1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to criminal justice; amending s. 3 775.082, F.S.; requiring a defendant who is sentenced 4 for a primary offense of possession of a controlled 5 substance committed on or after a specified date to be 6 sentenced to a nonstate prison sanction under certain 7 circumstances unless the court makes specified written 8 findings; defining the term "possession of a 9 controlled substance"; authorizing a defendant to move 10 the sentencing court to depart from a mandatory 11 minimum term of imprisonment or a mandatory fine if 12 the offense is committed on or after a specified date; authorizing the state attorney to file an objection to 13 14 the motion; authorizing the sentencing court to grant the motion if the court finds that the defendant has 15 demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence that 16 17 specified criteria are met; defining the term "coercion"; providing applicability; amending s. 18 19 921.002, F.S.; revising a principle of the Criminal Punishment Code relating to a prisoner's required 20 21 minimum term of imprisonment; amending s. 944.275, 22 F.S.; revising the incentive gain-time that the 23 Department of Corrections may grant a prisoner for 24 offenses committed on or after a specified date; 25 providing exceptions; revising the conditions under

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which an inmate may be granted a one-time award of 60 additional days of incentive gain-time by the department; deleting provisions prohibiting inmates from earning or receiving gain-time in amounts that would cause the inmate's sentence to expire, end, or terminate, or result in a prisoner's release, before serving a specified percentage of the imposed sentence; amending s. 947.1405, F.S.; providing that persons convicted of a noncapital offense and sentenced for a term of life qualify for conditional release, subject to certain terms and conditions; requiring that the Department of Corrections within a specified timeframe review certain records of persons serving life sentences and compile such information for the Florida Commission on Offender Review to use in making certain determinations regarding conditional release; reenacting ss. 775.084(4)(j), 944.70, 947.13(1)(f), and 947.141(1), (2), and (7), F.S., relating to the conditional release program applying to persons sentenced under certain provisions, conditions for release from incarceration, the powers and duties of the Florida Commission on Offender Review, and violations of certain release or supervision provisions, respectively, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 947.1405, F.S., in references

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thereto; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Present subsection (11) of section 775.082, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (13), and a new subsection (11) and subsection (12) are added to that section, to read:

775.082 Penalties; applicability of sentencing structures; mandatory minimum sentences for certain reoffenders previously released from prison.—

(11) If a defendant is sentenced for a primary offense of possession of a controlled substance committed on or after
October 1, 2019, and if the total sentence points pursuant to s.
921.0024 are 60 points or fewer, the court must sentence the offender to a nonstate prison sanction. However, if the court makes written findings that a nonstate prison sanction could present a danger to the public, the court may sentence the offender to a state correctional facility pursuant to this section. As used in this subsection, the term "possession of a controlled substance in violation of s. 893.13 but does not include possession with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver a controlled substance or possession of a controlled substance in violation of s. 893.135.

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(12) (a) A defendant who is convicted of an offense committed on or after October 1, 2019, which requires that a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment be imposed may move the sentencing court to depart from the mandatory minimum term and, if applicable, the mandatory fine. The state attorney may file an objection to the motion.

- (b) The court may grant the defendant's motion if the court finds that the defendant has demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence that all of the following criteria are met:
- 1. The defendant has not previously received a departure under this section and has not been previously convicted of the same offense for which he or she requests a departure under this section;
- 2. The offense is not a forcible felony as defined in s.

  776.08 or a misdemeanor that involves the use or threat of

  physical force or violence against another person. However,

  burglary of an unoccupied structure or conveyance is not

  considered a forcible felony for purposes of this subparagraph;
- 3. The offense does not involve physical injury to another person or coercion of another person; and
- 4. The offense does not involve a victim who is a minor or the use of a minor in the commission of the offense.
  - (c) As used in this subsection, the term "coercion" means:
  - 1. Using or threatening to use physical force against

## another person; or

- 2. Restraining or confining or threatening to restrain or confine another person without lawful authority and against his or her will.
- (d) This subsection does not apply to sentencing pursuant to subsection (9), s. 775.0837, s. 775.084, or s. 794.0115.
- Section 2. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 921.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 921.002 The Criminal Punishment Code.—The Criminal Punishment Code shall apply to all felony offenses, except capital felonies, committed on or after October 1, 1998.
- (1) The provision of criminal penalties and of limitations upon the application of such penalties is a matter of predominantly substantive law and, as such, is a matter properly addressed by the Legislature. The Legislature, in the exercise of its authority and responsibility to establish sentencing criteria, to provide for the imposition of criminal penalties, and to make the best use of state prisons so that violent criminal offenders are appropriately incarcerated, has determined that it is in the best interest of the state to develop, implement, and revise a sentencing policy. The Criminal Punishment Code embodies the principles that:
- (e) The sentence imposed by the sentencing judge reflects the length of actual time to be served, shortened only by the application of incentive and meritorious gain-time as provided

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by law, and may not be shortened if the defendant would consequently serve less than <u>65 percent of his or her term of imprisonment as provided in s. 944.275(4)(b)4.a. or 85 percent of his or her term of imprisonment as provided in s. 944.275(4) or s. 944.275(4)(b)4.b. The provisions of chapter 947, relating to parole, shall not apply to persons sentenced under the Criminal Punishment Code.</u>

Section 3. Paragraphs (b), (d), and (f) of subsection (4) of section 944.275, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

944.275 Gain-time.-

136 (4)

- (b) For each month in which an inmate works diligently, participates in training, uses time constructively, or otherwise engages in positive activities, the department may grant incentive gain-time in accordance with this paragraph. The rate of incentive gain-time in effect on the date the inmate committed the offense that which resulted in his or her incarceration shall be the inmate's rate of eligibility to earn incentive gain-time throughout the period of incarceration and may shall not be altered by a subsequent change in the severity level of the offense for which the inmate was sentenced.
- 1. For sentences imposed for offenses committed <u>before</u> prior to January 1, 1994, up to 20 days of incentive gain-time may be granted. If granted, such gain-time shall be credited and applied monthly.

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2. For sentences imposed for offenses committed on or after January 1, 1994, and before October 1, 1995:

- a. For offenses ranked in offense severity levels 1 through 7, under former s. 921.0012 or former s. 921.0013, up to 25 days of incentive gain-time may be granted. If granted, such gain-time shall be credited and applied monthly.
- b. For offenses ranked in offense severity levels 8, 9, and 10, under former s. 921.0012 or former s. 921.0013, up to 20 days of incentive gain-time may be granted. If granted, such gain-time shall be credited and applied monthly.
- 3. For sentences imposed for offenses committed on or after October 1, 1995, and before October 1, 2019, the department may grant up to 10 days per month of incentive gaintime.
- 4. For sentences imposed for offenses committed on or after October 1, 2019, the department may grant up to 20 days per month of incentive gain-time, except that:
- a. If the offense is a nonviolent felony, as defined in s. 948.08(6), the prisoner is not eligible to earn any type of gain-time in an amount that would cause a sentence to expire, end, or terminate, or that would result in a prisoner's release, before he or she serves a minimum of 65 percent of the sentence imposed. For purposes of this sub-subparagraph, credits awarded by the court for time physically incarcerated shall be credited toward satisfaction of 65 percent of the sentence imposed. A

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prisoner who is granted incentive gain-time pursuant to this sub-subparagraph may not accumulate further gain-time awards at any point when the tentative release date is the same as that date at which the prisoner will have served 65 percent of the sentence imposed. State prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment shall be incarcerated for the rest of their natural lives, unless granted pardon or clemency.

b. If the offense is not a nonviolent felony, as defined in s. 948.08(6), the prisoner is not eligible to earn any type of gain-time in an amount that would cause a sentence to expire, end, or terminate, or that would result in a prisoner's release, before he or she serves a minimum of 85 percent of the sentence imposed. For purposes of this sub-subparagraph, credits awarded by the court for time physically incarcerated shall be credited toward satisfaction of 85 percent of the sentence imposed. A prisoner who is granted incentive gain-time pursuant to this sub-subparagraph may not accumulate further gain-time awards at any point when the tentative release date is the same as that date at which the prisoner will have served 85 percent of the sentence imposed. State prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment shall be incarcerated for the rest of their natural lives, unless granted pardon or clemency.

(d) Notwithstanding the monthly maximum awards of incentive gain-time under subparagraphs (b)  $1.\underline{-4.}$ , 2., and 3., the education program manager shall recommend, and the

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Department of Corrections may grant, a one-time award of 60 additional days of incentive gain-time to an inmate who is otherwise eligible and who successfully completes requirements for and is, or has been during the current commitment, awarded a high school equivalency diploma or vocational certificate. Under no circumstances may an inmate receive more than 60 days for educational attainment pursuant to this section.

eligible to carn or receive gain-time under paragraph (a), paragraph (b), paragraph (c), or paragraph (d) or any other type of gain-time in an amount that would cause a sentence to expire, end, or terminate, or that would result in a prisoner's release, prior to serving a minimum of 85 percent of the sentence imposed. For purposes of this paragraph, credits awarded by the court for time physically incarcerated shall be credited toward satisfaction of 85 percent of the sentence imposed. Except as provided by this section, a prisoner may not accumulate further gain-time awards at any point when the tentative release date is the same as that date at which the prisoner will have served 85 percent of the sentence imposed. State prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment shall be incarcerated for the rest of their natural lives, unless granted pardon or elemency.

Section 4. Subsections (2) and (5) of section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

947.1405 Conditional release program.-

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226	(2) Any inmate who:
227	(a) Is convicted of a crime committed on or after October
228	1, 1988, and before January 1, 1994, and any inmate who is
229	convicted of a crime committed on or after January 1, 1994,
230	which crime is or was contained in category 1, category 2,
231	category 3, or category 4 of Rule 3.701 and Rule 3.988, Florida
232	Rules of Criminal Procedure (1993), and who has served at least
233	one prior felony commitment at a state or federal correctional
234	institution;
235	(b) Is sentenced as a habitual or violent habitual
236	offender or a violent career criminal pursuant to s. 775.084; or
237	(c) Is found to be a sexual predator under s. 775.21 or
238	former s. 775.23 <u>; or</u>
239	(d) Is convicted of a noncapital offense and sentenced for
240	a term of life,
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242	shall, upon reaching the tentative release date or provisional
243	release date or serving 20 years of a life sentence with no
244	record of disciplinary violations during that time, whichever
245	occurs is earlier, as established by the Department of
246	Corrections, be released under supervision subject to specified
247	terms and conditions, including payment of the cost of
248	supervision pursuant to s. 948.09. Such supervision shall be

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applicable to all sentences within the overall term of sentences

if an inmate's overall term of sentences includes one or more

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

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sentences that are eligible for conditional release supervision as provided herein. Effective July 1, 1994, and applicable for offenses committed on or after that date, the commission may require, as a condition of conditional release, that the releasee make payment of the debt due and owing to a county or municipal detention facility under s. 951.032 for medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation received by the releasee while in that detention facility. The commission, in determining whether to order such repayment and the amount of such repayment, shall consider the amount of the debt, whether there was any fault of the institution for the medical expenses incurred, the financial resources of the releasee, the present and potential future financial needs and earning ability of the releasee, and dependents, and other appropriate factors. If any inmate placed on conditional release supervision is also subject to probation or community control, resulting from a probationary or community control split sentence within the overall term of sentences, the Department of Corrections shall supervise such person according to the conditions imposed by the court and the commission shall defer to such supervision. If the court revokes probation or community control and resentences the offender to a term of incarceration, such revocation also constitutes a sufficient basis for the revocation of the conditional release supervision on any nonprobationary or noncommunity control sentence without further hearing by the commission. If any such

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supervision on any nonprobationary or noncommunity control sentence is revoked, such revocation may result in a forfeiture of all gain-time, and the commission may revoke the resulting deferred conditional release supervision or take other action it considers appropriate. If the term of conditional release supervision exceeds that of the probation or community control, then, upon expiration of the probation or community control, authority for the supervision shall revert to the commission and the supervision shall be subject to the conditions imposed by the commission. A panel of no fewer than two commissioners shall establish the terms and conditions of any such release. If the offense was a controlled substance violation, the conditions shall include a requirement that the offender submit to random substance abuse testing intermittently throughout the term of conditional release supervision, upon the direction of the correctional probation officer as defined in s. 943.10(3). The commission shall also determine whether the terms and conditions of such release have been violated and whether such violation warrants revocation of the conditional release.

(5) Within 180 days <u>before an inmate's</u> prior to the tentative release date, or provisional release date, or <u>completion of 20 years of a life sentence</u>, whichever <u>occurs is</u> earlier, a representative of the department shall review the inmate's program participation, disciplinary record, psychological and medical records, criminal records, and any

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other information pertinent to the impending release. The department shall gather and compile information necessary for the commission to make the determinations set forth in <a href="mailto:subsections">subsections</a> (2) and <a href="mailto:subsection">subsection</a> (3). A department representative shall conduct a personal interview with the inmate for the purpose of determining the details of the inmate's release plan, including the inmate's planned residence and employment. The department representative shall forward the inmate's release plan to the commission and recommend to the commission the terms and conditions of the conditional release.

Section 5. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (j) of subsection (4) of section 775.084, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

775.084 Violent career criminals; habitual felony offenders and habitual violent felony offenders; three-time violent felony offenders; definitions; procedure; enhanced penalties or mandatory minimum prison terms.—

(4)

(j) The provisions of s. 947.1405 shall apply to persons sentenced as habitual felony offenders and persons sentenced as habitual violent felony offenders.

Section 6. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 944.70, Florida Statutes, is

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326	reenacted to read:
327	944.70 Conditions for release from incarceration.—
328	(1)(a) A person who is convicted of a crime committed on
329	or after October 1, 1983, but before January 1, 1994, may be
330	released from incarceration only:
331	1. Upon expiration of the person's sentence;
332	2. Upon expiration of the person's sentence as reduced by
333	accumulated gain-time;
334	3. As directed by an executive order granting clemency;
335	4. Upon attaining the provisional release date;
336	5. Upon placement in a conditional release program
337	pursuant to s. 947.1405; or
338	6. Upon the granting of control release pursuant to s.
339	947.146.
340	(b) A person who is convicted of a crime committed on or
341	after January 1, 1994, may be released from incarceration only:
342	1. Upon expiration of the person's sentence;
343	2. Upon expiration of the person's sentence as reduced by
344	accumulated meritorious or incentive gain-time;
345	3. As directed by an executive order granting clemency;
346	4. Upon placement in a conditional release program
347	pursuant to s. 947.1405 or a conditional medical release program
348	pursuant to s. 947.149; or
349	5. Upon the granting of control release, including
350	emergency control release, pursuant to s. 947.146.

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(2) A person who is convicted of a crime committed on or after December 1, 1990, and who receives a control release date may not refuse to accept the terms or conditions of control release.

Section 7. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section 947.13, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

947.13 Powers and duties of commission.

- (1) The commission shall have the powers and perform the duties of:
- (f) Establishing the terms and conditions of persons released on conditional release under s. 947.1405, and determining subsequent ineligibility for conditional release due to a violation of the terms or conditions of conditional release and taking action with respect to such a violation.

Section 8. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsections (1), (2), and (7) of section 947.141, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

- 947.141 Violations of conditional release, control release, or conditional medical release or addiction-recovery supervision.—
- (1) If a member of the commission or a duly authorized representative of the commission has reasonable grounds to

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believe that an offender who is on release supervision under s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, s. 947.149, or s. 944.4731 has violated the terms and conditions of the release in a material respect, such member or representative may cause a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the release; if the offender was found to be a sexual predator, the warrant must be issued.

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Upon the arrest on a felony charge of an offender who is on release supervision under s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, s. 947.149, or s. 944.4731, the offender must be detained without bond until the initial appearance of the offender at which a judicial determination of probable cause is made. If the trial court judge determines that there was no probable cause for the arrest, the offender may be released. If the trial court judge determines that there was probable cause for the arrest, such determination also constitutes reasonable grounds to believe that the offender violated the conditions of the release. Within 24 hours after the trial court judge's finding of probable cause, the detention facility administrator or designee shall notify the commission and the department of the finding and transmit to each a facsimile copy of the probable cause affidavit or the sworn offense report upon which the trial court judge's probable cause determination is based. The offender must continue to be detained without bond for a period not exceeding 72 hours excluding weekends and holidays after the date of the probable cause determination, pending a decision by the

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commission whether to issue a warrant charging the offender with violation of the conditions of release. Upon the issuance of the commission's warrant, the offender must continue to be held in custody pending a revocation hearing held in accordance with this section.

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- (7) If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that an offender who is on release supervision under s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, s. 947.149, or s. 944.4731 has violated the terms and conditions of his or her release by committing a felony offense, the officer shall arrest the offender without a warrant, and a warrant need not be issued in the case.
- Section 9. This act shall take effect October 1, 2019.

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