

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate Comm: PEND 01/27/2016 House

The Committee on Transportation (Simpson) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Between lines 174 and 175

insert:

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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, paragraphs (k), (l), and (m) of subsection (6) of that section are redesignated as (j), (k), and (l), respectively, and subsection (15) is added to that section, to read:



11	316.193 Driving under the influence; penalties
12	(2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), subsection (3),
13	or subsection (4), any person who is convicted of a violation of
14	subsection (1) shall be punished:
15	1. By a fine of:
16	a. Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a first
17	conviction.
18	b. Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for a second
19	conviction; and
20	2. By imprisonment for:
21	a. Not more than 6 months for a first conviction.
22	b. Not more than 9 months for a second conviction.
23	3. For a second conviction, by mandatory placement for a
24	period of at least 1 year, at the convicted person's sole
25	expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the
26	department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that
27	are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely
28	operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person
29	qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The
30	installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003.
31	Effective October 1, 2016, a qualified sobriety and drug
32	monitoring program as defined in subsection (15) and authorized
33	by 23 U.S.C. s. 164 may be ordered by the court as an
34	alternative to the placement of an ignition interlock device
35	required by this section.
36	(b)1. Any person who is convicted of a third violation of
37	this section for an offense that occurs within 10 years after a
38	prior conviction for a violation of this section commits a

felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s.

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40 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. In addition, the court shall 41 order the mandatory placement for a period of not less than 2 42 years, at the convicted person's sole expense, of an ignition 43 interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly 44 45 leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person, 46 when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or 47 restricted license. The installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003. Effective October 1, 2016, a 48 49 qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program as defined in 50 subsection (15) and authorized by 23 U.S.C. s. 164 may be 51 ordered by the court as an alternative to the placement of an 52 ignition interlock device required by this section.

53 2. Any person who is convicted of a third violation of this 54 section for an offense that occurs more than 10 years after the 55 date of a prior conviction for a violation of this section shall 56 be punished by a fine of not less than \$2,000 or more than 57 \$5,000 and by imprisonment for not more than 12 months. In 58 addition, the court shall order the mandatory placement for a 59 period of at least 2 years, at the convicted person's sole 60 expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the 61 department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that 62 are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person 63 64 qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. The 65 installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003. 66 Effective October 1, 2016, a qualified sobriety and drug 67 monitoring program as defined in subsection (15) and authorized by 23 U.S.C. s. 164 may be ordered by the court as an 68

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69 <u>alternative to the placement of an ignition interlock device</u> 70 required by this section.

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. 75 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. However, the fine imposed for such fourth or subsequent violation may be not less than \$2,000.

78 (c) In addition to the penalties in paragraph (a), the 79 court may order placement, at the convicted person's sole 80 expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 for at least 6 81 82 continuous months upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted 83 84 person if, at the time of the offense, the person had a blood-85 alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of .08 or higher. Effective October 1, 2016, a qualified sobriety and drug 86 87 monitoring program as defined in subsection (15) and authorized 88 by 23 U.S.C. s. 164 may be ordered by the court as an 89 alternative to the placement of an ignition interlock device 90 required by this section.

91 (4) Any person who is convicted of a violation of 92 subsection (1) and who has a blood-alcohol level or breath-93 alcohol level of 0.15 or higher, or any person who is convicted 94 of a violation of subsection (1) and who at the time of the 95 offense was accompanied in the vehicle by a person under the age 96 of 18 years, shall be punished:

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(c) In addition to the penalties in paragraphs (a) and (b),

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98 the court shall order the mandatory placement, at the convicted 99 person's sole expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all 100 101 vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and 102 routinely operated by the convicted person for not less than 6 103 continuous months for the first offense and for not less than 2 104 continuous years for a second offense, when the convicted person 105 qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. Effective October 1, 2016, a qualified sobriety and drug monitoring 106 107 program as defined in subsection (15) and authorized by 23 108 U.S.C. s. 164 may be ordered by the court as an alternative to 109 the placement of an ignition interlock device required by this 110 section. 111

(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 may order, if deemed appropriate, that a person participate in a qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program, as defined in subparagraph 2., in addition to the ignition interlock device requirement. Participation shall be at the person's sole expense.

123 2. As used in this paragraph, the term "qualified sobriety 124 and drug monitoring program" means an evidence-based program, 125 approved by the department, in which participants are regularly 126 tested for alcohol and drug use. As the court deems appropriate,

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127	the program may monitor alcohol or drugs through one or more of
128	the following modalities: breath testing twice a day; continuous
129	transdermal alcohol monitoring in cases of hardship; or random
130	blood, breath, urine, or oral fluid testing. Testing modalities
131	that provide the best ability to sanction a violation as close
132	in time as reasonably feasible to the occurrence of the
133	violation should be given preference. This paragraph does not
134	preclude a court from ordering an ignition interlock device as a
135	testing modality.
136	3. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "evidence-based
137	program" means a program that satisfies the requirements of at
138	least two of the following:
139	a. The program is included in the federal registry of
140	evidence-based programs and practices.
141	b. The program has been reported in a peer-reviewed journal
142	as having positive effects on the primary targeted outcome.
143	c. The program has been documented as effective by informed
144	experts and other sources.
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146	For the purposes of this section, any conviction for a violation
147	of s. 327.35; a previous conviction for the violation of former
148	s. 316.1931, former s. 860.01, or former s. 316.028; or a
149	previous conviction outside this state for driving under the
150	influence, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful
151	blood-alcohol level, driving with an unlawful breath-alcohol
152	level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related
153	traffic offense, is also considered a previous conviction for
154	violation of this section. However, in satisfaction of the fine
155	imposed pursuant to this section, the court may, upon a finding
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156 that the defendant is financially unable to pay either all or 157 part of the fine, order that the defendant participate for a 158 specified additional period of time in public service or a 159 community work project in lieu of payment of that portion of the 160 fine which the court determines the defendant is unable to pay. 161 In determining such additional sentence, the court shall 162 consider the amount of the unpaid portion of the fine and the 163 reasonable value of the services to be ordered; however, the 164 court may not compute the reasonable value of services at a rate 165 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 <u>and qualified sobriety and</u> <u>drug monitoring programs defined in subsection (15)</u>.

(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 shall be at the person's sole expense. 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



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