



KNOW LAW

A Guide for Youth & Parents



A MESSAGE FOR THE YOUTH OF ST. JOHNS COUNTY

*From Sheriff David B. Shoar, Superintendent Dr. Joseph Joyner,
State Attorney R.J. Larizza and Colonel Art May*

This guide is being provided for you by PACT Prevention Coalition, the St. Johns County Sheriff's Office, the St. Johns County School District and the State Attorney's Office in hope that it will become a valuable tool for you and your parents or guardians. It is designed to help you know and understand the laws and their consequences as they apply to you. When making decisions about your behavior, you should always take the time to consider the law and weigh the consequences before you act. "Ignorance of the law" is never an acceptable excuse for bad behavior.

Remember that as a member of our society, you also have rights, responsibilities and privileges which are established by law. It is important that you know those too. In order to become a productive, successful part of your community you must understand that your actions now will have a great impact on your future. Your friends and family are not responsible for your behavior, that responsibility is yours alone.

Additionally, we want to remind you that the law is complex and the information provided here is only a guide. Specific questions should be referred to law enforcement officials or an attorney. We are confident that St. Johns County has a large contingent of responsible, mature youth and we wish each of you well as you develop your future.

David B. Shoar Joseph S. Joyner [Signature] [Signature]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This publication was originally produced in 2002 by Santa Rosa County and revised in 2004 by Lee County. While every attempt has been made to include current, accurate information about the law, it is intended only as a guide. Information included is not intended as an authoritative interpretation of the law. Readers should consult with law enforcement officials, the State Attorney's Office or an attorney for any specific questions about the law.

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“You may outgrow your responsibility to listen to your parents, but you will never outgrow your responsibility to obey the law. The best way to remain in charge of your own life is to know the law, and obey it. Do otherwise, and you are responsible for putting someone that you do not even know in charge of telling you everything from where you can go and what you can do, all the way down to what you can wear, and what you can eat.”

*Honorable Judge John Alexander
Honorable Judge Clyde Wolfe
Juvenile Division, 7th Judicial Circuit*

CRIME DEFINED

What is a Crime?

When you do something that's against the law or you fail to do something the law says you must do, you have committed a crime.

Are All Crimes the Same?

No. There are two basic types of crimes:

1. **Felonies** are the most serious crimes. They can result in probation or MORE than one year in a commitment facility.
2. **Misdemeanors** are less serious than felonies. They can result in probation up until your 19th birthday or commitment for up to one year. In Juvenile Court, the greatest penalty for a misdemeanor cannot be more than one year of confinement in a secure juvenile delinquency program.

NOTE: *In no case can a juvenile be committed for more time than an adult would serve for the same crime.*

DIRECT FILE

The state attorney in his/her discretion could charge a juvenile as an adult (direct file) if:

- The juvenile is 14 years or older, and is charged with a violent felony.
- The juvenile is 16 years or older and charged with a felony. This can occur even if there is not a prior history.



DNA SAMPLES

Pursuant to Section 943.325, you will be required to submit a DNA sample if you are found guilty of committing the following offenses (this is not an exclusive list):

- Sexual Battery
- Lewdness; Indecent Act/Exposure
- Carjacking
- Aggravated Child Abuse
- Robbery/Sudden Snatching
- Aggravated Manslaughter
- Any Forcible Felony (s.776.08)
- Any Violent 3rd Degree Felony
- Battery on School Staff
- Stalking
- Robbery
- Aggravated Battery
- Homicide/Murder
- Burglary
- Manslaughter
- Kidnapping/False Imprisonment
- Aggravated Abuse (Elderly Abuse)
- Battery on Law Enforcement Officer
- All Felonies included in Chapter 812, such as Grand Theft or Dealing in Stolen Property

PRINCIPAL THEORY

- You do not have to be the primary or even the secondary participant in a crime to be equally guilty of the whole crime.
- You only have to help out in some small way (aid or abet). It's called a principal.

Principal in First Degree

Whoever commits any criminal offense against the state, whether felony or misdemeanor, or aids, abets, counsels, hires, or otherwise procures such offense to be committed, and such offense is committed or is attempted to be committed, is a principal in the first degree and may be charged, convicted, and punished as such, whether he or she is or is not actually or constructively present at the commission of such offense.

NOTE: *A lookout or a getaway car driver in a store robbery would be examples, even though neither person ever enters the store.*

ALCOHOL

What Is an Alcoholic Beverage?

Any drink that has at least one half (1/2) of one (1) percent alcohol is an alcoholic beverage. Ethyl alcohol, the active ingredient in alcoholic drinks, acts as a depressant. There are four types of alcoholic beverages: beer, wine, fortified wine, and liquor. Each contains different amounts of alcohol.

How Is Drinking Alcohol Dangerous?

Drinking alcohol is dangerous for the following reasons:

- Damages your liver, mouth, esophagus, stomach, pancreas, brain, and heart.
- Impairs the brain, causes memory loss, and lowers the ability of the brain to control behavior.
- Impairs your ability to perform motor skills such as driving a car.
- Causes Fetal Alcohol Syndrome in an unborn child, which can result in mental retardation.

When Can I Purchase or Drink an Alcoholic Beverage?

You must be 21 years of age to purchase, possess, or drink alcohol. If you try to buy an alcoholic beverage in a store or a bar, you will be asked to prove your age. If you cannot prove that you are 21 or older, the dealer cannot sell you an alcoholic beverage.

If you are under age 21, it is illegal for you to attempt to purchase an alcoholic beverage. If you are 18 years of age or older and this is your first violation, you could be fined up to \$500, confined for up to 60 days or receive 6 months probation. If you are under 18 years of age you will face juvenile delinquency sanctions.

Anyone who sells or gives alcoholic beverages to a person under 21, or who lets the person drink alcoholic beverages in a bar or store, is breaking the law.

NOTE: You cannot lend, borrow, or falsify a driver's license.

Other Laws on Alcoholic Beverages

- **Open Container** Florida Law prohibits the possession of open containers of alcoholic beverages by the driver and passengers of most motor vehicles (excluding a limo or large motor home.) An open container is defined as "any container that is immediately capable of being consumed from, or the seal of which has been broken", meaning the container does not have to be open. Open containers must be carried in a locked glove compartment, locked trunk, or other locked non-passenger accessible area of the vehicle.

- **Implied Consent** By accepting and using a Florida Driver License, a person agrees to submit to a chemical or physical test of their blood or breath alcohol level and a urine test for drugs and other controlled substances when arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. If you refuse, your license will be suspended for one year, and your refusal can be used as evidence against you. These tests can be administered without your consent if you severely injure someone or are unconscious.
- **Disorderly Intoxication** If you are drunk or under the influence of drugs in a public place or on a public conveyance, and cause a public disturbance.
- **School Discipline** If you possess, drink, sell, or give liquor to any person in or at any public school or school grounds, then you can be suspended or expelled for this in addition to facing criminal charges.

Can I Borrow a Driver's License or ID or Change the Age on Mine to Show I'm 21 or Older?

No. In both cases, you would be breaking the law. The penalty for using an identification with an altered date of birth is a 2nd degree misdemeanor with imprisonment for up to 60 days. The penalty for possessing or manufacturing a false identification is a 3rd degree felony with imprisonment up to 5 years.

Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

It is illegal to operate a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or drugs. DUI can be proved by a Blood Alcohol limit of .08 and higher or **if your normal driving faculties are impaired**. Impairment can be caused by alcohol, alcohol in combination with other medications, legal and illegal drugs. Penalties for DUI include: arrests, court costs and fines (a court case can cost up to \$6,000), impoundment, license revocation of six months to a year, DUI School and Evaluation, ignition interlock device, probation of up to a year, 50 hours of community service and increased insurance costs. A DUI stays on your record for 75 years.

Special DUI Provisions for Persons Under the Age of 21

The unlawful blood alcohol level for drivers under the age of 21 is .02% (the smallest amount to register on a breathalyzer test).

The driver's license suspension is both for a refusal to take the test and also if you take the test and have a blood or breath alcohol level of .02 or higher.

NOTE: K2 or other synthetic drugs mimic the effects of alcohol and can impair driving.



NARCOTICS / INHALANTS / PRESCRIPTIONS

Possession Without Prescription

Possession of a prescription medication without a prescription for that medication is a second degree misdemeanor. This would include antibiotics, headache medication, and stomach medication — everything given by prescription. It is illegal to possess or share someone else's prescription medication, especially psychotropic drugs.

Some psychotropic drugs are considered a controlled substance under Florida Statutes section 893.03. Possession of Adderall, other psychotropic drugs, and/or certain painkillers such as Hydrocodone, Oxycontin, or Percocet, without a prescription is a felony of the third degree. For an adult, it is punishable by up to five (5) years in prison. Valium and Xanax, including generic forms, are controlled substances.

NOTE: *Giving one pill to someone is a second-degree felony even if you receive nothing in return. As an adult it carries a fifteen (15) year maximum prison sentence.*

NOTE: *Giving someone one pill of a controlled substance is a serious felony with greater penalties if you are on school property, including in a school bus, or within 1,000 feet of any school property between the hours of 6:00 AM and 12:00 midnight (even if you receive nothing in return). As an adult it carries a thirty (30) year maximum prison sentence.*

Possession of any narcotic (marijuana or cocaine for example) listed in Florida Statutes section 893.03, or possession of alcohol by a person under 21 years of age, will result in a suspension of your driving privilege for at least six (6) months for a first offense. A second or subsequent offense requires a mandatory two (2) year suspension of your driving privileges.

What Are Dangerous Drugs?

- Methamphetamines (Crystal Meth)
- Cocaine (Powder, Crack or Rock)
- Hallucinogens: LSD, Mushrooms, PCP
- Narcotics: Heroin, Opium, Morphine, Methadone
- Marijuana
- Club Drugs: GHB, Ecstasy
- Prescription drugs used illegally



Inhalants

It is illegal to sniff, inhale, ingest, or possess with intent to inhale harmful chemical substances such as glue or gasoline, also known as huffing.

What Are the Laws Regarding Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs?

It is illegal and dangerous to:

- Sell counterfeit controlled substances.
- Possess, sell, transport, give away, offer, arrange, or negotiate to sell any controlled substance.
- Ingest or possess with intent to ingest nitrous oxide.
- Drive on the highway or road while under the influence of drugs controlled by section 893.03.
- Possess anything used to ingest or package an illegal drug.
- Make or use a false or changed prescription.
- Plant, cultivate, harvest, or process marijuana or other drugs.
- Encourage, induce, or force any minor to break any of the narcotic laws.
- Use dangerous drugs, unless a licensed person, usually a physician, prescribes them.

MARIJUANA

Marijuana

Marijuana is illegal in the state of Florida.

- Possession of 20 grams or less is a 1st degree misdemeanor.
- Possession of greater than 20 grams is a 3rd degree felony.
- Sale of marijuana is a felony.
- The possession of paraphernalia is a misdemeanor.
- Any plea to a drug related offense requires suspension of the offender's driver's license for at least six (6) months, but not longer than two (2) years.

NOTE: *Marijuana is composed of THC (a mind-altering ingredient), benzopyrene (causes cancer and is 70% higher in marijuana than in cigarettes), carbon monoxide (highly poisonous), hydro cyanic acid (poison gas), acetaldehyde (solvent), and tar (contains 50% more tar than a strong brand of tobacco cigarettes which causes lung cancer).*

NOTE: *Marijuana smoke contains 50%-70% more cancer causing agents than tobacco smoke.*

TOBACCO

What Are the Laws about Tobacco?

If you are under the age of 18, it is against the law to do the following:

- Possess tobacco.
- Sell or give away any tobacco product to minors under the age of 18.



First Violation: court fines or 16 hours of community service hours and complete a mandatory tobacco class. The fine must be paid within 30 days of the citation being written.

Second Violation: within 12 weeks of first violation, additional court fines.

Third Violation: within 12 weeks of first violation, driver's license is withheld, suspended or revoked.

PARTIES

If You Host a Party or If You Go to a Party

These activities may be considered disturbing the peace:

- Excessive rowdiness
- Fighting
- Loud music



NOTE: An open house party is when alcohol or drugs are served to an underage person. The host could be held liable, and may be prosecuted, for hosting an underage party.

The Party's Over

St. Johns County has a zero tolerance policy for underage drinking. To anonymously report an underage drinking issue text TIP231 plus the message to CRIMES (274637), call 1-888-277-TIPS (8477) or submit online at www.sjsso.org.

WEAPONS/GUNS

Can I Carry or Use a Gun?

If you're under the age of 18, you cannot do any of the following:

- Carry a loaded or unloaded firearm of any kind on you, in a vehicle, in a public place in a city, or in other county areas where it is forbidden.
- Possess a firearm other than an unloaded one at your home, unless you are engaged in hunting or lawful marksmanship competition and are 16 years of age or older. If you are under 16, you must be supervised by an adult acting with the consent of your parent or guardian.



If the court adjudicates you delinquent of a felony act, you may not possess a firearm until you are 24 years old. If you are convicted of an offense that involves the possession or use of a firearm, law enforcement agencies may release your name for publication, even though you are a child.

Can Someone Give Me A Gun?

If you are under the age of 18, it is illegal for anyone to give you an air gun, a gas-operated gun, or a firearm without your parents' or guardians' permission. No one can sell or transfer a firearm to you, unless they have your parents' or guardians' permission.

- Even the least serious weapon-firearm offense can result in you spending up to twenty one (21) days in a secure juvenile detention facility. This is true even if it is your first offense.
- If you are adjudicated of a charge, such as theft of a firearm, possession of a firearm at school, or displaying a firearm in a careless manner and you are not committed to a juvenile delinquency program you will receive an additional fifteen (15) days in the secure juvenile detention facility as well as other minimum/mandatory penalties.

- Crimes where a firearm is involved such as robbery, aggravated battery, or attempted murder may carry very serious consequences, because the law states that you could be prosecuted as an adult.
- Murder can result in an indictment to adult court.

Where Can I Shoot or Not Shoot?

Shooting is not permitted in most areas. Check with county law enforcement to find out where you need owner permission and where you can shoot a firearm. However, no matter where you are:

- You cannot shoot any firearm in any public place, or from or over a public road or highway.
- You cannot shoot a firearm at, within, or into any building, or at, within, or into any occupied vehicle, vessel, train, or aircraft. This can result in a 2nd degree felony.

Other Weapons

A deadly weapon is any object that can be used to cause death or serious injury including an air gun.

If you possess a weapon on school property, you may be charged with a felony and expelled from school.

NOTE: *If you throw a deadly missile, such as a stone at an occupied vehicle or a house (occupied or not), you can be charged with a felony punishable by up to 15 years in prison as an adult.*

10-20-LIFE

If you are age 16 or 17 and use or possess a gun during the commission of a serious felony, the law requires that you be prosecuted as an adult. The penalty can be 10 years in adult prison for possession, 20 years if the gun is fired, or 25 years to LIFE in adult prison if someone is shot and is seriously injured or killed.

BOMB/ARSON THREATS

It is a 2nd degree felony for any person to threaten to throw, project, place or discharge a destructive device with intent to do bodily harm to any person or damage to any property.

It is unlawful for any person to make a false report, with intent to deceive, mislead, or otherwise misinform any person, concerning the placing or planting of any bomb, dynamite, other deadly explosive, or weapon of mass destruction. Any person violating this subsection commits a felony of the second degree.

NOTE: “My friends and I decided to call in a bomb threat to the school because we thought it would be “cool” to get out of class.” The call maker and anyone who helps have committed a 2nd degree felony. If you are aware of who made a bomb threat and give that information to law enforcement, you are eligible for a possible reward if the information given leads to the arrest and conviction of any person violating this law.

PERSONAL CRIMES

Battery is any intentional and unwanted touching; most batteries involve hitting, pushing, or shoving (Chap. 784).

- Battery is a misdemeanor. If you commit battery against someone in your house, a judge may place you in secure detention for Domestic Violence.
- If you commit a second battery, you can be charged with a felony.
- If you use a weapon (even a pencil or pen) or seriously injure the victim, you may be charged with a felony.
- If you commit battery on a law enforcement officer, a school employee (including teachers and deans), a pregnant person, or a person over the age of 65, the battery is a felony.

NOTE: *A victim of battery doesn't have to be harmed or injured. Any nonconsensual touching is sufficient to be considered battery.*

PROPERTY CRIMES

Assault is a physical or verbal threat to do violence to someone coupled with the ability to carry out the threat, which causes fear in the person you threatened that violence is about to happen.

If a weapon is involved, you may be charged with aggravated assault which is a felony.

Stalking is maliciously and repeatedly following, harassing or cyber-stalking another person, causing substantial emotional distress. Making a credible threat with the intent to place a person in reasonable fear of bodily harm constitutes a felony.

SEXUAL OFFENSES

Sex Crimes commonly referred to as “rape” can occur in several ways:

- Sex without a person’s consent.
- Sex with a person who is not legally able to give consent (under the age of 16).
- It is unlawful for a person 16 years of age or older to have sexual intercourse with a person under the age of 16.
- Similarly, it is unlawful for a person 24 years of age or older to have sexual intercourse with any person under the age of 18.
- Any person 21 years old or older who impregnates a child under the age of 16 has committed a separate, additional felony.
- Touching the clothing above or the unclothed breast of a female under sixteen (16) years old, or touching the clothing above or the unclothed genital area or buttocks of a male or female less than sixteen (16) years old with any kind of sexual intent is a felony criminal offense.

This is true even if both parties are fully consenting. Consent is not considered a defense for these charges. Misrepresentation of age will not release you from the charge. If both parties are under the age of sixteen (16) and participate, then both parties are guilty of the offense and can be so charged.

NOTE: *Not knowing the partner’s age is NOT a defense!*

Adam Walsh Act

The Federal Adam Walsh Act causes juvenile sex offenders, who meet certain criteria, to be treated just like adult offenders. Their information will become public, be posted on the FDLE website, and they will be required to register as a sex offender.

Criminal Mischief occurs when you damage someone’s property on purpose. If the damage is greater than \$1,000, it is a felony.

NOTE: *“Egging” a car may damage the paint. A good paint job can easily exceed \$1,000 = FELONY!*

Grand Theft Auto (GTA) includes stealing a car OR driving a car stolen by someone else.

NOTE: It is a crime to be in a stolen car you know or reasonably should have known was stolen. This is true even though you had nothing to do with the theft. It’s called trespass to a conveyance. If you do anything to help the original thief or the driver, you will become a principal to the theft. Help could be pumping gas or giving directions on where to go, etc.

Burglary occurs when you enter someone’s house, storage shed, business, or vehicle without his or her permission, intending to commit another crime inside, such as theft, criminal mischief, assault, or battery.

NOTE: If you enter a motor vehicle or building of any type even if it is not occupied and steal anything that could be construed as a weapon, the law says you have committed an armed burglary. The crime is treated just as if you had the weapon when you entered the vehicle or building. Armed burglary is a first-degree felony punishable by life in prison. The stolen weapon could be a pocketknife, a box cutter, a baseball bat, or a screwdriver. It need not be a gun or a large knife.

NOTE: Entering an unlocked car to steal anything is a felony.

Dealing in Stolen Property means selling or passing on any item that has been stolen, which you knew was stolen or should have known was stolen.

- If you possess recently stolen property and can't satisfactorily explain why, the law presumes that you knew or should have known it was stolen.

NOTE: There is no "finders keepers" law. If you find something of value, it must be turned in.

Theft occurs when you take someone's property without his or her permission, even if you're just borrowing it.

- Petit Theft means the item is worth less than \$300. If it is worth less than \$100, then the crime is a 2nd degree misdemeanor. If it is worth \$100 or more, but less than \$300, then it is a 1st degree misdemeanor.
- Grand Theft means the item is worth \$300 or more. This is a 3rd degree felony.

You cannot "hold" stolen property. You need not be the one who stole it originally. Also, be aware of deals "too good to be true." They usually are.

TRESPASSING ON A CONSTRUCTION SITE

The site must have special warning "designated construction site" and anyone who trespasses commits a felony.



NOTE: You and your buddies get a 6 pack of beer and decide to drink it in a home that is under construction. There is no damage done, but you are caught by the cops drinking in a construction site. You have committed a 3rd degree felony.

CYBER BULLYING / THREATS

Online bullying, called cyber bullying, happens when teens use the Internet, cell phones, or other devices to send or post text or images intended to hurt or embarrass another person. Cyber bullying can range from rude comments to lies, impersonations, posting unauthorized pictures, and threats. Police are contacted if cyber bullying involves:

- Threats of violence
- Extortion
- Obscene or harassing phone calls or text messages
- Harassment, stalking or hate crimes
- Child pornography
- Sexual exploitation
- Taking a photo image of someone in a place where they would expect privacy

COMPUTER CRIMES

Sending a letter or any inscribed communication to anyone threatening death or bodily injury to that person or any member of their family is a second-degree felony.

NOTE: This includes any written threat in the form of a handwritten note, text message, e-mail, instant message, Facebook, Twitter or MySpace message, and other forms of electronic text transfer. A later claim that "I didn't really mean it" will have little effect on the outcome in court.

GANG ENHANCEMENT

If the court finds that you committed a crime for the purpose of benefiting, promoting, or furthering the interests of a criminal street gang, the penalty may be enhanced.

NOTE: A gang is a group of three or more people who gather to commit a crime and designate themselves with a name, color, symbol, etc.

HATE CRIMES

If the court finds that you committed a crime based on the race, color, ancestry, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, mental or physical disability, or advanced age of the victim, the penalty may be enhanced.

VIOLENT FELONIES

Include but are not limited to: homicide, arson, armed burglary, all sex crimes, robbery, aggravated assault and aggravated battery.

NOTE: Lighting paper towels and throwing them in a waste basket in the restroom at school causing damage can be charged as ARSON, a 1st degree felony.

FLEEING & ELUDING

Failure to stop your motor vehicle when law enforcement has directed you to do so constitutes fleeing and eluding.

- If you engage in a high speed chase or reckless driving you commit a 2nd degree felony.
- If you continue at a low speed without attempt of apprehension you have committed a 3rd degree felony.
- If you stop at a law enforcement command and then drive off again.



NOTE: *Fleeing on foot after a lawful order to stop is also a crime.*

ADDITIONAL CONSEQUENCES

- **Fees**
 - Crimes Compensation Trust Fund
 - Crimes Prevention Fund
 - Probation cost (\$1.00/day)
 - Commitment Cost (minimum of \$5.00/day—up to \$50.00/day)
 - Restitution
 - Attorney's Fees
- **License Suspension/Revocation**

Some charges which result in revoking of driving privileges include:

 - Drugs
 - Alcohol
 - Graffiti



DRIVING

Driving Is a Privilege....Don't Lose It.

Earning and keeping your driver's license is a responsibility, not only for yourself but also for the safety of others.

Driver's Education is a Continuing Education Process, Starting With:

- 14 years old - Permitted to take a Traffic Law and Substance Abuse Education (TLSAE) course in preparation for applying for a Learner's Permit.
- 15 years old - Eligible to apply for a learners permit after successfully passing a written exam and completing TLSAE course. Supervised driving restricted to daylight hours for the first three months and only until 10 p.m., thereafter. Must be accompanied by a licensed front seat passenger over the age of 21 at all times.

- 16 years old - Must hold permit for 12 months and log 50 hours of practice driving, 10 of which must be at night to apply for a Restricted Operator License. Driving allowed between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. All other times must be accompanied by a licensed driver at least 21 years old occupying the closest seat to the right of the driver, or be traveling to or from work.
- 17 years old - Driving allowed between 5 a.m. and 1 a.m. All other times must be accompanied by a licensed driver at least 21 years old occupying the closest seat to the right of the driver, or be traveling to or from work.

Traffic Conviction While on a Learner's License

A teen driver cannot apply for an Intermediate License for one year from the conviction date or until turning 18 years old, whichever happens first.

Violating Driving Curfews

Three points are applied to your license and citation fines are assessed.

Six Points on Driving Record Within a 12-Month Period

The teen's driving will be limited to "business purposes only" for 12 months or until the driver turns 18 years old, whichever happens first. The restriction is extended 90 days for each additional point during the restriction period.

School Truancy

Florida law requires each school principal or designee to notify the district school board of each minor student accumulating 15 unexcused absences in a period of 90 calendar days or who drop out of school. The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles may not issue a driver license or learner permit, or may suspend the driving privileges of any reported student until the student has satisfied regular school attendance requirements. A teen's license can be suspended for truancy and it will remain suspended until the student provides proof of school attendance for 30 consecutive days.

Tobacco Products Possession Conviction

If a teen under 18 years of age is convicted of possession of tobacco, his or her license will be revoked from six months to one year.

The Move Over Law Applies to Emergency Vehicles With Their Lights or Siren Engaged. As a Driver:

- On a two-lane roadway, you are required to slow to a speed that is 20 miles per hour **less than** the posted speed limit.
- If the speed limit is 20 miles per hour or less, you must slow down to **five** miles per hour.
- If you are driving on an interstate or roadway with multiple lanes of travel in the same direction, and you approach an emergency or law enforcement vehicle parked along the roadway, you must vacate the lane closest to that vehicle **as soon as it is safe to do so**. If you are not able to safely move over, you must slow down to a speed of 20 MPH below the posted speed limit unless directed otherwise by a law enforcement officer.



FUTURE CONSEQUENCES

How an arrest and/or a conviction can affect your future.

ARMED FORCES:

1. **USMC:** Any misdemeanor or felony requires a waiver which can result in limited MOS options also affecting salary.
2. **ARMY:** Use own guidelines with misdemeanors depending on nature of charge. Two or more misdemeanors require a waiver which can result in loss of MOS options. All felonies require a waiver limiting MOS options.
3. **NATIONAL GUARD:** Same as Army.
4. **NAVY:** All felonies require a waiver. More than 6 misdemeanor charges or convictions also require a waiver.
5. **AIR FORCE:** All applicants screened through the National Crime Center. No felonies are accepted. Also, no adverse adjudication is accepted. All misdemeanors require a waiver. A shoplifting charge will keep you out of the Air Force.

St. Johns River State College: As an open door institution, accepts students who have a standard high school diploma or General Equivalency Diploma (GED); however the college reserves the right to deny admission to any applicant who has been convicted of a crime. Certain programs such as nursing and criminal justice require criminal background checks and will not admit applicants with a criminal history.

Nursing: All applicants must disclose whether they have been convicted of a crime (other than a minor traffic violation) and agree to a criminal background check. Any person having been arrested or convicted of a crime other than a minor traffic violation should refer to Florida Statute Chapter 464 regarding nursing licensure.

Criminal Justice: All applicants must disclose whether they have been convicted of a crime (other than a minor traffic violation) and agree to a criminal background check. If a person pleads guilty, no contest, or is convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor involving perjury or false statement, that person is ineligible to be certified as an officer in the state of Florida.

University of Miami: Each student evaluated on an individual basis. If there are discipline questions, an investigation/clarification follows. Dean of Students Office makes the final decision.

University of South Florida: Depending on circumstances, applicant is referred to a process of "Prior Conduct" to determine if restrictions are needed or denial is warranted. Seriousness of the crime/appropriateness/danger to the community determines whether a personal interview is required.

University of Florida: Each student evaluated on an individual basis. If there are discipline questions, an investigation/clarification follows and an interview may be scheduled. Acceptance based on seriousness of crime, frequency and what effect the applicant would have on the safety of the community.

Florida State University: Questions regarding discipline referred to Review Committee. Offenses in high school are usually cleared. If not, an appeal process can be used. Dishonest answers to disciplinary questions are harder to overcome. Depending on nature and circumstances, applicants with drug and alcohol abuse, and sexual crimes may be accepted. As a rule, applicants with a history of drug dealing and sexual crimes are not accepted.

University of Central Florida: Applicants with offenses ranging from minor to major offenses may be accepted, depending on nature and circumstances. Recommendations for admissions are made from Admissions Office and forwarded to the applicant's program of choice where the final decision is made. Recommendations not to accept are based on seriousness of the crime.

University of North Florida: If an applicant has been convicted and/or has charges pending for any criminal offense other than a minor traffic violation, they are required to provide a written explanation of the event. You may be required to furnish statements from school administration or legal representation and copies of all official documents explaining the final disposition of the proceedings.

Flagler College: Applicants with prior court convictions other than minor traffic violations, will be evaluated by the Admissions Committee on an individual basis and may be asked to interview with the Director of Admissions, if deemed necessary. It is agreed by those applying for admission to Flagler College that those who ultimately enroll will comply with all College rules and with local, state, and federal laws. The College reserves the right to discuss, suspend, or require the withdrawal of a student whose conduct or enrollment is deemed contrary to the best interest of the College.

First Coast Technical College:

1. **Fire Academy:** Background screening is determined by Florida Statutes sections 633.34 (2) and 112-11 (2) (b):

633.34 (2) Neither have been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor directly related to the position of employment sought, nor have pled nolo contendere to any charge of a felony. If an applicant has been convicted of a felony, such applicant must be in compliance with s. 112.011(2)(b). If an applicant has been convicted of a misdemeanor directly related to the position of employment sought, such applicant shall be excluded from employment for a period of 4 years after expiration of sentence. If the sentence is suspended or adjudication is withheld in a felony charge or in a misdemeanor directly related to the position or employment sought and a period of probation is imposed, the applicant must have been released from probation.

112.11 (2) (b) This section shall not be applicable to the employment practices of any fire department relating to the hiring of firefighters. An applicant for employment with any fire department with a prior felony conviction shall be excluded from employment for a period of 4 years after expiration of sentence or final release by the Parole Commission unless the applicant, prior to the expiration of the 4-year period, has received a full pardon or has had his or her civil rights restored.

2. **Nursing/EMT/Paramedic Programs:** Students with a felony are not admitted. Any drug related convictions disqualify applicants from all programs. The nursing-related programs require a level 2 background screening. The EMT program requires a level 1 background screening.
3. **Cosmetology:** Students are asked to disclose background to ensure licensure at end of program.



DON'T LET THIS BE YOU

...know the law, make the right decisions. There is help and information available to keep you on the right track.

LOCAL RESOURCES

St. Johns County Law Enforcement:

Emergencies.....911

St. Johns County Sheriff's Office..... 904-824-8304

City of St. Augustine Beach Police Department 904-471-3600

St. Augustine Police Department..... 904-825-1074

United Way First Call for Help211 or 904-632-0600

Betty Griffin House Domestic Violence Hotline 904-808-8554

Child Abuse Hotline 800-962-2873

Suicide Hotline..... 800-784-2433
or 800-999-9999

The Party's Over Hotline to Report Underage Drinking 888-277-TIPS

Crime Stoppers..... 888-277-8477

Department of Juvenile Justice..... 904-824-7340

Department of Motor Vehicles 904-209-2250

EPIC Community Services 904-829-2273

Flagler Hospital..... 904-829-5155

National Safety Commission 904-688-2300

PACT Prevention Coalition 904-829-6261

St. Johns County Health Department..... 904-825-5055

St. Johns County Mental Health Department 904-209-6001

St. Johns County School District 904-547-7500

State Attorney's Office, Seventh Judicial District..... 904-209-1620

Parents Anonymous 800-352-5683

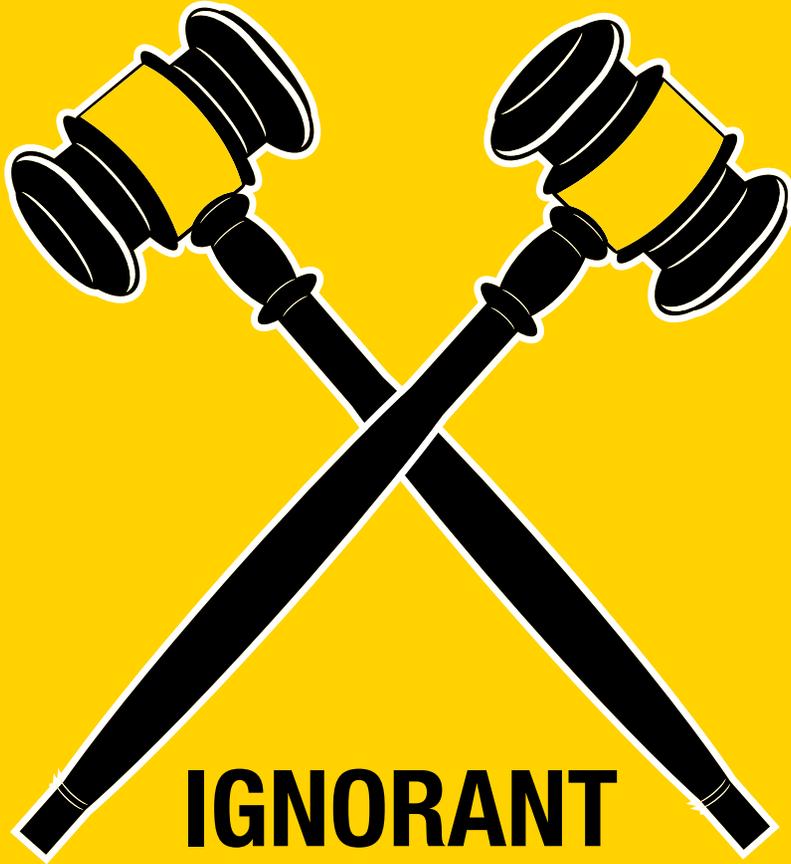
Narcotics Anonymous 904-723-5683

Alcoholics Anonymous 904-399-8535

To locate the Florida statutes for all laws, visit Online Sunshine:
<http://www.leg.state.fl.us/STATUTES/>

REMEMBER:

IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO **KNOW THE LAW.**



**IGNORANT
DOES NOT
EQUAL INNOCENT**

A Collaborative Project of
ST. JOHNS COUNTY

