A bill to be entitled

An act relating to interlock ignition devices ordered for probation for DUI; amending s. 316.193, F.S.; requiring that the court, as a condition of probation for a conviction of the offense of driving under the influence, impound or immobilize the vehicle that was operated by or was in the actual control of the defendant or require the defendant to install an interlock ignition device on all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the defendant; prohibiting the installation of an ignition interlock device from occurring concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant; prohibiting the installation of an ignition interlock device from occurring concurrently with the driver license revocation; providing an effective

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Subsection (6) of section 316.193, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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- 316.193 Driving under the influence; penalties.—
  (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):
- (a) For the first conviction, the court shall place the defendant on probation for a period not to exceed 1 year and, as

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a condition of the such probation, shall order the defendant to participate in public service or a community work project for a minimum of 50 hours. The court may order a defendant to pay a fine of \$10 for each hour of public service or community work otherwise required only if the court finds that the residence or location of the defendant at the time public service or community work is required or the defendant's employment obligations would create an undue hardship for the defendant.

However, The total period of probation and incarceration may not exceed 1 year. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order:

- 1. The impoundment or immobilization of the vehicle that was operated by or was in the actual control of the defendant or any one vehicle registered in the defendant's name at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 10 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 10 days. The impoundment or immobilization must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), paragraph (g), or paragraph (h); or
- 2. The installation of an interlock ignition device in accordance with s. 316.1938 on all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the defendant for at least 3 continuous months.
- (b) For the second conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 5 years after the date of a prior conviction for violation of this section, the court shall order

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imprisonment for <u>at least</u> not less than 10 days. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order:

- $\underline{1.}$  The impoundment or immobilization of all vehicles owned by the defendant at the time of impoundment or immobilization, for a period of 30 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 30 days; or
- 2. The installation of an interlock ignition device in accordance with s. 316.1938 on all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the defendant for at least 6 continuous months.

The impoundment, immobilization, or the installation of an ignition interlock device under this paragraph must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant, but, not including the installation of an ignition interlock device under this paragraph, must occur concurrently with the driver driver's license revocation imposed under s. 322.28(2)(a)2. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), paragraph (g), or paragraph (h). At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.

- (c) For the third or subsequent conviction for an offense that occurs within a period of 10 years after the date of a prior conviction for violation of this section, the court shall order imprisonment for at least not less than 30 days. The court must also, as a condition of probation, order:
- $\underline{1.}$  The impoundment or immobilization of all vehicles owned by the defendant at the time of impoundment or immobilization,

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for a period of 90 days or for the unexpired term of any lease or rental agreement that expires within 90 days; or

2. The installation of an interlock ignition device in accordance with s. 316.1938 upon all vehicles that are individually or jointly leased or owned and routinely operated by the defendant for at least 12 continuous months.

The impoundment, immobilization, or the installation of an ignition interlock device under this paragraph must not occur concurrently with the incarceration of the defendant, but, not including the installation of an ignition interlock device under this paragraph, must occur concurrently with the driver driver's license revocation imposed under s. 322.28(2)(a)3. The impoundment or immobilization order may be dismissed in accordance with paragraph (e), paragraph (f), paragraph (g), or paragraph (h). At least 48 hours of confinement must be consecutive.

- (d) The court must, at the time of sentencing the defendant, issue an order for:
  - 1. The impoundment or immobilization of a vehicle; or
  - 2. The installation of an ignition interlock device.

The order of impoundment or immobilization must include the name and telephone numbers of all immobilization agencies meeting all of the conditions of subsection (13). Within 7 business days after the date that the court issues the order of impoundment or immobilization, the clerk of the court must send notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the registered

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owner of each vehicle, if the registered owner is a person other than the defendant, and to each person of record claiming a lien against the vehicle.

- (e) A person who owns but was not operating the vehicle when the offense occurred may submit to the court a police report indicating that the vehicle was stolen at the time of the offense or documentation of having purchased the vehicle after the offense was committed from an entity other than the defendant or the defendant's agent. If the court finds that the vehicle was stolen or that the sale was not made to circumvent the order and to allow the defendant continued access to the vehicle, the order must be dismissed, and the owner of the vehicle will incur no costs. If the court denies the request to dismiss the order of impoundment or immobilization, the petitioner may request an evidentiary hearing.
- when the offense occurred, and whose vehicle was stolen or who purchased the vehicle after the offense was committed directly from the defendant or the defendant's agent, may request an evidentiary hearing to determine whether the impoundment or immobilization should occur. If the court finds that either the vehicle was stolen or the purchase was made without knowledge of the offense, that the purchaser had no relationship to the defendant other than through the transaction, and that the such purchase would not circumvent the order and allow the defendant continued access to the vehicle, the order must be dismissed, and the owner of the vehicle will incur no costs.
  - (g) The court shall also dismiss the order of impoundment

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or immobilization of the vehicle if the court finds that the family of the owner of the vehicle has no other private or public means of transportation.

- (h) The court may also dismiss the order of impoundment or immobilization of any vehicle vehicles that is are owned by the defendant but that is are operated solely by the employees of the defendant or any business owned by the defendant.
- (i) All costs and fees for the impoundment or immobilization, including the cost of notification, must be paid by the owner of the vehicle or, if the vehicle is leased or rented, by the person leasing or renting the vehicle, unless the impoundment or immobilization order is dismissed. All provisions of s. 713.78 shall apply. The costs and fees for the impoundment or immobilization must be paid directly to the person impounding or immobilizing the vehicle.
- immobilized under this <u>subsection</u> paragraph, or a person who has a lien of record against such a vehicle and who has not requested a review of the impoundment pursuant to paragraph (e), paragraph (f), or paragraph (g), may, within 10 days after the date that person has knowledge of the location of the vehicle, file a complaint in the county in which the owner resides to determine whether the vehicle was wrongfully taken or withheld from the owner or lienholder. Upon the filing of a complaint, the owner or lienholder may have the vehicle released by posting with the court a bond or other adequate security equal to the amount of the costs and fees for impoundment or immobilization, including towing or storage, to ensure the payment of such costs

and fees if the owner or lienholder does not prevail. When the bond is posted and the fee is paid as set forth in s. 28.24, the clerk of the court shall issue a certificate releasing the vehicle. At the time of release, after reasonable inspection, the owner or lienholder must give a receipt to the towing or storage company indicating any loss or damage to the vehicle or to the contents 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.

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

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

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.

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