LEGISLATIVE ACTION Senate House Comm: RCS 01/27/2016

The Committee on Transportation (Simpson) recommended the following:

Senate Substitute for Amendment (927104) (with title amendment)

Between lines 174 and 175 insert:

Section 4. Subsection (2), paragraph (c) of subsection (4), paragraph (j) of subsection (6), and subsection (11) of section 316.193, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (15) is added to that section, to read:

316.193 Driving under the influence; penalties.-

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- (2) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), subsection (3), or subsection (4), any person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) shall be punished:
 - 1. By a fine of:
- a. Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a first conviction.
- b. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for a second conviction; and
 - 2. By imprisonment for:
 - a. Not more than 6 months for a first conviction.
 - b. Not more than 9 months for a second conviction.
- 3. For a second conviction, by mandatory placement for a period of at least 1 year, at the convicted person's sole expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003. Effective October 1, 2016, the court shall order a qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program as defined in subsection (15) and authorized by 23 U.S.C. s. 164 in addition to the placement of an ignition interlock device required by this section.
- (b) 1. Any person who is convicted of a third violation of this section for an offense that occurs within 10 years after a prior conviction for a violation of this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. In addition, the court shall

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order the mandatory placement for a period of not less than 2 years, at the convicted person's sole expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003. Effective October 1, 2016, the court shall order a qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program as defined in subsection (15) and authorized by 23 U.S.C. s. 164 in addition to the placement of an ignition interlock device required by this section.

2. Any person who is convicted of a third violation of this section for an offense that occurs more than 10 years after the date of a prior conviction for a violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$2,000 or more than \$5,000 and by imprisonment for not more than 12 months. In addition, the court shall order the mandatory placement for a period of at least 2 years, at the convicted person's sole expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003. Effective October 1, 2016, the court shall order a qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program as defined in subsection (15) and authorized by 23 U.S.C. s. 164 in addition to the placement of an ignition interlock device required by this



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- 3. Any person who is convicted of a fourth or subsequent violation of this section, regardless of when any prior conviction for a violation of this section occurred, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. However, the fine imposed for such fourth or subsequent violation may be not less than \$2,000.
- (c) In addition to the penalties in paragraph (a), the court may order placement, at the convicted person's sole expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 for at least 6 continuous months upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person if, at the time of the offense, the person had a bloodalcohol level or breath-alcohol level of .08 or higher. Effective October 1, 2016, the court shall order a qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program as defined in subsection (15) and authorized by 23 U.S.C. s. 164 in addition to the placement of an ignition interlock device required by this section.
- (4) Any person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) and who has a blood-alcohol level or breathalcohol level of 0.15 or higher, or any person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) and who at the time of the offense was accompanied in the vehicle by a person under the age of 18 years, shall be punished:
- (c) In addition to the penalties in paragraphs (a) and (b), the court shall order the mandatory placement, at the convicted

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person's sole expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person for not less than 6 continuous months for the first offense and for not less than 2 continuous years for a second offense, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. Effective October 1, 2016, the court shall order a qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program as defined in subsection (15) and authorized by 23 U.S.C. s. 164 in addition to the placement of an ignition interlock device required by this section.

- (6) With respect to any person convicted of a violation of subsection (1), regardless of any penalty imposed pursuant to subsection (2), subsection (3), or subsection (4):
- (j) 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, s. 316.1937, and s. 322.2715 relating to ignition interlock devices required for second or subsequent offenders, in order to strengthen the pretrial and posttrial options available to prosecutors and judges, the court shall may order, if deemed appropriate, that a person participate in a qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program, as defined in subsection (15) subparagraph 2., in addition to the ignition interlock device requirement. Participation is shall be at the person's sole expense.
- 2. As used in this paragraph, the term "qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program" means an evidence-based program, approved by the department, in which participants are regularly tested for alcohol and drug use. As the court deems appropriate, the program may monitor alcohol or drugs through one or more of

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the following modalities: breath testing twice a day; continuous transdermal alcohol monitoring in cases of hardship; or random blood, breath, urine, or oral fluid testing. Testing modalities that provide the best ability to sanction a violation as close in time as reasonably feasible to the occurrence of the violation should be given preference. This paragraph does not preclude a court from ordering an ignition interlock device as a testing modality.

3. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "evidence-based program" means a program that satisfies the requirements of at least two of the following:

a. The program is included in the federal registry of evidence-based programs and practices.

b. The program has been reported in a peer-reviewed journal as having positive effects on the primary targeted outcome.

c. The program has been documented as effective by informed experts and other sources.

For the purposes of this section, any conviction for a violation of s. 327.35; a previous conviction for the violation of former s. 316.1931, former s. 860.01, or former s. 316.028; or a previous conviction outside this state for driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, driving with an unlawful breath-alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense, is also considered a previous conviction for violation of this section. However, in satisfaction of the fine imposed pursuant to this section, the court may, upon a finding that the defendant is financially unable to pay either all or

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part of the fine, order that the defendant participate for a specified additional period of time in public service or a community work project in lieu of payment of that portion of the fine which the court determines the defendant is unable to pay. In determining such additional sentence, the court shall consider the amount of the unpaid portion of the fine and the reasonable value of the services to be ordered; however, the court may not compute the reasonable value of services at a rate less than the federal minimum wage at the time of sentencing.

- (11) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles is directed to adopt rules providing for the implementation of the use of ignition interlock devices and qualified sobriety and drug monitoring programs defined in subsection (15).
- (15) As used in this chapter and chapter 322, the term "qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program" means an evidence-based program, approved by the department, in which participants are regularly tested for alcohol and drug use. As the court deems appropriate, the program may monitor alcohol or drugs through one or more of the following modalities: breath testing twice a day; continuous transdermal alcohol monitoring in cases of hardship; or random blood, breath, urine, drug patch, or oral fluid testing. Testing modalities that detect a violation as soon after it occurs as is reasonably feasible should be given preference. Participation is at the person's sole expense. The term "evidence-based program" means a program that satisfies at least two of the following requirements:
- (a) The program is included in the federal registry of evidence-based programs and practices.
 - (b) The program has been reported in a peer-reviewed



185 journal as having positive effects on the primary targeted 186 outcome. 187 (c) The program has been documented as effective by 188 informed experts and other sources. ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= 189 190 And the title is amended as follows: Delete line 15 191 192 and insert: 193 certain tasks on the roadside; amending s. 316.193, 194 F.S.; requiring, as of a specified date, that the court order a certain qualified sobriety and drug 195 196 monitoring program in addition to the placement of an 197 ignition interlock device; deleting provisions 198 relating to a qualified sobriety and drug monitoring 199 program; directing the department to adopt rules 200 providing for the implementation of the use of certain 201 qualified sobriety and drug monitoring programs; 202 redefining the terms "qualified sobriety and drug 203 monitoring program" and "evidence-based program"; 204 providing requirements for the program; amending s. 205 316.303,