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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 offense of driving while impaired if the person has in 11 12 the blood or urine certain controlled substances in 13 specified circumstances; providing that a person is entitled to an affirmative defense to the offense of 14 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 affirmative defense; providing that legal use of 20 alcohol, a chemical substance, a controlled substance, 21 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

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29 a firearm while impaired and is subject to punishment 30 for such violation if the person uses a firearm and satisfies the specified criteria relating to the 31 consumption of alcohol or controlled substances; 32 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 of the offense of use of a firearm while impaired; 36 revising provisions relating to chemical analysis of a 37 person's blood or breath; amending ss. 187.201, 38 261.20, 310.101, 316.027, 316.1932, 316.1933, 39 40 316.1934, 316.1937, 316.1939, 318.143, 318.17, 320.055, 320.08, 322.12, 322.25, 322.26, 322.2615, 41 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, 327.352, 327.353, 327.354, 327.355, 327.359, 327.38, 44 327.391, 328.17, 337.195, 342.07, 401.281, 627.7275, 45 46 627.758, 790.153, and 790.155, F.S.; conforming 47 provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date. 48 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 Definitions.-The 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

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57	otherwise requires:
58	(92) DRIVETo operate or be in actual physical control of
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
68	to 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> <del>is guilty of</del> 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 <del>or in</del>
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> <del>under the influence of</del>
77	alcoholic <u>beverage</u> <del>beverages</del> , <u>a</u> <del>any</del> chemical substance
78	identified set forth in s. 877.111, <u>a</u> or any substance
79	controlled <u>substance as defined in</u> <del>under</del> 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>

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85 The person has an alcohol concentration a blood-(b) 86 alcohol level of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 100 87 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of breath at the time of 88 driving or anytime after driving as a result of alcohol consumed 89 before or during driving; or 90 The person has in the blood or urine a substance (C) identified as a controlled substance as defined in Schedule I of 91 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 The person has in the blood or urine a substance (d)1. 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 paragraph introduced into his or her body a controlled substance 103 104 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 constitute an affirmative defense with respect to any 112

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113 nonprescribed substance. 114 b. Except as provided in sub-subparagraph a., the fact 115 that a person charged with violating this subsection is or was 116 legally entitled to introduce into the human body alcohol, a 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 122 (3), or subsection (4), a any person who is convicted of a 123 violation of subsection (1) shall be punished: 124 1. By a fine of: 125 Not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for a first a. 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: Not more than 6 months for a first conviction. 130 a. Not more than 9 months for a second conviction. 131 b. 132 For a second conviction, by mandatory placement for a 3. 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

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141 of this section for an offense that occurs within 10 years after 142 a 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 at least not less 146 than 2 years, at the convicted person's sole expense, of an ignition interlock device approved by the department in 147 accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that are 148 149 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 A Any person who is convicted of a third violation of 2. 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 addition, the court shall order the mandatory placement for a 158 159 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

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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
171	for such fourth or subsequent violation may <del>be</del> not <u>be</u> less than
172	\$2,000.
173	(3) <u>A</u> Any person:
174	(a) Who is in violation of subsection (1);
175	(b) Who operates a vehicle; and
176	(c) Who, by reason of such operation, causes or
177	contributes 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
187	in 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
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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) A Any person who is convicted of a violation of 201 subsection (1) and who has an alcohol concentration a blood-202 alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.15 or higher, or a 203 any person who is convicted of a violation of subsection (1) and 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 By a fine of: (a) 207 Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for a first 1. 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: Not more than 9 months for a first conviction. 214 1. Not more than 12 months for a second conviction. 215 2. 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 level of 0.15 or higher. 220 221 In addition to the penalties in paragraphs (a) and (C) 222 (b), the court shall order the mandatory placement, at the 223 convicted person's sole expense, of an ignition interlock device 224 approved by the department in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon

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all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the convicted person for <u>at least</u> <del>not</del> <del>less than</del> 6 continuous months for the first offense and for <u>at</u> <u>least</u> <del>not less than</del> 2 continuous years for a second offense, when the convicted person qualifies for a permanent or restricted license.

231 (5)The court shall place all offenders convicted of 232 violating this section on monthly reporting probation and shall 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 all such education, evaluation, and treatment is a condition of 239 240 reporting probation. The offender shall assume reasonable costs for such education, evaluation, and treatment. The referral to 241 treatment resulting from a psychosocial evaluation may shall not 242 be waived without a supporting independent psychosocial 243 244 evaluation conducted by an authorized substance abuse treatment provider appointed by the court, which shall have access to the 245 246 DUI program's psychosocial evaluation before the independent 247 psychosocial evaluation is conducted. The court shall review the results and recommendations of both evaluations before 248 249 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

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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 261 restricted basis upon verification from the DUI program that the 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 granted only if the department determines, in accordance with 271 272 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.

(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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281 For the first conviction, the court shall place the (a) 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 286 fine of \$10 for each hour of public service or community work 287 otherwise required only if the court finds that the residence or location of the defendant at the time public service or 288 289 community work is required or the defendant's employment 290 obligations would create an undue hardship for the defendant. 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 concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The 299 300 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 <u>at least</u> 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

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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 revocation imposed under s. 322.28(2)(a)2. The impoundment or 314 315 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 that occurs within a period of 10 years after the date of a 319 320 prior conviction for violation of this section, the court shall 321 order imprisonment for at least not less than 30 days. The court 322 must also, as a condition of probation, order the impoundment or 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 expires within 90 days. The impoundment or immobilization must 326 not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant 327 328 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). At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive. 332

(d) The court must, at the time of sentencing the defendant, issue an order for the impoundment or immobilization of a vehicle. The order of impoundment or immobilization must include the name and telephone numbers of all immobilization

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337 agencies meeting all of the conditions of subsection (13).
338 Within 7 business days after the date that the court issues the
339 order of impoundment or immobilization, the clerk of the court
340 must send notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to
341 the registered owner of each vehicle, if the registered owner is
342 a person other than the defendant, and to each person of record
343 claiming a lien against the vehicle.

344 (e) A person who owns but was not operating the vehicle 345 when the offense occurred may submit to the court a police 346 report indicating that the vehicle was stolen at the time of the 347 offense or documentation of having purchased the vehicle after 348 the offense was committed from an entity other than the 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 A person who owns but was not operating the vehicle (f) 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 361 immobilization should occur. If the court finds that either the 362 vehicle was stolen or the purchase was made without knowledge of 363 the offense, that the purchaser had no relationship to the defendant other than through the transaction, and that such 364

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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.

376 (i) All costs and fees for the impoundment or 377 immobilization, including the cost of notification, must be paid by the owner of the vehicle or, if the vehicle is leased or 378 379 rented, by the person leasing or renting the vehicle, unless the 380 impoundment or immobilization order is dismissed. All provisions of s. 713.78 shall apply. The costs and fees for the impoundment 381 382 or immobilization must be paid directly to the person impounding 383 or immobilizing the vehicle.

384 The person who owns a vehicle that is impounded or (j) 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 lienholder. Upon the filing of a complaint, the owner or 392

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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.

(k) A defendant, in the court's discretion, may be required to serve all or any portion of a term of imprisonment to which the defendant has been sentenced pursuant to this section in a residential alcoholism treatment program or a residential drug abuse treatment program. Any time spent in such a program must be credited by the court toward the term of imprisonment.

411

412 For the purposes of this section, a any conviction for a 413 violation of s. 327.35; a previous conviction for the violation 414 of former s. 316.1931, former s. 860.01, or former s. 316.028; 415 or a previous conviction outside this state for driving while 416 impaired, driving under the influence, driving while 417 intoxicated, driving with an unlawful alcohol concentration, 418 driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, driving with an 419 unlawful breath-alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-420 related or drug-related traffic offense, is also considered a

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421 previous conviction for violation of this section. However, in 422 satisfaction of the fine imposed pursuant to this section, the 423 court may, upon a finding that the defendant is financially 424 unable to pay either all or part of the fine, order that the 425 defendant participate for a specified additional period of time 426 in public service or a community work project in lieu of payment 427 of that portion of the fine which the court determines the 428 defendant is unable to pay. In determining the such additional 429 sentence, the court shall consider the amount of the unpaid 430 portion of the fine and the reasonable value of the services to 431 be ordered; however, the court may not compute the reasonable 432 value of services at a rate less than the federal minimum wage 433 at the time of sentencing.

434 (7) A conviction under this section does not bar any civil435 suit for damages against the person so convicted.

436 At the arraignment, or in conjunction with any notice (8) 437 of arraignment provided by the clerk of the court, the clerk 438 shall provide any person charged with a violation of this section with notice that upon conviction the court shall suspend 439 440 or revoke the offender's driver driver's license and that the 441 offender should make arrangements for transportation at any 442 proceeding in which the court may take such action. Failure to 443 provide such notice does not affect the court's suspension or revocation of the offender's driver driver's license. 444

(9) A person who is arrested for a violation of thissection may not be released from custody:

447 (a) Until the person is no longer <u>impaired by an</u> <del>under the</del>
 448 <u>influence of</u> alcoholic <u>beverage</u> <del>beverages</del>, <u>a</u> <del>any</del> chemical

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449 substance <u>identified</u> set forth in s. 877.111, or <u>a</u> any substance 450 controlled <u>substance as defined in</u> <del>under</del> chapter 893 <u>or the Code</u> 451 <u>of Federal Regulations as of July 1, 2014, or as in effect upon</u> 452 <u>the date of the most recent readoption of this section under s.</u> 453 <u>11.2421 before the offense</u>, and affected to the extent that <u>he</u> 454 <u>or she is</u> his or her normal faculties are impaired;

(b) Until the person's <u>alcohol concentration</u> <del>blood-alcohol</del> 456 <del>level or breath-alcohol level</del> is less than 0.05; or

(c) Until 8 hours have elapsed from the time the personwas arrested.

459 (10)The rulings of the Department of Highway Safety and 460 Motor Vehicles under s. 322.2615 may shall not be considered in 461 any trial for a violation of this section. Testimony or evidence 462 from the administrative proceedings or any written statement 463 submitted by a person in his or her request for administrative 464 review is inadmissible into evidence or for any other purpose in 465 any criminal proceeding, unless timely disclosed in criminal 466 discovery pursuant to Rule 3.220, Florida Rules of Criminal 467 Procedure.

(11) The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
 shall is directed to adopt rules providing for the
 implementation of the use of ignition interlock devices.

(12) If the records of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles show that the defendant has been previously convicted of the offense of driving <u>while impaired or</u> under the influence, that evidence is sufficient by itself to establish <u>the that prior conviction for driving while impaired or</u> under the influence. However, such evidence may be contradicted or

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477 rebutted by other evidence. This presumption may be considered 478 along with any other evidence presented in deciding whether the 479 defendant has been previously convicted of the offense of 480 driving while impaired or under the influence.

(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.

(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:

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

492

a. Has verifiable experience in immobilizing vehicles;

b. Maintains accurate and complete records of all payments for the immobilization, copies of all documents pertaining to the court's order of impoundment or immobilization, and any other documents relevant to each immobilization. Such records must be maintained by the immobilization agency for at least 3 years; and

c. Employs and assigns persons to immobilize vehicles <u>who</u>
 that meet the requirements established in subparagraph 2.

501 2. The person who immobilizes a vehicle must:
502 a. Not have been adjudicated incapacitated under s.
503 744.331, or a similar statute in another state, unless his or
504 her capacity has been judicially restored; not have been

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involuntarily placed in a treatment facility for the mentally ill under chapter 394, or a similar law in any other state, unless his or her competency has been judicially restored; or <u>not have been</u> diagnosed as having an incapacitating mental illness unless a psychologist or psychiatrist licensed in this state certifies that he or she does not currently suffer from the mental illness.

Not be a chronic and habitual user of alcoholic 512 b. 513 beverages to the extent that he or she is his or her normal 514 faculties are impaired; not have been committed under chapter 397, former chapter 396, or a similar law in any other state; 515 516 not have been found to be a habitual offender under s. 517 856.011(3), or a similar law in any other state; or not have had 518 any conviction convictions under this section, or a similar law 519 in any other state, within 2 years before the affidavit is 520 submitted.

521 c. Not have been committed for controlled substance abuse 522 or have been found guilty of a crime under chapter 893, or a 523 similar law in any other state, relating to controlled 524 substances in any other state.

525 d. Not have been found guilty of or entered a plea of 526 guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, or 527 been convicted of a felony, unless his or her civil rights have 528 been restored.

529 e. Be a citizen or legal resident alien of the United
530 States or have been granted authorization to seek employment in
531 this country by the United States Bureau of Citizenship and
532 Immigration Services.

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(b) The immobilization agency shall conduct a state criminal history check through the <del>Florida</del> Department of Law Enforcement to ensure that the person hired to immobilize a vehicle meets the requirements in sub-subparagraph (a)2.d.

(c) A person who violates paragraph (a) commits a
misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s.
775.082 or s. 775.083.

540

(14) As used in this chapter, the term:

541 "Immobilization," "immobilizing," or "immobilize" (a) 542 means the act of installing a vehicle antitheft device on the steering wheel of a vehicle, the act of placing a tire lock or 543 544 wheel clamp on a vehicle, or a governmental agency's act of 545 taking physical possession of the license tag and vehicle 546 registration rendering a vehicle legally inoperable to prevent 547 any person from operating the vehicle pursuant to an order of 548 impoundment or immobilization under subsection (6).

(b) "Immobilization agency" or "immobilization agencies"
means any person, firm, company, agency, organization,
partnership, corporation, association, trust, or other business
entity of any kind whatsoever that meets all of the conditions
of subsection (13).

(c) "Impoundment," "impounding," or "impound" means the act of storing a vehicle at a storage facility pursuant to an order of impoundment or immobilization under subsection (6) where the person impounding the vehicle exercises control, supervision, and responsibility over the vehicle.

(d) "Person" means any individual, firm, company, agency,organization, partnership, corporation, association, trust, or

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561	other business entity of any kind whatsoever.
562	Section 3. Subsections (14) through (40) of section
563	327.02, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (15)
564	through (41), respectively, and a new subsection (14) is added
565	to that section to read:
566	327.02 Definitions.—As used in this chapter and in chapter
567	328, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning,
568	the term:
569	(14) "Impaired" has the same meaning as provided in s.
570	<u>316.003.</u>
571	Section 4. Section 790.151, Florida Statutes, is amended
572	to read:
573	790.151 Using firearm while <u>impaired by</u> under the
574	influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or
575	controlled substances; penalties
576	(1) As used in ss. 790.151-790.157, <u>the term: <del>to</del></u>
577	(a) "Impaired" has the same meaning as provided in s.
578	<u>316.003.</u>
579	(b) "Use a firearm" means to discharge a firearm or to
580	have a firearm readily accessible for immediate discharge.
581	(2) For the purposes of this section, "readily accessible
582	for immediate discharge" means loaded and in a person's hand.
583	(3) It is unlawful and punishable as provided in
584	subsection (4) for any person who is <u>impaired by</u> <del>under the</del>
585	influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set
586	forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter
587	893, when affected to the extent that his or her normal
588	faculties are impaired, to use a firearm in this state.
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589 (4) Any person who violates subsection (3) commits a
590 misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.
591 775.082 or s. 775.083.

592 (5) This section does not apply to persons exercising593 lawful self-defense or defense of one's property.

594 Section 5. Section 790.157, Florida Statutes, is amended 595 to read:

596

790.157 Presumption of impairment; testing methods.-

(1) It is unlawful and punishable as provided in s.
790.151 for any person who is <u>impaired by</u> under the influence of
alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, when affected to
the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired, to use
a firearm in this state.

602 (2) Upon the trial of any civil or criminal action or 603 proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by 604 any person while using a firearm while impaired by under the 605 influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, when 606 affected to the extent that his or her normal faculties were 607 impaired or to the extent that the person was deprived of full 608 possession of his or her normal faculties, the results of any test administered in accordance with s. 790.153 or s. 790.155 609 610 and this section shall be admissible into evidence when 611 otherwise admissible, and the amount of alcohol in the person's 612 blood at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of the person's blood or chemical or physical analysis of the person's 613 614 breath, shall give rise to the following presumptions: 615 If there was at that time an alcohol concentration of (a)

616 0.05 grams per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of

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617 <u>breath</u> percent or less by weight of alcohol in the person's
618 blood, it shall be presumed that the person was not <u>impaired by</u>
619 under the influence of alcoholic beverages to the extent that
620 his or her normal faculties were impaired.

If there was at that time an alcohol concentration in 621 (b) 622 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 623 624 weight of alcohol in the person's blood, such fact shall not 625 give rise to any presumption that the person was or was not 626 under the influence of alcoholic beverages to the extent that 627 his or her normal faculties were impaired by alcoholic 628 beverages, but such fact may be considered with other competent 629 evidence in determining whether the person was impaired by under 630 the influence of alcoholic beverages to the extent that his or 631 her normal faculties were impaired.

(c) If there was at that time <u>an alcohol concentration of</u>
<u>0.08 grams per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of</u>
<u>breath</u> 0.10 percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's
<u>blood</u>, that fact shall be prima facie evidence that the person
was <u>impaired by</u> under the influence of alcoholic beverages to
the extent that his or her normal faculties were impaired.

639 The percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based 640 upon grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood. The 641 foregoing provisions of This subsection does not limit shall not 642 be construed as limiting the introduction of any other competent 643 evidence bearing upon the question of whether the person was 644 impaired by under the influence of alcoholic beverages to the

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645 extent that his or her normal faculties were impaired.

646 A chemical analysis of a person's blood to determine (3) 647 its alcohol concentration alcoholic content or a chemical or 648 physical analysis of a person's breath, in order to be 649 considered valid under the provisions of this section, must have 650 been performed substantially in accordance with rules adopted 651 methods approved by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement 652 and by an individual possessing a valid permit issued by the 653 department for this purpose. Any insubstantial difference 654 differences between approved methods and procedures techniques 655 and actual testing methods and procedures in an individual case 656 does shall not render the test or test results invalid. The 657 Florida Department of Law Enforcement may approve satisfactory 658 techniques or methods and procedures, ascertain the 659 qualification and competence of individuals to conduct such 660 analyses, and issue permits which shall be subject to 661 termination or revocation in accordance with rules adopted by 662 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.

669 Section 6. Paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 670 187.201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

671 187.201 State Comprehensive Plan adopted.—The Legislature672 hereby adopts as the State Comprehensive Plan the following

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673 specific goals and policies:

674 (6) PUBLIC SAFETY.-

675 (b) Policies.-

676 1. Maintain safe and secure prisons and other correctional677 facilities with the required number of well-trained staff.

678 2. Provide effective alternatives to incarceration for679 appropriate offenders and encourage victim restitution.

3. Make the corrections system as financially costeffective as possible through prison industries and other inmate
work programs and through contractual agreements with public and
private vendors.

684 4. Continue to monitor educational and vocational training
685 of inmates to increase the likelihood of successful
686 reintegration into the community.

5. Provide all inmates with access to adequate health
care, including diagnostic and treatment programs for offenders
suffering from substance abuse or psychological disorders.

690 6. Provide incentives to attract and retain high-quality691 law enforcement and correctional officers.

692 7. Emphasize the reduction of serious crime, particularly693 violent, organized, economic, and drug-related crimes.

694 8. Increase the level of training and technical assistance695 provided to law enforcement agencies.

696 9. Increase crime prevention efforts to enhance the697 protection of individual personal safety and property.

698 10. Emphasize and protect the rights of crime victims.

699 11. Continue to implement coordinated and integrated700 strategies to combat organized crime, economic crime, and drug

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701 trafficking.

The state's provisions for the protection ofwitnesses in criminal cases, especially organized crime cases.

13. Strengthen the state's commitment to pursue, both criminally and civilly, those individuals who profit from economic crimes, in a manner that keeps pace with the level and sophistication of these criminal activities.

14. Improve the efficiency of law enforcement through the establishment of a close communication and coordination system among agencies and a comprehensive reporting system for such types of criminal activities as forcible felonies and organized, economic, and drug crimes.

713 15. Improve the effectiveness of the delinquent juvenile 714 justice system commitment programs to reduce recidivism of 715 juveniles who would otherwise be recommitted to state 716 supervision.

717 16. Utilize alternative sentencing and dispute resolution
718 when appropriate, particularly in civil disputes and minor
719 criminal violations.

72017. Increase the state's commitment to stringent721enforcement of laws against drunken or drugged driving.

18. Expand public awareness campaigns that will emphasize the dangers of driving while <u>impaired by</u> <del>under the influence of</del> alcohol or drugs.

19. Promote efforts to encourage the use of personal
safety restraint devices for all persons traveling in motor
vehicles.

728

20. Improve the enforcement of and compliance with safe

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729 highway speed limits.

730 21. Provide effective and efficient driver licensing 731 systems, including a reliable testing system designed to 732 preclude unqualified drivers from receiving <u>driver</u> <del>driver's</del> 733 licenses.

734 22. Require local governments, in cooperation with
735 regional and state agencies, to prepare advance plans for the
736 safe evacuation of coastal residents.

737 23. Require local governments, in cooperation with
738 regional and state agencies, to adopt plans and policies to
739 protect public and private property and human lives from the
740 effects of natural disasters.

741 Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section742 261.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

743 261.20 Operations of off-highway vehicles on public lands; 744 restrictions; safety courses; required equipment; prohibited 745 acts; penalties.-

746

(5) It is a violation of this section:

(b) To operate an off-highway vehicle while <u>impaired by an</u>
alcoholic beverage <u>under the influence of alcohol</u>, a controlled
substance, or <u>a</u> any prescription or over-the-counter drug that
impairs vision or motor condition.

751 Section 8. Paragraph (m) of subsection (1) of section752 310.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

753

310.101 Grounds for disciplinary action by the board.-

(1) Any act of misconduct, inattention to duty,
negligence, or incompetence; any willful violation of any law or

756 rule, including the rules of the road, applicable to a licensed

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757 state pilot or certificated deputy pilot; or any failure to 758 exercise that care which a reasonable and prudent licensed state 759 pilot or certificated deputy pilot would exercise under the same 760 or similar circumstances may result in disciplinary action. 761 Examples of acts by a licensed state pilot or certificated 762 deputy pilot which constitute grounds for disciplinary action 763 include, but are not limited to:

764 (m) Having a license to operate a motor vehicle revoked, 765 suspended, or otherwise acted against by any jurisdiction, 766 including its agencies or subdivisions, for operating the 767 vehicle while impaired by under the influence of alcohol or 768 drugs. The jurisdiction's acceptance of a relinquishment of 769 license, stipulation, consent order, plea of nolo contendere, 770 penalty in any form, or other settlement offered in response to 771 or in anticipation of the filing of charges related to the 772 license to operate a motor vehicle shall be construed as action 773 against the license.

Section 9. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
316.027, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.027 Crash involving death or personal injuries.- (1)

(b) The driver of any vehicle involved in a crash occurring on public or private property that results in the death of any person must immediately stop the vehicle at the scene of the crash, or as close thereto as possible, and must remain at the scene of the crash until he or she has fulfilled the requirements of s. 316.062. A person who is arrested for a violation of this paragraph and who has previously been

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785 convicted of a violation of this section, s. 316.061, s. 786 316.191, or s. 316.193, or a felony violation of s. 322.34, 787 shall be held in custody until brought before the court for 788 admittance to bail in accordance with chapter 903. Any person 789 who willfully violates this paragraph commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, 790 791 or s. 775.084. Any person who willfully commits such a violation 792 while driving impaired under the influence as set forth in s. 793 316.193(1) shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of 794 imprisonment of 2 years.

795 Section 10. Section 316.1932, Florida Statutes, is amended 796 to read:

797 316.1932 Tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or
798 controlled substances; implied consent; refusal.-

799 (1) (a) 1.a. A Any person who accepts the privilege extended 800 by the laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within 801 this state is, by so operating such vehicle, deemed to have 802 given his or her consent to submit to an approved chemical test or physical breath test, including, but not limited to, an 803 804 infrared light test of his or her breath to determine for the 805 purpose of determining the alcohol concentration alcoholic 806 content of the his or her blood or breath if the person is 807 lawfully arrested for an any offense allegedly committed while 808 the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a 809 motor vehicle while impaired by an under the influence of 810 alcoholic beverage beverages. The chemical or physical breath test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at 811 812 the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable

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813 cause to believe that the such person was driving or was in 814 actual physical control of the motor vehicle within this state 815 while impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage 816 beverages. The administration of the a breath test does not 817 preclude the administration of another type of test. The person 818 shall be told that his or her failure to submit to a any lawful 819 breath test of his or her breath will result in the suspension 820 of his or her the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle 821 for a period of 1 year for a first refusal, or for a period of 822 18 months if the driving privilege of such person has been 823 previously suspended as a result of a refusal to submit to a 824 lawful breath, blood, or urine test. The person such a test or 825 tests, and shall also be told that if he or she refuses to 826 submit to a lawful breath test of his or her breath and if his 827 or her driving privilege has been previously suspended as a 828 result of for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful breath, 829 blood, or urine test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, he 830 or she commits a misdemeanor in addition to any other penalty penalties. The refusal to submit to a chemical or physical 831 832 breath test upon the request of a law enforcement officer as 833 provided in this section is admissible into evidence in any 834 criminal proceeding.

b. <u>A</u> Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within this state is, by <del>so</del> operating such vehicle, deemed to have given <del>his</del> <del>or her</del> consent to submit to a urine test <u>to detect</u> for the <del>purpose of detecting</del> the presence of <u>a</u> chemical <u>substance</u> <del>substances</del> as set forth in s. 877.111 or <u>a</u> controlled <u>substance</u>

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

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869 <u>a result of for a prior</u> refusal to submit to a lawful <u>breath</u>, 870 <u>blood</u>, or urine test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, he 871 or she commits a misdemeanor in addition to any other <u>penalty</u> 872 <u>penalties</u>. The refusal to submit to a urine test upon the 873 request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section 874 is admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

875 The Alcohol Testing Program within the Department of 2. 876 Law Enforcement is responsible for the regulation of the 877 operation, inspection, and registration of breath test 878 instruments that are used utilized under the provisions relating 879 to driving and boating while impaired under the influence 880 provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and 881 chapters 322 and 327. The program is responsible for the regulation of the individuals who operate, inspect, and instruct 882 883 on the breath test instruments that are used under the 884 provisions relating to utilized in the driving and boating while 885 impaired under the influence provisions and related provisions 886 located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The program is 887 further responsible for the regulation of blood analysts who 888 conduct blood alcohol testing that is used to be utilized under 889 such the driving and boating under the influence provisions and 890 related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 322 and 891 327. The 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 issue permits for permit breath
test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts,

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897 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.

901 d. Establish uniform requirements for instruction and
902 curricula for the operation and inspection of approved
903 instruments.

904 e. Have the authority to specify one approved curriculum905 for the operation and inspection of approved instruments.

906 f. Establish a procedure for the approval of breath test 907 operator and agency inspector classes.

908 g. Have the authority to approve or disapprove breath test 909 instruments and accompanying paraphernalia for use pursuant to 910 the provisions relating to driving and boating while impaired 911 under the influence provisions and related provisions located in 912 this chapter and chapters 322 and 327.

h. With the approval of the executive director of the
Department of Law Enforcement, make and enter into contracts and
agreements with other agencies, organizations, associations,
corporations, individuals, or federal agencies as are necessary,
expedient, or incidental to the performance of duties.

i. Issue final orders <u>that</u> which include findings of fact
and conclusions of law and <u>that</u> which constitute final agency
action for the purpose of chapter 120.

921 j. Enforce compliance with the provisions of this section
922 through civil or administrative proceedings.

923 k. Make recommendations concerning any matter within the 924 purview of this section, this chapter, chapter 322, or chapter

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925 327.

Adopt Promulgate rules for the administration and 926 1. 927 implementation of this section, including definitions of terms. 928 Consult and cooperate with other entities for the m. 929 purpose of implementing the mandates of this section. 930 Have the authority to approve the breath and type of n. 931 blood alcohol test to be used under the provisions relating to 932 utilized under the driving and boating while impaired under the 933 influence provisions and related provisions located in this

934 chapter and chapters 322 and 327.
935 o. Have the authority to <u>approve</u> specify techniques and
936 methods <u>and procedures</u> for breath <u>alcohol testing</u> and blood
937 <u>alcohol</u> testing <u>to be used under the provisions relating to</u>
938 <u>utilized under the</u> driving and boating <u>while impaired</u> <u>under the</u>
939 <u>influence provisions and related provisions located</u> in this
940 chapter and chapters 322 and 327.

941 p. Have the authority to approve repair facilities for the
942 approved breath test instruments, including the authority to set
943 criteria for approval.

944

945 Nothing in This section does not shall be construed to supersede 946 provisions in this chapter and chapters 322 and 327. The 947 specifications in this section are derived from the power and 948 authority previously and currently possessed by the Department 949 of Law Enforcement and are enumerated to conform with the 950 mandates of chapter 99-379, Laws of Florida.

951 (b)1. The <u>alcohol concentration</u> blood-alcohol level must
 952 be based upon grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or.

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953 The breath-alcohol level must be based upon grams of alcohol per 954 210 liters of breath.

955 An analysis of a person's breath, in order to be 2. 956 considered valid under this section, must have been performed 957 substantially according to rules adopted methods approved by the Department of Law Enforcement. For this purpose, the department 958 959 may approve satisfactory techniques or methods and procedures. 960 Any insubstantial difference differences between approved 961 methods and procedures techniques and actual testing procedures 962 in an any individual case does do not render the test or test 963 results invalid.

964 A Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the (C) 965 laws of this state of operating a motor vehicle within this 966 state is, by operating such vehicle, deemed to have given his or 967 her consent to submit to an approved blood test to determine for 968 the purpose of determining the alcohol concentration alcoholic 969 content of the blood or a blood test to determine for the 970 purpose of determining the presence of a chemical substances or 971 controlled substance substances as provided in this section if 972 there is reasonable cause to believe that the person was driving 973 or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while 974 impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage 975 beverages or a chemical or controlled substance substances and 976 if the person appears for treatment at a hospital, clinic, or 977 other medical facility and the administration of a breath or 978 urine test is impractical or impossible. As used in this 979 paragraph, the term "other medical facility" includes an 980 ambulance or other medical emergency vehicle. The blood test

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981 shall be performed in a reasonable manner. A Any person who is 982 incapable of refusal by reason of unconsciousness or other 983 mental or physical condition is deemed not to have withdrawn his 984 or her consent to such test. A blood test may be administered 985 regardless of whether or not the person is told that his or her 986 failure to submit to such a lawful blood test will result in the 987 suspension of his or her the person's privilege to operate a 988 motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state and that a 989 refusal to submit to a lawful blood test is a misdemeanor of his 990 or her blood, if his or her driving privilege has been 991 previously suspended as a result of a for refusal to submit to a 992 lawful breath, blood, or urine test of his or her breath, urine, 993 or blood, is a misdemeanor. A Any person who is capable of 994 refusal shall be told that his or her failure to submit to such 995 a lawful blood test will result in the suspension of his or her 996 the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a period 997 of 1 year for a first refusal, or for a period of 18 months if 998 the driving privilege of the person has been suspended 999 previously as a result of a refusal to submit to a lawful 1000 breath, blood, or urine test such a test or tests, and that a 1001 refusal to submit to a lawful blood test is a misdemeanor of his 1002 or her blood, if the his or her driving privilege has been 1003 previously suspended as a result of for a prior refusal to 1004 submit to a lawful breath, blood, or urine test of his or her 1005 breath, urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor. The refusal to submit 1006 to a blood test upon the request of a law enforcement officer is 1007 admissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding. If the arresting officer does not request a chemical 1008 (d)

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or physical breath test of the person arrested for <u>an</u> any offense allegedly committed while the person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while <u>impaired by</u> <u>an under the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages</u> or <u>a</u> <u>chemical or controlled substance substances</u>, <u>the such person may</u> request the arresting officer to have a chemical or physical <u>breath</u> test <u>performed on made of</u> the arrested <u>person person's</u> <u>breath</u> or a <u>urine or blood</u> test <u>to determine</u> <del>of</del> the urine or</del> <u>blood for the purpose of determining</u> the <u>alcohol concentration</u> <u>alcoholic content</u> of <u>his or her</u> the person's blood or breath or the presence of <u>a</u> chemical <del>substances</del> or controlled <u>substance.</u> <u>substances; and</u>, If so requested, the arresting officer shall

1021 have the test performed.

(e)1. By applying for a <u>driver driver's</u> license and by
accepting and using a <u>driver driver's</u> license, the person
holding the <u>driver driver's</u> license is deemed to have <u>given</u>
expressed his or her consent to the provisions of this section.

1026 2. A nonresident or any other person driving in a status
1027 exempt from the requirements of the <u>driver</u> <del>driver's</del> license law,
1028 by <u>the</u> his or her act of driving in such exempt status, is
1029 deemed to have <u>given</u> expressed his or her consent to the
1030 provisions of this section.

1031 3. A warning of the consent <u>provisions</u> provision of this
1032 section shall be printed on each new or renewed <u>driver</u> <del>driver's</del>
1033 license.

1034 (f)1. The tests determining the <u>amount weight</u> of alcohol
1035 in <u>a person's</u> the defendant's blood or breath shall be
1036 administered at the request of a law enforcement officer

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1037 substantially in accordance with rules of the Department of Law 1038 Enforcement. Such rules must specify precisely the alcohol test 1039 or tests that are approved by the Department of Law Enforcement 1040 for reliability of result and ease of administration  $_{T}$  and must provide an approved procedure method of administration which 1041 1042 must be followed in all such tests given under this section. 1043 However, the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the 1044 withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test 1045 of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.

2.a. Only a physician, certified paramedic, registered 1046 1047 nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a 1048 hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory 1049 director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, acting at the 1050 request of a law enforcement officer, may withdraw blood to 1051 determine for the purpose of determining its alcohol 1052 concentration alcoholic content or the presence of a chemical 1053 substances or controlled substance substances therein. However, 1054 the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the 1055 withdrawal of blood does not affect the admissibility of a test 1056 of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.

1057 Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the b. 1058 confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, if 1059 a health care provider $_{m{ au}}$  who is providing medical care in a 1060 health care facility to a person injured in a motor vehicle 1061 crash, becomes aware, as a result of a any blood test performed 1062 in the course of that medical treatment, that the person's 1063 alcohol concentration blood-alcohol level meets or exceeds the 1064 concentration proscribed blood-alcohol level specified in s.

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1065 316.193(1)(b), the health care provider may notify <u>a</u> any law 1066 enforcement officer or law enforcement agency. Any such notice 1067 must be given within a reasonable time after the health care 1068 provider receives the test result. Any such notice shall be used 1069 only for the purpose of providing the law enforcement officer 1070 with reasonable cause to request the withdrawal of a blood 1071 sample pursuant to this section.

1072 c. The notice shall consist only of the name of the person 1073 being treated, the name of the person who drew the blood, the 1074 <u>alcohol concentration</u> <del>blood-alcohol level</del> indicated by the test, 1075 and the date and time of the administration of the test.

1076 d. Nothing contained in s. 395.3025(4), s. 456.057, or any 1077 applicable practice act affects the authority to provide notice 1078 under this section, and the health care provider is not 1079 considered to have breached any duty owed to the person under s. 395.3025(4), s. 456.057, or any applicable practice act by 1080 providing notice or failing to provide notice. It is not deemed 1081 shall not be a breach of an any ethical, moral, or legal duty 1082 for a health care provider to provide notice or fail to provide 1083 1084 notice.

1085 A civil, criminal, or administrative action may not be e. 1086 brought against a any person or health care provider 1087 participating in good faith in the provision of notice or 1088 failing failure to provide notice as provided in this section. A 1089 Any person or health care provider participating in the 1090 provision of notice or failing failure to provide notice as 1091 provided in this section is shall be immune from any civil or 1092 criminal liability and from any professional disciplinary action

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1093 with respect to the provision of notice or failure to provide 1094 notice under this section. Any such participant has the same 1095 immunity with respect to participating in any judicial 1096 proceedings resulting from the notice or failure to provide 1097 notice.

1098 3. The person tested may, at his or her own expense, have 1099 a physician, registered nurse, other personnel authorized by a 1100 hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory 1101 director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, or other person of his or her own choosing administer an independent test 1102 in addition to the test administered at the direction of the law 1103 1104 enforcement officer to determine for the purpose of determining 1105 the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or breath or the 1106 presence of a chemical substances or controlled substance 1107 substances at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of 1108 his or her blood or urine, or by chemical or physical test of 1109 his or her breath. The failure or inability to obtain an 1110 independent test by a person does not preclude the admissibility 1111 in evidence of the test taken at the direction of the law 1112 enforcement officer. The law enforcement officer may shall not interfere with the person's opportunity to obtain the 1113 1114 independent test and shall provide the person with timely 1115 telephone access to secure the test, but the burden is on the 1116 person to arrange and secure the test at his or her the person's 1117 own expense.

1118 4. Upon the request of the person tested, full information 1119 concerning the results of the test taken at the direction of the 1120 law enforcement officer shall be made available to the person or

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1121 his or her attorney. Full information is limited to the
1122 following:

1123 a. The type of test administered and the procedures1124 followed.

b. The time of the collection of the blood or breath sample analyzed.

1127 c. The numerical results of the test indicating the 1128 alcohol <u>concentration</u> <del>content</del> of the blood <u>or</u> <del>and</del> breath.

1129 d. The type and status of any permit issued by the 1130 Department of Law Enforcement which was held by the person who 1131 performed the test.

e. If the test was administered by means of a breath <u>test</u>
testing instrument, the date of performance of the most recent
required inspection of the such instrument.

Full information does not include manuals, schematics, or software of the instrument used to test the person or any other material that is not in the actual possession of the state. Additionally, full information does not include information in the possession of the manufacturer of the test instrument.

A hospital, clinical laboratory, medical clinic, or 1141 5. 1142 similar medical institution; a or physician, certified 1143 paramedic, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, or other 1144 personnel authorized by a hospital to draw blood; a, or duly 1145 licensed clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist, 1146 or technician;  $\tau$  or any other person assisting a law enforcement 1147 officer does not incur any civil or criminal liability as a 1148 result of the withdrawal or analysis of a blood or urine

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1149 specimen, or the chemical or physical test of a person's breath 1150 pursuant to accepted medical standards when requested by a law 1151 enforcement officer, regardless of whether or not the subject 1152 resisted <u>the</u> administration of the test.

(2) The results of <u>a</u> any test administered pursuant to this section <u>to detect</u> for the purpose of detecting the presence of <u>a</u> any controlled substance <u>are shall</u> not <del>be</del> admissible as evidence in a criminal prosecution for the possession of a controlled substance.

1158 (3) Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the 1159 confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, 1160 information relating to the alcohol concentration alcoholic content of the blood or breath or the presence of a chemical 1161 1162 substances or controlled substance substances in the blood or 1163 urine obtained pursuant to this section shall be released to a 1164 court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, or law 1165 enforcement officer in connection with an alleged violation of 1166 s. 316.193 upon request for such information.

1167 Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and paragraph 1168 (a) of subsection (2) of section 316.1933, Florida Statutes, are 1169 amended to read:

1170 316.1933 Blood test for impairment or intoxication in 1171 cases of death or serious bodily injury; right to use reasonable 1172 force.-

(1) (a) If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a motor vehicle driven by or in the actual physical control of a person who is impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages, <u>a</u> any chemical <u>substance</u>

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1177 substances, or a any controlled substance substances has caused 1178 the death or serious bodily injury of a human being, the a law 1179 enforcement officer shall require the person driving or in 1180 actual physical control of the motor vehicle to submit to a 1181 blood test to determine of the person's blood for the purpose of 1182 determining the alcohol concentration alcoholic content thereof 1183 or the presence of a chemical substance substances as set forth 1184 in s. 877.111 or a controlled any substance as defined in 1185 controlled under chapter 893 or the Code of Federal Regulations as of July 1, 2014, or as in effect upon the date of the most 1186 1187 recent readoption of this section under s. 11.2421 before the 1188 offense. The law enforcement officer may use reasonable force if 1189 necessary to require the such person to submit to the 1190 administration of the blood test. The blood test shall be 1191 performed in a reasonable manner. Notwithstanding s. 316.1932, 1192 the testing required by this paragraph need not be incidental to 1193 a lawful arrest of the person.

1194 Only a physician, certified paramedic, registered (2) (a) 1195 nurse, licensed practical nurse, other personnel authorized by a 1196 hospital to draw blood, or duly licensed clinical laboratory 1197 director, supervisor, technologist, or technician, acting at the 1198 request of a law enforcement officer, may withdraw blood to 1199 determine for the purpose of determining the alcohol 1200 concentration alcoholic content thereof or the presence of 1201 chemical substances or controlled substances therein. However, 1202 the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the 1203 withdrawal of blood does shall not affect the admissibility of a 1204 test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.

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1205 Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the 1. 1206 confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, if 1207 a health care provider, who is providing medical care in a 1208 health care facility to a person injured in a motor vehicle 1209 crash, becomes aware, as a result of any blood test performed in 1210 the course of that medical treatment, that the person's alcohol 1211 concentration blood-alcohol level meets or exceeds the 1212 concentration proscribed blood-alcohol level specified in s. 1213 316.193(1)(b), the health care provider may notify any law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency. Any such notice 1214 must be given within a reasonable time after the health care 1215 1216 provider receives the test result. Any such notice must only 1217 shall be used only for the purpose of providing the law 1218 enforcement officer with reasonable cause to request the 1219 withdrawal of a blood sample pursuant to this section.

1220 2. The notice shall consist only of the name of the person 1221 being treated, the name of the person who drew the blood, the 1222 <u>alcohol concentration</u> <del>blood-alcohol level</del> indicated by the test, 1223 and the date and time of the administration of the test.

1224 Nothing contained in s. 395.3025(4), s. 456.057, or any 3. 1225 applicable practice act affects the authority to provide notice 1226 under this section, and the health care provider is not 1227 considered to have breached any duty owed to the person under s. 1228 395.3025(4), s. 456.057, or any applicable practice act by 1229 providing notice or failing to provide notice. It is shall not 1230 be a breach of any ethical, moral, or legal duty for a health 1231 care provider to provide notice or fail to provide notice. A civil, criminal, or administrative action may not be 1232 4.

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1233 brought against any person or health care provider participating 1234 in good faith in the provision of notice or failure to provide 1235 notice as provided in this section. Any person or health care 1236 provider participating in the provision of notice or failure to 1237 provide notice as provided in this section is shall be immune 1238 from any civil or criminal liability and from any professional 1239 disciplinary action with respect to the provision of notice or failure to provide notice under this section. Any such 1240 1241 participant has the same immunity with respect to participating in any judicial proceedings resulting from the notice or failure 1242 to provide notice. 1243

Section 12. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 316.1934, 1244 1245 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

316.1934 Presumption of impairment; testing methods.-1247 It is unlawful and punishable as provided in chapter (1)1248 322 and in s. 316.193 for a any person who is impaired by an 1249 under the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages or a 1250 controlled substance substances, when affected to the extent 1251 that the person's normal faculties are impaired or to the extent 1252 that the person is deprived of full possession of normal 1253 faculties, to drive or be in actual physical control of a any 1254 motor vehicle within this state. Such normal faculties include, 1255 but are not limited to, the ability to see, hear, walk, talk, 1256 judge distances, drive an automobile, make judgments, act in 1257 emergencies, and, in general, normally perform the many mental 1258 and physical acts of daily life.

1259 At the trial of any civil or criminal action or (2)1260 proceeding arising out of an act acts alleged to have been

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1261 committed by a any person while driving, or in actual physical 1262 control of, a vehicle while impaired under the influence of 12.63 alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, when affected to 1264 the extent that the person's normal faculties were impaired or 1265 to the extent that he or she was deprived of full possession of 1266 his or her normal faculties, the results of any test 1267 administered in accordance with s. 316.1932 or s. 316.1933 and this section are admissible into evidence when otherwise 1268 1269 admissible, and the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or 1270 breath at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of the 1271 person's blood, or by chemical or physical test of the person's 1272 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>
under the influence of alcoholic <u>beverage</u> beverages to the
extent that his or her normal faculties were impaired.

1278 (b) If the person's alcohol concentration exceeded there 1279 was at that time a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level 1280 in excess of 0.05 but was less than 0.08, that fact does not 1281 give rise to any presumption that the person was or was not 1282 impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage 1283 beverages to the extent that his or her normal faculties were 1284 impaired but may be considered with other competent evidence in 1285 determining whether the person was impaired by an under the 1286 influence of alcoholic beverage beverages to the extent that his 1287 or her normal faculties were impaired.

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(c) If the person's alcohol concentration was there was at

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that time a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or higher, that fact is prima facie evidence that the person was <u>impaired by an</u> under the influence of alcoholic <u>beverage</u> beverages to the extent that his or her normal faculties were <u>impaired</u>. Moreover, <u>a such</u> person who has <u>an alcohol</u> <u>concentration</u> <u>a blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level</u> of 0.08 or higher <u>commits the offense</u> <u>is guilty</u> of driving, or being in actual physical control of, a motor vehicle<del>,</del> with an unlawful alcohol concentration <del>blood-alcohol level</del> or breath-

1298 alcohol level.

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1300 The presumptions provided in this subsection do not limit the 1301 introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the 1302 question of whether the person was <u>impaired by an</u> <del>under the</del> 1303 influence of alcoholic <u>beverage</u> <del>beverages to the extent that his</del> 1304 or her normal faculties were impaired.

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

1307 316.1937 Ignition interlock devices, requiring; unlawful 1308 acts.-

1309 In addition to any other authorized penalty penalties, (1)1310 the court may require that a any person who is convicted of 1311 driving while impaired under the influence in violation of s. 1312 316.193 shall not operate a motor vehicle unless the that 1313 vehicle is equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device 1314 certified by the department as provided in s.  $316.1938_{\tau}$  and 1315 installed in such a manner that the vehicle will not start if 1316 the operator's alcohol concentration exceeds blood alcohol level

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1317 is in excess of 0.025 percent or as otherwise specified by the court. The court may require the use of an approved ignition 1318 1319 interlock device for a period of at least 6 continuous months, 1320 if the person is permitted to operate a motor vehicle, 1321 regardless of whether or not the privilege to operate a motor 1322 vehicle is restricted, as determined by the court. The court, 1323 however, shall order placement of an ignition interlock device 1324 in those circumstances required by s. 316.193.

1325 Section 14. Subsection (1) of section 316.1939, Florida1326 Statutes, is amended to read:

1327

316.1939 Refusal to submit to testing; penalties.-

(1) <u>A Any</u> 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 <u>impaired by an</u> under the
influence of alcoholic <u>beverage</u> beverages, chemical <u>substance</u>
substances, or controlled substance <u>substances</u>;

(b) Who was placed under lawful arrest for a violation of s. 316.193 unless such test was requested pursuant to s. 316.1932(1)(c);

(c) Who was informed that, if he or she refused to submit to such test, his or her privilege to operate a motor vehicle would be suspended for a period of 1 year or, in the case of a

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1345 second or subsequent refusal, for a period of 18 months; 1346 Who was informed that a refusal to submit to a lawful (d) 1347 breath, blood, or urine test of his or her breath, urine, or 1348 blood, if his or her driving privilege has been previously 1349 suspended for a prior refusal to submit to a lawful breath, 1350 blood, or urine test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, is a 1351 misdemeanor; and Who, after having been so informed, refused to submit 1352 (e) 1353 to any such test when requested to do so by a law enforcement 1354 officer or correctional officer 1355 1356 commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable and is 1357 subject to punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 1358 Section 15. Subsection (5) of section 318.143, Florida 1359 Statutes, is amended to read: 1360 318.143 Sanctions for infractions by minors.-1361 A minor who is arrested for a violation of s. 316.193 (5) 1362 may be released from custody as soon as: 1363 (a) The minor is no longer impaired by an under the 1364 influence of alcoholic beverage beverages, a of any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or a of any substance 1365 1366 controlled substance as defined in under chapter 893 or the Code of Federal Regulations as of July 1, 2014, or as in effect upon 1367 1368 the date of the most recent readoption of this section under s. 1369 11.2421 before the offense, and is not affected to the extent 1370 that his or her normal faculties are impaired; 1371 The minor's alcohol concentration blood-alcohol level (b) 1372 is less than 0.05 percent; or

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1373 (c) Six hours have elapsed after the minor's arrest. 1374 Section 16. Section 318.17, Florida Statutes, is amended 1375 to read: 1376 318.17 Offenses excepted.-The provisions No provision of 1377 this chapter are not is available to a person who is charged 1378 with any of the following offenses: (1) Fleeing or attempting to elude a police officer, in 1379 violation of s. 316.1935; 1380 1381 Leaving the scene of a crash, in violation of ss. (2) 1382 316.027 and 316.061; 1383 Driving, or being in actual physical control of, a any (3) 1384 vehicle while impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic 1385 beverage beverages, a any chemical substance set forth in s. 1386 877.111, or a any substance controlled substance as defined in 1387 under chapter 893 or the Code of Federal Regulations as of July 1388 1, 2014, or as in effect upon the date of the most recent 1389 readoption of this section under s. 11.2421 before the offense, in violation of s. 316.193, or driving with an unlawful alcohol 1390 1391 concentration blood-alcohol level; 1392 Reckless driving, in violation of s. 316.192; (4) 1393 Making a false crash report reports, in violation of (5) 1394 s. 316.067; Willfully failing or refusing to comply with a any 1395 (6) lawful order or direction of a any police officer or member of 1396 1397 the fire department, in violation of s. 316.072(3); 1398 (7) Obstructing an officer, in violation of s. 316.545(1); 1399 or 1400 Any other offense in chapter 316 which is classified (8) Page 50 of 96

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1401 as a criminal violation.

1402 Section 17. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 1403 320.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1404 320.055 Registration periods; renewal periods.—The 1405 following registration periods and renewal periods are 1406 established:

1407

(1)

1408 (C) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (a), the 1409 owner of a motor vehicle subject to paragraph (a) who has had his or her driver driver's license suspended pursuant to a 1410 violation of s. 316.193 or pursuant to s. 322.26(2) for driving 1411 1412 while impaired under the influence must obtain a 6-month 1413 registration as a condition of reinstating the license, subject 1414 to renewal during the 3-year period that financial 1415 responsibility requirements apply. The registration period 1416 begins the first day of the birth month of the owner and ends 1417 the last day of the fifth month immediately following the 1418 owner's birth month. For such vehicles, the department shall 1419 issue a vehicle registration certificate that is valid for 6 1420 months and shall issue a validation sticker that displays an 1421 expiration date of 6 months after the date of issuance. The 1422 license tax required by s. 320.08 and all other applicable 1423 license taxes shall be one-half of the amount otherwise 1424 required, except that the service charge required by s. 320.04 1425 shall be paid in full for each 6-month registration. A vehicle 1426 required to be registered under this paragraph is not eligible 1427 for the extended registration period under paragraph (b). 1428 Section 18. Paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section

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1429 320.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1430 320.08 License taxes.—Except as otherwise provided herein, 1431 there are hereby levied and imposed annual license taxes for the 1432 operation of motor vehicles, mopeds, motorized bicycles as 1433 defined in s. 316.003(2), tri-vehicles as defined in s. 316.003, 1434 and mobile homes, as defined in s. 320.01, which shall be paid 1435 to and collected by the department or its agent upon the 1436 registration or renewal of registration of the following:

1437 (5) SEMITRAILERS, FEES ACCORDING TO GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT;1438 SCHOOL BUSES; SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES.—

(d) A wrecker, as defined in s. 320.01, which is used to tow a vessel as defined in s. 327.02(39), a disabled, abandoned, stolen-recovered, or impounded motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01, or a replacement motor vehicle as defined in s. 320.01: \$41 flat, of which \$11 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

1445 Section 19. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 322.12, 1446 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1447

322.12 Examination of applicants.-

1448 (3) For an applicant for a Class E driver driver's license, the such examination must shall include a test of the 1449 1450 applicant's eyesight given by the driver driver's license 1451 examiner designated by the department or by a licensed 1452 ophthalmologist, optometrist, or physician and a test of the 1453 applicant's hearing given by a driver driver's license examiner 1454 or a licensed physician. The examination must shall also include 1455 a test of the applicant's ability to read and understand highway 1456 signs regulating, warning, and directing traffic; his or her

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1457 knowledge of the traffic laws of this state, including laws 1458 regulating driving while impaired by under the influence of 1459 alcohol or a controlled substance substances, driving with an 1460 unlawful alcohol concentration blood-alcohol level, and driving 1461 while intoxicated; and his or her knowledge of the effects of 1462 alcohol and controlled substances upon persons and the dangers 1463 of driving a motor vehicle while impaired by under the influence 1464 of alcohol or a controlled substance substances and must shall 1465 include an actual demonstration of the applicant's ability to 1466 exercise ordinary and reasonable control in the operation of a motor vehicle. 1467

1468 (4) The examination for an applicant for a commercial 1469 driver driver's license must shall include a test of the 1470 applicant's eyesight given by a driver driver's license examiner 1471 designated by the department or by a licensed ophthalmologist, 1472 optometrist, or physician and a test of the applicant's hearing 1473 given by a driver driver's license examiner or a licensed 1474 physician. The examination must shall also include a test of the 1475 applicant's ability to read and understand highway signs 1476 regulating, warning, and directing traffic; his or her knowledge 1477 of the traffic laws of this state pertaining to the class of 1478 motor vehicle which he or she is applying to be licensed to 1479 operate, including laws regulating driving while impaired by 1480 under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance substances, driving with an unlawful alcohol concentration 1481 1482 blood-alcohol level, and driving while intoxicated; his or her 1483 knowledge of the effects of alcohol and controlled substances 1484 and the dangers of driving a motor vehicle after having consumed

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1485 alcohol or a controlled substance substances; and his or her 1486 knowledge of any special skills, requirements, or precautions 1487 necessary for the safe operation of the class of vehicle which 1488 he or she is applying to be licensed to operate. In addition, 1489 the examination must shall include an actual demonstration of 1490 the applicant's ability to exercise ordinary and reasonable control in the safe operation of a motor vehicle or combination 1491 1492 of vehicles of the type covered by the license classification 1493 which the applicant is seeking, including an examination of the 1494 applicant's ability to perform an inspection of his or her 1495 vehicle.

(a) The portion of the examination which tests an applicant's safe driving ability shall be administered by the department or by an entity authorized by the department to administer such examination, pursuant to s. 322.56. Such examination shall be administered at a location approved by the department.

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

1508 Section 20. Subsection (5) of section 322.25, Florida
1509 Statutes, is amended to read:

1510 322.25 When court to forward license to department and 1511 report convictions.-

1512

(5) For the purpose of this chapter, the entrance of a

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1513 plea of nolo contendere by the defendant to a charge of driving 1514 while intoxicated, driving while impaired under the influence, 1515 driving with an unlawful alcohol concentration blood-alcohol 1516 level, or any other alcohol-related or drug-related traffic 1517 offense similar to the offenses specified in s. 316.193, 1518 accepted by the court and under which plea the court has entered 1519 a fine or sentence, whether in this state or any other state or 1520 country, shall be equivalent to a conviction.

1521 Section 21. Subsection (2) of section 322.26, Florida 1522 Statutes, is amended to read:

1523 322.26 Mandatory revocation of license by department.—The 1524 department shall forthwith revoke the license or driving 1525 privilege of any person upon receiving a record of such person's 1526 conviction of any of the following offenses:

1527 Driving a motor vehicle or being in actual physical (2)control thereof, or entering a plea of nolo contendere, said 1528 1529 plea being accepted by the court and said court entering a fine or sentence to a charge of driving, while impaired by an under 1530 1531 the influence of alcoholic beverage beverages or a substance 1532 controlled substance as defined in under chapter 893 or the Code 1533 of Federal Regulations as of July 1, 2014, or as in effect upon 1534 the date of the most recent readoption of this section under s. 1535 11.2421 before the offense, or being in actual physical control 1536 of a motor vehicle while under the influence of an alcoholic 1537 beverage beverages or a substance controlled substance as 1538 defined in under chapter 893 or the Code of Federal Regulations 1539 as of July 1, 2014, or as in effect upon the date of the most 1540 recent readoption of this section under s. 11.2421 before the

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1541 offense. If In any case where DUI manslaughter occurs and the 1542 person has no prior conviction convictions for a DUI-related 1543 offense offenses, the revocation of the license or driving 1544 privilege is shall be permanent, except as provided for in s. 1545 322.271(4).

1546

Section 22. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsection (7) of section 322.2615, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1547

1548

322.2615 Suspension of license; right to review.-

1549 (2) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (1) (a), the law 1550 enforcement officer shall forward to the department, within 5 1551 days after issuing the notice of suspension, the driver license; 1552 an affidavit stating the officer's grounds for belief that the 1553 person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor 1554 vehicle while impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic 1555 beverage beverages or a chemical or controlled substance 1556 substances; the results of any breath or blood test or an 1557 affidavit stating that a breath, blood, or urine test was requested by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer 1558 1559 and that the person refused to submit; the officer's description 1560 of the person's field sobriety test, if any; and the notice of 1561 suspension. The failure of the officer to submit materials 1562 within the 5-day period specified in this subsection and in 1563 subsection (1) does not affect the department's ability to 1564 consider any evidence submitted at or before prior to the 1565 hearing.

1566 (7)In a formal review hearing under subsection (6) or an 1567 informal review hearing under subsection (4), the hearing 1568 officer shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence

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1569 whether sufficient cause exists to sustain, amend, or invalidate 1570 the suspension. The scope of the review <u>is shall be</u> limited to 1571 the following issues:

(a) If the license was suspended for driving with an unlawful <u>alcohol concentration</u> <del>blood-alcohol level or breath-</del> alcohol level of 0.08 or higher:

1575 1. Whether the law enforcement officer had probable cause 1576 to believe that the person whose license was suspended was 1577 driving or <u>was</u> in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in 1578 this state while <u>impaired by an</u> <del>under the influence of</del> alcoholic 1579 <u>beverage beverages</u> or <u>a</u> chemical or controlled <u>substance</u> 1580 <del>substances</del>.

1581 2. Whether the person whose license was suspended had an 1582 unlawful <u>alcohol concentration</u> <del>blood-alcohol level or breath-</del> 1583 <del>alcohol level</del> of 0.08 or higher as provided in s. 316.193.

(b) If the license was suspended for refusal to submit toa breath, blood, or urine test:

1586 1. Whether the law enforcement officer had probable cause 1587 to believe that the person whose license was suspended was 1588 driving or <u>was</u> in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in 1589 this state while <u>impaired by an under the influence of</u> alcoholic 1590 <u>beverage beverages</u> or <u>a</u> chemical or controlled <u>substance</u> 1591 substances.

1592 2. Whether the person whose license was suspended refused 1593 to submit to any such test after being requested to do so by a 1594 law enforcement officer or correctional officer.

1595 3. Whether the person whose license was suspended was told 1596 that if he or she refused to submit to such test, his or her

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1597 privilege to operate a motor vehicle would be suspended for a 1598 period of 1 year or, in the case of a second or subsequent 1599 refusal, for a period of 18 months. 1600 Section 23. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 1601 322.2616, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1602 322.2616 Suspension of license; persons under 21 years of 1603 age; right to review.-1604 (1)1605 A law enforcement officer who has probable cause to (b) believe that a motor vehicle is being driven by or is in the 1606 1607 actual physical control of a person who is under the age of 21 1608 and who is impaired by or while under the influence of an 1609 alcoholic beverage beverages or who has any alcohol 1610 concentration blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol level may lawfully 1611 detain such a person and may request that the person to submit 1612 to a test to determine his or her alcohol concentration <del>blood</del>-1613 alcohol or breath-alcohol level. 1614 Section 24. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) and subsection 1615 (7) of section 322.271, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1616 322.271 Authority to modify revocation, cancellation, or 1617 suspension order.-

1618 (2) At such hearing, the person whose license has been 1619 suspended, canceled, or revoked may show that such suspension, 1620 cancellation, or revocation causes a serious hardship and 1621 precludes the person from carrying out his or her normal 1622 business occupation, trade, or employment and that the use of 1623 the person's license in the normal course of his or her business 1624 is necessary to the proper support of the person or his or her

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1625 family.

1626 For the purpose of this section, a previous conviction (d) 1627 of driving while impaired, driving under the influence, driving 1628 while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful alcohol 1629 concentration, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related offense 1630 1631 outside this state or a previous conviction of former s. 1632 316.1931, former s. 316.028, or former s. 860.01 is considered a 1633 previous conviction for violation of s. 316.193.

(7) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 322.2615(10)(a) and (b), a person who has never previously had a driver license suspended under s. 322.2615, who has never been disqualified under s. 322.64, who has never been convicted of a violation of s. 316.193, and whose driving privilege is now suspended under s. 322.2615 is eligible for a restricted driving privilege pursuant to a hearing under subsection (2).

1641 (a) For purposes of this subsection, a previous conviction 1642 outside of this state for driving under the influence, driving 1643 while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level 1644 or alcohol concentration, driving while impaired, or any other 1645 alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense similar to the 1646 offense of driving while impaired under the influence as 1647 provided in s. 316.193 will be considered a previous conviction 1648 for a violation of s. 316.193, and a conviction for violation of 1649 former s. 316.028, former s. 316.1931, or former s. 860.01 is 1650 considered a conviction for a violation of s. 316.193.

(b) The reinstatement shall be restricted to businesspurposes only, as defined in this section, for the duration of

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1653 the suspension imposed under s. 322.2615.

(c) Acceptance of the reinstated driving privilege as provided in this subsection is deemed a waiver of the right to formal and informal review under s. 322.2615. The waiver may not be used as evidence in any other proceeding.

1658 Section 25. Section 322.2715, Florida Statutes, is amended 1659 to read:

1660

322.2715 Ignition interlock device.-

1661 (1)Before issuing a permanent or restricted driver 1662 license under this chapter, the department shall require the placement of a department-approved ignition interlock device for 1663 1664 any person convicted of committing an offense of driving while 1665 impaired under the influence as specified in subsection (3), 1666 except that consideration may be given to those individuals 1667 having a documented medical condition that would prohibit the device from functioning normally. If a medical waiver has been 1668 1669 granted for a convicted person seeking a restricted license, the 1670 convicted person shall not be entitled to a restricted license 1671 until the required ignition interlock device installation period 1672 under subsection (3) expires, in addition to the time 1673 requirements under s. 322.271. If a medical waiver has been 1674 approved for a convicted person seeking permanent reinstatement 1675 of the driver license, the convicted person must be restricted 1676 to an employment-purposes-only license and be supervised by a 1677 licensed DUI program until the required ignition interlock 1678 device installation period under subsection (3) expires. An 1679 interlock device shall be placed on all vehicles that are 1680 individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated

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1681 by the convicted person.

1682 For purposes of this section, any conviction for a (2) 1683 violation of s. 316.193, a previous conviction for a violation 1684 of former s. 316.1931, or a conviction outside this state for 1685 driving while impaired, driving under the influence, driving 1686 while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful alcohol 1687 concentration, driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or 1688 any other similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic 1689 offense is a conviction of driving while impaired under the 1690 influence.

1691

(3) If the person is convicted of:

A first offense of driving while impaired under the 1692 (a) 1693 influence under s. 316.193 and has an unlawful alcohol 1694 concentration blood-alcohol level or breath-alcohol level as 1695 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 1696 1697 accompanied in the vehicle by a person younger than 18 years of age, the person shall have the ignition interlock device 1698 1699 installed for at least 6 continuous months for the first offense 1700 and for at least 2 continuous years for a second offense.

(b) A second offense of driving <u>while impaired or</u> under the influence, the ignition interlock device shall be installed for a period of at least 1 continuous year.

(c) A third offense of driving <u>while impaired or</u> 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.
(d) A third offense of driving while impaired or under the

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1709 influence which occurs more than 10 years after the date of a 1710 prior conviction, the ignition interlock device shall be 1711 installed for a period of at least 2 continuous years.

(e) A fourth or subsequent offense of driving <u>while</u>
<u>impaired or</u> under the influence, the ignition interlock device
shall be installed for a period of at least 5 years.

(4) 1715 If the court fails to order the mandatory placement of the ignition interlock device or fails to order for the 1716 1717 applicable period the mandatory placement of an ignition interlock device under s. 316.193 or s. 316.1937 at the time of 1718 imposing sentence or within 30 days thereafter, the department 1719 1720 shall immediately require that the ignition interlock device be 1721 installed as provided in this section, except that consideration 1722 may be given to those individuals having a documented medical 1723 condition that would prohibit the device from functioning 1724 normally. This subsection applies to the reinstatement of the 1725 driving privilege following a revocation, suspension, or 1726 cancellation that is based upon a conviction for the offense of 1727 driving while impaired or under the influence which occurs on or 1728 after July 1, 2005.

1729 In addition to any fee fees authorized by rule for the (5) 1730 installation and maintenance of the ignition interlock device, 1731 the authorized installer of the device shall collect and remit 1732 \$12 for each installation to the department, which shall be 1733 deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund to be 1734 used for the operation of the Ignition Interlock Device Program. 1735 Subsection (1) and paragraphs (a), (c), and Section 26. 1736 (d) of subsection (2) of section 322.28, Florida Statutes, are

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1737 amended to read:

1738

322.28 Period of suspension or revocation.-

1739 Unless otherwise provided by this section, the (1)1740 department may shall not suspend a license for a period of more 1741 than 1 year and, upon revoking a license, in any case except in 1742 a prosecution for the offense of driving a motor vehicle while 1743 impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage 1744 beverages, a chemical substance substances as set forth in s. 1745 877.111, or a controlled substance substances, may shall not in any event grant a new license until the expiration of 1 year 1746 after such revocation. 1747

1748 (2) In a prosecution for a violation of s. 316.193 or1749 former s. 316.1931, the following provisions apply:

(a) Upon conviction of the driver, the court, along with
imposing sentence, shall revoke the driver license or driving
privilege of the person so convicted, effective on the date of
conviction, and shall prescribe the period of such revocation in
accordance with the following provisions:

1755 1. Upon a first conviction for a violation of the 1756 provisions of s. 316.193, except a violation resulting in death, 1757 the driver license or driving privilege shall be revoked for at 1758 least 180 days but not more than 1 year.

2. Upon a second conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 5 years after the date of a prior conviction for a violation of the provisions of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 or a combination of these such sections, the driver license or driving privilege shall be revoked for at least 5 years.

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1771

1765 3. Upon a third conviction for an offense that occurs 1766 within a period of 10 years after the date of a prior conviction 1767 for the violation of the provisions of s. 316.193 or former s. 1768 316.1931 or a combination of these such sections, the driver 1769 license or driving privilege shall be revoked for at least 10 1770 years.

1772 For the purposes of this paragraph, a previous conviction 1773 outside this state for driving under the influence, driving 1774 while impaired, driving while intoxicated, driving with an unlawful alcohol concentration, driving with an unlawful blood-1775 1776 alcohol level, or any other alcohol-related or drug-related 1777 traffic offense similar to the offense of driving while impaired 1778 under the influence as proscribed by s. 316.193 is will be 1779 considered a previous conviction for violation of s. 316.193, 1780 and a conviction for violation of former s. 316.028, former s. 1781 316.1931, or former s. 860.01 is considered a conviction for 1782 violation of s. 316.193.

1783 (C) The forfeiture of bail bond, not vacated within 20 1784 days, in any prosecution for the offense of driving while 1785 impaired by an under the influence of alcoholic beverage 1786 beverages, a chemical substance substances, or a controlled 1787 substance substances to the extent of depriving the defendant of 1788 his or her abilities normal faculties shall be deemed equivalent 1789 to a conviction for the purposes of this paragraph, and the 1790 department shall immediately forthwith revoke the defendant's driver license or driving privilege for the maximum period 1791 applicable under paragraph (a) for a first conviction and for 1792

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1793 the minimum period applicable under paragraph (a) for a second 1794 or subsequent conviction; however, if the defendant is later 1795 convicted of the charge, the period of revocation imposed by the 1796 department for such conviction may shall not exceed the 1797 difference between the applicable maximum for a first conviction 1798 or minimum for a second or subsequent conviction and the 1799 revocation period under this subsection that has actually 1800 elapsed. + Upon conviction of such charge, the court may impose 1801 revocation for a period of time as specified in paragraph (a). This paragraph does not apply if an appropriate motion 1802 contesting the forfeiture is filed within the 20-day period. 1803

1804 (d) The court shall permanently revoke the driver license 1805 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 1806 1807 combination of these such sections. The court shall permanently 1808 revoke the driver license or driving privilege of a any person 1809 who has been convicted of DUI manslaughter in violation of s. 1810 316.193. If the court has not permanently revoked such driver 1811 license or driving privilege within 30 days after imposing 1812 sentence, the department shall permanently revoke the driver license or driving privilege pursuant to this paragraph. The 1813 1814 person may not be issued or granted a No driver license or 1815 driving privilege may be issued or granted to any such person. 1816 This paragraph applies only if at least one of the convictions 1817 for violation of s. 316.193 or former s. 316.1931 was for a 1818 violation that occurred after July 1, 1982. For the purposes of 1819 this paragraph, a conviction for violation of former s. 316.028, 1820 former s. 316.1931, or former s. 860.01 is also considered a

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1821 conviction for violation of s. 316.193. Also, A conviction of 1822 driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, <u>driving</u> 1823 <u>while impaired, driving with an unlawful alcohol concentration,</u> 1824 driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level, or any other 1825 similar alcohol-related or drug-related traffic offense outside 1826 this state is <u>also</u> considered a conviction for the purposes of 1827 this paragraph.

1828 Section 27. Section 322.291, Florida Statutes, is amended 1829 to read:

1830 322.291 Driver improvement schools or DUI programs; 1831 required in certain suspension and revocation cases.-Except as 1832 provided in s. 322.03(2), a any person:

- 1833 1834
- (1) Whose driving privilege has been revoked:
- (a) Upon conviction for:

1835 1. Driving, or being in actual physical control of, <u>a</u> any 1836 vehicle while <u>impaired by an</u> under the influence of alcoholic 1837 <u>beverage</u> <del>beverages</del>, <u>a</u> any chemical substance set forth in s. 1838 877.111, or <u>a</u> any substance controlled under chapter 893, in 1839 violation of s. 316.193;

1840 2. Driving with an unlawful <u>alcohol concentration</u> <del>blood-</del> 1841 or breath-alcohol level;

1842 3. Manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor 1843 vehicle;

1844 4. Failure to stop and render aid as required under the
1845 laws of this state in the event of a motor vehicle crash
1846 resulting in the death or personal injury of another; or

1847 5

1848

5. Reckless driving; <del>or</del>

(b) As a habitual offender; <u>or</u>

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(c) Upon direction of the court, if the court feels that the seriousness of the offense and the circumstances surrounding the conviction warrant the revocation of the licensee's driving privilege; or

1853 Whose license was suspended under the point system, (2) 1854 was suspended for driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level of 0.10 percent or higher before January 1, 1994, was suspended 1855 for driving with an unlawful blood-alcohol level of 0.08 percent 1856 1857 or higher after December 31, 1993, was suspended for a violation of s. 316.193(1), or was suspended for refusing to submit to a 1858 1859 lawful breath, blood, or urine test as provided in s. 322.2615 1860

1861 shall, before the driving privilege may be reinstated, present 1862 to the department proof of enrollment in an advanced driver-1863 improvement course that is approved by the department and  $\frac{1}{2}$ 1864 department-approved advanced driver improvement course operating 1865 pursuant to s. 318.1451 or a substance abuse education course 1866 conducted by a DUI program licensed pursuant to s. 322.292, which must shall include a psychosocial evaluation and 1867 1868 treatment, if referred. Additionally, for a third or subsequent 1869 violation of requirements for installation of an ignition 1870 interlock device, a person must complete treatment as determined 1871 by a licensed treatment agency following a referral by a DUI 1872 program and have the duration of the ignition interlock device 1873 requirement extended by at least 1 month up to the time period 1874 required to complete treatment. If the person fails to complete 1875 such course or evaluation within 90 days after reinstatement, or 1876 subsequently fails to complete treatment, if referred, the DUI

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1877 program shall notify the department of the failure. Upon receipt 1878 of the notice, the department shall cancel the person's 1879 offender's driving privilege, notwithstanding the expiration of 1880 the suspension or revocation of the driving privilege. The 1881 department may temporarily reinstate the driving privilege upon 1882 verification from the DUI program that the person offender has completed the education course and evaluation requirement and 1883 1884 has reentered and is currently participating in treatment. If 1885 the DUI program notifies the department of the second failure to complete treatment, the department shall reinstate the driving 1886 1887 privilege only after notice of completion of treatment from the 1888 DUI program.

Section 28. Paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section 322.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1891 322.34 Driving while license suspended, revoked, canceled, 1892 or disqualified.-

1893 (9) (a) A motor vehicle that is driven by a person who is 1894 impaired by under the influence of alcohol or a controlled 1895 substance drugs in violation of s. 316.193 is subject to seizure 1896 and forfeiture under ss. 932.701-932.706 and is subject to liens 1897 for recovering, towing, or storing vehicles under s. 713.78 if, 1898 at the time of the offense, the person's driver driver's license 1899 is suspended, revoked, or canceled as a result of a prior 1900 conviction for driving under the influence or driving while 1901 impaired.

1902 Section 29. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 1903 322.61, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1904 322.61 Disgualification from operating a commercial motor

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1905 vehicle.-

1906 (3)

(b) Except as provided in subsection (4), any holder of a commercial driver license or commercial learner's permit who is convicted of one of the offenses listed in this paragraph while operating a noncommercial motor vehicle shall, in addition to any other applicable penalties, be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of 1 year:

19131. Driving a motor vehicle while he or she is impaired by1914under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance;

1915 2. Driving a commercial motor vehicle while the alcohol 1916 concentration of his or her blood, breath, or urine is <u>0.04</u>.04 1917 percent or higher;

1918 3. Leaving the scene of a crash involving a motor vehicle1919 driven by such person;

1920

4. Using a motor vehicle in the commission of a felony;

1921 5. Refusing to submit to a test to determine his or her 1922 alcohol concentration while driving a motor vehicle;

6. Driving a commercial motor vehicle when, as a result of prior violations committed operating a commercial motor vehicle, his or her commercial driver license or commercial learner's permit is revoked, suspended, or canceled, or he or she is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle; or

1928 7. Causing a fatality through the negligent operation of a 1929 commercial motor vehicle.

1930 Section 30. Section 322.62, Florida Statutes, is amended 1931 to read:

1932

322.62 Driving while impaired under the influence;

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1933 commercial motor vehicle operators.-

(1) A person who has any alcohol in his or her body may
not drive or be in actual physical control of a commercial motor
vehicle in this state. <u>A</u> Any person who violates this section
<u>commits</u> is guilty of a moving violation, punishable as provided
in s. 318.18.

(2) (a) In addition to the penalty provided in subsection (1), a person who violates this section shall be <u>immediately</u> placed <u>out of service</u> <del>out-of-service immediately</del> for a period of 24 hours.

(b) In addition to the penalty provided in subsection (1),
a person who violates this section and who has <u>an alcohol</u>
<u>concentration</u> a blood-alcohol level of 0.04 or more grams of
alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood, or <u>a breath-alcohol level</u>
of 0.04 or more grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath is
subject to the penalty provided in s. 322.61.

(3) This section does not supersede s. 316.193. Nothing in
This section <u>does not prohibit</u> prohibits the prosecution of a
person who drives a commercial motor vehicle for driving <u>while</u>
<u>impaired by</u> <u>under the influence of</u> alcohol or <u>a</u> controlled
<u>substance, regardless of</u> <del>substances</del> whether <u>the</u> <del>or not such</del>
person is also prosecuted for a violation of this section.

1955 Section 31. Subsection (3) of section 322.63, Florida 1956 Statutes, is amended to read:

1957 322.63 Alcohol or drug testing; commercial motor vehicle 1958 operators.-

(3) (a) The breath and blood <u>alcohol</u> tests authorized inthis section shall be administered substantially in accordance

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1961 with rules adopted by the Department of Law Enforcement.

1962 The Alcohol Testing Program within the Department of (b) 1963 Law Enforcement is responsible for the regulation of the 1964 operation, inspection, and registration of breath test 1965 instruments that are used utilized under the provisions relating 1966 to driving and boating while impaired under the influence 1967 provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and 1968 chapters 316 and 327. The program is responsible for the 1969 regulation of the individuals who operate, inspect, and instruct 1970 on the breath test instruments that are used under utilized in the provisions relating to driving and boating while impaired 1971 under the influence provisions and related provisions located in 1972 1973 this chapter and chapters 316 and 327. The program is further 1974 responsible for the regulation of blood analysts who conduct 1975 blood alcohol testing that is used to be utilized under such 1976 provisions the driving and boating under the influence 1977 provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and 1978 chapters 316 and 327. The program shall:

1979 1. Establish uniform criteria for the issuance of permits
 1980 to breath test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood
 1981 analysts, and instruments.

1982 2. Have the authority to <u>issue permits for</u> <del>permit</del> breath 1983 test operators, agency inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, 1984 and instruments.

1985 3. Have the authority to discipline and suspend, revoke,
1986 or renew the permits of breath test operators, agency
1987 inspectors, instructors, blood analysts, and instruments.

1988

4. Establish uniform requirements for instruction and

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1989 curricula for the operation and inspection of approved 1990 instruments.

19915. Have the authority to specify one approved curriculum1992for the operation and inspection of approved instruments.

1993 6. Establish a procedure for the approval of breath test1994 operator and agency inspector classes.

1995 7. Have the authority to approve or disapprove breath test 1996 instruments and accompanying paraphernalia for use pursuant to 1997 the <u>provisions relating to</u> driving and boating <u>while impaired</u> 1998 under the influence provisions and related provisions located in 1999 this chapter and chapters 316 and 327.

8. With the approval of the executive director of the Department of Law Enforcement, make and enter into contracts and agreements with other agencies, organizations, associations, corporations, individuals, or federal agencies as are necessary, expedient, or incidental to the performance of duties.

9. Issue final orders <u>that</u> which include findings of fact
and conclusions of law and <u>that</u> which constitute final agency
action for the purpose of chapter 120.

2008 10. Enforce compliance with the provisions of this section 2009 through civil or administrative proceedings.

2010 11. Make recommendations concerning any matter within the 2011 purview of this section, this chapter, chapter 316, or chapter 2012 327.

2013 12. <u>Adopt Promulgate</u> rules for the administration and
 2014 implementation of this section, including definitions of terms.

2015 13. Consult and cooperate with other entities for the 2016 purpose of implementing the mandates of this section.

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2031

2017 14. Have the authority to approve the <u>breath and type of</u> 2018 blood <u>alcohol</u> test <u>to be used utilized</u> under the <u>provisions</u> 2019 <u>relating to</u> driving and boating <u>while impaired</u> <u>under the</u> 2020 <u>influence provisions and related provisions located</u> in this 2021 chapter and chapters 316 and 327.

15. Have the authority to <u>approve</u> specify techniques and methods <u>and procedures</u> for breath <del>alcohol testing</del> and blood alcohol testing <u>to be used</u> <del>utilized</del> under the <u>provisions</u> relating to driving and boating <u>while impaired</u> <del>under the</del> influence provisions and related provisions located in this chapter and chapters 316 and 327.

2028 16. Have the authority to approve repair facilities for 2029 the approved breath test instruments, including the authority to 2030 set criteria for approval.

Nothing in This section <u>does not</u> shall be construed to supersede provisions in this chapter and chapters 316 and 327. The specifications in this section are derived from the power and authority previously and currently possessed by the Department of Law Enforcement and are enumerated to conform with the mandates of chapter 99-379, Laws of Florida.

2038 (c) Any insubstantial <u>difference</u> differences between
 2039 approved <u>methods and procedures</u> techniques and actual testing
 2040 <u>methods and procedures in an any</u> individual case does not render
 2041 the test or tests results invalid.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section,
the failure of a law enforcement officer to request the
withdrawal of blood does shall not affect the admissibility of a

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2045 test of blood withdrawn for medical purposes.

2046 Section 32. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (1), 2047 paragraph (a) of subsection (2), and paragraph (a) of subsection 2048 (7) of section 322.64, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

2049 322.64 Holder of commercial driver license; persons 2050 operating a commercial motor vehicle; driving with unlawful 2051 <u>alcohol concentration</u> <del>blood-alcohol level</del>; refusal to submit to 2052 breath, urine, or blood test.-

2053 (1) (a) A law enforcement officer or correctional officer 2054 shall, on behalf of the department, disqualify from operating 2055 any commercial motor vehicle a person who while operating or in 2056 actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle is 2057 arrested for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to unlawful 2058 blood-alcohol concentration level or breath-alcohol 2059 concentration level, or a person who has refused to submit to a 2060 breath, urine, or blood test authorized by s. 322.63 or s. 316.1932 arising out of the operation or actual physical control 2061 2062 of a commercial motor vehicle. A law enforcement officer or 2063 correctional officer shall, on behalf of the department, 2064 disqualify the holder of a commercial driver license from 2065 operating any commercial motor vehicle if the licenseholder, 2066 while operating or in actual physical control of a motor 2067 vehicle, is arrested for a violation of s. 316.193, relating to 2068 unlawful blood-alcohol concentration <del>level</del> or breath-alcohol 2069 concentration level, or refused to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test authorized by s. 322.63 or s. 316.1932. Upon 2070 2071 disqualification of the person, the officer shall take the 2072 person's driver license and issue the person a 10-day temporary

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2073 permit for the operation of noncommercial vehicles only if the 2074 person is otherwise eligible for the driving privilege and shall 2075 issue the person a notice of disqualification. If the person has 2076 been given a blood, breath, or urine test, the results of which 2077 are not available to the officer at the time of the arrest, the 2078 agency employing the officer shall transmit such results to the 2079 department within 5 days after receipt of the results. If the 2080 department then determines that the person had a blood-alcohol 2081 concentration level or breath-alcohol concentration level of 2082 0.08 or higher, the department shall disqualify the person from 2083 operating a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to subsection (3).

2084 (c) The disqualification under paragraph (a) shall be 2085 pursuant to, and the notice of disqualification shall inform the 2086 driver of, the following:

2087 1.a. The driver refused to submit to a lawful breath, 2088 blood, or urine test and he or she is disqualified from 2089 operating a commercial motor vehicle for the time period 2090 specified in 49 C.F.R. s. 383.51; or

b. The driver had an unlawful blood-alcohol <u>concentration</u> level of 0.08 or higher while driving or in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, or any motor vehicle if the driver holds a commercial driver license, and his or her driving privilege is disqualified for the time period specified in 49 C.F.R. s. 383.51.

2097 2. The disqualification period for operating commercial 2098 vehicles shall commence on the date of issuance of the notice of 2099 disqualification.

2100

3. The driver may request a formal or informal review of

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2101 the disqualification by the department within 10 days after the 2102 date of issuance of the notice of disqualification.

2103 4. The temporary permit issued at the time of 2104 disqualification expires at midnight of the 10th day following 2105 the date of disqualification.

2106 5. The driver may submit to the department any materials2107 relevant to the disqualification.

2108 (2) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (1)(a), the law 2109 enforcement officer shall forward to the department, within 5 2110 days after the date of the issuance of the notice of disqualification, a copy of the notice of disqualification, the 2111 2112 driver license of the person disqualified, and an affidavit 2113 stating the officer's grounds for belief that the person 2114 disqualified was operating or in actual physical control of a 2115 commercial motor vehicle, or holds a commercial driver license, 2116 and had an unlawful blood-alcohol or breath-alcohol 2117 concentration level; the results of any breath or blood or urine 2118 test or an affidavit stating that a breath, blood, or urine test 2119 was requested by a law enforcement officer or correctional 2120 officer and that the person arrested refused to submit; a copy 2121 of the notice of disgualification issued to the person; and the 2122 officer's description of the person's field sobriety test, if 2123 any. The failure of the officer to submit materials within the 2124 5-day period specified in this subsection or subsection (1) does 2125 not affect the department's ability to consider any evidence 2126 submitted at or prior to the hearing.

(7) In a formal review hearing under subsection (6) or aninformal review hearing under subsection (4), the hearing

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2129 officer shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence 2130 whether sufficient cause exists to sustain, amend, or invalidate 2131 the disqualification. The scope of the review shall be limited 2132 to the following issues:

(a) If the person was disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for driving with an unlawful bloodalcohol level:

2136 1. Whether the law enforcement officer had probable cause 2137 to believe that the person was driving or in actual physical 2138 control of a commercial motor vehicle, or any motor vehicle if 2139 the driver holds a commercial driver license, in this state 2140 while he or she had any alcohol, chemical substances, or 2141 controlled substances in his or her body.

2142 2. Whether the person had an unlawful blood-alcohol 2143 <u>concentration</u> <del>level</del> or breath-alcohol <u>concentration</u> level of 2144 0.08 or higher.

2145 Section 33. Section 324.023, Florida Statutes, is amended 2146 to read:

324.023 Financial responsibility for bodily injury or 2147 2148 death.-In addition to any other financial responsibility required by law, every owner or operator of a motor vehicle that 2149 2150 is required to be registered in this state, or that is located 2151 within this state, and who, regardless of adjudication of guilt, 2152 has been found quilty of or entered a plea of quilty or nolo 2153 contendere to a charge of driving while impaired or under the 2154 influence under s. 316.193 after October 1, 2007, shall, by one 2155 of the methods established in s. 324.031(1) or (2), establish 2156 and maintain the ability to respond in damages for liability on

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2157 account of accidents arising out of the use of a motor vehicle 2158 in the amount of \$100,000 because of bodily injury to, or death 2159 of, one person in any one crash and, subject to such limits for 2160 one person, in the amount of \$300,000 because of bodily injury 2161 to, or death of, two or more persons in any one crash and in the 2162 amount of \$50,000 because of property damage in any one crash. 2163 If the owner or operator chooses to establish and maintain such 2164 ability by furnishing a certificate of deposit pursuant to s. 2165 324.031(2), the amount of the such certificate of deposit must be at least \$350,000. Such higher limits must be carried for a 2166 minimum period of 3 years. If the owner or operator has not been 2167 2168 convicted of driving while impaired under the influence or of a 2169 felony traffic offense for a period of 3 years after from the 2170 date of reinstatement of driving privileges for a violation of 2171 s. 316.193, the owner or operator is shall be exempt from this 2172 section.

2173 Section 34. Subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection 2174 (8) of section 327.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

2175 327.35 Boating <u>while impaired</u> <del>under the influence</del>; 2176 penalties; "designated drivers".-

(1) A person <u>commits</u> is guilty of the offense of boating while impaired under the influence and is subject to punishment as provided in subsection (2) if the person is operating a vessel within this state and:

(a) The person is <u>impaired by</u> under the influence of
alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in s.
877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 893, when
affected to the extent that the person's normal faculties are

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2185 impaired;

(b) The person has a blood-alcohol <u>concentration</u> <del>level</del> of
0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood; or
(c) The person has a breath-alcohol <u>concentration</u> <del>level</del> of
0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.

(8) A person who is arrested for a violation of this section may not be released from custody:

(a) Until the person is no longer <u>impaired by</u> under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in s. 877.111, or any substance controlled under chapter 893 and affected to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired;

2197 Section 35. Paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of subsection (1) 2198 of section 327.352, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

2199 327.352 Tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or 2200 controlled substances; implied consent; refusal.-

2201 (1) (a) 1. The Legislature declares that the operation of a 2202 vessel is a privilege that must be exercised in a reasonable 2203 manner. In order to protect the public health and safety, it is 2204 essential that a lawful and effective means of reducing the 2205 incidence of boating while impaired or intoxicated be 2206 established. Therefore, any person who accepts the privilege 2207 extended by the laws of this state of operating a vessel within 2208 this state is, by so operating such vessel, deemed to have given 2209 his or her consent to submit to an approved chemical test or 2210 physical test including, but not limited to, an infrared light 2211 test of his or her breath to determine for the purpose of determining the alcohol concentration alcoholic content of his 2212

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2213 or her blood or breath if the person is lawfully arrested for 2214 any offense allegedly committed while the person was operating a 2215 vessel while impaired by under the influence of alcoholic 2216 beverages. The chemical or physical breath test must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at the request of 2217 a law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe 2218 2219 such person was operating the vessel within this state while 2220 impaired by under the influence of alcoholic beverages. The 2221 administration of a breath test does not preclude the 2222 administration of another type of test. The person shall be told 2223 that his or her failure to submit to any lawful test of his or 2224 her breath will result in a civil penalty of \$500, and shall 2225 also be told that if he or she refuses to submit to a lawful 2226 test of his or her breath and he or she has been previously 2227 fined for refusal to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, he or she commits a misdemeanor in 2228 2229 addition to any other penalties. The refusal to submit to a 2230 chemical or physical breath test upon the request of a law 2231 enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible 2232 into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

2233 Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the 2. 2234 laws of this state of operating a vessel within this state is, 2235 by so operating such vessel, deemed to have given his or her 2236 consent to submit to a urine test to detect for the purpose of 2237 detecting the presence of chemical substances as set forth in s. 2238 877.111 or controlled substances if the person is lawfully 2239 arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person 2240 was operating a vessel while impaired by under the influence of

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2241 chemical substances or controlled substances. The urine test 2242 must be incidental to a lawful arrest and administered at a 2243 detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, 2244 which is equipped to administer such tests at the request of a 2245 law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe such 2246 person was operating a vessel within this state while impaired 2247 by under the influence of chemical substances or controlled 2248 substances. The urine test shall be administered at a detention 2249 facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such test in a reasonable manner that 2250 2251 will ensure the accuracy of the specimen and maintain the privacy of the individual involved. The administration of a 2252 2253 urine test does not preclude the administration of another type 2254 of test. The person shall be told that his or her failure to submit to any lawful test of his or her urine will result in a 2255 2256 civil penalty of \$500, and shall also be told that if he or she 2257 refuses to submit to a lawful test of his or her urine and he or 2258 she has been previously fined for refusal to submit to any 2259 lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, he or she 2260 commits a misdemeanor in addition to any other penalties. The 2261 refusal to submit to a urine test upon the request of a law 2262 enforcement officer as provided in this section is admissible 2263 into evidence in any criminal proceeding.

(c) Any person who accepts the privilege extended by the laws of this state of operating a vessel within this state is, by operating such vessel, deemed to have given his or her consent to submit to an approved blood test <u>to determine</u> for the <u>purpose of determining</u> the alcohol concentration <u>alcoholic</u>

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2269 content of the blood or a blood test to determine for the 2270 purpose of determining the presence of chemical substances or 2271 controlled substances as provided in this section if there is 2272 reasonable cause to believe the person was operating a vessel 2273 while impaired by under the influence of alcoholic beverages or 2274 chemical or controlled substances and the person appears for 2275 treatment at a hospital, clinic, or other medical facility and 2276 the administration of a breath or urine test is impractical or 2277 impossible. As used in this paragraph, the term "other medical 2278 facility" includes an ambulance or other medical emergency 2279 vehicle. The blood test shall be performed in a reasonable 2280 manner. Any person who is incapable of refusal by reason of 2281 unconsciousness or other mental or physical condition is deemed 2282 not to have withdrawn his or her consent to such test. Any 2283 person who is capable of refusal shall be told that his or her 2284 failure to submit to such a blood test will result in a civil 2285 penalty of \$500 and that a refusal to submit to a lawful test of 2286 his or her blood, if he or she has previously been fined for 2287 refusal to submit to any lawful test of his or her breath, 2288 urine, or blood, is a misdemeanor. The refusal to submit to a 2289 blood test upon the request of a law enforcement officer shall 2290 be admissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

(d) If the arresting officer does not request a chemical or physical breath test of the person arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was operating a vessel while <u>impaired by</u> under the influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, the person may request the arresting officer to have a chemical or physical test made of the arrested

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2297 person's breath or a test of the urine or blood <u>to determine</u> for 2298 the purpose of determining the <u>alcohol concentration</u> alcoholic 2299 content of the person's blood or breath or the presence of 2300 chemical substances or controlled substances; and, if so 2301 requested, the arresting officer shall have the test performed.

2302 Section 36. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 2303 327.353, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

2304 327.353 Blood test for impairment or intoxication in cases 2305 of death or serious bodily injury; right to use reasonable 2306 force.-

2307 (1) (a) If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to 2308 believe that a vessel operated by a person impaired by under the 2309 influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substances, or 2310 any controlled substances has caused the death or serious bodily 2311 injury of a human being, a law enforcement officer shall require 2312 the person operating or in actual physical control of the vessel to submit to a test of the person's blood to determine for the 2313 2314 purpose of determining the alcohol concentration alcoholic 2315 content thereof or the presence of chemical substances as set 2316 forth in s. 877.111 or any substance controlled under chapter 2317 893. The law enforcement officer may use reasonable force if 2318 necessary to require the person to submit to the administration 2319 of the blood test. The blood test shall be performed in a 2320 reasonable manner. Notwithstanding s. 327.352, the testing 2321 required by this paragraph need not be incidental to a lawful 2322 arrest of the person.

2323 Section 37. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 327.354, 2324 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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2325 327.354 Presumption of impairment; testing methods.-2326 It is unlawful and punishable as provided in s. 327.35 (1)2327 for any person who is impaired by under the influence of 2328 alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, when affected to 2329 the extent that the person's normal faculties are impaired or to 2330 extent that the person is deprived of full possession of the 2331 normal faculties, to operate any vessel within this state. Such 2332 normal faculties include, but are not limited to, the ability to 2333 see, hear, walk, talk, judge distances, drive an automobile, 2334 make judgments, act in emergencies, and, in general, normally 2335 perform the many mental and physical acts of daily life. At the trial of any civil or criminal action or 2336 (2)2337 proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by 2338 any person while operating a vessel while impaired by under the 2339 influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances, when 2340 affected to the extent that the person's normal faculties were 2341 impaired or to the extent that he or she was deprived of full 2342 possession of his or her normal faculties, the results of any 2343 test administered in accordance with s. 327.352 or s. 327.353 2344 and this section are admissible into evidence when otherwise 2345 admissible, and the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or 2346 breath at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of the 2347 person's blood, or by chemical or physical test of the person's 2348 breath, gives rise to the following presumptions: 2349 If there was at that time a blood-alcohol (a) concentration level or breath-alcohol concentration level of 2350

2351 0.05 or less, it is presumed that the person was not <u>impaired by</u> 2352 under the influence of alcoholic beverages to the extent that

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2353 his or her normal faculties were impaired.

2354 If there was at that time a blood-alcohol (b) 2355 concentration level or breath-alcohol concentration level in 2356 excess of 0.05 but less than 0.08, that fact does not give rise 2357 to any presumption that the person was or was not impaired by 2358 under the influence of alcoholic beverages to the extent that 2359 his or her normal faculties were impaired but may be considered 2360 with other competent evidence in determining whether the person 2361 was impaired by under the influence of alcoholic beverages to 2362 the extent that his or her normal faculties were impaired.

2363 If there was at that time a blood-alcohol (C) 2364 concentration level or breath-alcohol concentration level of 2365 0.08 or higher, that fact is prima facie evidence that the 2366 person was impaired by under the influence of alcoholic 2367 beverages to the extent that his or her normal faculties were 2368 impaired. Any person who operates a vessel and who has a blood-2369 alcohol concentration level or breath-alcohol concentration 2370 level of 0.08 or higher commits the offense is guilty of 2371 operating a vessel with an unlawful blood-alcohol concentration 2372 level or breath-alcohol 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> <del>under the</del> influence of alcoholic beverages to the extent that his or her normal faculties were impaired.

2379 Section 38. Subsection (1) of section 327.355, Florida 2380 Statutes, is amended to read:

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2381 327.355 Operation of vessels by persons under 21 years of 2382 age who have consumed alcoholic beverages.—

(1) (a) Notwithstanding s. 327.35, it is unlawful for a person under the age of 21 who has a breath-alcohol <u>concentration</u> <del>level</del> of 0.02 or higher to operate <del>or be in actual</del> <del>physical control of</del> a vessel.

2387 A law enforcement officer who has probable cause to (b) 2388 believe that a vessel is being operated by or is in the actual 2389 physical control of a person who is under the age of 21 while 2390 impaired by under the influence of alcoholic beverages or who 2391 has any breath-alcohol concentration level may lawfully detain 2392 such a person and may request that person to submit to a test to 2393 determine his or her breath-alcohol concentration level. If the 2394 person under the age of 21 refuses to submit to such testing, 2395 the law enforcement officer shall warn the person that failure 2396 to submit to the breath test will result in the required 2397 performance of 50 hours of public service and that his or her 2398 vessel operating privilege will be suspended until the public 2399 service is performed. Failure or refusal to submit to a breath 2400 test after this warning is a violation of this section.

2401 Section 39. Subsection (1) of section 327.359, Florida 2402 Statutes, is amended to read:

2403 327.359 Refusal to submit to testing; penalties.-Any 2404 person who has refused to submit to a chemical or physical test 2405 of his or her breath, blood, or urine, as described in s. 2406 327.352, and who has been previously fined for refusal to submit 2407 to a lawful test of his or her breath, urine, or blood, and: 2408 (1) Who the arresting law enforcement officer had probable

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2409 cause to believe was operating or in actual physical control of 2410 a vessel in this state while <u>impaired by</u> under the influence of 2411 alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled 2412 substances;

2414 commits a misdemeanor of the first degree and is subject to 2415 punishment as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

2416 Section 40. Section 327.38, Florida Statutes, is amended 2417 to read:

2418 327.38 Skiing prohibited while intoxicated or under 2419 influence of drugs.—<u>A</u> No person <u>may not</u> <del>shall</del> manipulate any 2420 water skis, aquaplane, or similar device from a vessel while 2421 intoxicated or <u>impaired by</u> <del>under the influence of</del> any narcotic 2422 drug, barbiturate, or marijuana, to the extent that the person's 2423 normal faculties are impaired.

2424 Section 41. Subsection (1) of section 327.391, Florida 2425 Statutes, is amended to read:

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2413

327.391 Airboats regulated.-

2427 (1)The exhaust of every internal combustion engine used 2428 on any airboat operated on the waters of this state shall be 2429 provided with an automotive-style factory muffler, underwater 2430 exhaust, or other manufactured device capable of adequately 2431 muffling the sound of the exhaust of the engine as described in 2432 s. 327.02(24). The use of cutouts or flex pipe as the sole 2433 source of muffling is prohibited, except as provided in subsection (4). Any person who violates this subsection commits 2434 2435 a noncriminal infraction punishable as provided in s. 327.73(1). 2436 Section 42. Subsection (4) of section 328.17, Florida

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- 2437 Statutes, is amended to read:
- 2438

328.17 Nonjudicial sale of vessels.-

2439

(4) A marina, as defined in s. 327.02<del>(20)</del>, shall have:

2440 A possessory lien upon any vessel for storage fees, (a) 2441 dockage fees, repairs, improvements, or other work-related 2442 storage charges, and for expenses necessary for preservation of 2443 the vessel or expenses reasonably incurred in the sale or other 2444 disposition of the vessel. The possessory lien shall attach as 2445 of the date the vessel is brought to the marina or as of the date the vessel first occupies rental space at the marina 2446 2447 facility.

2448 A possessory lien upon any vessel in a wrecked, (b) 2449 junked, or substantially dismantled condition, which has been 2450 left abandoned at a marina, for expenses reasonably incurred in 2451 the removal and disposal of the vessel. The possessory lien 2452 shall attach as of the date the vessel arrives at the marina or 2453 as of the date the vessel first occupies rental space at the 2454 marina facility. If the funds recovered from the sale of the 2455 vessel, or from the scrap or salvage value of the vessel, are 2456 insufficient to cover the expenses reasonably incurred by the 2457 marina in removing and disposing of the vessel, all costs in 2458 excess of recovery shall be recoverable against the owner of the 2459 vessel. For a vessel damaged as a result of a named storm, the 2460 provisions of this paragraph shall be suspended for 60 days 2461 following the date the vessel is damaged in the named storm. The 2462 operation of the provisions specified in this paragraph run 2463 concurrently with, and do not extend, the 60-day notice periods 2464 provided in subsections (5) and (7).

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2465 Section 43. Subsection (1) of section 337.195, Florida 2466 Statutes, is amended to read:

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337.195 Limits on liability.-

2468 In a civil action for the death of or injury to a (1)2469 person, or for damage to property, against the Department of 2470 Transportation or its agents, consultants, or contractors for work performed on a highway, road, street, bridge, or other 2471 2472 transportation facility when the death, injury, or damage 2473 resulted from a motor vehicle crash within a construction zone 2474 in which the driver of one of the vehicles was impaired by or 2475 under the influence of an alcoholic beverage beverages as set 2476 forth in s. 316.193, by a under the influence of any chemical 2477 substance as set forth in s. 877.111, or by a illegally under 2478 the influence of any substance controlled under chapter 893 to 2479 the extent that her or his abilities normal faculties were 2480 impaired or that she or he operated a vehicle recklessly as 2481 defined in s. 316.192, it is presumed that the driver's 2482 operation of the vehicle was the sole proximate cause of her or 2483 his own death, injury, or damage. This presumption can be 2484 overcome if the gross negligence or intentional misconduct of 2485 the Department of Transportation, or of its agents, consultants, 2486 or contractors, was a proximate cause of the driver's death, 2487 injury, or damage.

2488 Section 44. Subsection (2) of section 342.07, Florida 2489 Statutes, is amended to read:

2490 342.07 Recreational and commercial working waterfronts; 2491 legislative findings; definitions.-

2492

(2) As used in this section, the term "recreational and

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commercial working waterfront" means a parcel or parcels of real 2493 2494 property that provide access for water-dependent commercial 2495 activities, including hotels and motels as defined in s. 2496 509.242(1), or provide access for the public to the navigable waters of the state. Recreational and commercial working 2497 2498 waterfronts require direct access to or a location on, over, or 2499 adjacent to a navigable body of water. The term includes water-2500 dependent facilities that are open to the public and offer 2501 public access by vessels to the waters of the state or that are 2502 support facilities for recreational, commercial, research, or 2503 governmental vessels. These facilities include public lodging 2504 establishments, docks, wharfs, lifts, wet and dry marinas, boat 2505 ramps, boat hauling and repair facilities, commercial fishing 2506 facilities, boat construction facilities, and other support 2507 structures over the water. As used in this section, the term 2508 "vessel" has the same meaning as in s. 327.02(39). Seaports are 2509 excluded from the definition.

2510 Section 45. Subsection (1) of section 401.281, Florida 2511 Statutes, is amended to read:

401.281 Drivers.-

(C)

(1) Each licensee is responsible for assuring that its vehicles are driven only by trained, experienced, and otherwise qualified personnel. The licensee must, at a minimum, document that each of its drivers:

# 2517

2512

(a) Is at least 18 years of age;

2518 (b) Certifies under oath that he or she is not addicted to 2519 alcohol or any controlled substance;

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Certifies under oath that he or she is free from any

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2521 physical or mental defect or disease that might impair his or 2522 her ability to drive an ambulance;

(d) Upon initial designation as a driver, has not, within the past 3 years, been convicted of driving <u>while impaired by or</u> under the influence of alcohol or <u>a</u> controlled <u>substance</u> <del>substances</del> and has not had a <u>driver</u> <del>driver's</del> license suspended under the point system provided for in chapter 322;

(e) Possesses a valid <u>driver</u> driver's license issued under chapter 322, is trained in the safe operation of emergency vehicles, and has completed an emergency vehicle operator's course or the reasonable equivalent as approved by the department; however, this paragraph applies only to a driver of a land vehicle;

(f) Possesses a valid American Red Cross or National Safety Council standard first aid course card or its equivalent; and

(g) Possesses a valid American Red Cross or American HeartAssociation cardiopulmonary resuscitation card.

2539 Section 46. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 2540 627.7275, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.7275 Motor vehicle liability.-

(2) (a) Insurers writing motor vehicle insurance in this state shall make available, subject to the insurers' usual 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

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2549 privileges were revoked or suspended pursuant to s. 316.646 or 2550 s. 324.0221 due to the failure of the applicant to maintain 2551 required security.

2552 Coverage under policies as described in subsection (1), 2. 2553 which also provides liability coverage for bodily injury, death, 2554 and property damage arising out of the ownership, maintenance, 2555 or use of the motor vehicle in an amount not less than the limits described in s. 324.021(7) and conforms to the 2556 2557 requirements of s. 324.151, to any applicant for private 2558 passenger motor vehicle insurance coverage who is seeking the 2559 coverage in order to reinstate the applicant's driving 2560 privileges in this state after such privileges were revoked or 2561 suspended under s. 316.193 or s. 322.26(2) for driving while 2562 impaired or under the influence.

2563 Section 47. Subsection (4) of section 627.758, Florida 2564 Statutes, is amended to read:

2565 627.758 Surety on auto club traffic arrest bond; 2566 conditions, limit; bail bond.-

Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 626.311 or 2567 (4)2568 chapter 648, any surety insurer identified in a guaranteed 2569 traffic arrest bond certificate or any licensed general lines 2570 agent of the surety insurer may execute a bail bond for the 2571 automobile club or association member identified in the 2572 guaranteed traffic arrest bond certificate in an amount not in 2573 excess of \$5,000 for any violation of chapter 316 or any similar 2574 traffic law or ordinance except for driving while impaired by 2575 under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, 2576 or controlled substances, as prohibited by s. 316.193.

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2577 Section 48. Section 790.153, Florida Statutes, is amended 2578 to read:

2579 790.153 Tests for impairment <del>or intoxication</del>; right to 2580 refuse.-

2581 (1)(a) Any person who uses a firearm within this state 2582 shall submit to an approved chemical or physical breath test to 2583 determine the alcohol concentration alcoholic content of the 2584 blood and to a urine test to detect the presence of controlled 2585 substances, if there is probable cause to believe that the person was using a firearm while impaired by under the influence 2586 2587 of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances or that the 2588 person is lawfully arrested for any offense allegedly committed 2589 while he or she was using a firearm while impaired by under the 2590 influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances. The 2591 breath test shall be incidental to a lawful arrest and 2592 administered at the request of a law enforcement officer who has 2593 probable cause to believe such person was using the firearm 2594 within this state while impaired by under the influence of 2595 alcoholic beverages. The urine test shall be incidental to a 2596 lawful arrest and administered at a detention facility, mobile 2597 or otherwise, which is equipped to administer such tests at the 2598 request of a law enforcement officer who has probable cause to 2599 believe such person was using a firearm within this state while 2600 impaired by under the influence of controlled substances. The 2601 urine test shall be administered at a detention facility or any other facility, mobile or otherwise, which is equipped to 2602 2603 administer such tests in a reasonable manner that will ensure 2604 the accuracy of the specimen and maintain the privacy of the

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2605 individual involved. The administration of either test shall not 2606 preclude the administration of the other test. The refusal to 2607 submit to a chemical or physical breath or urine test upon the 2608 request of a law enforcement officer as provided in this section 2609 shall be admissible into evidence in any criminal proceeding. 2610 This section shall not hinder the taking of a mandatory blood 2611 test as outlined in s. 790.155.

2612 (b) If the arresting officer does not request a chemical 2613 or physical test of the person arrested for any offense allegedly committed while the person was using a firearm while 2614 2615 impaired by under the influence of alcoholic beverages or 2616 controlled substances, such person may request the arresting 2617 officer to have a chemical or physical test made of the arrested 2618 person's breath to determine for the purpose of determining the 2619 alcohol concentration alcoholic content of the person's blood or 2620 a chemical test of urine or blood to determine for the purpose 2621 of determining the presence of controlled substances,  $\div$  and  $\tau$  if 2622 so requested, the arresting officer shall have the test 2623 performed.

(c) The provisions of s.  $316.1932(1)(f)_{\tau}$  relating to administration of tests for determining the <u>amount</u> weight of alcohol in the defendant's blood, additional tests at the defendant's expense, availability of test information to the defendant or the defendant's attorney, and liability of medical institutions and persons administering such tests are incorporated into this section <del>act</del>.

(2) The results of any test administered pursuant to this
 section to detect for the purpose of detecting the presence of

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any controlled substance <u>are not</u> shall not be admissible as evidence in a criminal prosecution for the possession of a controlled substance.

(3) Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, information obtained pursuant to this section shall be released to a court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, or law enforcement officer in connection with an alleged violation of s. 790.151 upon request for such information.

2642 Section 49. Section 790.155, Florida Statutes, is amended 2643 to read:

2644 790.155 Blood test for impairment or intoxication in cases
2645 of death or serious bodily injury; right to use reasonable
2646 force.-

2647 Notwithstanding any recognized ability to refuse to (1) (a) 2648 submit to the tests provided in s. 790.153, if a law enforcement 2649 officer has probable cause to believe that a firearm used by a 2650 person who was impaired by under the influence of alcoholic 2651 beverages or controlled substances has caused the death or 2652 serious bodily injury of a human being, such person shall 2653 submit, upon the request of a law enforcement officer, to a test 2654 of his or her blood to determine for the purpose of determining 2655 the alcohol concentration alcoholic content thereof or the 2656 presence of controlled substances therein. The law enforcement 2657 officer may use reasonable force if necessary to require such 2658 person to submit to the administration of the blood test. The 2659 blood test shall be performed in a reasonable manner. 2660 The term "serious bodily injury" means a physical (b)

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2661 condition which creates a substantial risk of death, serious 2662 personal disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the 2663 function of any bodily member or organ.

2664 (2) The provisions of s.  $316.1933(2)_{\tau}$  relating to blood 2665 tests for impairment or intoxication<sub> $\tau$ </sub> are incorporated into this 2666 <u>section</u> act.

(3) (a) Any criminal charge resulting from the incident giving rise to the officer's demand for testing should be tried concurrently with a charge of any violation of s. 790.151. If such charges are tried separately, the fact that such person refused, resisted, obstructed, or opposed testing <u>is shall be</u> admissible at the trial of the criminal offense which gave rise to the demand for testing.

(b) The results of any test administered pursuant to this section <u>to detect</u> for the purpose of detecting the presence of any controlled substance <u>are not</u> shall not be admissible as evidence in a criminal prosecution for the possession of a controlled substance.

(4) Notwithstanding any provision of law pertaining to the confidentiality of hospital records or other medical records, information obtained pursuant to this section shall be released to a court, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, or law enforcement officer in connection with an alleged violation of s. 790.151 upon request for such information.

2685

Section 50. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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