vehicle legally inoperable to prevent any person 546 from operating the vehicle pursuant to an order of impoundment or immobilization under subsection (6). 547 548 (b) "Immobilization agency" or "immobilization agencies" 549 means any person, firm, company, agency, organization, 550 partnership, corporation, association, trust, or other business 551 entity of any kind whatsoever that meets all of the conditions

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552	of subsection (13).
553	(c) "Impoundment," "impounding," or "impound" means the act
554	of storing a vehicle at a storage facility pursuant to an order
555	of impoundment or immobilization under subsection (6) where the
556	person impounding the vehicle exercises control, supervision,
557	and responsibility over the vehicle.
558	(d) "Person" means any individual, firm, company, agency,
559	organization, partnership, corporation, association, trust, or
560	other business entity of any kind whatsoever.
561	Section 3. Subsections (14) through (40) of section 327.02,
562	Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (15) through
563	(41), respectively, and a new subsection (14) is added to that
564	section to read:
565	327.02 Definitions.—As used in this chapter and in chapter
566	328, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning,
567	the term:
568	(14) "Impaired" has the same meaning as provided in s.
569	316.003.
570	Section 4. Section 790.151, Florida Statutes, is amended to
571	read:
572	790.151 Using firearm while <u>impaired by</u> under the influence
573	of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled
574	substances; penalties
575	(1) As used in ss. 790.151-790.157, <u>the term:</u> to
576	(a) "Impaired" has the same meaning as provided in s.
577	316.003.
578	(b) "Use a firearm" means to discharge a firearm or to have
579	a firearm readily accessible for immediate discharge.
580	(2) For the purposes of this section, "readily accessible
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581	for immediate discharge" means loaded and in a person's hand.
582	(3) It is unlawful and punishable as provided in subsection
583	(4) for any person who is <u>impaired by</u> under the influence of
584	alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in s.
585	877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 893 , when
586	affected to the extent that his or her normal faculties are
587	impaired, to use a firearm in this state.
588	(4) Any person who violates subsection (3) commits a
589	misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.
590	775.082 or s. 775.083.
591	(5) This section does not apply to persons exercising
592	lawful self-defense or defense of one's property.
593	Section 5. Section 790.157, Florida Statutes, is amended to
594	read:
595	790.157 Presumption of impairment; testing methods
596	(1) It is unlawful and punishable as provided in s. 790.151
597	for any person who is <u>impaired by</u> under the influence of
598	alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, when affected to
599	the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired, to use
600	a firearm in this state.
601	(2) Upon the trial of any civil or criminal action or
602	proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by
603	any person while using a firearm while <u>impaired by</u> under the
604	influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, when
605	affected to the extent that his or her normal faculties were
606	impaired or to the extent that the person was deprived of full
607	possession of his or her normal faculties , the results of any
608	test administered in accordance with s. 790.153 or s. 790.155
609	and this section shall be admissible into evidence when
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9-01420-14 20141118 610 otherwise admissible, and the amount of alcohol in the person's 611 blood at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of the 612 person's blood or chemical or physical analysis of the person's 613 breath, shall give rise to the following presumptions: 614 (a) If there was at that time an alcohol concentration of 615 0.05 grams per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of 616 breath percent or less by weight of alcohol in the person's 617 blood, it shall be presumed that the person was not impaired by under the influence of alcoholic beverages to the extent that 618 619 his or her normal faculties were impaired. 620 (b) If there was at that time an alcohol concentration in 621 excess of 0.05 grams percent but less than 0.08 grams per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of breath 0.10 percent by 622 623 weight of alcohol in the person's blood, such fact shall not 624 give rise to any presumption that the person was or was not 625 under the influence of alcoholic beverages to the extent that 626 his or her normal faculties were impaired by alcoholic 627 beverages, but such fact may be considered with other competent 628 evidence in determining whether the person was impaired by under 629 the influence of alcoholic beverages to the extent that his or 630 her normal faculties were impaired. 631 (c) If there was at that time an alcohol concentration of 0.08 grams per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of 632 633 breath 0.10 percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's

was <u>impaired by</u> under the influence of alcoholic beverages to the extent that his or her normal faculties were impaired.

blood, that fact shall be prima facie evidence that the person

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The percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based

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9-01420-14 20141118 639 upon grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood. The 640 foregoing provisions of This subsection does not limit shall not be construed as limiting the introduction of any other competent 641 642 evidence bearing upon the question of whether the person was 643 impaired by under the influence of alcoholic beverages to the 644 extent that his or her normal faculties were impaired. 645 (3) A chemical analysis of a person's blood to determine 646 its alcohol concentration alcoholic content or a chemical or 647 physical analysis of a person's breath, in order to be 648 considered valid under the provisions of this section, must have been performed substantially in accordance with rules adopted 649 650 methods approved by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement 651 and by an individual possessing a valid permit issued by the 652 department for this purpose. Any insubstantial difference 653 differences between approved methods and procedures techniques 654 and actual testing methods and procedures in an individual case 655 does shall not render the test or test results invalid. The 656 Florida Department of Law Enforcement may approve satisfactory 657 techniques or methods and procedures, ascertain the 658 qualification and competence of individuals to conduct such 659 analyses, and issue permits which shall be subject to 660 termination or revocation in accordance with rules adopted by 661 the department.

(4) Any person charged with using a firearm while <u>impaired</u>
by under the influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled
substances to the extent that his or her normal faculties were
impaired, whether in a municipality or not, shall be entitled to
trial by jury according to the Florida Rules of Criminal
Procedure.

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668	Section 6. Paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section
669	187.201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
670	187.201 State Comprehensive Plan adoptedThe Legislature
671	hereby adopts as the State Comprehensive Plan the following
672	specific goals and policies:
673	(6) PUBLIC SAFETY
674	(b) Policies
675	1. Maintain safe and secure prisons and other correctional
676	facilities with the required number of well-trained staff.
677	2. Provide effective alternatives to incarceration for
678	appropriate offenders and encourage victim restitution.
679	3. Make the corrections system as financially cost-
680	effective as possible through prison industries and other inmate
681	work programs and through contractual agreements with public and
682	private vendors.
683	4. Continue to monitor educational and vocational training
684	of inmates to increase the likelihood of successful
685	reintegration into the community.
686	5. Provide all inmates with access to adequate health care,
687	including diagnostic and treatment programs for offenders
688	suffering from substance abuse or psychological disorders.
689	6. Provide incentives to attract and retain high-quality
690	law enforcement and correctional officers.
691	7. Emphasize the reduction of serious crime, particularly
692	violent, organized, economic, and drug-related crimes.
693	8. Increase the level of training and technical assistance
694	provided to law enforcement agencies.
695	9. Increase crime prevention efforts to enhance the
696	protection of individual personal safety and property.
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          10. Emphasize and protect the rights of crime victims.
698
          11. Continue to implement coordinated and integrated
699
     strategies to combat organized crime, economic crime, and drug
700
     trafficking.
701
          12. Expand the state's provisions for the protection of
702
     witnesses in criminal cases, especially organized crime cases.
703
          13. Strengthen the state's commitment to pursue, both
704
     criminally and civilly, those individuals who profit from
705
     economic crimes, in a manner that keeps pace with the level and
706
     sophistication of these criminal activities.
707
          14. Improve the efficiency of law enforcement through the
708
     establishment of a close communication and coordination system
709
     among agencies and a comprehensive reporting system for such
710
     types of criminal activities as forcible felonies and organized,
711
     economic, and drug crimes.
712
          15. Improve the effectiveness of the delinquent juvenile
713
     justice system commitment programs to reduce recidivism of
714
     juveniles who would otherwise be recommitted to state
715
     supervision.
716
          16. Utilize alternative sentencing and dispute resolution
717
     when appropriate, particularly in civil disputes and minor
718
     criminal violations.
719
          17. Increase the state's commitment to stringent
720
     enforcement of laws against drunken or drugged driving.
721
          18. Expand public awareness campaigns that will emphasize
722
     the dangers of driving while impaired by under the influence of
723
     alcohol or drugs.
724
          19. Promote efforts to encourage the use of personal safety
     restraint devices for all persons traveling in motor vehicles.
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726	20. Improve the enforcement of and compliance with safe
727	highway speed limits.
728	21. Provide effective and efficient driver licensing
729	systems, including a reliable testing system designed to
730	preclude unqualified drivers from receiving <u>driver</u> driver's
731	licenses.
732	22. Require local governments, in cooperation with regional
733	and state agencies, to prepare advance plans for the safe
734	evacuation of coastal residents.
735	23. Require local governments, in cooperation with regional
736	and state agencies, to adopt plans and policies to protect
737	public and private property and human lives from the effects of
738	natural disasters.
739	Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section
740	261.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
741	261.20 Operations of off-highway vehicles on public lands;
742	restrictions; safety courses; required equipment; prohibited
743	acts; penalties
744	(5) It is a violation of this section:
745	(b) To operate an off-highway vehicle while <u>impaired by an</u>
746	<u>alcoholic beverage</u> under the influence of alcohol , a controlled
747	substance, or <u>a</u> any prescription or over-the-counter drug that
748	impairs vision or motor condition.
749	Section 8. Paragraph (m) of subsection (1) of section
750	310.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
751	310.101 Grounds for disciplinary action by the board
752	(1) Any act of misconduct, inattention to duty, negligence,
753	or incompetence; any willful violation of any law or rule,
754	including the rules of the road, applicable to a licensed state

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755	pilot or certificated deputy pilot; or any failure to exercise
756	that care which a reasonable and prudent licensed state pilot or
757	certificated deputy pilot would exercise under the same or
758	similar circumstances may result in disciplinary action.
759	Examples of acts by a licensed state pilot or certificated
760	deputy pilot which constitute grounds for disciplinary action
761	include, but are not limited to:
762	(m) Having a license to operate a motor vehicle revoked,
763	suspended, or otherwise acted against by any jurisdiction,
764	including its agencies or subdivisions, for operating the
765	vehicle <u>while impaired by</u> under the influence of alcohol or
766	drugs. The jurisdiction's acceptance of a relinquishment of
767	license, stipulation, consent order, plea of nolo contendere,
768	penalty in any form, or other settlement offered in response to
769	or in anticipation of the filing of charges related to the
770	license to operate a motor vehicle shall be construed as action
771	against the license.
772	Section 9. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
773	316.027, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
774	316.027 Crash involving death or personal injuries
775	(1)
776	(b) The driver of any vehicle involved in a crash occurring
777	on public or private property that results in the death of any
778	person must immediately stop the vehicle at the scene of the
779	crash, or as close thereto as possible, and must remain at the
780	scene of the crash until he or she has fulfilled the
781	requirements of s. 316.062. A person who is arrested for a
782	violation of this paragraph and who has previously been
783	convicted of a violation of this section, s. 316.061, s.
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784	316.191, or s. 316.193, or a felony violation of s. 322.34,
785	shall be held in custody until brought before the court for
786	admittance to bail in accordance with chapter 903. Any person
787	who willfully violates this paragraph commits a felony of the
788	first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083,
789	or s. 775.084. Any person who willfully commits such a violation
790	while driving <u>impaired</u> under the influence as set forth in s.
791	316.193(1) shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of
792	imprisonment of 2 years.
793	Section 10. Section 316.1932, Florida Statutes, is amended
794	to read:
795	316.1932 Tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or
796	controlled substances; implied consent; refusal
797	(1)(a)1.a. A Any person who accepts the privilege extended
798	by the laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within
799	this state is, by so operating such vehicle, deemed to have
800	given his or her consent to submit to an approved chemical test
801	or physical <u>breath</u> test <u>,</u> including, but not limited to, an
802	infrared light test of his or her breath <u>to determine</u> for the
803	purpose of determining the <u>alcohol concentration</u> alcoholic
804	content of <u>the</u> his or her blood or breath if the person is
805	lawfully arrested for <u>an</u> any offense allegedly committed while
806	the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a
807	motor vehicle while <u>impaired by an</u> under the influence of
808	alcoholic <u>beverage</u> beverages . The chemical or physical breath
809	test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at
810	the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable
811	cause to believe <u>that the</u> such person was driving or was in
812	actual physical control of the motor vehicle within this state

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9-01420-14 20141118 while impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage 813 814 beverages. The administration of the a breath test does not 815 preclude the administration of another type of test. The person 816 shall be told that his or her failure to submit to a any lawful 817 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 818 819 for a period of 1 year for a first refusal, or for a period of 820 18 months if the driving privilege of such person has been previously suspended as a result of a refusal to submit to a 821 822 lawful breath, blood, or urine test. The person such a test or 823 tests, and shall also be told that if he or she refuses to 824 submit to a lawful breath test of his or her breath and if his 825 or her driving privilege has been previously suspended as a 826 result of for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful breath, 827 blood, or urine test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, he 828 or she commits a misdemeanor in addition to any other penalty 829 penalties. The refusal to submit to a chemical or physical 830 breath test upon the request of a law enforcement officer as 831 provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any 832 criminal proceeding.

833 b. A Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the 834 laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within this 835 state is, by so operating such vehicle, deemed to have given his 836 or her consent to submit to a urine test to detect for the 837 purpose of detecting the presence of a chemical substance 838 substances as set forth in s. 877.111 or a controlled substance 839 substances if the person is lawfully arrested for an any offense 840 allegedly committed while the person was driving or was in 841 actual physical control of a motor vehicle while impaired by a

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9-01420-14 20141118 842 under the influence of chemical substances or controlled substance substances. The urine test must be incidental to a 843 844 lawful arrest and administered at a detention facility or any 845 other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to 846 administer such test tests at the request of a law enforcement 847 officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the such person 848 was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while impaired by a under the influence of 849 850 chemical substances or controlled substance substances. The 851 urine test shall be administered at a detention facility or any 852 other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to 853 administer such test in a reasonable manner that will ensure the 854 accuracy of the specimen and maintain the privacy of the person 855 individual involved. The administration of the a urine test does 856 not preclude the administration of another type of test. The 857 person shall be told that his or her failure to submit to a any 858 lawful urine test of his or her urine will result in the 859 suspension of his or her the person's privilege to operate a 860 motor vehicle for a period of 1 year for the first refusal, or 861 for a period of 18 months if the driving privilege of such 862 person has been previously suspended as a result of a refusal to 863 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 864 865 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 866 867 a result of for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful breath, 868 blood, or urine test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, he 869 or she commits a misdemeanor in addition to any other penalty

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penalties. The refusal to submit to a urine test upon the

9-01420-14 20141118 871 request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section 872 is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding. 873 2. The Alcohol Testing Program within the Department of Law 874 Enforcement is responsible for the regulation of the operation, 875 inspection, and registration of breath test instruments that are 876 used utilized under the provisions relating to driving and 877 boating while impaired under the influence provisions and 878 related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 879 327. The program is responsible for the regulation of the individuals who operate, inspect, and instruct on the breath 880 881 test instruments that are used under the provisions relating to 882 utilized in the driving and boating while impaired under the 883 influence provisions and related provisions located in this 884 chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The program is further responsible for the regulation of blood analysts who conduct 885 886 blood alcohol testing that is used to be utilized under such the 887 driving and boating under the influence provisions and related 888 provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The 889 program shall:

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 for</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.

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d. Establish uniform requirements for instruction and

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20141118 9-01420-14 900 curricula for the operation and inspection of approved 901 instruments. 902 e. Have the authority to specify one approved curriculum 903 for the operation and inspection of approved instruments. 904 f. Establish a procedure for the approval of breath test 905 operator and agency inspector classes. 906 g. Have the authority to approve or disapprove breath test 907 instruments and accompanying paraphernalia for use pursuant to 908 the provisions relating to driving and boating while impaired 909 under the influence provisions and related provisions located in 910 this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. 911 h. With the approval of the executive director of the Department of Law Enforcement, make and enter into contracts and 912 913 agreements with other agencies, organizations, associations, corporations, individuals, or federal agencies as are necessary, 914 915 expedient, or incidental to the performance of duties. 916 i. Issue final orders that which include findings of fact 917 and conclusions of law and that which constitute final agency 918 action for the purpose of chapter 120. 919 j. Enforce compliance with the provisions of this section 920 through civil or administrative proceedings. 921 k. Make recommendations concerning any matter within the 922 purview of this section, this chapter, chapter 322, or chapter 923 327. 924 1. Adopt Promulgate rules for the administration and 925 implementation of this section, including definitions of terms. 926 m. Consult and cooperate with other entities for the 927 purpose of implementing the mandates of this section.

n. Have the authority to approve the breath and type of

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9-01420-14 20141118 929 blood alcohol test to be used under the provisions relating to 930 utilized under the driving and boating while impaired under the 931 influence provisions and related provisions located in this 932 chapter and chapters 322 and 327. 933 o. Have the authority to approve specify techniques and 934 methods and procedures for breath alcohol testing and blood 935 alcohol testing to be used under the provisions relating to 936 utilized under the driving and boating while impaired under the 937 influence provisions and related provisions located in this 938 chapter and chapters 322 and 327. 939 p. Have the authority to approve repair facilities for the 940 approved breath test instruments, including the authority to set 941 criteria for approval. 942 943 Nothing in This section does not shall be construed to supersede 944 provisions in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The 945 specifications in this section are derived from the power and 946 authority previously and currently possessed by the Department 947 of Law Enforcement and are enumerated to conform with the 948 mandates of chapter 99-379, Laws of Florida. 949 (b)1. The alcohol concentration blood-alcohol level must be 950 based upon grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or. The 951 breath-alcohol level must be based upon grams of alcohol per 210 952 liters of breath. 2. An analysis of a person's breath, in order to be 953 954 considered valid under this section, must have been performed 955 substantially according to rules adopted methods approved by the 956 Department of Law Enforcement. For this purpose, the department 957 may approve satisfactory techniques or methods and procedures.

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9-01420-14 20141118 958 Any insubstantial difference differences between approved 959 methods and procedures techniques and actual testing procedures 960 in an any individual case does do not render the test or test 961 results invalid. 962 (c) A Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the 963 laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within this 964 state is, by operating such vehicle, deemed to have given his or 965 her consent to submit to an approved blood test to determine for 966 the purpose of determining the alcohol concentration alcoholic 967 content of the blood or a blood test to determine for the 968 purpose of determining the presence of a chemical substances or 969 controlled substance substances as provided in this section if 970 there is reasonable cause to believe that the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while 971 972 impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage 973 beverages or a chemical or controlled substance substances and 974 if the person appears for treatment at a hospital, clinic, or 975 other medical facility and the administration of a breath or 976 urine test is impractical or impossible. As used in this 977 paragraph, the term "other medical facility" includes an 978 ambulance or other medical emergency vehicle. The blood test 979 shall be performed in a reasonable manner. A Any person who is 980 incapable of refusal by reason of unconsciousness or other 981 mental or physical condition is deemed not to have withdrawn his 982 or her consent to such test. A blood test may be administered 983 regardless of whether or not the person is told that his or her 984 failure to submit to such a lawful blood test will result in the 985 suspension of his or her the person's privilege to operate a 986 motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state and that a

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9-01420-14 20141118 987 refusal to submit to a lawful blood test is a misdemeanor of his 988 or her blood, if his or her driving privilege has been 989 previously suspended <u>as a result of a for</u> refusal to submit to a 990 lawful breath, blood, or urine test of his or her breath, urine, 991 or blood, is a misdemeanor. A Any person who is capable of 992 refusal shall be told that his or her failure to submit to such 993 a lawful blood test will result in the suspension of his or her 994 the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a period 995 of 1 year for a first refusal, or for a period of 18 months if 996 the driving privilege of the person has been suspended previously as a result of a refusal to submit to a lawful 997 998 breath, blood, or urine test such a test or tests, and that a 999 refusal to submit to a lawful blood test is a misdemeanor of his 1000 or her blood, if the his or her driving privilege has been previously suspended as a result of for a prior refusal to 1001 1002 submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test of his or her 1003 breath, urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor. The refusal to submit 1004 to a blood test upon the request of a law enforcement officer is 1005 admissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding. 1006 (d) If the arresting officer does not request a chemical or 1007 physical breath test of the person arrested for an any offense 1008 allegedly committed while the person was driving or was in 1009 actual physical control of a motor vehicle while impaired by an 1010 under the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages or a 1011 chemical or controlled substance substances, the such person may 1012 request the arresting officer to have a chemical or physical 1013

1013 <u>breath</u> test <u>performed on made of</u> the arrested <u>person</u> <u>person's</u> 1014 <u>breath</u> or a <u>urine or blood</u> test <u>to determine</u> of the urine or 1015 <u>blood for the purpose of determining</u> the alcohol concentration

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9-01420-14 20141118 1016 alcoholic content of his or her the person's blood or breath or 1017 the presence of a chemical substances or controlled substance. 1018 substances; and, If so requested, the arresting officer shall 1019 have the test performed. 1020 (e)1. By applying for a driver driver's license and by 1021 accepting and using a driver driver's license, the person 1022 holding the driver driver's license is deemed to have given 1023 expressed his or her consent to the provisions of this section. 1024 2. A nonresident or any other person driving in a status 1025 exempt from the requirements of the driver driver's license law, 1026 by the his or her act of driving in such exempt status, is 1027 deemed to have given expressed his or her consent to the provisions of this section. 1028 3. A warning of the consent provisions provision of this 1029 1030 section shall be printed on each new or renewed driver driver's license. 1031 1032 (f)1. The tests determining the amount weight of alcohol in 1033 a person's the defendant's blood or breath shall be administered 1034 at the request of a law enforcement officer substantially in 1035 accordance with rules of the Department of Law Enforcement. Such 1036 rules must specify precisely the alcohol test or tests that are 1037 approved by the Department of Law Enforcement for reliability of result and ease of administration, and must provide an approved 1038 1039 procedure method of administration which must be followed in all 1040 such tests given under this section. However, the failure of a 1041 law enforcement officer to request the withdrawal of blood does 1042 not affect the admissibility of a test of blood withdrawn for 1043 medical purposes. 1044

2.a. Only a physician, certified paramedic, registered

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9-01420-14 20141118 1045 nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a 1046 hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory 1047 director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, acting at the 1048 request of a law enforcement officer, may withdraw blood to 1049 determine for the purpose of determining its alcohol concentration alcoholic content or the presence of a chemical 1050 1051 substances or controlled substance substances therein. However, 1052 the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the 1053 withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test 1054 of blood withdrawn for medical purposes. 1055 b. Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the 1056 confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, if a health care provider $_{{m au}}$ who is providing medical care in a 1057 1058 health care facility to a person injured in a motor vehicle 1059 $\operatorname{crash}_{\overline{\tau}}$ becomes aware, as a result of a $\frac{\operatorname{any}}{\operatorname{any}}$ blood test performed 1060 in the course of that medical treatment, that the person's 1061 alcohol concentration blood-alcohol level meets or exceeds the 1062 concentration proscribed blood-alcohol level specified in s. 1063 316.193(1)(b), the health care provider may notify a any law 1064 enforcement officer or law enforcement agency. Any such notice 1065 must be given within a reasonable time after the health care 1066 provider receives the test result. Any such notice shall be used 1067 only for the purpose of providing the law enforcement officer

1069 sample pursuant to this section.

1068

1070 c. The notice shall consist only of the name of the person 1071 being treated, the name of the person who drew the blood, the 1072 <u>alcohol concentration</u> blood-alcohol level indicated by the test, 1073 and the date and time of the administration of the test.

with reasonable cause to request the withdrawal of a blood

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9-01420-14 20141118 1074 d. Nothing contained in s. 395.3025(4), s. 456.057, or any 1075 applicable practice act affects the authority to provide notice 1076 under this section, and the health care provider is not 1077 considered to have breached any duty owed to the person under s. 1078 395.3025(4), s. 456.057, or any applicable practice act by providing notice or failing to provide notice. It is not deemed 1079 1080 shall not be a breach of an any ethical, moral, or legal duty 1081 for a health care provider to provide notice or fail to provide 1082 notice. 1083 e. A civil, criminal, or administrative action may not be 1084 brought against a any person or health care provider 1085 participating in good faith in the provision of notice or 1086 failing failure to provide notice as provided in this section. A 1087 Any person or health care provider participating in the 1088 provision of notice or failing failure to provide notice as provided in this section is shall be immune from any civil or 1089 1090 criminal liability and from any professional disciplinary action 1091 with respect to the provision of notice or failure to provide 1092 notice under this section. Any such participant has the same 1093 immunity with respect to participating in any judicial 1094 proceedings resulting from the notice or failure to provide 1095 notice. 1096 3. The person tested may, at his or her own expense, have a 1097

1097 physician, registered nurse, other personnel authorized by a 1098 hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory 1099 director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, or other 1100 person of his or her own choosing administer an independent test 1101 in addition to the test administered at the direction of the law 1102 enforcement officer to determine for the purpose of determining

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1131

9-01420-14 20141118 1103 the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or breath or the 1104 presence of a chemical substances or controlled substance 1105 substances at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of his or her blood or urine, or by chemical or physical test of 1106 1107 his or her breath. The failure or inability to obtain an 1108 independent test by a person does not preclude the admissibility 1109 in evidence of the test taken at the direction of the law 1110 enforcement officer. The law enforcement officer may shall not 1111 interfere with the person's opportunity to obtain the 1112 independent test and shall provide the person with timely 1113 telephone access to secure the test, but the burden is on the 1114 person to arrange and secure the test at his or her the person's 1115 own expense. 1116 4. Upon the request of the person tested, full information 1117 concerning the results of the test taken at the direction of the law enforcement officer shall be made available to the person or 1118 1119 his or her attorney. Full information is limited to the 1120 following: 1121 a. The type of test administered and the procedures 1122 followed. 1123 b. The time of the collection of the blood or breath sample 1124 analyzed. 1125 c. The numerical results of the test indicating the alcohol 1126 concentration content of the blood or and breath. 1127 d. The type and status of any permit issued by the 1128 Department of Law Enforcement which was held by the person who 1129 performed the test. 1130 e. If the test was administered by means of a breath test

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testing instrument, the date of performance of the most recent

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required inspection of the such instrument. 1132 1133 1134 Full information does not include manuals, schematics, or 1135 software of the instrument used to test the person or any other 1136 material that is not in the actual possession of the state. 1137 Additionally, full information does not include information in 1138 the possession of the manufacturer of the test instrument. 1139 5. A hospital, clinical laboratory, medical clinic, or 1140 similar medical institution; a or physician, certified 1141 paramedic, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, or other 1142 personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood; a, or duly licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, 1143 1144 or technician; $_{ au}$ or any other person assisting a law enforcement officer does not incur any civil or criminal liability as a 1145 1146 result of the withdrawal or analysis of a blood or urine specimen, or the chemical or physical test of a person's breath 1147 1148 pursuant to accepted medical standards when requested by a law 1149 enforcement officer, regardless of whether or not the subject 1150 resisted the administration of the test. 1151 (2) The results of a any test administered pursuant to this 1152 section to detect for the purpose of detecting the presence of a 1153 any controlled substance are shall not be admissible as evidence

in a criminal prosecution for the possession of a controlled 1155 substance.

(3) Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, information relating to the <u>alcohol concentration</u> alcoholic content of the blood or breath or the presence of <u>a</u> chemical substances or controlled <u>substance</u> substances in the blood <u>or</u>

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1161	urine obtained pursuant to this section shall be released to a
1162	court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, or law
1163	enforcement officer in connection with an alleged violation of
1164	s. 316.193 upon request for such information.
1165	Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and paragraph
1166	(a) of subsection (2) of section 316.1933, Florida Statutes, are
1167	amended to read:
1168	316.1933 Blood test for impairment or intoxication in cases
1169	of death or serious bodily injury; right to use reasonable
1170	force
1171	(1)(a) If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to
1172	believe that a motor vehicle driven by or in the actual physical
1173	control of a person <u>who is impaired by an</u> under the influence of
1174	alcoholic <u>beverage</u> beverages , <u>a</u> any chemical <u>substance</u>
1175	substances, or <u>a</u> any controlled substance substances has caused
1176	the death or serious bodily injury of a human being, the a law
1177	enforcement officer shall require the person driving or in
1178	actual physical control of the motor vehicle to submit to a
1179	blood test to determine of the person's blood for the purpose of
1180	determining the alcohol concentration alcoholic content thereof
1181	or the presence of <u>a</u> chemical <u>substance</u> substances as set forth
1182	in s. 877.111 or <u>a controlled</u> any substance <u>as defined in</u>
1183	controlled under chapter 893 <u>or the Code of Federal Regulations</u>
1184	as of July 1, 2014, or as in effect upon the date of the most
1185	recent readoption of this section under s. 11.2421 before the
1186	offense. The law enforcement officer may use reasonable force if
1187	necessary to require <u>the</u> such person to submit to the
1188	administration of the blood test. The blood test shall be
1189	performed in a reasonable manner. Notwithstanding s. 316.1932,

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9-01420-14 20141118 1190 the testing required by this paragraph need not be incidental to 1191 a lawful arrest of the person. (2) (a) Only a physician, certified paramedic, registered 1192 nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a 1193 1194 hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory 1195 director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, acting at the 1196 request of a law enforcement officer, may withdraw blood to

1190 request of a law enforcement officer, may withdraw blood to 1197 determine for the purpose of determining the alcohol 1198 concentration alcoholic content thereof or the presence of 1199 chemical substances or controlled substances therein. However, 1200 the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the 1201 withdrawal of blood does shall not affect the admissibility of a 1202 test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.

1203 1. Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the 1204 confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, if 1205 a health care provider, who is providing medical care in a 1206 health care facility to a person injured in a motor vehicle 1207 crash, becomes aware, as a result of any blood test performed in 1208 the course of that medical treatment, that the person's alcohol 1209 concentration blood-alcohol level meets or exceeds the 1210 concentration proscribed blood-alcohol level specified in s. 1211 316.193(1)(b), the health care provider may notify any law 1212 enforcement officer or law enforcement agency. Any such notice 1213 must be given within a reasonable time after the health care 1214 provider receives the test result. Any such notice must only 1215 shall be used only for the purpose of providing the law enforcement officer with reasonable cause to request the 1216 1217 withdrawal of a blood sample pursuant to this section. 1218 2. The notice shall consist only of the name of the person

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9-01420-14 20141118 1219 being treated, the name of the person who drew the blood, the 1220 alcohol concentration blood-alcohol level indicated by the test, 1221 and the date and time of the administration of the test. 1222 3. Nothing contained in s. 395.3025(4), s. 456.057, or any 1223 applicable practice act affects the authority to provide notice 1224 under this section, and the health care provider is not 1225 considered to have breached any duty owed to the person under s. 1226 395.3025(4), s. 456.057, or any applicable practice act by providing notice or failing to provide notice. It is shall not 1227 1228 be a breach of any ethical, moral, or legal duty for a health 1229 care provider to provide notice or fail to provide notice. 1230 4. A civil, criminal, or administrative action may not be 1231 brought against any person or health care provider participating 1232 in good faith in the provision of notice or failure to provide 1233 notice as provided in this section. Any person or health care provider participating in the provision of notice or failure to 1234 1235 provide notice as provided in this section is shall be immune 1236 from any civil or criminal liability and from any professional 1237 disciplinary action with respect to the provision of notice or 1238 failure to provide notice under this section. Any such 1239 participant has the same immunity with respect to participating 1240 in any judicial proceedings resulting from the notice or failure 1241 to provide notice.

1242 Section 12. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 316.1934, 1243 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1244

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 an</u>
under the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages or a

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9-01420-14 20141118 controlled substance substances, when affected to the extent 1248 1249 that the person's normal faculties are impaired or to the extent 1250 that the person is deprived of full possession of normal 1251 faculties, to drive or be in actual physical control of a any 1252 motor vehicle within this state. Such normal faculties include, 1253 but are not limited to, the ability to see, hear, walk, talk, 1254 judge distances, drive an automobile, make judgments, act in 1255 emergencies, and, in general, normally perform the many mental and physical acts of daily life. 1256 1257 (2) At the trial of any civil or criminal action or 1258 proceeding arising out of an act acts alleged to have been 1259 committed by a any person while driving, or in actual physical 1260 control of, a vehicle while impaired under the influence of 1261 alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, when affected to

1262 the extent that the person's normal faculties were impaired or 1263 to the extent that he or she was deprived of full possession of 1264 his or her normal faculties, the results of any test administered in accordance with s. 316.1932 or s. 316.1933 and 1265 1266 this section are admissible into evidence when otherwise 1267 admissible, and the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or 1268 breath at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of the 1269 person's blood, or by chemical or physical test of the person's 1270 breath, gives rise to the following presumptions:

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

1276

(b) If the person's alcohol concentration exceeded there

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9-01420-14 20141118 was at that time a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level 1277 1278 in excess of 0.05 but was less than 0.08, that fact does not 1279 give rise to any presumption that the person was or was not 1280 impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage 1281 beverages to the extent that his or her normal faculties were 1282 impaired but may be considered with other competent evidence in 1283 determining whether the person was impaired by an under the 1284 influence of alcoholic beverage beverages to the extent that his 1285 or her normal faculties were impaired. 1286 (c) If the person's alcohol concentration was there was at 1287 that time a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 1288 or higher, that fact is prima facie evidence that the person was 1289 impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage 1290 beverages to the extent that his or her normal faculties were 1291 impaired. Moreover, a such person who has an alcohol 1292 concentration a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 1293 0.08 or higher commits the offense is quilty of driving, or 1294 being in actual physical control of, a motor vehicle, with an 1295 unlawful alcohol concentration blood-alcohol level or breath-1296 alcohol level. 1297 1298 The presumptions provided in this subsection do not limit the 1299 introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the 1300 question of whether the person was impaired by an under the 1301 influence of alcoholic beverage beverages to the extent that his or her normal faculties were impaired. 1302 1303 Section 13. Subsection (1) of section 316.1937, Florida

Section 13. Subsection (1) of section 316.1937, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1305

316.1937 Ignition interlock devices, requiring; unlawful

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20141118 9-01420-14 1306 acts.-1307 (1) In addition to any other authorized penalty penalties, 1308 the court may require that a any person who is convicted of 1309 driving while impaired under the influence in violation of s. 1310 316.193 shall not operate a motor vehicle unless the that 1311 vehicle is equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device 1312 certified by the department as provided in s. 316.1938_{τ} and installed in such a manner that the vehicle will not start if 1313 1314 the operator's alcohol concentration exceeds blood alcohol level 1315 is in excess of 0.025 percent or as otherwise specified by the 1316 court. The court may require the use of an approved ignition 1317 interlock device for a period of at least 6 continuous months, 1318 if the person is permitted to operate a motor vehicle, 1319 regardless of whether or not the privilege to operate a motor 1320 vehicle is restricted, as determined by the court. The court, 1321 however, shall order placement of an ignition interlock device 1322 in those circumstances required by s. 316.193. 1323 Section 14. Subsection (1) of section 316.1939, Florida 1324 Statutes, is amended to read: 1325 316.1939 Refusal to submit to testing; penalties.-

(1) <u>A</u> 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
previously suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful
<u>breath</u>, 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 in actual physical control of a
motor vehicle in this state while impaired by an under the

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1335	influence of alcoholic beverage beverages, chemical substance
1336	substances, or controlled substance substances;
1337	(b) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of
1338	s. 316.193 unless such test was requested pursuant to s.
1339	316.1932(1)(c);
1340	(c) Who was informed that, if he or she refused to submit
1341	to such test, his or her privilege to operate a motor vehicle
1342	would be suspended for a period of 1 year or, in the case of a
1343	second or subsequent refusal, for a period of 18 months;
1344	(d) Who was informed that a refusal to submit to a lawful
1345	breath, blood, or urine test of his or her breath, urine, or
1346	blood , if his or her driving privilege has been previously
1347	suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful <u>breath,</u>
1348	<u>blood, or urine</u> test of his or her breath, urine, or blood , is a
1349	misdemeanor; and
1350	(e) Who, after having been so informed, refused to submit
1351	to any such test when requested to do so by a law enforcement
1352	officer or correctional officer
1353	
1354	commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable and is
1355	subject to punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
1356	Section 15. Subsection (5) of section 318.143, Florida
1357	Statutes, is amended to read:
1358	318.143 Sanctions for infractions by minors
1359	(5) A minor who is arrested for a violation of s. 316.193
1360	may be released from custody as soon as:
1361	(a) The minor is no longer <u>impaired by an</u> under the
1362	influence of alcoholic beverage beverages, <u>a</u> of any chemical
1363	substance set forth in s. 877.111, or <u>a</u> of any substance
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1364	controlled <u>substance as defined in</u> under chapter 893 <u>or the Code</u>
1365	of Federal Regulations as of July 1, 2014, or as in effect upon
1366	the date of the most recent readoption of this section under s.
1367	11.2421 before the offense, and is not affected to the extent
1368	that his or her normal faculties are impaired;
1369	(b) The minor's <u>alcohol concentration</u> blood-alcohol level
1370	is less than 0.05 percent ; or
1371	(c) Six hours have elapsed after the minor's arrest.
1372	Section 16. Section 318.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to
1373	read:
1374	318.17 Offenses excepted <u>The provisions</u> No provision of
1375	this chapter <u>are not</u> is available to a person who is charged
1376	with any of the following offenses:
1377	(1) Fleeing or attempting to elude a police officer, in
1378	violation of s. 316.1935;
1379	(2) Leaving the scene of a crash, in violation of ss.
1380	316.027 and 316.061;
1381	(3) Driving, or being in actual physical control of, <u>a</u> any
1382	vehicle while <u>impaired by an</u> under the influence of alcoholic
1383	<u>beverage</u> beverages , <u>a</u> any chemical substance set forth in s.
1384	877.111, or <u>a</u> any substance controlled substance as defined in
1385	under chapter 893 <u>or the Code of Federal Regulations as of July</u>
1386	1, 2014, or as in effect upon the date of the most recent
1387	readoption of this section under s. 11.2421 before the offense,
1388	in violation of s. 316.193, or driving with an unlawful <u>alcohol</u>
1389	<pre>concentration blood-alcohol level;</pre>
1390	(4) Reckless driving, in violation of s. 316.192;
1391	(5) Making <u>a</u> false crash <u>report</u> reports , in violation of s.
1392	316.067;
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1393	(6) Willfully failing or refusing to comply with <u>a</u> any
1394	lawful order or direction of \underline{a} any police officer or member of
1395	the fire department, in violation of s. 316.072(3);
1396	(7) Obstructing an officer, in violation of s. 316.545(1);
1397	or
1398	(8) Any other offense in chapter 316 which is classified as
1399	a criminal violation.
1400	Section 17. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section
1401	320.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1402	320.055 Registration periods; renewal periodsThe
1403	following registration periods and renewal periods are
1404	established:
1405	(1)
1406	(c) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (a), the
1407	owner of a motor vehicle subject to paragraph (a) who has had
1408	his or her <u>driver</u> driver's license suspended pursuant to a
1409	violation of s. 316.193 or pursuant to s. 322.26(2) for driving
1410	while impaired under the influence must obtain a 6-month
1411	registration as a condition of reinstating the license, subject
1412	to renewal during the 3-year period that financial
1413	responsibility requirements apply. The registration period
1414	begins the first day of the birth month of the owner and ends
1415	the last day of the fifth month immediately following the
1416	owner's birth month. For such vehicles, the department shall
1417	issue a vehicle registration certificate that is valid for 6
1418	months and shall issue a validation sticker that displays an
1419	expiration date of 6 months after the date of issuance. The
1420	license tax required by s. 320.08 and all other applicable
1421	license taxes shall be one-half of the amount otherwise

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1422	required, except <u>that</u> the service charge required by s. 320.04
1423	shall be paid in full for each 6-month registration. A vehicle
1424	required to be registered under this paragraph is not eligible
1425	for the extended registration period under paragraph (b).
1426	Section 18. Paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section
1427	320.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1428	320.08 License taxesExcept as otherwise provided herein,
1429	there are hereby levied and imposed annual license taxes for the
1430	operation of motor vehicles, mopeds, motorized bicycles as
1431	defined in s. 316.003(2), tri-vehicles as defined in s. 316.003,
1432	and mobile homes, as defined in s. 320.01, which shall be paid
1433	to and collected by the department or its agent upon the
1434	registration or renewal of registration of the following:
1435	(5) SEMITRAILERS, FEES ACCORDING TO GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT;
1436	SCHOOL BUSES; SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES
1437	(d) A wrecker, as defined in s. 320.01, which is used to
1438	tow a vessel as defined in s. 327.02 (39) , a disabled, abandoned,
1439	stolen-recovered, or impounded motor vehicle as defined in s.
1440	320.01, or a replacement motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01:
1441	\$41 flat, of which \$11 shall be deposited into the General
1442	Revenue Fund.
1443	Section 19. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 322.12,
1444	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1445	322.12 Examination of applicants
1446	(3) For an applicant for a Class E <u>driver</u> driver's license,
1447	the such examination must shall include a test of the
1448	applicant's eyesight given by the <u>driver</u> driver's license
1449	examiner designated by the department or by a licensed
1450	ophthalmologist, optometrist, or physician and a test of the
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9-01420-14 20141118 1451 applicant's hearing given by a driver driver's license examiner 1452 or a licensed physician. The examination must shall also include 1453 a test of the applicant's ability to read and understand highway 1454 signs regulating, warning, and directing traffic; his or her 1455 knowledge of the traffic laws of this state, including laws regulating driving while impaired by under the influence of 1456 1457 alcohol or a controlled substance substances, driving with an 1458 unlawful alcohol concentration blood-alcohol level, and driving 1459 while intoxicated; and his or her knowledge of the effects of 1460 alcohol and controlled substances upon persons and the dangers 1461 of driving a motor vehicle while impaired by under the influence 1462 of alcohol or a controlled substance substances and must shall 1463 include an actual demonstration of the applicant's ability to 1464 exercise ordinary and reasonable control in the operation of a 1465 motor vehicle. 1466 (4) The examination for an applicant for a commercial 1467 driver driver's license must shall include a test of the 1468 applicant's eyesight given by a driver driver's license examiner

1469 designated by the department or by a licensed ophthalmologist, 1470 optometrist, or physician and a test of the applicant's hearing given by a driver driver's license examiner or a licensed 1471 1472 physician. The examination must shall also include a test of the 1473 applicant's ability to read and understand highway signs 1474 regulating, warning, and directing traffic; his or her knowledge 1475 of the traffic laws of this state pertaining to the class of 1476 motor vehicle which he or she is applying to be licensed to 1477 operate, including laws regulating driving while impaired by 1478 under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance 1479 substances, driving with an unlawful alcohol concentration

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9-01420-14 20141118 1480 blood-alcohol level, and driving while intoxicated; his or her 1481 knowledge of the effects of alcohol and controlled substances 1482 and the dangers of driving a motor vehicle after having consumed 1483 alcohol or a controlled substance substances; and his or her 1484 knowledge of any special skills, requirements, or precautions 1485 necessary for the safe operation of the class of vehicle which 1486 he or she is applying to be licensed to operate. In addition, 1487 the examination must shall include an actual demonstration of the applicant's ability to exercise ordinary and reasonable 1488 1489 control in the safe operation of a motor vehicle or combination 1490 of vehicles of the type covered by the license classification 1491 which the applicant is seeking, including an examination of the 1492 applicant's ability to perform an inspection of his or her 1493 vehicle. 1494 (a) The portion of the examination which tests an 1495 applicant's safe driving ability shall be administered by the 1496 department or by an entity authorized by the department to 1497 administer such examination, pursuant to s. 322.56. Such 1498 examination shall be administered at a location approved by the 1499 department. 1500 (b) A person who seeks to retain a hazardous-materials

1500 (b) A person who seeks to retain a hazardous-materials 1501 endorsement must, upon renewal, pass the test for such 1502 endorsement as specified in s. 322.57(1)(d), if the person has 1503 not taken and passed the hazardous-materials test within 2 years 1504 preceding his or her application for a commercial <u>driver</u> 1505 <u>driver's</u> license in this state.

1506Section 20. Subsection (5) of section 322.25, Florida1507Statutes, is amended to read:

1508

322.25 When court to forward license to department and

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1509 report convictions.-
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1510 (5) For the purpose of this chapter, the entrance of a plea 1511 of nolo contendere by the defendant to a charge of driving while 1512 intoxicated, driving while impaired under the influence, driving 1513 with an unlawful alcohol concentration blood-alcohol level, or 1514 any other alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense 1515 similar to the offenses specified in s. 316.193, accepted by the 1516 court and under which plea the court has entered a fine or 1517 sentence, whether in this state or any other state or country, 1518 shall be equivalent to a conviction.

1519 Section 21. Subsection (2) of section 322.26, Florida 1520 Statutes, is amended to read:

1521 322.26 Mandatory revocation of license by department.—The 1522 department shall forthwith revoke the license or driving 1523 privilege of any person upon receiving a record of such person's 1524 conviction of any of the following offenses:

1525 (2) Driving a motor vehicle or being in actual physical 1526 control thereof, or entering a plea of nolo contendere, said 1527 plea being accepted by the court and said court entering a fine 1528 or sentence to a charge of driving, while impaired by an under 1529 the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages or a substance 1530 controlled substance as defined in under chapter 893 or the Code 1531 of Federal Regulations as of July 1, 2014, or as in effect upon 1532 the date of the most recent readoption of this section under s. 1533 11.2421 before the offense, or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of <u>an</u> alcoholic 1534 1535 beverage beverages or a substance controlled substance as 1536 defined in under chapter 893 or the Code of Federal Regulations as of July 1, 2014, or as in effect upon the date of the most 1537

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9-01420-14 20141118 1538 recent readoption of this section under s. 11.2421 before the 1539 offense. If In any case where DUI manslaughter occurs and the 1540 person has no prior conviction convictions for a DUI-related 1541 offense offenses, the revocation of the license or driving 1542 privilege is shall be permanent, except as provided for in s. 1543 322.271(4). 1544 Section 22. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsection (7) of section 322.2615, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1545 1546 322.2615 Suspension of license; right to review.-1547 (2) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (1) (a), the law 1548 enforcement officer shall forward to the department, within 5 1549 days after issuing the notice of suspension, the driver license; 1550 an affidavit stating the officer's grounds for belief that the 1551 person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor 1552 vehicle while impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic 1553 beverage beverages or a chemical or controlled substance 1554 substances; the results of any breath or blood test or an 1555 affidavit stating that a breath, blood, or urine test was 1556 requested by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer 1557 and that the person refused to submit; the officer's description 1558 of the person's field sobriety test, if any; and the notice of 1559 suspension. The failure of the officer to submit materials 1560 within the 5-day period specified in this subsection and in 1561 subsection (1) does not affect the department's ability to 1562 consider any evidence submitted at or before prior to the 1563 hearing. 1564 (7) In a formal review hearing under subsection (6) or an

1564 (7) In a formal review hearing under subsection (8) of an 1565 informal review hearing under subsection (4), the hearing 1566 officer shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence

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1567	whether sufficient cause exists to sustain, amend, or invalidate
1568	the suspension. The scope of the review <u>is</u> shall be limited to
1569	the following issues:
1570	(a) If the license was suspended for driving with an
1571	unlawful <u>alcohol concentration</u> blood-alcohol level or breath-
1572	alcohol level of 0.08 or higher:
1573	1. Whether the law enforcement officer had probable cause
1574	to believe that the person whose license was suspended was
1575	driving or <u>was</u> in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in
1576	this state while <u>impaired by an</u> under the influence of alcoholic
1577	<u>beverage</u> beverages or <u>a</u> chemical or controlled <u>substance</u>
1578	substances.
1579	2. Whether the person whose license was suspended had an
1580	unlawful <u>alcohol concentration</u> blood-alcohol level or breath-
1581	alcohol level of 0.08 or higher as provided in s. 316.193.
1582	(b) If the license was suspended for refusal to submit to a
1583	breath, blood, or urine test:
1584	1. Whether the law enforcement officer had probable cause
1585	to believe that the person whose license was suspended was
1586	driving or <u>was</u> in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in
1587	this state while <u>impaired by an</u> under the influence of alcoholic
1588	<u>beverage</u> beverages or <u>a</u> chemical or controlled <u>substance</u>
1589	substances.
1590	2. Whether the person whose license was suspended refused
1591	to submit to any such test after being requested to do so by a
1592	law enforcement officer or correctional officer.
1593	3. Whether the person whose license was suspended was told
1594	that if he or she refused to submit to such test <u>,</u> his or her
1595	privilege to operate a motor vehicle would be suspended for a

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1596	period of 1 year or, in the case of a second or subsequent
1597	refusal, for a period of 18 months.
1598	Section 23. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
1599	322.2616, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1600	322.2616 Suspension of license; persons under 21 years of
1601	age; right to review
1602	(1)
1603	(b) A law enforcement officer who has probable cause to
1604	believe that a motor vehicle is being driven by or is in the
1605	actual physical control of a person who is under the age of 21
1606	and who is impaired by or while under the influence of <u>an</u>
1607	alcoholic <u>beverage</u> beverages or who has any <u>alcohol</u>
1608	<u>concentration</u> blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level may lawfully
1609	detain such a person and may request that <u>the</u> person to submit
1610	to a test to determine his or her <u>alcohol concentration</u> blood-
1611	alcohol or breath-alcohol level.
1612	Section 24. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) and subsection
1613	(7) of section 322.271, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1614	322.271 Authority to modify revocation, cancellation, or
1615	suspension order
1616	(2) At such hearing, the person whose license has been
1617	suspended, canceled, or revoked may show that such suspension,
1618	cancellation, or revocation causes a serious hardship and
1619	precludes the person from carrying out his or her normal
1620	business occupation, trade, or employment and that the use of
1621	the person's license in the normal course of his or her business
1622	is necessary to the proper support of the person or his or her
1623	family.
1624	(d) For the purpose of this section, a previous conviction

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1653

9-01420-14 20141118 1625 of driving while impaired, driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful alcohol 1626 1627 concentration, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or 1628 any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related offense 1629 outside this state or a previous conviction of former s. 316.1931, former s. 316.028, or former s. 860.01 is considered a 1630 1631 previous conviction for violation of s. 316.193. 1632 (7) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 322.2615(10)(a) and (b), a person who has never previously had a driver license 1633 suspended under s. 322.2615, who has never been disqualified 1634 under s. 322.64, who has never been convicted of a violation of 1635 1636 s. 316.193, and whose driving privilege is now suspended under 1637 s. 322.2615 is eligible for a restricted driving privilege 1638 pursuant to a hearing under subsection (2). 1639 (a) For purposes of this subsection, a previous conviction 1640 outside of this state for driving under the influence, driving 1641 while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level 1642 or alcohol concentration, driving while impaired, or any other 1643 alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense similar to the 1644 offense of driving while impaired under the influence as 1645 provided in s. 316.193 will be considered a previous conviction 1646 for a 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 1647 considered a conviction for a violation of s. 316.193. 1648 (b) The reinstatement shall be restricted to business 1649 purposes only, as defined in this section, for the duration of 1650 1651 the suspension imposed under s. 322.2615. 1652 (c) Acceptance of the reinstated driving privilege as

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provided in this subsection is deemed a waiver of the right to

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1654
      formal and informal review under s. 322.2615. The waiver may not
1655
      be used as evidence in any other proceeding.
1656
           Section 25. Section 322.2715, Florida Statutes, is amended
1657
      to read:
1658
           322.2715 Ignition interlock device.-
1659
            (1) Before issuing a permanent or restricted driver license
1660
      under this chapter, the department shall require the placement
1661
      of a department-approved ignition interlock device for any
      person convicted of committing an offense of driving while
1662
1663
      impaired under the influence as specified in subsection (3),
1664
      except that consideration may be given to those individuals
1665
      having a documented medical condition that would prohibit the
1666
      device from functioning normally. If a medical waiver has been
1667
      granted for a convicted person seeking a restricted license, the
1668
      convicted person shall not be entitled to a restricted license
      until the required ignition interlock device installation period
1669
1670
      under subsection (3) expires, in addition to the time
1671
      requirements under s. 322.271. If a medical waiver has been
1672
      approved for a convicted person seeking permanent reinstatement
1673
      of the driver license, the convicted person must be restricted
1674
      to an employment-purposes-only license and be supervised by a
1675
      licensed DUI program until the required ignition interlock
1676
      device installation period under subsection (3) expires. An
1677
      interlock device shall be placed on all vehicles that are
1678
      individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated
1679
      by the convicted person.
1680
            (2) For purposes of this section, any conviction for a
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1680 (2) For purposes of this section, any conviction for a 1681 violation of s. 316.193, a previous conviction for a violation 1682 of former s. 316.1931, or a conviction outside this state for

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1683
      driving while impaired, driving under the influence, driving
1684
      while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful alcohol
1685
      concentration, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or
1686
      any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic
1687
      offense is a conviction of driving while impaired under the
1688
      influence.
1689
            (3) If the person is convicted of:
1690
            (a) A first offense of driving while impaired under the
1691
      influence under s. 316.193 and has an unlawful alcohol
1692
      concentration <del>blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level</del> as
1693
      specified in s. 316.193(4), or if a person is convicted of a
1694
      violation of s. 316.193 and was at the time of the offense
1695
      accompanied in the vehicle by a person younger than 18 years of
1696
      age, the person shall have the ignition interlock device
      installed for at least 6 continuous months for the first offense
1697
      and for at least 2 continuous years for a second offense.
1698
1699
            (b) A second offense of driving while impaired or under the
1700
      influence, the ignition interlock device shall be installed for
1701
      a period of at least 1 continuous year.
1702
            (c) A third offense of driving while impaired or under the
1703
      influence which occurs within 10 years after a prior conviction
1704
      for a violation of s. 316.193, the ignition interlock device
1705
      shall be installed for a period of at least 2 continuous years.
1706
            (d) A third offense of driving while impaired or under the
1707
      influence which occurs more than 10 years after the date of a
```

1708 prior conviction, the ignition interlock device shall be 1709 installed for a period of at least 2 continuous years.

(e) A fourth or subsequent offense of driving <u>while</u>
impaired or under the influence, the ignition interlock device

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9-01420-14 20141118 1712 shall be installed for a period of at least 5 years. 1713 (4) If the court fails to order the mandatory placement of 1714 the ignition interlock device or fails to order for the applicable period the mandatory placement of an ignition 1715 1716 interlock device under s. 316.193 or s. 316.1937 at the time of 1717 imposing sentence or within 30 days thereafter, the department shall immediately require that the ignition interlock device be 1718 1719 installed as provided in this section, except that consideration may be given to those individuals having a documented medical 1720 1721 condition that would prohibit the device from functioning 1722 normally. This subsection applies to the reinstatement of the 1723 driving privilege following a revocation, suspension, or 1724 cancellation that is based upon a conviction for the offense of 1725 driving while impaired or under the influence which occurs on or 1726 after July 1, 2005. 1727

(5) In addition to any <u>fee</u> fees authorized by rule for the installation and maintenance of the ignition interlock device, the authorized installer 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.

1733 Section 26. Subsection (1) and paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) 1734 of subsection (2) of section 322.28, Florida Statutes, are 1735 amended to read:

1736

322.28 Period of suspension or revocation.-

(1) Unless otherwise provided by this section, the department <u>may shall</u> 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

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20141118 9-01420-14 impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage 1741 1742 beverages, a chemical substance substances as set forth in s. 1743 877.111, or a controlled substance substances, may shall not in 1744 any event grant a new license until the expiration of 1 year 1745 after such revocation. 1746 (2) In a prosecution for a violation of s. 316.193 or 1747 former s. 316.1931, the following provisions apply: 1748 (a) Upon conviction of the driver, the court, along with 1749 imposing sentence, shall revoke the driver license or driving 1750 privilege of the person so convicted, effective on the date of 1751 conviction, and shall prescribe the period of such revocation in 1752 accordance with the following provisions: 1753 1. Upon a first conviction for a violation of the 1754 provisions of s. 316.193, except a violation resulting in death, 1755 the driver license or driving privilege shall be revoked for at 1756 least 180 days but not more than 1 year. 1757 2. Upon a second conviction for an offense that occurs 1758 within a period of 5 years after the date of a prior conviction 1759 for a violation of the provisions of s. 316.193 or former s. 1760 316.1931 or a combination of these such sections, the driver 1761 license or driving privilege shall be revoked for at least 5 1762 years. 1763 3. Upon a third conviction for an offense that occurs 1764 within a period of 10 years after the date of a prior conviction 1765 for the violation of the provisions of s. 316.193 or former s. 1766 316.1931 or a combination of these such sections, the driver 1767 license or driving privilege shall be revoked for at least 10 1768 years. 1769

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1770	For the purposes of this paragraph, a previous conviction
1771	outside this state for driving under the influence, <u>driving</u>
1772	while impaired, driving while intoxicated, driving with an
1773	unlawful alcohol concentration, driving with an unlawful blood-
1774	alcohol level, or any other alcohol-related or drug-related
1775	traffic offense similar to the offense of driving while impaired
1776	under the influence as proscribed by s. 316.193 <u>is</u> will be
1777	considered a previous conviction for violation of s. 316.193,
1778	and a conviction for violation of former s. 316.028, former s.
1779	316.1931, or former s. 860.01 is considered a conviction for
1780	violation of s. 316.193.
1781	(c) The forfeiture of bail bond, not vacated within 20
1782	days, in any prosecution for the offense of driving while
1783	impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic <u>beverage</u>
1784	beverages , <u>a</u> chemical <u>substance</u> substances , or <u>a</u> controlled
1785	substance substances to the extent of depriving the defendant of
1786	his or her <u>abilities</u> normal faculties shall be deemed equivalent
1787	to a conviction for the purposes of this paragraph, and the
1788	department shall <u>immediately</u> forthwith revoke the defendant's
1789	driver license or driving privilege for the maximum period
1790	applicable under paragraph (a) for a first conviction and for
1791	the minimum period applicable under paragraph (a) for a second
1792	or subsequent conviction; however, if the defendant is later
1793	convicted of the charge, the period of revocation imposed by the
1794	department for such conviction <u>may</u> shall not exceed the
1795	difference between the applicable maximum for a first conviction
1796	or minimum for a second or subsequent conviction and the
1797	revocation period under this subsection that has actually
1798	<code>elapsed.+</code> Upon conviction of such charge, the court may impose

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9-01420-14 20141118 1799 revocation for a period of time as specified in paragraph (a). 1800 This paragraph does not apply if an appropriate motion 1801 contesting the forfeiture is filed within the 20-day period. 1802 (d) The court shall permanently revoke the driver license 1803 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 1804 1805 combination of these such sections. The court shall permanently 1806 revoke the driver license or driving privilege of a any person who has been convicted of DUI manslaughter in violation of s. 1807 1808 316.193. If the court has not permanently revoked such driver 1809 license or driving privilege within 30 days after imposing 1810 sentence, the department shall permanently revoke the driver 1811 license or driving privilege pursuant to this paragraph. The 1812 person may not be issued or granted a No driver license or 1813 driving privilege may be issued or granted to any such person. 1814 This paragraph applies only if at least one of the convictions 1815 for violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 was for a 1816 violation that occurred after July 1, 1982. For the purposes of 1817 this paragraph, a conviction for violation of former s. 316.028, 1818 former s. 316.1931, or former s. 860.01 is also considered a 1819 conviction for violation of s. 316.193. Also, A conviction of 1820 driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving 1821 while impaired, driving with an unlawful alcohol concentration, 1822 driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other 1823 similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense outside this state is also considered a conviction for the purposes of 1824 1825 this paragraph. Section 27. Section 322.291, Florida Statutes, is amended 1826 1827 to read:

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1828	322.291 Driver improvement schools or DUI programs;
1829	required in certain suspension and revocation cases.—Except as
1830	provided in s. 322.03(2), <u>a</u> any person:
1831	(1) Whose driving privilege has been revoked:
1832	(a) Upon conviction for:
1833	1. Driving, or being in actual physical control of, <u>a</u> any
1834	vehicle while <u>impaired by an</u> under the influence of alcoholic
1835	<u>beverage</u> beverages , <u>a</u> any chemical substance set forth in s.
1836	877.111, or <u>a</u> any substance controlled under chapter 893, in
1837	violation of s. 316.193;
1838	2. Driving with an unlawful <u>alcohol concentration</u> blood- or
1839	<pre>breath-alcohol level;</pre>
1840	3. Manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor
1841	vehicle;
1842	4. Failure to stop and render aid as required under the
1843	laws of this state in the event of a motor vehicle crash
1844	resulting in the death or personal injury of another; <u>or</u>
1845	5. Reckless driving; or
1846	(b) As a habitual offender; <u>or</u>
1847	(c) Upon direction of the court, if the court feels that
1848	the seriousness of the offense and the circumstances surrounding
1849	the conviction warrant the revocation of the licensee's driving
1850	privilege; or
1851	(2) Whose license was suspended under the point system, was
1852	suspended for driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level of
1853	0.10 percent or higher before January 1, 1994, was suspended for
1854	driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level of 0.08 percent or
1855	higher after December 31, 1993, was suspended for a violation of
1856	s. 316.193(1), or was suspended for refusing to submit to a

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9-01420-14 20141118 1857 lawful breath, blood, or urine test as provided in s. 322.2615 1858 1859 shall, before the driving privilege may be reinstated, present 1860 to the department proof of enrollment in an advanced driver-1861 improvement course that is approved by the department and a 1862 department-approved advanced driver improvement course operating 1863 pursuant to s. 318.1451 or a substance abuse education course 1864 conducted by a DUI program licensed pursuant to s. 322.292, 1865 which must shall include a psychosocial evaluation and 1866 treatment, if referred. Additionally, for a third or subsequent 1867 violation of requirements for installation of an ignition 1868 interlock device, a person must complete treatment as determined 1869 by a licensed treatment agency following a referral by a DUI 1870 program and have the duration of the ignition interlock device 1871 requirement extended by at least 1 month up to the time period 1872 required to complete treatment. If the person fails to complete 1873 such course or evaluation within 90 days after reinstatement, or 1874 subsequently fails to complete treatment, if referred, the DUI 1875 program shall notify the department of the failure. Upon receipt 1876 of the notice, the department shall cancel the person's 1877 offender's driving privilege, notwithstanding the expiration of 1878 the suspension or revocation of the driving privilege. The 1879 department may temporarily reinstate the driving privilege upon 1880 verification from the DUI program that the person offender has completed the education course and evaluation requirement and 1881 1882 has reentered and is currently participating in treatment. If 1883 the DUI program notifies the department of the second failure to 1884 complete treatment, the department shall reinstate the driving 1885 privilege only after notice of completion of treatment from the

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1886	DUI program.
1887	Section 28. Paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section
1888	322.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1889	322.34 Driving while license suspended, revoked, canceled,
1890	or disqualified
1891	(9)(a) A motor vehicle that is driven by a person who is
1892	impaired by under the influence of alcohol or a controlled
1893	<u>substance</u> drugs in violation of s. 316.193 is subject to seizure
1894	and forfeiture under ss. 932.701-932.706 and is subject to liens
1895	for recovering, towing, or storing vehicles under s. 713.78 if,
1896	at the time of the offense, the person's <u>driver</u> driver's license
1897	is suspended, revoked, or canceled as a result of a prior
1898	conviction for driving under the influence or driving while
1899	impaired.
1900	Section 29. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section
1901	322.61, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1902	322.61 Disqualification from operating a commercial motor
1903	vehicle
1904	(3)
1905	(b) Except as provided in subsection (4), any holder of a
1906	commercial driver license or commercial learner's permit who is
1907	convicted of one of the offenses listed in this paragraph while
1908	operating a noncommercial motor vehicle shall, in addition to
1909	any other applicable penalties, be disqualified from operating a
1910	commercial motor vehicle for a period of 1 year:
1911	1. Driving a motor vehicle while he or she is $\operatorname{impaired}$ by
1912	under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance;
1913	2. Driving a commercial motor vehicle while the alcohol
1914	concentration of his or her blood, breath, or urine is $0.04 \ .04$

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1915	percent or higher;
1916	3. Leaving the scene of a crash involving a motor vehicle
1917	driven by such person;
1918	4. Using a motor vehicle in the commission of a felony;
1919	5. Refusing to submit to a test to determine his or her
1920	alcohol concentration while driving a motor vehicle;
1921	6. Driving a commercial motor vehicle when, as a result of
1922	prior violations committed operating a commercial motor vehicle,
1923	his or her commercial driver license or commercial learner's
1924	permit is revoked, suspended, or canceled, or he or she is
1925	disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle; or
1926	7. Causing a fatality through the negligent operation of a
1927	commercial motor vehicle.
1928	Section 30. Section 322.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to
1929	read:
1930	322.62 Driving while impaired under the influence;
1931	commercial motor vehicle operators
1932	(1) A person who has any alcohol in his or her body may not
1933	drive or be in actual physical control of a commercial motor
1934	vehicle in this state. <u>A</u> Any person who violates this section
1935	<u>commits</u> is guilty of a moving violation, punishable as provided
1936	in s. 318.18.
1937	(2)(a) In addition to the penalty provided in subsection
1938	(1), a person who violates this section shall be ${ m immediately}$
1939	placed <u>out of service</u> out-of-service immediately for a period of
1940	24 hours.
1941	(b) In addition to the penalty provided in subsection (1),
1942	a person who violates this section and who has <u>an alcohol</u>
1943	<u>concentration</u> a blood-alcohol level of 0.04 or more grams of
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1944	alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood, or a breath-alcohol level
1945	of 0.04 or more grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath is
1946	subject to the penalty provided in s. 322.61.
1947	(3) This section does not supersede s. 316.193. Nothing in
1948	This section <u>does not prohibit</u> prohibits the prosecution of a
1949	person who drives a commercial motor vehicle for driving while
1950	impaired by under the influence of alcohol or <u>a</u> controlled
1951	substance, regardless of substances whether the or not such
1952	person is also prosecuted for a violation of this section.
1953	Section 31. Subsection (3) of section 322.63, Florida
1954	Statutes, is amended to read:
1955	322.63 Alcohol or drug testing; commercial motor vehicle
1956	operators
1957	(3)(a) The breath and blood <u>alcohol</u> tests authorized in
1958	this section shall be administered substantially in accordance
1959	with rules adopted by the Department of Law Enforcement.
1960	(b) The Alcohol Testing Program within the Department of
1961	Law Enforcement is responsible for the regulation of the
1962	operation, inspection, and registration of breath test
1963	instruments that are used utilized under the provisions relating
1964	<u>to</u> driving and boating <u>while impaired</u> under the influence
1965	provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and
1966	chapters 316 and 327. The program is responsible for the
1967	regulation of the individuals who operate, inspect, and instruct
1968	on the breath test instruments <u>that are used under</u> utilized in
1969	the provisions relating to driving and boating while impaired
1970	under the influence provisions and related provisions located in
1971	this chapter and chapters 316 and 327. The program is further
1972	responsible for the regulation of blood analysts who conduct

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1973	blood <u>alcohol</u> testing <u>that is used</u> to be utilized under <u>such</u>
1974	provisions the driving and boating under the influence
1975	provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and
1976	chapters 316 and 327. The program shall:
1977	1. Establish uniform criteria for the issuance of permits
1978	to breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood
1979	analysts, and instruments.
1980	2. Have the authority to <u>issue permits for</u> permit breath
1981	test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts,
1982	and instruments.
1983	3. Have the authority to discipline and suspend, revoke, or
1984	renew the permits of breath test operators, agency inspectors,
1985	instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.
1986	4. Establish uniform requirements for instruction and
1987	curricula for the operation and inspection of approved
1988	instruments.
1989	5. Have the authority to specify one approved curriculum
1990	for the operation and inspection of approved instruments.
1991	6. Establish a procedure for the approval of breath test
1992	operator and agency inspector classes.
1993	7. Have the authority to approve or disapprove breath test
1994	instruments and accompanying paraphernalia for use pursuant to
1995	the provisions relating to driving and boating while impaired
1996	under the influence provisions and related provisions located in
1997	this chapter and chapters 316 and 327.
1998	8. With the approval of the executive director of the
1999	Department of Law Enforcement, make and enter into contracts and
2000	agreements with other agencies, organizations, associations,
2001	corporations, individuals, or federal agencies as are necessary,

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2002	expedient, or incidental to the performance of duties.
2003	9. Issue final orders <u>that</u> which include findings of fact
2004	and conclusions of law and <u>that</u> which constitute final agency
2005	action for the purpose of chapter 120.
2006	10. Enforce compliance with the provisions of this section
2007	through civil or administrative proceedings.
2008	11. Make recommendations concerning any matter within the
2009	purview of this section, this chapter, chapter 316, or chapter
2010	327.
2011	12. Adopt Promulgate rules for the administration and
2012	implementation of this section, including definitions of terms.
2013	13. Consult and cooperate with other entities for the
2014	purpose of implementing the mandates of this section.
2015	14. Have the authority to approve the <u>breath and</u> type of
2016	blood <u>alcohol</u> test <u>to be used</u> utilized under the provisions
2017	relating to driving and boating while impaired under the
2018	influence provisions and related provisions located in this
2019	chapter and chapters 316 and 327.
2020	15. Have the authority to <u>approve</u> specify techniques and
2021	methods <u>and procedures</u> for breath alcohol testing and blood
2022	alcohol testing to be used utilized under the provisions
2023	relating to driving and boating while impaired under the
2024	influence provisions and related provisions located in this
2025	chapter and chapters 316 and 327.
2026	16. Have the authority to approve repair facilities for the
2027	approved breath test instruments, including the authority to set
2028	criteria for approval.
2029	

2030 Nothing in This section does not shall be construed to supersede

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9-01420-14 20141118 2031 provisions in this chapter and chapters 316 and 327. The 2032 specifications in this section are derived from the power and 2033 authority previously and currently possessed by the Department 2034 of Law Enforcement and are enumerated to conform with the 2035 mandates of chapter 99-379, Laws of Florida. 2036 (c) Any insubstantial difference differences between 2037 approved methods and procedures techniques and actual testing 2038 methods and procedures in an any individual case does not render 2039 the test or tests results invalid. 2040 (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, 2041 the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the 2042 withdrawal of blood does shall not affect the admissibility of a 2043 test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes. 2044 Section 32. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (1), 2045 paragraph (a) of subsection (2), and paragraph (a) of subsection 2046 (7) of section 322.64, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 2047 322.64 Holder of commercial driver license; persons 2048 operating a commercial motor vehicle; driving with unlawful 2049 alcohol concentration blood-alcohol level; refusal to submit to 2050 breath, urine, or blood test.-2051 (1) (a) A law enforcement officer or correctional officer 2052 shall, on behalf of the department, disqualify from operating 2053 any commercial motor vehicle a person who while operating or in 2054 actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle is 2055 arrested for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful 2056 blood-alcohol concentration level or breath-alcohol 2057 concentration level, or a person who has refused to submit to a 2058 breath, urine, or blood test authorized by s. 322.63 or s. 2059 316.1932 arising out of the operation or actual physical control

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9-01420-14 20141118 2060 of a commercial motor vehicle. A law enforcement officer or 2061 correctional officer shall, on behalf of the department, 2062 disgualify the holder of a commercial driver license from 2063 operating any commercial motor vehicle if the licenseholder, 2064 while operating or in actual physical control of a motor 2065 vehicle, is arrested for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to 2066 unlawful blood-alcohol concentration level or breath-alcohol 2067 concentration level, or refused to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test authorized by s. 322.63 or s. 316.1932. Upon 2068 2069 disqualification of the person, the officer shall take the 2070 person's driver license and issue the person a 10-day temporary 2071 permit for the operation of noncommercial vehicles only if the 2072 person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege and shall 2073 issue the person a notice of disgualification. If the person has 2074 been given a blood, breath, or urine test, the results of which are not available to the officer at the time of the arrest, the 2075 2076 agency employing the officer shall transmit such results to the 2077 department within 5 days after receipt of the results. If the 2078 department then determines that the person had a blood-alcohol 2079 concentration level or breath-alcohol concentration level of 2080 0.08 or higher, the department shall disqualify the person from 2081 operating a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to subsection (3). 2082 (c) The disqualification under paragraph (a) shall be 2083 pursuant to, and the notice of disgualification shall inform the 2084 driver of, the following: 2085 1.a. The driver refused to submit to a lawful breath,

2086 blood, or urine test and he or she is disqualified from 2087 operating a commercial motor vehicle for the time period 2088 specified in 49 C.F.R. s. 383.51; or

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2089	b. The driver had an unlawful blood-alcohol <u>concentration</u>
2090	level of 0.08 or higher while driving or in actual physical
2091	control of a commercial motor vehicle, or any motor vehicle if
2092	the driver holds a commercial driver license, and his or her
2093	driving privilege is disqualified for the time period specified
2094	in 49 C.F.R. s. 383.51.
2095	2. The disqualification period for operating commercial
2096	vehicles shall commence on the date of issuance of the notice of
2097	disqualification.
2098	3. The driver may request a formal or informal review of
2099	the disqualification by the department within 10 days after the
2100	date of issuance of the notice of disqualification.
2101	4. The temporary permit issued at the time of
2102	disqualification expires at midnight of the 10th day following
2103	the date of disqualification.
2104	5. The driver may submit to the department any materials
2105	relevant to the disqualification.
2106	(2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (1)(a), the law
2107	enforcement officer shall forward to the department, within 5
2108	days after the date of the issuance of the notice of
2109	disqualification, a copy of the notice of disqualification, the
2110	driver license of the person disqualified, and an affidavit
2111	stating the officer's grounds for belief that the person
2112	disqualified was operating or in actual physical control of a
2113	commercial motor vehicle, or holds a commercial driver license,
2114	and had an unlawful blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol
2115	<u>concentration</u> level; the results of any breath or blood or urine
2116	test or an affidavit stating that a breath, blood, or urine test
2117	was requested by a law enforcement officer or correctional
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2118	officer and that the person arrested refused to submit; a copy
2119	of the notice of disqualification issued to the person; and the
2120	officer's description of the person's field sobriety test, if
2121	any. The failure of the officer to submit materials within the
2122	5-day period specified in this subsection or subsection (1) does
2123	not affect the department's ability to consider any evidence
2124	submitted at or prior to the hearing.
2125	(7) In a formal review hearing under subsection (6) or an
2126	informal review hearing under subsection (4), the hearing
2127	officer shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence
2128	whether sufficient cause exists to sustain, amend, or invalidate
2129	the disqualification. The scope of the review shall be limited
2130	to the following issues:
2131	(a) If the person was disqualified from operating a
2132	commercial motor vehicle for driving with an unlawful blood-
2133	alcohol level:
2134	1. Whether the law enforcement officer had probable cause
2135	to believe that the person was driving or in actual physical
2136	control of a commercial motor vehicle, or any motor vehicle if
2137	the driver holds a commercial driver license, in this state
2138	while he or she had any alcohol, chemical substances, or
2139	controlled substances in his or her body.
2140	2. Whether the person had an unlawful blood-alcohol
2141	<u>concentration</u> level or breath-alcohol <u>concentration</u> level of
2142	0.08 or higher.
2143	Section 33. Section 324.023, Florida Statutes, is amended
2144	to read:
2145	324.023 Financial responsibility for bodily injury or
2146	death.—In addition to any other financial responsibility
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9-01420-14 20141118 2147 required by law, every owner or operator of a motor vehicle that 2148 is required to be registered in this state, or that is located 2149 within this state, and who, regardless of adjudication of guilt, 2150 has been found guilty of or entered a plea of guilty or nolo 2151 contendere to a charge of driving while impaired or under the 2152 influence under s. 316.193 after October 1, 2007, shall, by one 2153 of the methods established in s. 324.031(1) or (2), establish 2154 and maintain the ability to respond in damages for liability on account of accidents arising out of the use of a motor vehicle 2155 2156 in the amount of \$100,000 because of bodily injury to, or death 2157 of, one person in any one crash and, subject to such limits for 2158 one person, in the amount of \$300,000 because of bodily injury 2159 to, or death of, two or more persons in any one crash and in the 2160 amount of \$50,000 because of property damage in any one crash. 2161 If the owner or operator chooses to establish and maintain such ability by furnishing a certificate of deposit pursuant to s. 2162 2163 324.031(2), the amount of the such certificate of deposit must 2164 be at least \$350,000. Such higher limits must be carried for a 2165 minimum period of 3 years. If the owner or operator has not been 2166 convicted of driving while impaired under the influence or of a felony traffic offense for a period of 3 years after from the 2167 2168 date of reinstatement of driving privileges for a violation of 2169 s. 316.193, the owner or operator is shall be exempt from this 2170 section. 2171 Section 34. Section 327.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to 2172 read:

2173 327.35 Boating <u>while impaired</u> under the influence; 2174 penalties; "designated drivers".-

2175

(1) A person <u>commits</u> is guilty of the offense of boating

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2176	while impaired under the influence and is subject to punishment
2177	as provided in subsection (2) if the person is operating a
2178	vessel within this state and:
2179	(a) The person is <u>impaired by</u> under the influence of
2180	alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in s.
2181	877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 893 , when
2182	affected to the extent that the person's normal faculties are
2183	<pre>impaired;</pre>
2184	(b) The person has a blood-alcohol <u>concentration</u> level of
2185	0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood; or
2186	(c) The person has a breath-alcohol <u>concentration</u> level of
2187	0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.
2188	(2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), subsection (3),
2189	or subsection (4), any person who is convicted of a violation of
2190	subsection (1) shall be punished:
2191	1. By a fine of:
2192	a. Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a first
2193	conviction.
2194	b. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for a second
2195	conviction; and
2196	2. By imprisonment for:
2197	a. Not more than 6 months for a first conviction.
2198	b. Not more than 9 months for a second conviction.
2199	(b)1. <u>A</u> Any person who is convicted of a third violation of
2200	this section for an offense that occurs within 10 years after a
2201	prior conviction for a violation of this section commits a
2202	felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s.
2203	775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
2204	2. A Any person who is convicted of a third violation of

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2205	this section for an offense that occurs more than 10 years after
2206	the date of a prior conviction for a violation of this section
2207	shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$2,000 or more than
2208	\$5,000 and by imprisonment for not more than 12 months.
2209	3. A Any person who is convicted of a fourth or subsequent
2210	violation of this section, regardless of when any prior
2211	conviction for a violation of this section occurred, commits a
2212	felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s.
2213	775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
2214	
2215	However, the fine imposed for such fourth or subsequent
2216	violation may not be less than \$2,000.
2217	(3) Any person:
2218	(a) Who is in violation of subsection (1);
2219	(b) Who operates a vessel; and
2220	(c) Who, by reason of such operation, causes or contributes
2221	to causing:
2222	1. Damage to the property or person of another commits a
2223	misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s.
2224	775.082 or s. 775.083.
2225	2. Serious bodily injury to another, as defined in s.
2226	327.353, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as
2227	provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
2228	3. The death of any human being commits BUI manslaughter,
2229	and commits:
2230	a. A felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in
2231	s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
2232	b. A felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in
2233	s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if:
I	

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2234	(I) At the time of the accident, the person knew, or should
2235	have known, that the accident occurred; and
2236	(II) The person failed to give information and render aid
2237	as required by s. 327.30.
2238	
2239	This sub-subparagraph does not require that the person knew that
2240	the accident resulted in injury or death.
2241	(4) <u>A</u> Any person who is convicted of a violation of
2242	subsection (1) and who has a blood-alcohol $\underline{ ext{concentration}}$ $\frac{1 + v + v + v}{1 + v + v}$
2243	or breath-alcohol <u>concentration</u> level of 0.15 or higher, or any
2244	person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) and who
2245	at the time of the offense was accompanied in the vessel by a
2246	person under the age of 18 years, shall be punished:
2247	(a) By a fine of:
2248	1. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for a first
2249	conviction.
2250	2. Not less than \$2,000 or more than \$4,000 for a second
2251	conviction.
2252	3. Not less than \$4,000 for a third or subsequent
2253	conviction.
2254	(b) By imprisonment for:
2255	1. Not more than 9 months for a first conviction.
2256	2. Not more than 12 months for a second conviction.
2257	
2258	For the purposes of this subsection, only the instant offense is
2259	required to be a violation of subsection (1) by a person who has
2260	a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.15 or higher.
2261	(5) In addition to any sentence or fine, the court shall
2262	place any offender convicted of violating this section on
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9-01420-14 20141118 2263 monthly reporting probation and shall require attendance at a 2264 substance abuse course specified by the court; and the agency 2265 conducting the course may refer the offender to an authorized 2266 service provider for substance abuse evaluation and treatment, 2267 in addition to any sentence or fine imposed under this section. 2268 The offender shall assume reasonable costs for such education, 2269 evaluation, and treatment, with completion of all such 2270 education, evaluation, and treatment being a condition of 2271 reporting probation. Treatment resulting from a psychosocial 2272 evaluation may not be waived without a supporting psychosocial 2273 evaluation conducted by an agency appointed by the court and 2274 with access to the original evaluation. The offender shall bear 2275 the cost of this procedure. The term "substance abuse" means the 2276 abuse of alcohol or any substance named or described in Schedules I-V of s. 893.03. 2277

(6) With respect to <u>a</u> any person convicted of a violation
of subsection (1), regardless of any other penalty imposed:

2280 (a) For the first conviction, the court shall place the 2281 defendant on probation for a period not to exceed 1 year and, as 2282 a condition of such probation, shall order the defendant to 2283 participate in public service or a community work project for a 2284 minimum of 50 hours. The court must also, as a condition of 2285 probation, order the impoundment or immobilization of the vessel 2286 that was operated by or in the actual control of the defendant 2287 or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the 2288 time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 10 days 2289 or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that 2290 expires within 10 days. The impoundment or immobilization must 2291 not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant.

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9-01420-14 20141118 2292 The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in 2293 accordance with paragraph (e) or paragraph (f). The total period 2294 of probation and incarceration may not exceed 1 year. 2295 (b) For the second conviction for an offense that occurs 2296 within a period of 5 years after the date of a prior conviction 2297 for violation of this section, the court shall order 2298 imprisonment for not less than 10 days. The court must also, as 2299 a condition of probation, order the impoundment or 2300 immobilization of the vessel that was operated by or in the 2301 actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in 2302 the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or 2303 immobilization, for a period of 30 days or for the unexpired 2304 term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 30 2305 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur 2306 concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The 2307 impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in 2308 accordance with paragraph (e) or paragraph (f). At least 48 2309 hours of confinement must be consecutive. 2310 (c) For the third or subsequent conviction for an offense 2311 that occurs within a period of 10 years after the date of a 2312 prior conviction for violation of this section, the court shall 2313 order imprisonment for not less than 30 days. The court must 2314 also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or

immobilization of the vessel 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 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

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2321	concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The
2322	impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in
2323	accordance with paragraph (e) or paragraph (f). At least 48
2324	hours of confinement must be consecutive.
2325	(d) The court must at the time of sentencing the defendant
2326	issue an order for the impoundment or immobilization of a
2327	vessel. Within 7 business days after the date that the court
2328	issues the order of impoundment, and once again 30 business days
2329	before the actual impoundment or immobilization of the vessel,
2330	the clerk of the court must send notice by certified mail,
2331	return receipt requested, to the registered owner of each
2332	vessel, if the registered owner is a person other than the
2333	defendant, and to each person of record claiming a lien against
2334	the vessel.
2335	(e) A person who owns but was not operating the vessel when
2336	the offense occurred may submit to the court a police report
2337	indicating that the vessel was stolen at the time of the offense
2338	or documentation of having purchased the vessel after the
2339	offense was committed from an entity other than the defendant or
2340	the defendant's agent. If the court finds that the vessel was
2341	stolen or that the sale was not made to circumvent the order and
2342	allow the defendant continued access to the vessel, the order
2343	must be dismissed and the owner of the vessel will incur no
2344	costs. If the court denies the request to dismiss the order of
2345	impoundment or immobilization, the petitioner may request an
2346	evidentiary hearing.

(f) A person who owns but was not operating the vessel when the offense occurred, and whose vessel was stolen or who purchased the vessel after the offense was committed directly

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2350 from the defendant or the defendant's agent, may request an 2351 evidentiary hearing to determine whether the impoundment or 2352 immobilization should occur. If the court finds that either the 2353 vessel was stolen or the purchase was made without knowledge of 2354 the offense, that the purchaser had no relationship to the 2355 defendant other than through the transaction, and that such 2356 purchase would not circumvent the order and allow the defendant 2357 continued access to the vessel, the order must be dismissed and 2358 the owner of the vessel will incur no costs. 2359 (q) All costs and fees for the impoundment or 2360 immobilization, including the cost of notification, must be paid 2361 by the owner of the vessel or, if the vessel is leased or 2362 rented, by the person leasing or renting the vessel, unless the 2363 impoundment or immobilization order is dismissed. 2364 (h) The person who owns a vessel that is impounded or 2365 immobilized under this paragraph, or a person who has a lien of 2366 record against such a vessel and who has not requested a review 2367 of the impoundment pursuant to paragraph (e) or paragraph (f), 2368 may, within 10 days after the date that person has knowledge of 2369 the location of the vessel, file a complaint in the county in 2370 which the owner resides to determine whether the vessel was 2371 wrongfully taken or withheld from the owner or lienholder. Upon 2372 the filing of a complaint, the owner or lienholder may have the 2373 vessel released by posting with the court a bond or other 2374 adequate security equal to the amount of the costs and fees for 2375 impoundment or immobilization, including towing or storage, to 2376 ensure the payment of the costs and fees if the owner or 2377 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 2378

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2379	issue a certificate releasing the vessel. At the time of
2380	
	release, after reasonable inspection, the owner or lienholder
2381	must give a receipt to the towing or storage company indicating
2382	any loss or damage to the vessel or to the contents of the
2383	vessel.
2384	(i) A defendant, in the court's discretion, may be required
2385	to serve all or any portion of a term of imprisonment to which
2386	the defendant has been sentenced pursuant to this section in a
2387	residential alcoholism treatment program or a residential drug
2388	abuse treatment program. Any time spent in such a program must
2389	be credited by the court toward the term of imprisonment.
2390	
2391	For the purposes of this section, any conviction for a violation
2392	of s. 316.193, a previous conviction for the violation of former
2393	s. 316.1931, former s. 860.01, or former s. 316.028, or a
2394	previous conviction outside this state for driving under the
2395	influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful
2396	blood-alcohol level, driving with an unlawful breath-alcohol
2397	level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related
2398	traffic offense, is also considered a previous conviction for
2399	violation of this section.
2400	(7) A conviction under this section does not bar any civil
2401	suit for damages against the person so convicted.
2402	(8) A person who is arrested for a violation of this
2403	section may not be released from custody:
2404	(a) Until the person is no longer <u>impaired by</u> under the
2405	influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set

2405 influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set 2406 forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 2407 893 and affected to the extent that his or her normal faculties

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2408	are impaired;
2409	(b) Until the person's blood-alcohol <u>concentration</u> level or
2410	breath-alcohol <u>concentration</u> level is less than 0.05; or
2411	(c) Until 8 hours have elapsed from the time the person was
2412	arrested.
2413	(9) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section,
2414	for any person convicted of a violation of subsection (1), in
2415	addition to the fines set forth in subsections (2) and (4), an
2416	additional fine of \$60 shall be assessed and collected in the
2417	same manner as the fines set forth in subsections (2) and (4).
2418	All fines collected under this subsection shall be remitted by
2419	the clerk of the court to the Department of Revenue for deposit
2420	into the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Program Trust Fund and
2421	used for the purposes set forth in s. 381.79, after 5 percent is
2422	deducted therefrom by the clerk of the court for administrative
2423	costs.
2424	(10) It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage
2425	boaters to have a "designated driver" who does not consume
2426	alcoholic beverages.
2427	Section 35. Paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of subsection (1)
2428	of section 327.352, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
2429	327.352 Tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or
2430	controlled substances; implied consent; refusal

(1) (a)1. The Legislature declares that the operation of a vessel is a privilege that must be exercised in a reasonable manner. In order to protect the public health and safety, it is essential that a lawful and effective means of reducing the incidence of boating while impaired or intoxicated be established. Therefore, any person who accepts the privilege

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9-01420-14 20141118 2437 extended by the laws of this state of operating a vessel within 2438 this state is, by so operating such vessel, deemed to have given 2439 his or her consent to submit to an approved chemical test or 2440 physical test including, but not limited to, an infrared light 2441 test of his or her breath to determine for the purpose of 2442 determining the alcohol concentration alcoholic content of his 2443 or her blood or breath if the person is lawfully arrested for 2444 any offense allegedly committed while the person was operating a vessel while impaired by under the influence of alcoholic 2445 2446 beverages. The chemical or physical breath test must be 2447 incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe 2448 2449 such person was operating the vessel within this state while 2450 impaired by under the influence of alcoholic beverages. The 2451 administration of a breath test does not preclude the 2452 administration of another type of test. The person shall be told 2453 that his or her failure to submit to any lawful test of his or 2454 her breath will result in a civil penalty of \$500, and shall 2455 also be told that if he or she refuses to submit to a lawful 2456 test of his or her breath and he or she has been previously 2457 fined for refusal to submit to any lawful test of his or her 2458 breath, urine, or blood, he or she commits a misdemeanor in 2459 addition to any other penalties. The refusal to submit to a chemical or physical breath test upon the request of a law 2460 2461 enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding. 2462 2463 2. Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the

2463 2. Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the 2464 laws of this state of operating a vessel within this state is, 2465 by so operating such vessel, deemed to have given his or her

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9-01420-14 20141118 consent to submit to a urine test to detect for the purpose of 2466 2467 detecting the presence of chemical substances as set forth in s. 2468 877.111 or controlled substances if the person is lawfully 2469 arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person 2470 was operating a vessel while impaired by under the influence of 2471 chemical substances or controlled substances. The urine test 2472 must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at a 2473 detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such tests at the request of a 2474 2475 law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe such 2476 person was operating a vessel within this state while impaired 2477 by under the influence of chemical substances or controlled 2478 substances. The urine test shall be administered at a detention 2479 facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is 2480 equipped to administer such test in a reasonable manner that 2481 will ensure the accuracy of the specimen and maintain the 2482 privacy of the individual involved. The administration of a 2483 urine test does not preclude the administration of another type 2484 of test. The person shall be told that his or her failure to 2485 submit to any lawful test of his or her urine will result in a 2486 civil penalty of \$500, and shall also be told that if he or she 2487 refuses to submit to a lawful test of his or her urine and he or 2488 she has been previously fined for refusal to submit to any 2489 lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, he or she 2490 commits a misdemeanor in addition to any other penalties. The 2491 refusal to submit to a urine test upon the request of a law 2492 enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible 2493 into evidence in any criminal proceeding. 2494 (c) Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the

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9-01420-14 20141118 2495 laws of this state of operating a vessel within this state is, 2496 by operating such vessel, deemed to have given his or her 2497 consent to submit to an approved blood test to determine for the 2498 purpose of determining the alcohol concentration alcoholic 2499 content of the blood or a blood test to determine for the 2500 purpose of determining the presence of chemical substances or 2501 controlled substances as provided in this section if there is 2502 reasonable cause to believe the person was operating a vessel 2503 while impaired by under the influence of alcoholic beverages or 2504 chemical or controlled substances and the person appears for 2505 treatment at a hospital, clinic, or other medical facility and 2506 the administration of a breath or urine test is impractical or 2507 impossible. As used in this paragraph, the term "other medical 2508 facility" includes an ambulance or other medical emergency 2509 vehicle. The blood test shall be performed in a reasonable manner. Any person who is incapable of refusal by reason of 2510 2511 unconsciousness or other mental or physical condition is deemed 2512 not to have withdrawn his or her consent to such test. Any 2513 person who is capable of refusal shall be told that his or her 2514 failure to submit to such a blood test will result in a civil 2515 penalty of \$500 and that a refusal to submit to a lawful test of 2516 his or her blood, if he or she has previously been fined for 2517 refusal to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath, 2518 urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor. The refusal to submit to a 2519 blood test upon the request of a law enforcement officer shall 2520 be admissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding. 2521 (d) If the arresting officer does not request a chemical or

2521 (d) If the arresting officer does not request a chemical or 2522 physical breath test of the person arrested for any offense 2523 allegedly committed while the person was operating a vessel

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2524	while impaired by under the influence of alcoholic beverages or
2525	controlled substances, the person may request the arresting
2526	officer to have a chemical or physical test made of the arrested
2527	person's breath or a test of the urine or blood to determine for
2528	the purpose of determining the alcohol concentration alcoholic
2529	content of the person's blood or breath or the presence of
2530	chemical substances or controlled substances; and, if so
2531	requested, the arresting officer shall have the test performed.
2532	Section 36. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section
2533	327.353, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
2534	327.353 Blood test for impairment or intoxication in cases
2535	of death or serious bodily injury; right to use reasonable
2536	force
2537	(1)(a) If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to
2538	believe that a vessel operated by a person <u>impaired by</u> under the
2539	influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substances, or
2540	any controlled substances has caused the death or serious bodily
2541	injury of a human being, a law enforcement officer shall require
2542	the person operating or in actual physical control of the vessel
2543	to submit to a test of the person's blood <u>to determine</u> for the
2544	purpose of determining the alcohol concentration alcoholic
2545	content thereof or the presence of chemical substances as set
2546	forth in s. 877.111 or any substance controlled under chapter
2547	893. The law enforcement officer may use reasonable force if
2548	necessary to require the person to submit to the administration
2549	of the blood test. The blood test shall be performed in a
2550	reasonable manner. Notwithstanding s. 327.352, the testing
2551	required by this paragraph need not be incidental to a lawful
2552	arrest of the person.

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9-01420-14 20141118 2553 Section 37. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 327.354, 2554 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 2555 327.354 Presumption of impairment; testing methods.-2556 (1) It is unlawful and punishable as provided in s. 327.35 2557 for any person who is impaired by under the influence of 2558 alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, when affected to 2559 the extent that the person's normal faculties are impaired or to 2560 the extent that the person is deprived of full possession of 2561 normal faculties, to operate any vessel within this state. Such 2562 normal faculties include, but are not limited to, the ability to 2563 see, hear, walk, talk, judge distances, drive an automobile, 2564 make judgments, act in emergencies, and, in general, normally 2565 perform the many mental and physical acts of daily life. 2566 (2) At the trial of any civil or criminal action or 2567 proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by 2568 any person while operating a vessel while impaired by under the 2569 influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, when 2570 affected to the extent that the person's normal faculties were 2571 impaired or to the extent that he or she was deprived of full 2572 possession of his or her normal faculties, the results of any 2573 test administered in accordance with s. 327.352 or s. 327.353 2574 and this section are admissible into evidence when otherwise 2575 admissible, and the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or 2576 breath at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of the 2577 person's blood, or by chemical or physical test of the person's 2578 breath, gives rise to the following presumptions: 2579 (a) If there was at that time a blood-alcohol concentration

2579 (a) If there was at that time a brood-arconor <u>concentration</u> 2580 level or breath-alcohol <u>concentration</u> level of 0.05 or less, it 2581 is presumed that the person was not <u>impaired by</u> under the

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2603

9-01420-14 20141118 2582 influence of alcoholic beverages to the extent that his or her 2583 normal faculties were impaired. 2584 (b) If there was at that time a blood-alcohol concentration 2585 level or breath-alcohol concentration level in excess of 0.05 2586 but less than 0.08, that fact does not give rise to any 2587 presumption that the person was or was not impaired by under the 2588 influence of alcoholic beverages to the extent that his or her 2589 normal faculties were impaired but may be considered with other 2590 competent evidence in determining whether the person was

2590 competent evidence in determining whether the person was 2591 <u>impaired by</u> under the influence of alcoholic beverages to the 2592 extent that his or her normal faculties were impaired.

2593 (c) If there was at that time a blood-alcohol concentration 2594 level or breath-alcohol concentration level of 0.08 or higher, that fact is prima facie evidence that the person was impaired 2595 2596 by under the influence of alcoholic beverages to the extent that 2597 his or her normal faculties were impaired. Any person who 2598 operates a vessel and who has a blood-alcohol concentration 2599 level or breath-alcohol concentration level of 0.08 or higher 2600 commits the offense is guilty of operating a vessel with an 2601 unlawful blood-alcohol concentration level or breath-alcohol 2602 concentration level.

The presumptions provided in this subsection do not limit the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question of whether the person was <u>impaired by</u> under the influence of alcoholic beverages to the extent that his or her normal faculties were impaired.

2609 Section 38. Subsection (1) of section 327.355, Florida 2610 Statutes, is amended to read:

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2611
           327.355 Operation of vessels by persons under 21 years of
2612
      age who have consumed alcoholic beverages.-
2613
            (1) (a) Notwithstanding s. 327.35, it is unlawful for a
2614
      person under the age of 21 who has a breath-alcohol
2615
      concentration level of 0.02 or higher to operate or be in actual
2616
      physical control of a vessel.
2617
            (b) A law enforcement officer who has probable cause to
2618
      believe that a vessel is being operated by or is in the actual
2619
      physical control of a person who is under the age of 21 while
2620
      impaired by under the influence of alcoholic beverages or who
2621
      has any breath-alcohol concentration level may lawfully detain
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      such a person and may request that person to submit to a test to
2623
      determine his or her breath-alcohol concentration level. If the
2624
      person under the age of 21 refuses to submit to such testing,
2625
      the law enforcement officer shall warn the person that failure
2626
      to submit to the breath test will result in the required
2627
      performance of 50 hours of public service and that his or her
2628
      vessel operating privilege will be suspended until the public
2629
      service is performed. Failure or refusal to submit to a breath
2630
      test after this warning is a violation of this section.
2631
           Section 39. Section 327.359, Florida Statutes, is amended
2632
      to read:
2633
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2633 327.359 Refusal to submit to testing; penalties.—Any person 2634 who has refused to submit to a chemical or physical test of his 2635 or her breath, blood, or urine, as described in s. 327.352, and 2636 who has been previously fined for refusal to submit to a lawful 2637 test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, and:

(1) Who the arresting law enforcement officer had probablecause to believe was operating or in actual physical control of

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2640	a vessel in this state while <u>impaired by</u> under the influence of
2641	alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled
2642	substances;
2643	(2) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of
2644	s. 327.35 unless such test was requested pursuant to s.
2645	327.352(1)(c);
2646	(3) Who was informed that if he or she refused to submit to
2647	such test he or she is subject to a fine of \$500;
2648	(4) Who was informed that a refusal to submit to a lawful
2649	test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, if he or she has
2650	been previously fined for refusal to submit to a lawful test of
2651	his or her breath, urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor; and
2652	(5) Who, after having been so informed, refused to submit
2653	to any such test when requested to do so by a law enforcement
2654	officer or correctional officer
2655	
2656	commits a misdemeanor of the first degree and is subject to
2657	punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
2658	Section 40. Section 327.38, Florida Statutes, is amended to
2659	read:
2660	327.38 Skiing prohibited while intoxicated or under
2661	influence of drugs.— <u>A</u> No person <u>may not</u> shall manipulate any
2662	water skis, aquaplane, or similar device from a vessel while
2663	intoxicated or <u>impaired by</u> under the influence of any narcotic
2664	drug, barbiturate, or marijuana , to the extent that the person's
2665	normal faculties are impaired.
2666	Section 41. Subsection (1) of section 327.391, Florida
2667	Statutes, is amended to read:
2668	327.391 Airboats regulated

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2669	(1) The exhaust of every internal combustion engine used on
2670	any airboat operated on the waters of this state shall be
2671	provided with an automotive-style factory muffler, underwater
2672	exhaust, or other manufactured device capable of adequately
2673	muffling the sound of the exhaust of the engine as described in
2674	s. 327.02 (24) . The use of cutouts or flex pipe as the sole
2675	source of muffling is prohibited, except as provided in
2676	subsection (4). Any person who violates this subsection commits
2677	a noncriminal infraction punishable as provided in s. 327.73(1).
2678	Section 42. Subsection (4) of section 328.17, Florida
2679	Statutes, is amended to read:
2680	328.17 Nonjudicial sale of vessels
2681	(4) A marina, as defined in s. 327.02 (20) , shall have:
2682	(a) A possessory lien upon any vessel for storage fees,
2683	dockage fees, repairs, improvements, or other work-related
2684	storage charges, and for expenses necessary for preservation of
2685	the vessel or expenses reasonably incurred in the sale or other
2686	disposition of the vessel. The possessory lien shall attach as
2687	of the date the vessel is brought to the marina or as of the
2688	date the vessel first occupies rental space at the marina
2689	facility.
2690	(b) A possessory lien upon any vessel in a wrecked, junked,
2691	or substantially dismantled condition, which has been left
2692	abandoned at a marina, for expenses reasonably incurred in the
2693	removal and disposal of the vessel. The possessory lien shall
2694	attach as of the date the vessel arrives at the marina or as of
2695	the date the vessel first occupies rental space at the marina
2696	facility. If the funds recovered from the sale of the vessel, or
2697	from the scrap or salvage value of the vessel, are insufficient

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2698	to cover the expenses reasonably incurred by the marina in
2699	removing and disposing of the vessel, all costs in excess of
2700	recovery shall be recoverable against the owner of the vessel.
2701	For a vessel damaged as a result of a named storm, the
2702	provisions of this paragraph shall be suspended for 60 days
2703	following the date the vessel is damaged in the named storm. The
2704	operation of the provisions specified in this paragraph run
2705	concurrently with, and do not extend, the 60-day notice periods
2706	provided in subsections (5) and (7).
2707	Section 43. Subsection (1) of section 337.195, Florida
2708	Statutes, is amended to read:
2709	337.195 Limits on liability
2710	(1) In a civil action for the death of or injury to a
2711	person, or for damage to property, against the Department of
2712	Transportation or its agents, consultants, or contractors for
2713	work performed on a highway, road, street, bridge, or other
2714	transportation facility when the death, injury, or damage
2715	resulted from a motor vehicle crash within a construction zone
2716	in which the driver of one of the vehicles was impaired by or
2717	under the influence of <u>an</u> alcoholic <u>beverage</u> beverages as set
2718	forth in s. 316.193, <u>by a</u> under the influence of any chemical
2719	substance as set forth in s. 877.111, or <u>by a</u> illegally under
2720	the influence of any substance controlled under chapter 893 to
2721	the extent that her or his <u>abilities</u> normal faculties were
2722	impaired or that she or he operated a vehicle recklessly as
2723	defined in s. 316.192, it is presumed that the driver's
2724	operation of the vehicle was the sole proximate cause of her or
2725	his own death, injury, or damage. This presumption can be
2726	overcome if the gross negligence or intentional misconduct of

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9-01420-14 20141118 2727 the Department of Transportation, or of its agents, consultants, 2728 or contractors, was a proximate cause of the driver's death, 2729 injury, or damage. 2730 Section 44. Subsection (2) of section 342.07, Florida 2731 Statutes, is amended to read: 2732 342.07 Recreational and commercial working waterfronts; 2733 legislative findings; definitions.-2734 (2) As used in this section, the term "recreational and 2735 commercial working waterfront" means a parcel or parcels of real 2736 property that provide access for water-dependent commercial 2737 activities, including hotels and motels as defined in s. 2738 509.242(1), or provide access for the public to the navigable 2739 waters of the state. Recreational and commercial working 2740 waterfronts require direct access to or a location on, over, or 2741 adjacent to a navigable body of water. The term includes water-2742 dependent facilities that are open to the public and offer 2743 public access by vessels to the waters of the state or that are 2744 support facilities for recreational, commercial, research, or 2745 governmental vessels. These facilities include public lodging 2746 establishments, docks, wharfs, lifts, wet and dry marinas, boat 2747 ramps, boat hauling and repair facilities, commercial fishing 2748 facilities, boat construction facilities, and other support 2749 structures over the water. As used in this section, the term "vessel" has the same meaning as in s. 327.02(39). Seaports are 2750 2751 excluded from the definition. 2752 Section 45. Subsection (1) of section 401.281, Florida

2753 Statutes, is amended to read:

2754 401.281 Drivers.-

2755

(1) Each licensee is responsible for assuring that its

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2756	vehicles are driven only by trained, experienced, and otherwise
2757	qualified personnel. The licensee must, at a minimum, document
2758	that each of its drivers:
2759	(a) Is at least 18 years of age;
2760	(b) Certifies under oath that he or she is not addicted to
2761	alcohol or any controlled substance;
2762	(c) Certifies under oath that he or she is free from any
2763	physical or mental defect or disease that might impair his or
2764	her ability to drive an ambulance;
2765	(d) Upon initial designation as a driver, has not, within
2766	the past 3 years, been convicted of driving while impaired by or
2767	under the influence of alcohol or <u>a</u> controlled <u>substance</u>
2768	substances and has not had a <u>driver</u> driver's license suspended
2769	under the point system provided for in chapter 322;
2770	(e) Possesses a valid <u>driver</u> driver's license issued under
2771	chapter 322, is trained in the safe operation of emergency
2772	vehicles, and has completed an emergency vehicle operator's
2773	course or the reasonable equivalent as approved by the
2774	department; however, this paragraph applies only to a driver of
2775	a land vehicle;
2776	(f) Possesses a valid American Red Cross or National Safety
2777	Council standard first aid course card or its equivalent; and
2778	(g) Possesses a valid American Red Cross or American Heart
2779	Association cardiopulmonary resuscitation card.
2780	Section 46. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section
2781	627.7275, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
2782	627.7275 Motor vehicle liability
2783	(2)(a) Insurers writing motor vehicle insurance in this
2784	state shall make available, subject to the insurers' usual

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5 underwriting restrictions:

1. Coverage under policies as described in subsection (1) to any applicant for private passenger motor vehicle insurance coverage who is seeking the coverage in order to reinstate the applicant's driving privileges in this state when the driving privileges were revoked or suspended pursuant to s. 316.646 or s. 324.0221 due to the failure of the applicant to maintain required security.

2. Coverage under policies as described in subsection (1), which also provides liability coverage for bodily injury, death, and property damage arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of the motor vehicle in an amount not less than the limits described in s. 324.021(7) and conforms to the requirements of s. 324.151, to any applicant for private passenger motor vehicle insurance coverage who is seeking the coverage in order to reinstate the applicant's driving privileges in this state after such privileges were revoked or suspended under s. 316.193 or s. 322.26(2) for driving <u>while</u> impaired or under the influence.

Section 47. Subsection (4) of section 627.758, Florida 805 Statutes, is amended to read:

806 627.758 Surety on auto club traffic arrest bond; 807 conditions, limit; bail bond.-

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 626.311 or chapter 648, any surety insurer identified in a guaranteed traffic arrest bond certificate or any licensed general lines agent of the surety insurer may execute a bail bond for the automobile club or association member identified in the guaranteed traffic arrest bond certificate in an amount not in excess of \$5,000 for

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1	9-01420-14 20141118
2814	any violation of chapter 316 or any similar traffic law or
2815	ordinance except for driving <u>while impaired by</u> under the
2816	influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or
2817	controlled substances, as prohibited by s. 316.193.
2818	Section 48. Section 790.153, Florida Statutes, is amended
2819	to read:
2820	790.153 Tests for impairment or intoxication; right to
2821	refuse
2822	(1)(a) Any person who uses a firearm within this state
2823	shall submit to an approved chemical or physical breath test to
2824	determine the <u>alcohol concentration</u> alcoholic content of the
2825	blood and to a urine test to detect the presence of controlled
2826	substances, if there is probable cause to believe that the
2827	person was using a firearm while <u>impaired by</u> under the influence
2828	of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances or that the
2829	person is lawfully arrested for any offense allegedly committed
2830	while he or she was using a firearm while <u>impaired by</u> under the
2831	influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances. The
2832	breath test shall be incidental to a lawful arrest and
2833	administered at the request of a law enforcement officer who has
2834	probable cause to believe such person was using the firearm
2835	within this state while <u>impaired by</u> under the influence of
2836	alcoholic beverages. The urine test shall be incidental to a
2837	lawful arrest and administered at a detention facility, mobile
2838	or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such tests at the
2839	request of a law enforcement officer who has probable cause to
2840	believe such person was using a firearm within this state while
2841	impaired by under the influence of controlled substances. The
2842	urine test shall be administered at a detention facility or any

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9-01420-14 20141118 2843 other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to 2844 administer such tests in a reasonable manner that will ensure 2845 the accuracy of the specimen and maintain the privacy of the 2846 individual involved. The administration of either test shall not 2847 preclude the administration of the other test. The refusal to 2848 submit to a chemical or physical breath or urine test upon the 2849 request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section 2850 shall be admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding. 2851 This section shall not hinder the taking of a mandatory blood 2852 test as outlined in s. 790.155. 2853 (b) If the arresting officer does not request a chemical or 2854 physical test of the person arrested for any offense allegedly 2855 committed while the person was using a firearm while impaired by 2856 under the influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled 2857 substances, such person may request the arresting officer to 2858 have a chemical or physical test made of the arrested person's 2859 breath to determine for the purpose of determining the alcohol 2860 concentration alcoholic content of the person's blood or a 2861 chemical test of urine or blood to determine for the purpose of 2862 determining the presence of controlled substances, \div and τ if so 2863 requested, the arresting officer shall have the test performed. 2864 (c) The provisions of s. $316.1932(1)(f)_{\tau}$ relating to 2865 administration of tests for determining the amount weight of 2866 alcohol in the defendant's blood, additional tests at the 2867 defendant's expense, availability of test information to the

2868 defendant or the defendant's attorney, and liability of medical 2869 institutions and persons administering such tests are 2870 incorporated into this <u>section</u> act.

2871

(2) The results of any test administered pursuant to this

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9-01420-14 20141118 2872 section to detect for the purpose of detecting the presence of 2873 any controlled substance are not shall not be admissible as 2874 evidence in a criminal prosecution for the possession of a 2875 controlled substance. 2876 (3) Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the 2877 confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, 2878 information obtained pursuant to this section shall be released 2879 to a court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, or law 2880 enforcement officer in connection with an alleged violation of 2881 s. 790.151 upon request for such information. 2882 Section 49. Section 790.155, Florida Statutes, is amended 2883 to read: 2884 790.155 Blood test for impairment or intoxication in cases 2885 of death or serious bodily injury; right to use reasonable 2886 force.-2887 (1) (a) Notwithstanding any recognized ability to refuse to 2888 submit to the tests provided in s. 790.153, if a law enforcement 2889 officer has probable cause to believe that a firearm used by a 2890 person who was impaired by under the influence of alcoholic 2891 beverages or controlled substances has caused the death or 2892 serious bodily injury of a human being, such person shall 2893 submit, upon the request of a law enforcement officer, to a test 2894 of his or her blood to determine for the purpose of determining 2895 the alcohol concentration alcoholic content thereof or the 2896 presence of controlled substances therein. The law enforcement 2897 officer may use reasonable force if necessary to require such 2898 person to submit to the administration of the blood test. The 2899 blood test shall be performed in a reasonable manner. (b) The term "serious bodily injury" means a physical 2900

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2901	condition which creates a substantial risk of death, serious
2902	personal disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the
2903	function of any bodily member or organ.
2904	(2) The provisions of s. 316.1933(2) $_{ au}$ relating to blood
2905	tests for impairment or intoxication $_{m{ au}}$ are incorporated into this
2906	section act.
2907	(3)(a) Any criminal charge resulting from the incident
2908	giving rise to the officer's demand for testing should be tried
2909	concurrently with a charge of any violation of s. 790.151. If
2910	such charges are tried separately, the fact that such person
2911	refused, resisted, obstructed, or opposed testing $\mathrm{\underline{is}}$ shall be
2912	admissible at the trial of the criminal offense which gave rise
2913	to the demand for testing.
2914	(b) The results of any test administered pursuant to this
2915	section <u>to detect</u> for the purpose of detecting the presence of
2916	any controlled substance <u>are not</u> shall not be admissible as
2917	evidence in a criminal prosecution for the possession of a
2918	controlled substance.
2919	(4) Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the
2920	confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records,
2921	information obtained pursuant to this section shall be released
2922	to a court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, or law
2923	enforcement officer in connection with an alleged violation of
2924	s. 790.151 upon request for such information.
2925	Section 50. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

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