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By the Committee on Criminal Justice; and Senator Bogdanoff

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to sentences of inmates; amending s. 893.135, F.S.; removing all references to imposing mandatory minimum sentences for defendants convicted of trafficking in controlled substances; amending s. 945.091, F.S.; providing legislative intent to encourage the Department of Corrections, to the extent possible, to place inmates in the community to perform paid employment for community work; providing that an inmate may leave the confinement of prison to participate in a supervised reentry program in which the inmate is housed in the community while working at paid employment or participating in other programs that are approved by the department; requiring the inmate to live at a department-approved residence while participating in the supervised reentry program; specifying the conditions for participating in the supervised reentry program; requiring that the department adopt rules to operate the supervised reentry program; providing legislative intent to encourage the department to place inmates in paid employment in the community for not less than 6 months before the inmate's sentence expires; defining the terms "department" and "nonviolent offender"; directing the Department of Corrections to develop and administer a reentry program for nonviolent offenders which is intended to divert nonviolent offenders from long periods of incarceration; requiring that the program include intensive substance abuse treatment

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and rehabilitative programming; providing for the minimum length of service in the program; providing that any portion of a sentence before placement in the program does not count as progress toward program completion; specifying eligibility criteria for a nonviolent offender to be placed into the reentry program; directing the department to notify the nonviolent offender's sentencing court to obtain approval before the nonviolent offender is placed into the reentry program; requiring the department to notify the state attorney; authorizing the state attorney to file objections to placing the offender into the reentry program within a specified period; requiring the sentencing court to notify the department of the court's decision to approve or disapprove the requested placement within a specified period; providing that failure of the court to timely notify the department of the court's decision constitutes approval by the requested placement; requiring the nonviolent offender to undergo an education assessment and a full substance abuse assessment if admitted into the reentry program; requiring the offender to be enrolled in an adult education program in specified circumstances; requiring that assessments of vocational skills and future career education be provided to the offender; requiring that certain reevaluation be made periodically; providing that the nonviolent offender is subject to the disciplinary rules of the

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department; specifying the reasons for which the offender may be terminated from the reentry program; requiring that the department submit a report to the sentencing court at least 30 days before the nonviolent offender is scheduled to complete the reentry program; setting forth the issues to be addressed in the report; requiring the sentencing court to issue an order modifying the sentence imposed and place the nonviolent offender on drug offender probation if the nonviolent offender's performance is satisfactory; authorizing the court to revoke probation and impose the original sentence in specified circumstances; authorizing the court to require the offender to complete a postadjudicatory drug court program in specified circumstances; directing the department to implement the reentry program using available resources; requiring the department to submit an annual report to the Governor and Legislature detailing the extent of implementation of the reentry program and outlining future goals and recommendations; authorizing the department to enter into contracts with qualified individuals, agencies, or corporations for services for the reentry program; authorizing the department to impose administrative or protective confinement as necessary; authorizing the department to establish a system of incentives within the reentry program which the department may use to promote participation in rehabilitative programs and the orderly operation of institutions and facilities;

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directing the department to develop a system for tracking recidivism, including, but not limited to, rearrests and recommitment of nonviolent offenders who successfully complete the reentry program, and to report on recidivism in its annual report of the program; directing the department to adopt rules; amending s. 944.275, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Corrections to grant up to 10 days per month of incentive gain-time applicable to sentences imposed for offenses committed on or after a specified date; providing an exception under certain circumstances; reenacting s. 775.084(4)(k), F.S., relating to violent career criminals, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 944.275, F.S., in a reference thereto; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 893.135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

893.135 Trafficking; mandatory sentences; suspension or reduction of sentences; conspiracy to engage in trafficking.—

(1) Except as authorized in this chapter or in chapter 499 and notwithstanding the provisions of s. 893.13:

(a) Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, in excess of 25 pounds of cannabis, or 300 or more cannabis plants, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as

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"trafficking in cannabis," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity of cannabis involved:

- 1. Is in excess of 25 pounds, but less than 2,000 pounds, or is 300 or more cannabis plants, but not more than 2,000 cannabis plants, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$25,000.
- 2. Is 2,000 pounds or more, but less than 10,000 pounds, or is 2,000 or more cannabis plants, but not more than 10,000 cannabis plants, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- 3. Is 10,000 pounds or more, or is 10,000 or more cannabis plants, such person shall be <u>ordered</u> sentenced to a <u>mandatory</u> minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$200,000.

For the purpose of this paragraph, a plant, including, but not limited to, a seedling or cutting, is a "cannabis plant" if it has some readily observable evidence of root formation, such as root hairs. To determine if a piece or part of a cannabis plant severed from the cannabis plant is itself a cannabis plant, the severed piece or part must have some readily observable evidence of root formation, such as root hairs. Callous tissue is not readily observable evidence of root formation. The viability and sex of a plant and the fact that the plant may or may not be a dead harvested plant are not relevant in determining if the plant is a "cannabis plant" or in the charging of an offense under this paragraph. Upon conviction, the court shall impose

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the longest term of imprisonment provided for in this paragraph.

- (b) 1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of cocaine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a) 4., or of any mixture containing cocaine, but less than 150 kilograms of cocaine or any such mixture, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in cocaine," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 200 grams or more, but less than 400 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 400 grams or more, but less than 150 kilograms, such person shall be ordered sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$250,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 150 kilograms or more of cocaine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)4., commits the first degree felony of trafficking in cocaine. A person who has been convicted of the first degree felony of trafficking in cocaine under this subparagraph shall be punished by life imprisonment and is incligible for any form of discretionary early release

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except pardon or executive clemency or conditional medical release under s. 947.149. However, if the court determines that, in addition to committing any act specified in this paragraph:

- a. The person intentionally killed an individual or counseled, commanded, induced, procured, or caused the intentional killing of an individual and such killing was the result; or
- b. The person's conduct in committing that act led to a natural, though not inevitable, lethal result,

such person commits the capital felony of trafficking in cocaine, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

- 3. Any person who knowingly brings into this state 300 kilograms or more of cocaine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)4., and who knows that the probable result of such importation would be the death of any person, commits capital importation of cocaine, a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.
- (c)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 4 grams or more of any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s.

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204 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 4 grams or more 205 of any mixture containing any such substance, but less than 30 206 kilograms of such substance or mixture, commits a felony of the 207 first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in 208 illegal drugs," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 209

- 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
 - a. Is 4 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
 - b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
 - c. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be ordered sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 calendar years and pay a fine of \$500,000.
 - 2. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 30 kilograms or more of any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3) (c) 3., or (3) (c) 4., or 30 kilograms or more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits the first degree felony of trafficking in illegal drugs. A person who has been convicted of the first degree felony of trafficking in illegal drugs under this subparagraph shall be punished by life imprisonment and is ineligible for any form of discretionary early release except

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pardon or executive clemency or conditional medical release under s. 947.149. However, if the court determines that, in addition to committing any act specified in this paragraph:

- a. The person intentionally killed an individual or counseled, commanded, induced, procured, or caused the intentional killing of an individual and such killing was the result; or
- b. The person's conduct in committing that act led to a natural, though not inevitable, lethal result,

such person commits the capital felony of trafficking in illegal drugs, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

- 3. Any person who knowingly brings into this state 60 kilograms or more of any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 60 kilograms or more of any mixture containing any such substance, and who knows that the probable result of such importation would be the death of any person, commits capital importation of illegal drugs, a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.
- (d) 1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is

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knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of phencyclidine or of any mixture containing phencyclidine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b), commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in phencyclidine," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

- a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 200 grams or more, but less than 400 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 400 grams or more, such person shall be <u>ordered</u> sentenced to a <u>mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15</u> calendar years and pay a fine of \$250,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly brings into this state 800 grams or more of phencyclidine or of any mixture containing phencyclidine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b), and who knows that the probable result of such importation would be the death of any person commits capital importation of phencyclidine, a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.
- (e) 1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 200 grams or

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more of methaqualone or of any mixture containing methaqualone, as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in methaqualone," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

- a. Is 200 grams or more, but less than 5 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 5 kilograms or more, but less than 25 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 25 kilograms or more, such person shall be <u>ordered</u> sentenced to a <u>mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15</u> calendar years and pay a fine of \$250,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly brings into this state 50 kilograms or more of methaqualone or of any mixture containing methaqualone, as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), and who knows that the probable result of such importation would be the death of any person commits capital importation of methaqualone, a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.
- (f)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 14 grams or more of amphetamine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(c)2., or

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methamphetamine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(c)4., or of any mixture containing amphetamine or methamphetamine, or phenylacetone, phenylacetic acid, pseudoephedrine, or ephedrine in conjunction with other chemicals and equipment utilized in the manufacture of amphetamine or methamphetamine, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in amphetamine," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

- a. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 200 grams or more, such person shall be <u>ordered</u> sentenced to a <u>mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15</u> calendar years and pay a fine of \$250,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 400 grams or more of amphetamine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(c)2., or methamphetamine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(c)4., or of any mixture containing amphetamine or methamphetamine, or phenylacetone, phenylacetic acid, pseudoephedrine, or ephedrine in conjunction with other chemicals and equipment used in the manufacture of amphetamine or methamphetamine, and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of amphetamine, a

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capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

- (g) 1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 4 grams or more of flunitrazepam or any mixture containing flunitrazepam as described in s. 893.03(1)(a) commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in flunitrazepam," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 4 grams or more but less than 14 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 14 grams or more but less than 28 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 28 grams or more but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be <u>ordered</u> sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of <u>imprisonment of 25 calendar years and</u> pay a fine of \$500,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of 30 kilograms or more of flunitrazepam or any mixture containing flunitrazepam as described in s. 893.03(1)(a) commits the first degree felony of trafficking in flunitrazepam. A person who has been convicted of

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the first degree felony of trafficking in flunitrazepam under this subparagraph shall be punished by life imprisonment and is incligible for any form of discretionary early release except pardon or executive elemency or conditional medical release under s. 947.149. However, if the court determines that, in addition to committing any act specified in this paragraph:

- a. The person intentionally killed an individual or counseled, commanded, induced, procured, or caused the intentional killing of an individual and such killing was the result; or
- b. The person's conduct in committing that act led to a natural, though not inevitable, lethal result,

such person commits the capital felony of trafficking in flunitrazepam, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

- (h)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 1 kilogram or more of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB)," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 1 kilogram or more but less than 5 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of

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407 imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to 408 pay a fine of \$50,000.

- b. Is 5 kilograms or more but less than 10 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 10 kilograms or more, such person shall be <u>ordered</u> sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$250,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 150 kilograms or more of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.
- (i)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 1 kilogram or more of gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in gamma-butyrolactone (GBL)," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

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a. Is 1 kilogram or more but less than 5 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

- b. Is 5 kilograms or more but less than 10 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 10 kilograms or more, such person shall be <u>ordered</u> sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$250,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly manufactures or brings into the state 150 kilograms or more of gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.
- (j)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 1 kilogram or more of 1,4-Butanediol as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or of any mixture containing 1,4-Butanediol, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in 1,4-Butanediol," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

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a. Is 1 kilogram or more, but less than 5 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

- b. Is 5 kilograms or more, but less than 10 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 10 kilograms or more, such person shall be <u>ordered</u> sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$500,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 150 kilograms or more of 1,4-Butanediol as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing 1,4-Butanediol, and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of 1,4-Butanediol, a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.
- (k)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 10 grams or more of any of the following substances described in s. 893.03(1)(a) or (c):
 - a. 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA);
 - b. 4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine;
 - c. 4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine;

591-03243-11 20111334c1 494 d. 2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine; 495 e. 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylamphetamine (DOET); 496 f. N-ethylamphetamine; 497 q. N-Hydroxy-3, 4-methylenedioxyamphetamine; 498 h. 5-Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine; i. 4-methoxyamphetamine; 499 500 j. 4-methoxymethamphetamine; 501 k. 4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine; 502 1. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine; 503 m. 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine; 504 n. N, N-dimethylamphetamine; or 505 o. 3,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine, 506 507 individually or in any combination of or any mixture containing 508 any substance listed in sub-subparagraphs a.-o., commits a 509 felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as 510 "trafficking in Phenethylamines," punishable as provided in s. 511 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 512 2. If the quantity involved: 513 a. Is 10 grams or more but less than 200 grams, such person 514 shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment 515 of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000. 516 517 b. Is 200 grams or more, but less than 400 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of 518 519 imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to 520 pay a fine of \$100,000. 521 c. Is 400 grams or more, such person shall be ordered

sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15

591-03243-11 20111334c1 523 calendar years and pay a fine of \$250,000. 524 3. Any person who knowingly manufactures or brings into 525 this state 30 kilograms or more of any of the following substances described in s. 893.03(1)(a) or (c): 526 527 a. 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA); b. 4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine; 528 529 c. 4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine; 530 d. 2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine; e. 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylamphetamine (DOET); 531 532 f. N-ethylamphetamine; 533 g. N-Hydroxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine; 534 h. 5-Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine; 535 i. 4-methoxyamphetamine; 536 j. 4-methoxymethamphetamine; 537 k. 4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine; 538 1. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine; 539 m. 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine; n. N, N-dimethylamphetamine; or 540 o. 3,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine, 541 542 543 individually or in any combination of or any mixture containing 544 any substance listed in sub-subparagraphs a.-o., and who knows 545 that the probable result of such manufacture or importation 546 would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of Phenethylamines, a capital felony punishable as 547 548 provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a 549 capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to 550 pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

(1)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases,

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manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 1 gram or more of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) as described in s. 893.03(1)(c), or of any mixture containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

- a. Is 1 gram or more, but less than 5 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 5 grams or more, but less than 7 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 7 grams or more, such person shall be <u>ordered</u> sentenced to a <u>mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15</u> calendar years and pay a fine of \$500,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 7 grams or more of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) as described in s. 893.03(1)(c), or any mixture containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

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(2) A person acts knowingly under subsection (1) if that person intends to sell, purchase, manufacture, deliver, or bring into this state, or to actually or constructively possess, any of the controlled substances listed in subsection (1), regardless of which controlled substance listed in subsection (1) is in fact sold, purchased, manufactured, delivered, or brought into this state, or actually or constructively possessed.

- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 948.01, with respect to any person who is found to have violated this section, adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence shall not be suspended, deferred, or withheld, nor shall such person be eligible for parole prior to serving the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment prescribed by this section. A person sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment under this section is not eligible for any form of discretionary early release, except pardon or executive elemency or conditional medical release under s. 947.149, prior to serving the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment.
- (4) The state attorney may move the sentencing court to reduce or suspend the sentence of any person who is convicted of a violation of this section and who provides substantial assistance in the identification, arrest, or conviction of any of that person's accomplices, accessories, coconspirators, or principals or of any other person engaged in trafficking in controlled substances. The arresting agency shall be given an opportunity to be heard in aggravation or mitigation in reference to any such motion. Upon good cause shown, the motion may be filed and heard in camera. The judge hearing the motion

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may reduce or suspend, <u>defer</u>, or <u>withhold</u> the sentence <u>or</u> <u>adjudication of guilt</u> if the judge finds that the defendant rendered such substantial assistance.

- (5) Any person who agrees, conspires, combines, or confederates with another person to commit any act prohibited by subsection (1) commits a felony of the first degree and is punishable as if he or she had actually committed such prohibited act. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit separate convictions and sentences for a violation of this subsection and any violation of subsection (1).
- (6) A mixture, as defined in s. 893.02, containing any controlled substance described in this section includes, but is not limited to, a solution or a dosage unit, including but not limited to, a pill or tablet, containing a controlled substance. For the purpose of clarifying legislative intent regarding the weighing of a mixture containing a controlled substance described in this section, the weight of the controlled substance is the total weight of the mixture, including the controlled substance and any other substance in the mixture. However, if the mixture is a prescription drug as defined in s. 499.003(43) and the weight of the controlled substance can be identified using the national drug code, the weight of the controlled substance may not include any other substance in the mixture. If there is more than one mixture containing the same controlled substance, the weight of the controlled substance is calculated by aggregating the total weight of each mixture.
- (7) For the purpose of further clarifying legislative intent, the Legislature finds that the opinion in $Hayes\ v$. State, 750 So. 2d 1 (Fla. 1999) does not correctly construe

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legislative intent. The Legislature finds that the opinions in State v. Hayes, 720 So. 2d 1095 (Fla. 4th DCA 1998) and State v. Baxley, 684 So. 2d 831 (Fla. 5th DCA 1996) correctly construe legislative intent.

Section 2. Section 945.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

945.091 Extension of the limits of confinement; <u>supervised</u> reentry; restitution by employed inmates.—

- (1) The department may adopt rules permitting the extension of the limits of the place of confinement of an inmate as to whom there is reasonable cause to believe that the inmate will honor his or her trust by authorizing the inmate, under prescribed conditions and following investigation, risk assessment, and approval by the secretary, or the secretary's designee, who shall maintain a written record of such action, to leave the confines of that place unaccompanied by a custodial agent for a prescribed period of time to:
- (a) Visit, for a specified period, a specifically designated place or places:
- 1. For the purpose of visiting a dying relative, attending the funeral of a relative, or arranging for employment or for a suitable residence for use when released;
- 2. To otherwise aid in the rehabilitation of the inmate and his or her successful transition into the community; or
- 3. For another compelling reason consistent with the public interest,

and return to the same or another institution or facility designated by the department of Corrections.

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(b) Work at paid employment, participate in an education or a training program, or voluntarily serve a public or nonprofit agency or faith-based service group in the community, while continuing as an inmate of the institution or facility in which the inmate is confined, except during the hours of his or her employment, education, training, or service and traveling thereto and therefrom. An inmate may travel to and from his or her place of employment, education, or training only by means of walking, bicycling, or using public transportation or transportation that is provided by a family member or employer. Contingent upon specific appropriations, the department may transport an inmate in a state-owned vehicle if the inmate is unable to obtain other means of travel to his or her place of employment, education, or training.

- 1. An inmate may participate in paid employment only during the last 36 months of his or her confinement, unless sooner requested by the Parole Commission or the Control Release Authority. To the extent possible, the department shall place inmates in the community to perform paid employment.
- 2. While working at paid employment and residing in the facility, an inmate may apply for placement at a contracted substance abuse transition housing program. The transition assistance specialist shall inform the inmate of program availability and assess the inmate's need and suitability for transition housing assistance. If an inmate is approved for placement, the specialist shall assist the inmate. If an inmate requests and is approved for placement in a contracted faithbased substance abuse transition housing program, the specialist must consult with the chaplain before prior to such placement.

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The department shall ensure that an inmate's faith orientation, or lack thereof, will not be considered in determining admission to a faith-based program and that the program does not attempt to convert an inmate toward a particular faith or religious preference.

- (c) Participate in a residential or nonresidential rehabilitative program operated by a public or private nonprofit agency, including faith-based service groups, with which the department has contracted for the treatment of the such inmate. Sections The provisions of ss. 216.311 and 287.057 shall apply to all contracts between the department and any private entity providing such services. The department shall require the such agency to provide appropriate supervision of inmates participating in the such program. The department is authorized to terminate any inmate's participation in the program if the such inmate fails to demonstrate satisfactory progress in the program as established by departmental rules.
- (d) Participate in a supervised reentry program in which the inmate is housed in the community while working at paid employment or participating in other programs that are approved by the department. The inmate shall reside at a department-approved residence while retaining status as an inmate in the supervised reentry program.
- 1. An inmate may participate in the supervised reentry program only during the last 14 months of his or her confinement.
- 2. An inmate may participate in the supervised reentry program only after residing at a work release center for at least 6 months.

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3. Supervised reentry program participants must comply with reporting, drug testing, and other requirements established by the department.

- 4. An inmate who fails to abide by the conditions set forth in the supervised reentry program is subject to removal from the program and to disciplinary action.
- $\underline{5}$. An inmate in the supervised reentry program may travel \underline{to} and from his or her department-approved activities only by means of transportation approved by the department.
- 6. The inmate must pay the department for the cost of his or her supervision in accordance with rules set forth by the department. The inmate shall also pay the cost of any treatment program in which he or she is participating.
- 7. An inmate is subject to the rules of conduct established by the department and, after a violation, may have sanctions imposed against him or her, including loss of privileges, restrictions, disciplinary confinement, forfeiture of gain-time or the right to earn gain-time in the future, and program termination.
- 8. An inmate participating in the supervised reentry program may not be included in the bed count for purposes of determining total capacity as defined in s. 944.023(1).
- 9. The department shall adopt rules for the operation of the supervised reentry program.
- (2) In order for participating inmates to acquire meaningful work skills and develop an employment history, the department is encouraged to approve an inmate's participation in paid employment programs under paragraphs (1)(b)-(d) in such a manner that the inmate moves into the community not less than 6

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months before the expiration of the inmate's sentence.

(3)(2) Each inmate who demonstrates college-level aptitudes by satisfactory evidence of successful completion of college-level academic coursework may be provided the opportunity to participate in college-level academic programs that which may be offered at community colleges or universities. The inmate is personally responsible for the payment of all student fees incurred.

- $\underline{(4)}$ The department may adopt regulations as to the eligibility of inmates for the extension of confinement, the disbursement of any earnings of these inmates, or the entering into of agreements between itself and any city or county or federal agency for the housing of these inmates in a local place of confinement. However, \underline{a} no person convicted of sexual battery pursuant to s. 794.011 is \underline{not} eligible for any extension of the limits of confinement under this section.
- (5)(4) The willful failure of an inmate to remain within the extended limits of his or her confinement or to return within the time prescribed to the place of confinement designated by the department <u>is shall be deemed as</u> an escape from the custody of the department and <u>is shall be</u> punishable as prescribed by law.
- (6) (5) The provisions of This section does shall not be deemed to authorize any inmate who has been convicted of any murder, manslaughter, sexual battery, robbery, arson, aggravated assault, aggravated battery, kidnapping, escape, breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony, or aircraft piracy, or any attempt to commit the aforementioned crimes, to attend any classes at any state community college or any university that

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which is a part of the State University System.

- (7) (6) (a) The department shall require inmates working at paid employment as provided in paragraph (1) (b) or paragraph (1) (d) to use a portion of the employment proceeds to provide restitution to the aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by the offense of the inmate, in an amount to be determined by the department, unless the department finds clear and compelling reasons not to order such restitution. If restitution or partial restitution is not ordered, the department shall state on the record in detail the reasons therefor.
- (b) An offender who is required to provide restitution or reparation may petition the circuit court to amend the amount of restitution or reparation required or to revise the schedule of repayment established by the department or the Parole Commission.
- (8) (7) The department shall document and account for all forms for disciplinary reports for inmates placed on extended limits of confinement, which shall include, but <u>are</u> not be limited to, all violations of rules of conduct, the rule or rules violated, the nature of punishment administered, the authority ordering such punishment, and the duration of time during which the inmate was subjected to confinement.
- (9) (8) (a) The department may is authorized to levy fines only through disciplinary reports and only against inmates placed on extended limits of confinement. Major and minor infractions and their respective punishments for inmates placed on extended limits of confinement shall be defined by the rules of the department, provided that a any fine may shall not exceed \$50 for each infraction deemed to be minor and \$100 for each

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infraction deemed to be major. Such fines shall be deposited in the General Revenue Fund, and a receipt shall be given to the inmate.

- (b) When the chief correctional officer determines that a fine would be an appropriate punishment for a violation of the rules of the department, both the determination of guilt and the amount of the fine shall be determined by the disciplinary committee pursuant to the method prescribed in s. 944.28(2)(c).
- (c) The department shall \underline{adopt} develop rules defining the policies and procedures for the administering of such fines.

Section 3. Nonviolent offender reentry program.-

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Department" means the Department of Corrections.
- (b) "Nonviolent offender" means an offender who has:
- 1. Been convicted of a third-degree felony offense that is not a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08, Florida Statutes; and
- 2. Not been convicted of any offense that requires a person to register as a sexual offender pursuant to s. 943.0435, Florida Statutes.
- (2) (a) The department shall develop and administer a reentry program for nonviolent offenders. The reentry program must include prison-based substance abuse treatment, general education development and adult basic education courses, vocational training, training in decisionmaking and personal development, and other rehabilitation programs.
- (b) The reentry program is intended to divert nonviolent offenders from long periods of incarceration when a reduced period of incarceration followed by participation in intensive

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substance abuse treatment and rehabilitative programming could produce the same deterrent effect, rehabilitate the offender, and reduce recidivism.

- (c) The nonviolent offender shall serve at least 120 days in the reentry program. The offender may not count any portion of his or her sentence served before placement in the reentry program as progress toward program completion.
- (d) A reentry program may be operated in a secure area in or adjacent to an adult institution.
- (3) (a) Upon receiving a potential reentry program
 participant, the department shall screen the nonviolent offender
 for eligibility criteria to participate in the reentry program.
 In order to participate, a nonviolent offender must have served
 at least one-half of his or her original sentence and must have
 been identified as having a need for substance abuse treatment.
 When screening a nonviolent offender, the department shall
 consider the offender's criminal history and the possible
 rehabilitative benefits that substance abuse treatment,
 educational programming, vocational training, and other
 rehabilitative programming might have on the offender.
- (b) If a nonviolent offender meets the eligibility criteria and space is available in the reentry program, the department shall request the sentencing court to approve the offender's participation in the reentry program.
- (c) 1. The department shall notify the state attorney that the offender is being considered for placement in the reentry program. The notice must explain to the state attorney that a proposed reduced period of incarceration, followed by participation in substance abuse treatment and other

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rehabilitative programming, could produce the same deterrent effect otherwise expected from a lengthy incarceration.

- 2. The notice must also state that the state attorney may notify the sentencing court in writing of any objection the state attorney might have if the nonviolent offender is placed in the reentry program. The state attorney must notify the sentencing court of his or her objections within 14 days after receiving the notice.
- (d) The sentencing court shall notify the department in writing of the court's decision to approve or disapprove the requested placement of the nonviolent offender no later than 28 days after the court receives the department's request to place the offender in the reentry program. Failure to notify the department of the court's decision within the 28-day period constitutes approval to place the offender into the reentry program.
- (4) After the nonviolent offender is admitted into the reentry program, he or she shall undergo a full substance abuse assessment to determine his or her substance abuse treatment needs. The offender shall also have an educational assessment, which shall be accomplished using the Test of Adult Basic Education or any other testing instrument approved by the Department of Education. Each offender who has not obtained a high school diploma shall be enrolled in an adult education program designed to aid the offender in improving his or her academic skills and earn a high school diploma. Further assessments of the offender's vocational skills and future career education shall be provided to the offender as needed. A periodic reevaluation shall be made in order to assess the

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900 progress of each offender.

- (5) (a) If a nonviolent offender becomes unmanageable, the department may revoke the offender's gain-time and place the offender in disciplinary confinement in accordance with department rule. Except as provided in paragraph (b), the offender shall be readmitted to the reentry program after completing the ordered discipline. Any period of time during which the offender is unable to participate in the reentry program shall be excluded from the specified time requirements in the reentry program.
- (b) The department may terminate an offender from the reentry program if:
- 1. The offender commits or threatens to commit a violent act;
- 2. The department determines that the offender is unable to participate in the reentry program due to the offender's medical condition;
 - 3. The offender's sentence is modified or expires;
- 4. The department reassigns the offender's classification status; or
- 5. The department determines that removing the offender from the reentry program is in the best interest of the offender or the security of the institution.
- (6) (a) The department shall submit a report to the court at least 30 days before the nonviolent offender is scheduled to complete the reentry program. The report must describe the offender's performance in the reentry program. If the performance is satisfactory, the court shall issue an order modifying the sentence imposed and place the offender on drug

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completion of the remainder of the reentry program. The term of drug offender probation may include placement in a community residential or nonresidential substance abuse treatment facility under the jurisdiction of the department or the Department of Children and Family Services or any public or private entity providing such services. If the nonviolent offender violates the conditions of drug offender probation, the court may revoke probation and impose any sentence that it might have originally imposed.

- (b) If an offender being released pursuant to paragraph (a) intends to reside in a county that has established a postadjudicatory drug court program as described in s. 397.334, Florida Statutes, the sentencing court may require the offender to successfully complete the postadjudicatory drug court program as a condition of drug offender probation. The original sentencing court shall relinquish jurisdiction of the offender's case to the postadjudicatory drug court program until the offender is no longer active in the program, the case is returned to the sentencing court due to the offender's termination from the program for failure to comply with the terms thereof, or the offender's sentence is completed. If transferred to a postadjudicatory drug court program, the offender shall comply with all conditions and orders of the program.
- (7) The department shall implement the reentry program to the fullest extent feasible within available resources.
- (8) The department shall submit an annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the

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House of Representatives detailing the extent of implementation of the reentry program and outlining future goals and any recommendation the department has for future legislative action.

- (9) The department may enter into performance-based contracts with qualified individuals, agencies, or corporations for the provision of any or all of the services for the reentry program.
- (10) A nonviolent offender in the reentry program is subject to rules of conduct established by the department and may have sanctions imposed, including loss of privileges, restrictions, disciplinary confinement, alteration of release plans, or other program modifications in keeping with the nature and gravity of the program violation. Administrative or protective confinement, as necessary, may be imposed.
- (11) The department may establish a system of incentives within the reentry program which the department may use to promote participation in rehabilitative programs and the orderly operation of institutions and facilities.
- cecidivism, including, but not limited to, rearrests and recommitment of nonviolent offenders who successfully complete the reentry program, and shall report the recidivism rate in its annual report of the program.
- (13) The department shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, Florida Statutes, to administer the reentry program.
- Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 944.275, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 944.275 Gain-time.-

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- (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 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 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 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.
- 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 s. 921.0012 or 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 s. 921.0012 or 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, the department may grant up to 10 days per month of incentive gain-time, except that no prisoner is eligible to earn any type of gain-time in an amount that would

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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 subparagraph, 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 shall 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.

- 4. For sentences imposed for offenses committed on or after October 1, 2011, the department may grant up to 10 days per month of incentive gain-time, except that a prisoner is not eligible to earn gain-time in an amount that would cause a sentence to expire, end, or terminate, or would result in a prisoner's release, before serving the following minimum percentage of sentence imposed:
- <u>a. Ninety-two percent of the sentenced imposed for a prisoner sentenced for committing a violent offense and who has one or more prior felony convictions.</u>
- b. Eighty-seven percent of the sentenced imposed for a prisoner sentenced for committing a violent offense and who has no prior felony convictions.
- c. Eighty-five percent of the sentenced imposed for a prisoner sentenced for committing a nonviolent offense and who has one or more prior felony convictions.
 - d. Sixty-five percent of the sentenced imposed for a

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prisoner sentenced for committing a nonviolent offense and who has no prior felony convictions.

For the purposes of this subparagraph, the term "violent offense" has the same meaning as the term "forcible felony" as defined in s. 776.08.

Section 5. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 944.275, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (k) 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)

- $(k)\,1$. A defendant sentenced under this section as a habitual felony offender, a habitual violent felony offender, or a violent career criminal is eligible for gain-time granted by the Department of Corrections as provided in s. 944.275(4)(b).
- 2. For an offense committed on or after October 1, 1995, a defendant sentenced under this section as a violent career criminal is not eligible for any form of discretionary early release, other than pardon or executive clemency, or conditional medical release granted pursuant to s. 947.149.
- 3. For an offense committed on or after July 1, 1999, a defendant sentenced under this section as a three-time violent felony offender shall be released only by expiration of sentence and shall not be eligible for parole, control release, or any form of early release.

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L074		Section	6.	This	act	shall	take	effect	October	1,	2011.	