	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate	•	House
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Floor: WD/3R	•	
03/11/2016 10:25 AM	•	
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Senator Gibson moved the following:

Senate Amendment to Amendment (691108) (with title amendment)

Between lines 3116 and 3117 insert:

Section 79. Subsection (2), present paragraph (j) of subsection (6), and subsection (11) of section 316.193, Florida Statutes, are amended, present paragraphs (k), (1), and (m) of subsection (6) are redesignated as paragraphs (j), (k), and (l), respectively, and subsections (15) and (16) are added to that section, to read:

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316.193 Driving under the influence; penalties.-

- (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:

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- 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. Effective October 1, 2016, the court in the Fourth Judicial Circuit may order an offender to participate in a qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program, as defined in subsection (15) and authorized by 23 U.S.C. s. 164, under the pilot program in subsection (16), as an alternative to the placement of an ignition interlock device required by this section, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license The installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003.
 - (b) 1. Any person who is convicted of a third violation of

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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 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. Effective October 1, 2016, the court in the Fourth Judicial Circuit may order an offender to participate in a qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program, as defined in subsection (15) and authorized by 23 U.S.C. s. 164, under the pilot program in subsection (16), as an alternative to the placement of an ignition interlock device required by this section, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license The installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003.

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

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operated by the convicted person, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. Effective October 1, 2016, the court in the Fourth Judicial Circuit may order an offender to participate in a qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program, as defined in subsection (15) and authorized by 23 U.S.C. s. 164, under the pilot program in subsection (16), as an alternative to the placement of an ignition interlock device required by this section, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license The installation of such device may not occur before July 1, 2003.

- 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.
- (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):

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(i) 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, 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. 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 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.

as having positive effects on the primary targeted outcome.

b. The program has been reported in a peer-reviewed journal



program has been documented as effective experts and other sources.

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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 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, as defined in subsection (15), to be used in the pilot program under subsection (16).
 - (15) As used in this chapter and chapter 322, the term:

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- (a) "Qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program" means an evidence-based program approved by the department which authorizes a court or an agency with jurisdiction, as a condition of bond, sentence, probation, parole, or restricted driving privileges, to require a person who was arrested for, pleaded guilty to, or was convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs to be regularly tested for alcohol and drug use. As the court deems appropriate, the program shall monitor alcohol or drugs through one or more of the following modalities: breath testing twice a day at a testing location; continuous transdermal alcohol monitoring via an electronic monitoring device; random breath or urine testing; or drug patch or oral fluid testing. Testing modalities that provide the best ability to detect a violation as close in time as reasonably feasible to the occurrence of the violation should be given preference. Participation shall be at the person's sole expense.
- (b) "Evidence-based program" means a program that satisfies the requirements of at least two of the following:
- 1. The program is included in the federal registry of evidence-based programs and practices.
- 2. The program has been reported in a peer-reviewed journal as having positive effects on the primary targeted outcome.
- 3. The program has been documented as effective by informed experts and other sources.
- (16) The Fourth Judicial Circuit, in coordination with the department, shall implement a qualified sobriety and drug monitoring pilot program effective October 1, 2016, for offenses where an ignition interlock device is mandated under subparagraphs (2) (a) 3., (2) (b) 1., and (2) (b) 2. The Fourth

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Judicial Circuit may order a qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program, as defined in subsection (15) and authorized by 23 U.S.C. s. 164, as an alternative to the ignition interlock device. The Fourth Judicial Circuit shall provide a report on the results of the pilot program to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by March 1, 2018.

Section 80. Subsection (1) of section 316.1937, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.1937 Ignition interlock devices, requiring; unlawful acts.-

(1) In addition to any other authorized penalties, the court may require that any person who is convicted of driving under the influence in violation of s. 316.193 shall not operate a motor vehicle unless that vehicle is equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device certified by the department as provided in s. 316.1938, and installed in such a manner that the vehicle will not start if the operator's blood alcohol level is in excess of 0.025 percent or as otherwise specified by the court. The court may require the use of an approved ignition interlock device for a period of at least 6 continuous months, if the person is permitted to operate a motor vehicle, whether or not the privilege to operate a motor vehicle is restricted, as determined by the court. The court, however, shall order placement of an ignition interlock device in those circumstances required by s. 316.193. Effective October 1, 2016, for offenses where an ignition interlock device is mandated under s. 316.193(2)(a)3., (2)(b)1., and (2)(b)2., the court in the Fourth Judicial Circuit may order a qualified sobriety and



drug monitoring program, as defined in s. 316.193(15) and 215 authorized by 23 U.S.C. s. 164, under the pilot program in s. 216 217 316.193(16) as an alternative to the ignition interlock device, 218 when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or 219 restricted license. 220 Section 81. Subsections (1), (3), and (4) of section 221 322.2715, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 222 322.2715 Ignition interlock device.-223 (1) Before issuing a permanent or restricted driver license 224 under this chapter, the department shall require the placement of a department-approved ignition interlock device for any 225 226 person convicted of committing an offense of driving under the 227 influence as specified in subsection (3), except that 228 consideration may be given to those individuals having a 229 documented medical condition that would prohibit the device from 230 functioning normally. If a medical waiver has been granted for a 231 convicted person seeking a restricted license, the convicted 232 person is shall not be entitled to a restricted license until 233 the required ignition interlock device installation period under 234 subsection (3) expires, in addition to the time requirements 235 under s. 322.271. If a medical waiver has been approved for a 236 convicted person seeking permanent reinstatement of the driver 237 license, the convicted person must be restricted to an 238 employment-purposes-only license and be supervised by a licensed 239 DUI program until the required ignition interlock device 240 installation period under subsection (3) expires. An interlock 241 device shall be placed on all vehicles that are individually or

jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted

person. Effective October 1, 2016, if a court in the Fourth

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Judicial Circuit orders a qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program as defined in s. 316.193(15) and authorized by 23 U.S.C. s. 164 under the pilot program implemented under s. 316.193(16), the department shall use the monitoring program as an alternative to the placement of an ignition interlock device required by this section, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license.

- (3) If the person is convicted of:
- (a) A first offense of driving under the influence under s. 316.193 and has an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breathalcohol level as specified in s. 316.193(1), the ignition interlock device may be installed for at least 6 continuous months.
- (b) A first offense of driving under the influence under s. 316.193 and has an unlawful blood-alcohol level or breathalcohol level as specified in s. 316.193(4), or if a person is convicted of a violation of s. 316.193 and was at the time of the offense accompanied in the vehicle by a person younger than 18 years of age, the person shall have the ignition interlock device installed for at least 6 continuous months for the first offense and for at least 2 continuous years for a second offense.
- (c) A second offense of driving under the influence, the ignition interlock device shall be installed for a period of at least 1 continuous year.
- (d) A third offense of driving under the influence which occurs within 10 years after a prior conviction for a violation of s. 316.193, the ignition interlock device shall be installed for a period of at least 2 continuous years.

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- (e) A third offense of driving under the influence which occurs more than 10 years after the date of a prior conviction, the ignition interlock device shall be installed for a period of at least 2 continuous years.
- (f) A fourth or subsequent offense of driving under the influence, the ignition interlock device shall be installed for a period of at least 5 years.

Effective October 1, 2016, if a court in the Fourth Judicial Circuit orders a qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program as defined in s. 316.193(15) and authorized by 23 U.S.C. s. 164 under the pilot program implemented under s. 316.193(16), the department shall use the monitoring program as an alternative to the placement of an ignition interlock device required by this section, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license.

(4) If the court fails to order the mandatory placement of the ignition interlock device or fails to order for the applicable period the mandatory placement of an ignition interlock device under s. 316.193 or s. 316.1937 at the time of imposing sentence or within 30 days thereafter, the department shall immediately require that the ignition interlock device be installed as provided in this section, except that consideration may be given to those individuals having a documented medical condition that would prohibit the device from functioning normally. Effective October 1, 2016, if a court in the Fourth Judicial Circuit orders a qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program as defined in s. 316.193(15) and authorized by 23 U.S.C. s. 164 under the pilot program implemented under s. 316.193(16),



the department shall use the monitoring program as an alternative to the placement of an ignition interlock device required by this section, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license. This subsection applies to the reinstatement of the driving privilege following a revocation, suspension, or cancellation that is based upon a conviction for the offense of driving under the influence which occurs on or after July 1, 2005.

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312 And the title is amended as follows:

Delete line 3436

314 and insert:

> references; amending s. 316.193, F.S.; authorizing, as of a specified date, a specified court to order a certain qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program under a specified pilot program as an alternative to the placement of an ignition interlock device; deleting obsolete provisions; deleting provisions relating to a qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program; directing the department to adopt rules providing for the implementation of the use of certain qualified sobriety and drug monitoring programs; redefining the terms "qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program" and "evidence-based program"; creating a qualified sobriety and drug monitoring pilot program effective on a specified date, subject to certain requirements; requiring a specified court to provide a report to the Governor and the

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Legislature by a specified date; amending s. 316.1937, F.S.; authorizing, as of a specified date, a specified court to order a certain qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program under a specified pilot program as an alternative to the placement of an ignition interlock device; amending s. 322.2715, F.S.; requiring the department to use a certain qualified sobriety and drug monitoring program as an alternative to the placement of an ignition interlock device as of a specified date under certain circumstances; providing an effective date.