

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Fiscal Policy

BILL: SB 464

INTRODUCER: Senator Joyner

SUBJECT: Controlled Substances

DATE: April 17, 2015

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Erickson</u>	<u>Cannon</u>	<u>CJ</u>	Favorable
2.	<u>Harkness</u>	<u>Sadberry</u>	<u>ACJ</u>	Recommend: Fav/CS
3.	<u>Jones</u>	<u>Hrdlicka</u>	<u>FP</u>	Pre-meeting
4.	_____	_____	<u>RC</u>	_____

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

SB 464 authorizes a court to grant a defendant's motion to depart from a 3-year mandatory minimum term and mandatory fine for trafficking in cocaine, hydrocodone, oxycodone, opiates or opioids, phencyclidine, amphetamine, methamphetamine, flunitrazepam, phenethylamines, or lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) if the court finds all of the following criteria are met:

- The defendant has not previously moved for a departure.
- The offense would be subject to a 3-year mandatory minimum term absent the departure.
- The offense involves possession of any of the noted controlled substances (or a mixture containing the substance) in a specified quantity.
- The offense does not involve use of a minor, a firearm, a deadly weapon, or the threat to use or use of physical force.
- The defendant does not have a previous conviction, adjudication of delinquency, or withhold or adjudication of guilt for certain specified offenses.
- The defendant is amenable to substance abuse treatment if the court determines that he or she is in need of such treatment.

The state attorney may object to the motion to depart.

The bill has a positive fiscal impact on general revenue because it reduces the future need for state prison beds.

II. Present Situation:

Drug Trafficking

Unlawful activities involving controlled substances (e.g., possession or sale of controlled substances) are punishable under s. 893.13, F.S. (prohibited acts involving controlled substances), and s. 893.135, F.S. (drug trafficking). “Drug trafficking” is when a person knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or is knowingly in actual or constructive possession¹ of, certain controlled substances in a statutorily-specified quantity.²

Whether a person is charged with drug trafficking depends, in part, on the type of controlled substance possessed, sold, etc. Only a limited number of controlled substances are addressed in s. 893.135, F.S. Relevant to the bill, s. 893.135, F.S., addresses cocaine, hydrocodone, oxycodone, opiates³ or opioids,⁴ phencyclidine, amphetamine, methamphetamine, flunitrazepam, phenethylamines,⁵ and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD).

The quantity of a controlled substance must also meet a minimum weight threshold, and s. 893.135, F.S., provides escalating weight ranges. Most drug trafficking offenses are first degree felonies⁶ and subject to mandatory minimum sentencing terms.⁷ The mandatory minimum term applicable to a drug trafficking act depends upon which weight range is applicable to the quantity of the controlled substance possessed, sold, etc. In some cases, possession, sale, etc., of a relatively small quantity of a covered controlled substance will trigger drug trafficking penalties.

The shortest mandatory minimum term available under s. 893.135, F.S., is a 3-year mandatory minimum term. Provided below are the threshold weights that trigger drug trafficking penalties and the weight ranges applicable to a 3-year mandatory minimum term for each of the controlled substances or controlled substance categories addressed in the bill.

¹ One important and unique feature of the drug trafficking statute is that the prosecutor is not required to prove that the possession of the controlled substance was with the intent to sell, deliver, manufacture, etc., the substance.

² See s. 893.135, F.S.

³ Examples of opiates are opium and morphine.

⁴ Examples of opioids are heroin, oxycodone, hydrocodone, and hydromorphone.

⁵ “Phenethylamines” is a broad category of “psychoactive substances.” Sanders, B., Lankenau S.E., Bloom, J.J. and, Hathazi, D., “*Research chemicals*”: *Tryptamine and Phenethylamine Use Among High Risk Youth*, Substance Use & Misuse (2008), Vol. 43, No. 3-4, Pages 389-402, available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2536767/> (last viewed on April 15, 2015).

⁶ A first degree felony is generally punishable by up to 30 years in state prison and a fine of up to \$10,000. ss. 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

⁷ Most drug offenses under s. 893.13, F.S., are not subject to mandatory minimum terms.

Statutory Reference	Covered Substance	Threshold Weight	Weight Range Applicable to Three-Year Mandatory Minimum Term
s. 893.135(1)(b), F.S.	Cocaine	28 grams	28 grams or more but less than 200 grams
s. 893.135(1)(c), F.S.	Hydrocodone, oxycodone, opiates and opioids	14 grams (hydrocodone), 7 grams (oxycodone), 4 grams opiates and opioids)	14 grams or more but less than 28 grams (hydrocodone), 7 grams or more but less than 14 grams (oxycodone), 4 grams or more but less than 14 grams (opiates and opioids)
s. 893.135(1)(d), F.S.	Phencyclidine	28 grams	28 grams or more but less than 200 grams
s. 893.135(1)(f), F.S.	Amphetamines	14 grams	14 grams or more but less than 28 grams
s. 893.135(1)(g), F.S.	Flunitrazepam	4 grams	4 grams or more but less than 14 grams
s. 893.135(1)(k), F.S.	Phenethylamines	10 grams	10 grams or more but less than 200 grams
s. 893.135(1)(l), F.S.	Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)	1 gram	1 gram or more but less than 5 grams

The Criminal Punishment Code and Mandatory Minimum Terms

The Criminal Punishment Code (code)⁸ is Florida’s framework or mechanism for determining permissible sentencing ranges for noncapital felonies. Noncapital felonies sentenced under the code receive an offense severity level ranking (Levels 1-10). Points are assigned and accrue based upon the level ranking (sentence points escalate as the level escalates) assigned to the primary offense, additional offenses, and prior offenses. Points may be added or multiplied for other factors. For example, if the primary offense is drug trafficking, the subtotal sentence points are multiplied by 1.5, at the discretion of the court, for a Level 7 or Level 8 trafficking offense.⁹

Total sentence points are entered into a mathematical calculation (specified in statute) to determine the lowest permissible prison sentence in months. The permissible sentencing range for the primary offense is generally the lowest permissible sentence scored up to and including the maximum penalty provided under s. 775.082, F.S., for the primary offense.

The code includes a list of mitigating factors. Generally, if a mitigating factor is found by the sentencing court, the court may sentence an offender below the lowest permissible sentence (a “downward departure”). However, a mandatory minimum term is not subject to mitigation.¹⁰

⁸Sections 921.002-921.0027, F.S.

⁹ Section 921.0024(1)(b), F.S.

¹⁰ See *State v. Vanderhoff*, 14 So. 3d 1185 (Fla. 5th DCA 2009).

Most of the mandatory minimum terms found in Florida law involve drug trafficking offenses. Mandatory minimum terms impact code sentencing. “If the lowest permissible sentence is less than the mandatory minimum sentence, the mandatory minimum sentence takes precedence.”¹¹

A mandatory minimum sentence is often longer than a prison sentence scored as the lowest permissible sentence under the code, so the sentencing range is narrowed. Further, with few exceptions, the sentencing court must impose the mandatory minimum term.¹²

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends s. 893.135, F.S., to provide that if a defendant is convicted of a violation of this section, the defendant may make a motion to the sentencing court to depart from the 3-year mandatory minimum term of imprisonment and mandatory fine that would apply to the conviction absent a downward departure. The state attorney may file an objection to the motion.

The court may grant the motion if the court finds that the defendant has demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence¹³ that all of the following criteria are met:

- The defendant has not previously moved to depart from a 3-year mandatory minimum term and mandatory fine.
- The defendant’s violation of s. 893.135, F.S., would be subject to a 3-year mandatory minimum term and mandatory fine absent a departure.
- The defendant’s violation of s. 893.135, F.S., involves possession of one of the following controlled substances or a mixture that contains one of the following controlled substances:
 - Not more than 34 grams of cocaine;
 - Not more than 17 grams of hydrocodone;
 - Not more than 8 grams of oxycodone;
 - Not more than 6 grams of a controlled substance opiates or opioids;
 - Not more than 34 grams of phencyclidine;
 - Not more than 17 grams of amphetamine or methamphetamine;
 - Not more than 6 grams of flunitrazepam;
 - Not more than 20 grams of a phenethylamine; or
 - Not more than 2 grams of LSD.
- The defendant did not possess the controlled substance or mixture containing the controlled substance with the intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver the substance or mixture.
- The defendant did not obtain the controlled substance or mixture containing the controlled substance by using a minor to obtain the substance or mixture.

¹¹ Rule 3.704(26) (“The Criminal Punishment Code”), Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.

¹² Staff is aware of two circumstances in which a sentencing court is authorized to impose a sentence below the mandatory minimum term. The first circumstance is when the court sentences a defendant as a youthful offender. Section 958.04, F.S. *See Christian v. State*, 84 So. 3d 437 (Fla. 5th DCA 2012). The second circumstance is when the court grants a motion from the state attorney to reduce or suspend a sentence based upon substantial assistance rendered by the defendant. s. 893.135(4), F.S.

¹³ “Preponderance of the evidence” is the same level of proof necessary to establish facts supporting the mitigation of a sentence under the Criminal Punishment Code. s. 921.002(1)(f), F.S. Similarly, each of the findings required as the basis for a habitual offender sentence must be found to exist by a preponderance of the evidence. s. 775.084(3)(a)4., F.S.

- In committing the violation of s. 893.135, F.S., the defendant did not possess or threaten to use a firearm or deadly weapon, or threaten to use or use physical force against another person.
- The defendant does not have a previous conviction, adjudication of delinquency, or withhold of adjudication of guilt for a violation of s. 893.135, F.S. (drug trafficking).
- The defendant does not have a previous conviction, adjudication of delinquency, or withhold of adjudication of guilt for:
 - Sale, manufacture, or delivery of a controlled substance, or the possession with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver a controlled substance;
 - Sexual misconduct with an individual with a developmental disability;
 - Sexual misconduct with a patient;
 - Kidnapping, false imprisonment, or luring or enticing a child, if the victim is a minor and the defendant is not the victim's parent or guardian;
 - Human trafficking;
 - Sexual battery;
 - Unlawful sexual activity with a 16 or 17-year-old;
 - The former offense of procuring a minor for prostitution;
 - The former offense of selling or buying a minor into prostitution;
 - A lewd or lascivious offenses committed against or in the presence of persons less than 16 years of age;
 - Video voyeurism;
 - A lewd or lascivious offenses committed against or in the presence of an elderly person or disabled person;
 - Sexual performance by a child;
 - Protection of minors; prohibition of certain acts in connection with obscenity;
 - Child pornography; prohibited computer usage; traveling to meet minor;
 - Exploited children's civil remedy;
 - Transmission of material harmful to minors to a minor by electronic device or equipment prohibited;
 - Selling or buying of minors;
 - Sexual misconduct with a forensic client;
 - Sexual misconduct with a juvenile offender; or
 - Any offense similar to an offense previously described which was committed in this state and which has been redesignated from a former statute number to one of the described offenses.
- The defendant is amenable to substance abuse treatment if the court determines that he or she is in need of such treatment.

The court's decision on how to dispose of the motion is completely discretionary. Therefore, the bill does not compel the court to grant the motion to depart even if the court finds that all of the criteria are met.

The bill is effective July 1, 2015.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Criminal Justice Impact Conference, which provides the final, official estimate of the prison bed impact, if any, of legislation, estimates that the bill will have a negative indeterminate (unquantifiable) prison bed impact, meaning the bill will reduce the future need for prison beds.

According to the Office of the State Court Administrator, the bill will increase the judicial workload, however they the exact fiscal impact cannot be determined due to the unavailability of data.¹⁴

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 893.135 of the Florida Statutes.

¹⁴ Office of the State Courts Administrator 2015 Judicial Impact Statement, *Senate Bill 464*, (April 8, 2015) (on file with the Senate Fiscal Policy Committee).

IX. Additional Information:

- A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

See PCS (402202) by Fiscal Policy (Recommended by Appropriations Subcommittee on Criminal and Civil Justice) on April 10, 2015.

- B. **Amendments:**

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
