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Proposed Committee Substitute by the Committee on Appropriations (Appropriations Subcommittee on Criminal and Civil Justice)

A bill to be entitled

2 An act relating to public safety; amending s. 14.32, 3 F.S.; creating the council within the Office of Chief 4 Inspector General; specifying the purpose of the 5 council; requiring the Office of Chief Inspector 6 General to provide administrative support to the 7 council; specifying the composition of the council; 8 providing terms of office and requirements regarding 9 the council's membership; prescribing the duties and 10 responsibilities of the council; prohibiting the 11 council from interfering with the operations of the 12 Department of Corrections or the Department of 13 Juvenile Justice; authorizing the council to appoint 14 an executive director; authorizing reimbursement for 15 per diem and travel expenses for members of the council; establishing certain restrictions applicable 16 to members of the council and council staff; providing 17 18 an appropriation; amending s. 23.1225, F.S.; 19 authorizing a mutual aid agreement in the event of a 20 declared state of emergency for certain law 21 enforcement purposes; amending s. 30.15, F.S.; making 2.2 sheriffs responsible for providing security for trial 23 court facilities in their respective counties; 24 requiring a sheriff to coordinate with the chief judge 25 of the judicial circuit on trial court facility 26 security matters; providing that certain provisions do 27 not affect or erode the authority of the counties

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28	under s. 14, Article V of the State Constitution or s.
29	29.08, F.S., to provide and fund the security of
30	facilities; deeming sheriffs and their deputies,
31	employees, and contractors officers of the court when
32	providing security; granting the chief judge of the
33	judicial circuit authority to protect due process
34	rights in certain circumstances; amending s. 57.105,
35	F.S.; limiting attorney fee awards in civil
36	proceedings in certain circumstances; creating s.
37	322.75, F.S.; requiring each judicial circuit to
38	establish a Driver License Reinstatement Days program
39	for reinstating suspended driver licenses in certain
40	circumstances; providing duties of the clerks of court
41	and the Department of Highway Safety and Motor
42	Vehicles; authorizing the clerk of court to compromise
43	on certain fees and costs; providing for program
44	eligibility; amending s. 784.046, F.S.; prohibiting
45	attorney fee awards in certain proceedings; amending
46	s. 784.0485, F.S.; prohibiting attorney fee awards in
47	certain proceedings; amending s. 893.135, F.S.;
48	authorizing a court to impose a sentence other than a
49	mandatory minimum term of imprisonment and mandatory
50	fine for a person convicted of trafficking if the
51	court makes certain findings on the record; creating
52	s. 900.05, F.S.; providing legislative intent;
53	providing definitions; requiring specified entities to
54	collect specific data monthly beginning on a certain
55	date; requiring specified entities to transmit certain
56	collected data to the Department of Law Enforcement
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57 quarterly; requiring the Department of Law Enforcement 58 to compile, maintain, and make publicly accessible 59 such data beginning on a certain date; creating a pilot project in a specified judicial circuit to 60 61 improve criminal justice data transparency and ensure 62 data submitted under s. 900.05, F.S., is accurate, 63 valid, reliable, and structured; authorizing certain 64 persons to enter into a memorandum of understanding 65 with a national, nonpartisan, not-for-profit entity 66 meeting certain criteria for the purpose of embedding 67 a data fellow in the office or agency; establishing 68 data fellow duties and responsibilities; providing for 69 the expiration of the pilot project; providing an 70 appropriation; creating s. 907.042, F.S.; authorizing 71 each county to create a supervised bond release 72 program; providing legislative findings; providing a 73 supervised bond program must be created with the concurrence of the chief judge, county's chief 74 75 correctional officer, state attorney, and public 76 defender; providing an exception to a county that has 77 already established and implemented a supervised bond 78 program that utilizes a risk assessment instrument; 79 providing specified program components; providing 80 quidelines for the risk assessment instrument; 81 authorizing the county to contract with the Department 82 of Corrections to develop or modify a risk assessment 83 instrument if such instrument meets certain 84 requirements; authorizing a county to develop or use 85 an existing risk assessment instrument if validated by

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86 the department and such instrument meets certain 87 requirements; authorizing a county to contract with 88 another county for the use of a risk assessment 89 instrument if validated and such instrument meets 90 certain requirements; authorizing the county to 91 contract with an independent entity for use of a risk assessment instrument if validated and such instrument 92 meets certain requirements; specifying requirements 93 94 for the use, implementation, and distribution of the 95 risk assessment instrument; requiring each county that 96 establishes a supervised bond program to submit a 97 report annually by a certain date to the Office of 98 Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability 99 (OPPAGA); requiring OPPAGA to compile the reports and 100 include such information in a report sent to the 101 Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the 102 House of Representatives in accordance with s. 907.044, F.S.; creating s. 907.0421, F.S.; providing 103 104 legislative findings; requiring the Department of 105 Corrections to develop a risk assessment instrument; 106 authorizing the department to use or modify an 107 existing risk assessment instrument; requiring the department to develop or modify the risk assessment 108 109 instrument by a certain date; specifying requirements 110 for the use, implementation, and distribution of the 111 risk assessment instrument; creating the Risk 112 Assessment Pilot Program for a specified period; specifying the participating counties; requiring each 113 114 participating county's chief correctional officer to

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115 contract with the department to administer the risk 116 assessment instrument; requiring all counties to 117 administer the risk assessment instrument to all persons arrested for a felony; requiring each 118 119 participating county to submit a report annually by a 120 certain date to the department with specified 121 information; requiring the department to compile the 122 information of the findings from the participating 123 counties and submit an annual report by a certain date 124 to the Governor and the Legislature; authorizing the 125 department, in consultation with specified persons, to 126 adopt rules; amending s. 907.043, F.S.; requiring each 127 pretrial release program to include in its annual 128 report the types of criminal charges of defendants 129 accepted into a pretrial release program, the number 130 of defendants accepted into a pretrial release program 131 who paid a bail or bond, the number of defendants accepted into a pretrial release program with no prior 132 133 criminal conviction, and the number of defendants for 134 whom a pretrial risk assessment tool was used or was 135 not used; creating a pilot project in a specified 136 judicial circuit to improve criminal justice data 137 transparency and ensure data submitted under s. 138 900.05, F.S., is accurate, valid, reliable, and 139 structured; authorizing certain persons to enter into 140 a memorandum of understanding with a national, 141 nonpartisan, not-for-profit entity meeting certain 142 criteria for the purpose of embedding a data fellow in 143 the office or agency; establishing data fellow duties

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144 and responsibilities; providing for the expiration of 145 the pilot project; providing an appropriation; 146 amending s. 921.0024, F.S.; requiring scoresheets 147 prepared for all criminal defendants to be digitized; 148 requiring the Department of Corrections to develop and 149 submit revised digitized scoresheets to the Supreme 150 Court for approval; requiring digitized scoresheets to 151 include individual data cells for each field on the 152 scoresheet; requiring the clerk of court to 153 electronically transmit the digitized scoresheet used 154 in each sentencing proceeding to the Department of 155 Corrections; amending s. 932.7061, F.S.; revising the 156 deadline for submitting an annual report by law 157 enforcement agencies concerning property seized or 158 forfeited under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act; 159 creating s. 943.687, F.S.; requiring the Department of 160 Law Enforcement to collect, compile, maintain, and manage data collected pursuant to s. 900.05, F.S.; 161 162 requiring the Department of Law Enforcement to make 163 data comparable, transferable, and readily usable; 164 requiring the department to create a unique identifier for each criminal case received from the clerks of 165 166 court; requiring the department to create and maintain 167 a certain Internet-based database; providing 168 requirements for data searchability and sharing; 169 requiring the department to establish certain rules; 170 requiring the department to monitor data collection procedures and test data quality; providing for data 171 172 archiving, editing, retrieval, and verification;

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173 amending s. 944.704, F.S.; requiring transition 174 assistance staff to include information about job 175 assignment credentialing and industry certification in 176 job placement information given to an inmate; amending 177 s. 944.705, F.S.; requiring the Department of 178 Corrections to provide a comprehensive community 179 reentry resource directory to each inmate prior to 180 release; requiring the department to allow nonprofit 181 faith-based, business and professional, civic, and 182 community organizations to apply to be registered to 183 provide inmate reentry services; requiring the 184 department to adopt policies for screening, approving, 185 and registering organizations that apply; authorizing 186 the department to contract with public or private 187 educational institutions to assist veteran inmates in 188 applying for certain benefits; amending s. 944.801, 189 F.S.; requiring the department to develop a Prison 190 Entrepreneurship Program and adopt procedures for 191 student inmate admission; specifying requirements for 192 the program; requiring the department to enter into 193 agreements with certain entities to carry out duties 194 associated with the program; authorizing the 195 department to contract with certain entities to 196 provide education services for the Correctional 197 Education Program; creating s. 944.805, F.S.; creating 198 definitions relating to a certificate of achievement 199 and employability; creating s. 944.8055, F.S.; establishing eligibility requirements; establishing a 200 201 timeframe for an eligible inmate to apply for a

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202 certificate; establishing eligibility requirements for 203 an inmate under probation or post-control sanction; 204 establishing a timeframe for an eligible inmate under 205 probation or post-control sanction to apply for a 206 certificate; requiring the department to notify a 207 licensing agency upon the filing of an application and 208 provide the opportunity to object to issuing a 209 certificate; authorizing the department to issue a 210 certificate; excluding mandatory civil impacts for 211 which a certificate will not provide relief; requiring 212 the department to adopt rules; creating s. 944.806, 213 F.S.; providing a certificate of achievement and 214 employability shall convert a mandatory civil impact 215 into a discretionary civil impact for purposes of 216 determining licensure or certification; providing a certificate shall convert a mandatory civil impact 217 218 into a discretionary civil impact for purposes of 219 determining licensure or certification for an employer 220 who has hired a certificate holder; creating s. 221 944.8065, F.S.; requiring the department to adopt 222 rules governing revocation of a certificate of 223 achievement and employability; creating s. 945.041, 224 F.S.; requiring the Department of Corrections to 225 publish quarterly on its website inmate admissions 226 based on offense type and the recidivism rate and rate 227 of probation revocation within a specified period 228 after release from incarceration; amending s. 947.005, 229 F.S.; defining the terms "electronic monitoring 230 device" and "conditional medical release"; amending s.

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231 947.149, F.S.; defining the terms "inmate with a 232 debilitating illness" and "medically frail inmate"; 233 amending the definition of "terminally ill inmate"; 234 expanding eligibility for conditional medical release 235 to include inmates with debilitating illnesses; 236 entitling the current conditional medical release 237 process as "permissive conditional medical release"; 238 requiring the Department of Corrections to refer 239 eligible inmates; authorizing the Florida Commission 240 on Offender Review to release eligible inmates; 241 creating mandatory conditional medical release; 242 specifying eligibility criteria for mandatory 243 conditional medical release; requiring the department 244 to refer an eligible inmate to the commission; 245 requiring that certain inmates whose eligibility is 246 verified by the commission be placed on conditional 247 medical release; requiring the commission to review 248 the information and verify an inmate's eligibility 249 within a certain timeframe; requiring that the 250 department's referral for release include certain 251 information; requiring that release consider specified 252 factors related to placement upon release; authorizing 253 electronic monitoring for an inmate on conditional 254 medical release; amending s. 948.001, F.S.; revising a 255 definition; amending s. 948.013, F.S.; authorizing the 256 Department of Corrections to transfer an offender to 257 administrative probation in certain circumstances; 258 amending s. 948.03, F.S.; requiring the Department of 259 Corrections to include conditions of probation in the

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260 Florida Crime Information Center database; amending s. 261 948.06, F.S.; requiring each judicial circuit to 262 establish an alternative sanctioning program; defining 263 low- and moderate-risk level technical violations of 264 probation; establishing permissible sanctions for low-265 and moderate-risk violations of probation under the 266 program; establishing eligibility criteria; 267 authorizing a probationer who allegedly committed a 268 technical violation to waive participation in or elect 269 to participate in the program, admit to the violation, 270 agree to comply with the recommended sanction, and 271 agree to waive certain rights; requiring a probation 272 officer to submit the recommended sanction and certain 273 documentation to the court if the probationer admits 274 to committing the violation; authorizing the court to 275 impose the recommended sanction or direct the 276 department to submit a violation report, affidavit, 277 and warrant to the court; specifying that a 278 probationer's participation in the program is 279 voluntary; authorizing a probation officer to submit a 280 violation report, affidavit, and warrant to the court 281 in certain circumstances; creating s. 948.081, F.S.; 282 authorizing the establishment of community court 283 programs; detailing program criteria; reenacting s. 284 932.7062, F.S., relating to a penalty for 285 noncompliance with reporting requirements, to 286 incorporate the amendment made to s. 932.7061, F.S., 287 in a reference thereto; reenacting ss. 447.203(3), 288 F.S., and 944.026(3), F.S., relating to definitions

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289	and community-based facilities, to incorporate the
290	amendment made to s. 944.801, F.S., in references
291	thereto; reenacting ss. 316.1935(6), 775.084(4)(k),
292	775.087(2)(b) and(3)(b), 784.07(3), 790.235(1),
293	794.0115(7), 893.135(1)(b), (c), and (g) and (3),
294	921.0024(2), 944.605(7)(b), 944.70(1)(b),
295	947.13(1)(h), and 947.141(1), (2), and (7), F.S., all
296	relating to authorized conditional medical release
297	granted under s. 947.149, F.S., to incorporate the
298	amendment made to s. 947.149, F.S., in references
299	thereto; providing an effective date.
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301	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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303	Section 1. Subsection (6) is added to section 14.32,
304	Florida Statutes, to read:
305	14.32 Office of Chief Inspector General
306	(6) The Florida Correctional Operations Oversight Council,
307	a council as defined in s. 20.03, is created within the Office
308	of Chief Inspector General. The council is created for the
309	purpose of overseeing matters relating to the corrections and
310	juvenile justice continuum with an emphasis on the safe and
311	effective operations of major institutions and facilities under
312	the purview of the Department of Corrections and the Department
313	of Juvenile Justice. However, in instances in which the policies
314	of other components of the criminal justice system affect
315	corrections or the juvenile justice continuum, the council shall
316	advise and make recommendations. The Office of Chief Inspector
317	General shall provide administrative support to the council. The

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318	council is not subject to control, supervision, or direction by
319	the Chief Inspector General in the performance of its duties,
320	but is governed by the classification plan and salary and
321	benefits plan approved by the Executive Office of the Governor.
322	(a) The council is composed of the following members:
323	1. Three members appointed by the Governor.
324	2. Three members appointed by the President of the Senate.
325	3. Three members appointed by the Speaker of the House of
326	Representatives.
327	
328	The initial members of the council shall be appointed by January
329	1, 2019. Members of the council shall be appointed for terms of
330	4 years. However, to achieve staggered terms, one appointee of
331	each of the appointing authorities shall be appointed for an
332	initial 2-year term. Members must be appointed in a manner that
333	ensures equitable representation of different geographic regions
334	of the state, and members must be residents of this state.
335	Members of the council must act on behalf of the state as a
336	whole and may not subordinate the needs of the state to those of
337	a particular region. The council's membership should, to the
338	greatest extent possible, include persons with a background in
339	prison operations, county detention facility management, or the
340	juvenile justice continuum of services.
341	(b) The council's primary duties and responsibilities
342	include:
343	1. Evaluating, investigating, and overseeing the daily
344	operations of correctional and juvenile facilities.
345	2. Conducting announced and unannounced inspections of
346	correctional and juvenile facilities, including facilities
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347	operated by private contractors. Members of the council may
348	enter any facility where prisoners, residents, or juveniles are
349	kept. Members shall be immediately admitted to such places as
350	they request and may consult and confer with any prisoner,
351	resident, or juvenile privately with adequate security in place.
352	3. Identifying and monitoring high-risk and problematic
353	correctional or juvenile facilities, and reporting findings and
354	recommendations relating to such facilities.
355	4. Providing technical assistance when appropriate.
356	5. Submitting an annual report to the Governor, the
357	President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of
358	Representatives by each November 1, beginning in 2019. The
359	report must include statutory, budgetary, and operational
360	recommendations to the Legislature which address problems
361	identified by the council.
362	6. Conducting confidential interviews with staff, officers,
363	inmates, juveniles, volunteers, and public officials relating to
364	the operations and conditions of correctional and juvenile
365	facilities.
366	7. Developing and implementing a monitoring tool that will
367	be used to assess the performance of each correctional and
368	juvenile facility.
369	8. Conducting on-site visits to correctional and juvenile
370	facilities on a regular basis.
371	(c) The council may not interfere with the day-to-day
372	operations of the Department of Corrections and the Department
373	of Juvenile Justice, but shall conduct investigations and
374	provide recommendations for improvement.
375	(d) The council shall appoint an executive director who

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376 shall serve under the direction of the members of the council. 377 (e) Members of the council shall serve without compensation 378 but are entitled to receive reimbursement for per diem and 379 travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061. 380 (f) Members of the council or its staff may not have 381 immediate family members working for the Department of 382 Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or a private 383 institution, facility, or provider under contract with either department. A member of the council may not have any direct or 384 385 indirect interest in a contract, subcontract, franchise, 386 privilege, or other benefit granted or awarded by either 387 department while serving as a member of the council. 388 Section 2. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sums of 389 \$168,074 in recurring funds and \$37,855 in nonrecurring funds 390 are appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Executive Office of the Governor, and one full-time equivalent position 391 with associated salary rate of 70,000 is authorized, for the 392 393 purpose of administering the Florida Correctional Operations 394 Oversight Council. 395 Section 3. Subsection (5) of section 23.1225, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 396 397 23.1225 Mutual aid agreements.-398 (5) In the event of a disaster or emergency such that a 399 state of emergency is declared by the Governor pursuant to 400 chapter 252, a mutual aid agreement may be used to increase the 401 presence of law enforcement to aid in traffic and crowd control, emergency response, and evacuation support. The requirement that 402 403 a requested operational assistance agreement be a written 404 agreement for rendering of assistance in a law enforcement

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405 emergency may be waived by the participating agencies for a 406 period of up to 90 days from the declaration of the disaster.

(a) When a law enforcement agency lends assistance pursuant to this subsection, all powers, privileges, and immunities listed in s. 23.127, except with regard to interstate mutual aid agreements, apply to the agency or entity, if the law enforcement employees rendering services are being requested and coordinated by the affected local law enforcement executive in charge of law enforcement operations.

(b) A listing of such agencies or entities and the officers and employees of such agencies or entities rendering assistance pursuant to this subsection must be maintained by the agency or entity requesting such assistance and filed at the end of the 90-day period with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

419 Section 4. Subsection (4) is added to section 30.15, 420 Florida Statutes, to read:

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30.15 Powers, duties, and obligations.-

422 (4) (a) The sheriff and the governing board of the county 423 shall provide security for trial court facilities located within 424 each county of a judicial circuit. The sheriff and the county 425 shall coordinate with the chief judge of the applicable judicial 426 circuit on security matters for such facilities, but the sheriff 427 and county shall retain operational control over the manner in 428 which security is provided, as applicable, in such facilities. 429 Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to affect or erode 430 the authority of counties under s. 14, Article V of the State 431 Constitution or s. 29.008, to provide and fund the security of 432 facilities as defined s. 29.008(1)(e). 433 (b) Pursuant to s. 26.49, sheriffs and their deputies,

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434 <u>employees, and contractors are officers of the court when</u>
435 providing security for trial court facilities under this

436 subsection.

437 (c) The chief judge of the judicial circuit shall have
438 decisionmaking authority to ensure the protection of due process
439 rights, including, but not limited to, the scheduling and
440 conduct of trials and other judicial proceedings, as part of his
441 or her responsibility for the administrative supervision of the
442 trial courts pursuant to s. 43.26.

443 Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 57.105, Florida 444 Statutes, is amended to read:

445 57.105 Attorney's fee; sanctions for raising unsupported 446 claims or defenses; exceptions; service of motions; damages for 447 delay of litigation.-

448 (1) Unless otherwise provided, upon the court's initiative 449 or motion of any party, the court shall award a reasonable 450 attorney's fee, including prejudgment interest, to be paid to 451 the prevailing party in equal amounts by the losing party and 452 the losing party's attorney on any claim or defense at any time 453 during a civil proceeding or action in which the court finds 454 that the losing party or the losing party's attorney knew or 455 should have known that a claim or defense when initially 456 presented to the court or at any time before trial:

(a) Was not supported by the material facts necessary toestablish the claim or defense; or

(b) Would not be supported by the application of then-existing law to those material facts.

461 Section 6. Section 322.75, Florida Statutes, is created to 462 read:

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463	322.75 Driver License Reinstatement Days
464	(1) Each judicial circuit shall establish a Driver License
465	Reinstatement Days program for reinstating suspended driver
466	licenses. Participants shall include the Department of Highway
467	Safety and Motor Vehicles, the state attorney's office, the
468	public defender's office, the circuit and county courts, the
469	clerk of court, and any interested community organization.
470	(2) The clerk of court, in consultation with other
471	participants, shall select one or more days for an event at
472	which a person may have his or her driver license reinstated. A
473	person must pay the full license reinstatement fee; however, the
474	clerk may compromise or waive other fees and costs to facilitate
475	reinstatement.
476	(3)(a) A person is eligible for reinstatement under the
477	program if his or her license was suspended due to:
478	1. Driving without a valid driver license;
479	2. Driving with a suspended driver license;
480	3. Failing to make a payment on penalties in collection;
481	4. Failing to appear in court for a traffic violation; or
482	5. Failing to comply with provisions of chapter 318 or this
483	chapter.
484	(b) Notwithstanding paragraphs (4)(a) through (c), a person
485	is eligible for reinstatement under the program if the period of
486	suspension or revocation has elapsed, the person has completed
487	any required course or program as described in paragraph (4)(c),
488	and the person is otherwise eligible for reinstatement.
489	(4) A person is not eligible for reinstatement under the
490	program if his or her driver license is suspended or revoked:
491	(a) Because the person failed to fulfill a court-ordered

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492 child support obligation;

493 494 (b) For a violation of s. 316.193;

494 (c) Because the person has not completed a driver training
 495 program, driver improvement course, or alcohol or substance
 496 abuse education or evaluation program required under ss.

497 316.192, 316.193, 322.2616, 322.271, or 322.264;

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(d) For a traffic-related felony; or

499 (e) Because the person is a habitual traffic offender under 500 s. 322.264.

(5) The clerk of court and the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall verify any information necessary for reinstatement of a driver license under the program.

504Section 7. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (2) of505section 784.046, Florida Statutes, to read:

506 784.046 Action by victim of repeat violence, sexual 507 violence, or dating violence for protective injunction; dating 508 violence investigations, notice to victims, and reporting; 509 pretrial release violations; public records exemption.-

(2) There is created a cause of action for an injunction for protection in cases of repeat violence, there is created a separate cause of action for an injunction for protection in cases of dating violence, and there is created a separate cause of action for an injunction for protection in cases of sexual violence.

516 (f) Notwithstanding any other law, attorney fees may not be 517 awarded in any proceeding under this section.

518Section 8. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (2) of519section 784.0485, Florida Statutes, to read:

784.0485 Stalking; injunction; powers and duties of court

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521	and clerk; petition; notice and hearing; temporary injunction;
522	issuance of injunction; statewide verification system;
523	enforcement
524	(2)
525	(d) Notwithstanding any other law, attorney fees may not be
526	awarded in any proceeding under this section.
527	Section 9. Present subsections (6) and (7) of section
528	893.135, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (7)
529	and (8), respectively, and a new subsection (6) is added to that
530	section, to read:
531	893.135 Trafficking; mandatory sentences; suspension or
532	reduction of sentences; conspiracy to engage in trafficking
533	(6) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, a court
534	may impose a sentence for a violation of this section other than
535	the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment and mandatory fine if
536	the court finds on the record that all of the following
537	circumstances exist:
538	(a) The person did not engage in a continuing criminal
539	enterprise as defined in s. 893.20(1).
540	(b) The person did not use or threaten violence or use a
541	weapon during the commission of the crime.
542	(c) The person did not cause a death or serious bodily
543	injury.
544	Section 10. Section 900.05, Florida Statutes, is created to
545	read:
546	900.05 Criminal justice data collectionIt is the intent
547	of the Legislature to create a model of uniform criminal justice
548	data collection by requiring local and state criminal justice
549	agencies to report complete, accurate, and timely data, and to

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550 make such data available to the public.

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(1) DEFINITIONS.-As used in this section, the term: 552 (a) "Annual felony caseload" means the yearly caseload of 553 each full-time state attorney and assistant state attorney or 554 public defender and assistant public defender for cases assigned 555 to the circuit criminal division, based on the number of felony 556 cases reported to the Supreme Court under s. 25.075. The term 557 does not include the appellate caseload of a public defender or 558 assistant public defender. Cases reported pursuant to this term 559 must be associated with a case number and each case number must 560 only be reported once regardless of the number of attorney 561 assignments that occur during the course of litigation.

562 (b) "Annual misdemeanor caseload" means the yearly caseload 563 of each full-time state attorney and assistant state attorney or 564 public defender and assistant public defender for cases assigned 565 to the county criminal division, based on the number of 566 misdemeanor cases reported to the Supreme Court under s. 25.075. 567 The term does not include the appellate caseload of a public 568 defender or assistant public defender. Cases reported pursuant 569 to this term must be associated with a case number and each case 570 number must only be reported once regardless of the number of 571 attorney assignments that occur during the course of litigation.

572 (c) "Attorney assignment date" means the date a court-573 appointed attorney is assigned to the case or, if privately 574 retained, the date an attorney files a notice of appearance with 575 the clerk of court.

576 (d) "Attorney withdrawal date" means the date the court 577 removes court-appointed counsel from a case or, for a privately retained attorney, the date a motion to withdraw is granted by 578

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579 the court. (e) "Case number" means the identification number assigned 580 581 by the clerk of court to a criminal case. 582 (f) "Case status" means whether a case is open, inactive, 583 closed, or reopened due to a violation of probation or community 584 control. 585 (g) "Charge description" means the statement of the conduct 586 that is alleged to have been violated, the associated statutory 587 section establishing such conduct as criminal, and the 588 misdemeanor or felony classification that is provided for in the 589 statutory section alleged to have been violated. 590 (h) "Charge modifier" means an aggravating circumstance of 591 an alleged crime that enhances or reclassifies a charge to a 592 more serious misdemeanor or felony offense level. 593 (i) "Concurrent or consecutive sentence flag" means an 594 indication that a defendant is serving another sentence 595 concurrently or consecutively in addition to the sentence for 596 which data is being reported. 597 (j) "Daily number of correctional officers" means the 598 number of full-time, part-time, and auxiliary correctional 599 officers who are actively providing supervision, protection, 600 care, custody, and control of inmates in a county detention 601 facility or state correctional institution or facility each day. (k) "Deferred prosecution or pretrial diversion agreement 602 603 date" means the date a contract is signed by the parties 604 regarding a defendant's admission into a deferred prosecution or 605 pretrial diversion program. 606 (1) "Deferred prosecution or pretrial diversion hearing 607 date" means each date that a hearing, including a status

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608	hearing, is held on a case that is in a deferred prosecution or
609	pretrial diversion program, if applicable.
610	(m) "Disciplinary violation and action" means any conduct
611	performed by an inmate in violation of the rules of a county
612	detention facility or state correctional institution or facility
613	that results in the initiation of disciplinary proceedings by
614	the custodial entity and the consequences of such disciplinary
615	proceedings.
616	(n) "Disposition date" means the date of final judgment,
617	adjudication, adjudication withheld, dismissal, or nolle
618	prosequi for the case and if different dates apply, the
619	disposition dates of each charge.
620	(o) "Domestic violence flag" means an indication that a
621	charge involves domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28.
622	(p) "Gang affiliation flag" means an indication that a
623	defendant is involved in or associated with a criminal gang as
624	defined in s. 874.03.
625	(q) "Gain-time credit earned" means a credit of time
626	awarded to an inmate in a county detention facility in
627	accordance with s. 951.22 or a state correctional institution or
628	facility in accordance with s. 944.275.
629	(r) "Habitual offender flag" means an indication that a
630	defendant is a habitual felony offender as defined in s. 775.084
631	or a habitual misdemeanor offender as defined in s. 775.0837.
632	(s) "Judicial transfer date" means a date on which a
633	defendant's case is transferred to another court or presiding
634	judge.
635	(t) "Number of contract attorneys representing indigent
636	defendants for the office of the public defender" means the

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637	number of attorneys hired on a temporary basis, by contract, to
638	represent indigent clients who were appointed a public defender.
639	(u) "Pretrial release violation flag" means an indication
640	that the defendant has violated the terms of his or her pretrial
641	<u>release.</u>
642	(v) "Prior incarceration within the state" means any prior
643	history of a defendant being incarcerated in a county detention
644	facility or state correctional institution or facility.
645	(w) "Tentative release date" means the anticipated date
646	that an inmate will be released from incarceration after the
647	application of adjustments for any gain-time earned or credit
648	for time served.
649	(x) "Sexual offender flag" means an indication that a
650	defendant required to register as a sexual predator as defined
651	in s. 775.21 or as a sexual offender as defined in s. 943.0435.
652	(2) DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTINGBeginning January 1,
653	2019, an entity required to collect data in accordance with this
654	subsection shall collect the specified data required of the
655	entity on a monthly basis. Each entity shall report the data
656	collected in accordance with this subsection to the Department
657	of Law Enforcement on a quarterly basis.
658	(a) Clerk of the CourtEach clerk of court shall collect
659	the following data for each criminal case:
660	1. Case number.
661	2. Date that the alleged offense occurred.
662	3. County in which the offense is alleged to have occurred.
663	4. Date the defendant is taken into physical custody by a
664	law enforcement agency or is issued a notice to appear on a
665	criminal charge, if such date is different from the date the

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666	offense is alleged to have occurred.
667	5. Date that the criminal prosecution of a defendant is
668	formally initiated through the filing, with the clerk of the
669	court, of an information by the state attorney or an indictment
670	issued by a grand jury.
671	6. Arraignment date.
672	7. Attorney assignment date.
673	8. Attorney withdrawal date.
674	9. Case status.
675	10. Disposition date.
676	11. Information related to each defendant, including:
677	a. Identifying information, including name, date of birth,
678	age, race or ethnicity, and gender.
679	b. Zip code of primary residence.
680	c. Primary language.
681	d. Citizenship.
682	e. Immigration status, if applicable.
683	f. Whether the defendant has been found by a court to be
684	indigent pursuant to s. 27.52.
685	12. Information related to the formal charges filed against
686	the defendant, including:
687	a. Charge description.
688	b. Charge modifier, if applicable.
689	c. Drug type for each drug charge, if known.
690	d. Qualification for a flag designation as defined in this
691	section, including a domestic violence flag, gang affiliation
692	flag, sexual offender flag, habitual offender flag, or pretrial
693	release violation flag.
694	13. Information related to bail or bond and pretrial
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695	release determinations, including the dates of any such
696	determinations:
697	a. Pretrial release determination made at a first
698	appearance hearing that occurs within 24 hours of arrest,
699	including all monetary and nonmonetary conditions of release.
700	b. Modification of bail or bond conditions made by a court
701	having jurisdiction to try the defendant or, in the absence of
702	the judge of the trial court, by the circuit court, including
703	modifications to any monetary and nonmonetary conditions of
704	release.
705	c. Cash bail or bond payment, including whether the
706	defendant utilized a bond agent to post a surety bond.
707	d. Date defendant is released on bail, bond, or pretrial
708	<u>release.</u>
709	e. Bail or bond revocation due to a new offense, a failure
710	to appear, or a violation of the terms of bail or bond, if
711	applicable.
712	14. Information related to court dates and dates of motions
713	and appearances, including:
714	a. Date of any court appearance and the type of proceeding
715	scheduled for each date reported.
716	b. Date of any failure to appear in court, if applicable.
717	c. Judicial transfer date, if applicable.
718	d. Trial date.
719	e. Date that a defendant files a notice to participate in
720	discovery.
721	f. Speedy trial motion and hearing dates, if applicable.
722	g. Dismissal motion and hearing dates, if applicable.
723	15. Whether the attorney representing the defendant is
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724	court-appointed to or privately retained by a defendant, or
725	whether the defendant is represented pro se.
726	16. Information related to sentencing, including:
727	a. Date that a court enters a sentence against a defendant.
728	b. Sentence type and length imposed by the court,
729	including, but not limited to, the total duration of
730	imprisonment in a county detention facility or state
731	correctional institution or facility, and conditions probation
732	or community control supervision.
733	c. Amount of time served in custody by the defendant
734	related to the reported criminal case that is credited at the
735	time of disposition of the case to reduce the actual length of
736	time the defendant will serve on the term of imprisonment that
737	is ordered by the court at disposition.
738	d. Total amount of court fees imposed by the court at the
739	disposition of the case.
740	e. Outstanding balance of the defendant's court fees
741	imposed by the court at disposition of the case.
742	f. Total amount of fines imposed by the court at the
743	disposition of the case.
744	g. Outstanding balance of the defendant's fines imposed by
745	the court at disposition of the case.
746	h. Restitution amount ordered, including the amount
747	collected by the court and the amount paid to the victim, if
748	applicable.
749	i. Digitized sentencing scoresheet prepared in accordance
750	with s. 921.0024.
751	17. The number of judges or magistrates, or their
752	equivalents, hearing cases in circuit or county criminal

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753	divisions of the circuit court. Judges or magistrates, or their
754	equivalents, who solely hear appellate cases from the county
755	criminal division are not to be reported under this
756	subparagraph.
757	(b) State attorneyEach state attorney shall collect the
758	following data:
759	1. Information related to a human victim of a criminal
760	offense, including:
761	a. Identifying information of the victim, including race or
762	ethnicity, gender, and age.
763	b. Relationship to the offender, if any.
764	2. Number of full-time prosecutors.
765	3. Number of part-time prosecutors.
766	4. Annual felony caseload.
767	5. Annual misdemeanor caseload.
768	6. Any charge referred to the state attorney by a law
769	enforcement agency related to an episode of criminal activity.
770	7. Number of cases in which a no-information was filed.
771	8. Information related to each defendant, including:
772	a. Each charge referred to the state attorney by a law
773	enforcement agency related to an episode of criminal activity.
774	b. Drug type for each drug charge, if applicable.
775	c. Deferred prosecution or pretrial diversion agreement
776	date, if applicable.
777	d. Deferred prosecution or pretrial diversion hearing date,
778	if applicable.
779	(c) Public defenderEach public defender shall collect the
780	following data for each criminal case:
781	1. Number of full-time public defenders.
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782	2. Number of part-time public defenders.
783	3. Number of contract attorneys representing indigent
784	defendants for the office of the public defender.
785	4. Annual felony caseload.
786	5. Annual misdemeanor caseload.
787	(d) County detention facilityThe administrator of each
788	county detention facility shall collect the following data:
789	1. Maximum capacity for the county detention facility.
790	2. Weekly admissions to the county detention facility for a
791	revocation of probation or community control.
792	3. Daily population of the county detention facility,
793	including the specific number of inmates in the custody of the
794	county that:
795	a. Are awaiting case disposition.
796	b. Have been sentenced by a court to a term of imprisonment
797	in the county detention facility.
798	c. Have been sentenced by a court to a term of imprisonment
799	with the Department of Corrections and who are awaiting
800	transportation to the department.
801	d. Have a federal detainer or are awaiting disposition of a
802	case in federal court.
803	4. Information related to each inmate, including:
804	a. Date a defendant is processed into the county detention
805	facility subsequent to an arrest for a new violation of law or
806	for a violation of probation or community control.
807	b. Qualification for a flag designation as defined in this
808	section, including domestic violence flag, gang affiliation
809	flag, habitual offender flag, pretrial release violation flag,
810	or sexual offender flag.

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811	5. Total population of the county detention facility at
812	year-end. This data must include the same specified
813	classifications as subparagraph 3.
814	6. Per diem rate for a county detention facility bed.
815	7. Daily number of correctional officers for the county
816	detention facility.
817	8. Annual county detention facility budget. This
818	information only needs to be reported once annually at the
819	beginning of the county's fiscal year.
820	9. Revenue generated for the county from the temporary
821	incarceration of federal defendants or inmates.
822	(e) Department of CorrectionsThe Department of
823	Corrections shall collect the following data:
824	1. Information related to each inmate, including:
825	a. Identifying information, including name, date of birth,
826	race or ethnicity, and identification number assigned by the
827	department.
828	b. Number of children.
829	c. Education level, including any vocational training.
830	d. Date the inmate was admitted to the custody of the
831	department.
832	e. Current institution placement and the security level
833	assigned to the institution.
834	f. Custody level assignment.
835	g. Qualification for a flag designation as defined in this
836	section, including sexual offender flag, habitual offender flag,
837	gang affiliation flag, or concurrent or consecutive sentence
838	flag.
839	h. County that committed the prisoner to the custody of the

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840 department.

841	i. Whether the reason for admission to the department is
842	for a new conviction or a violation of probation, community
843	control, or parole. For an admission for a probation, community
844	control, or parole violation, the department shall report
845	whether the violation was technical or based on a new violation
846	of law.
847	j. Specific statutory citation for which the inmate was
848	committed to the department, including, for an inmate convicted
849	of drug trafficking under s. 893.135, the statutory citation for
850	each specific drug trafficked.
851	k. Length of sentence or concurrent or consecutive
852	sentences served.
853	1. Tentative release date.
854	m. Gain time earned in accordance with s. 944.275.
855	n. Prior incarceration within the state.
856	o. Disciplinary violation and action.
857	p. Participation in rehabilitative or educational programs
858	while in the custody of the department.
859	2. Information about each state correctional institution or
860	facility, including:
861	a. Budget for each state correctional institution or
862	facility.
863	b. Daily prison population of all inmates incarcerated in a
864	state correctional institution or facility.
865	c. Daily number of correctional officers for each state
866	correctional institution or facility.
867	3. Information related to persons supervised by the
868	department on probation or community control, including:

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576-03505-18 869 a. Identifying information for each person supervised by the department on probation or community control, including his 870 871 or her name, date of birth, race or ethnicity, sex, and 872 department-assigned case number. 873 b. Length of probation or community control sentence 874 imposed and amount of time that has been served on such 875 sentence. 876 c. Projected termination date for probation or community 877 control. 878 d. Revocation of probation or community control due to a 879 violation, including whether the revocation is due to a 880 technical violation of the conditions of supervision or from the 881 commission of a new law violation. 882 4. Per diem rates for: 883 a. Prison bed. 884 b. Probation. 885 c. Community control. 886 887 This information only needs to be reported once annually at the 888 time the most recent per diem rate is published. 889 (3) DATA PUBLICLY AVAILABLE.-Beginning January 1, 2019, the 890 Department of Law Enforcement shall publish datasets in its 891 possession in a modern, open, electronic format that is machine-892 readable and readily accessible by the public on the 893 department's website. The published data must be searchable, at 894 a minimum, by each data element, county, circuit, and unique 895 identifier. Beginning March 1, 2019, the department shall begin 896 publishing the data received under subsection (2) in the same modern, open, electronic format that is machine-readable and 897

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898	readily accessible to the public on the department's website.
899	The department shall publish all data received under subsection
900	(2) no later than July 1, 2019.
901	Section 11. <u>A pilot project is established in the Sixth</u>
902	Judicial Circuit for the purpose of improving criminal justice
903	data transparency and ensuring that data submitted under s.
904	900.05, Florida Statutes, is accurate, valid, reliable, and
905	structured. The clerk of court, the state attorney, the public
906	defender, or a sheriff in the circuit may enter into a
907	memorandum of understanding with a national, nonpartisan, not-
908	for-profit entity which provides data and measurement for
909	county-level criminal justice systems to establish the duties
910	and responsibilities of a data fellow, completely funded by the
911	entity, to be embedded with the office or agency. The data
912	fellow shall assist with data extraction, validation, and
913	quality and shall publish such data consistent with the terms of
914	the memorandum. The data fellow shall assist the office or
915	agency in compiling and reporting data pursuant to s. 900.05,
916	Florida Statutes, in compliance with rules established by the
917	Department of Law Enforcement. The pilot project shall expire as
918	provided in the memorandum.
919	Section 12. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, nine full-time
920	equivalent positions with associated salary rate of 476,163 are
921	authorized and the recurring sum of \$665,884 and the
922	nonrecurring sum of \$1,084,116 is appropriated from the General
923	Revenue Fund to the Department of Law Enforcement for the
924	purposes of implementing ss. 900.05(3) and 943.687, Florida
925	Statutes, transitioning to incident-based crime reporting, and
926	collecting and submitting crime statistics that meet the
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927	requirements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the
928	National Incident-Based Reporting System.
929	Section 13. Section 907.042, Florida Statutes, is created
930	to read:
931	907.042 Supervised bond program
932	(1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGSThe Legislature finds that there
933	is a need to use evidence-based methods to identify defendants
934	that can successfully comply with specified pretrial release
935	conditions. The Legislature finds that the use of actuarial
936	instruments that evaluate criminogenic based needs and classify
937	defendants according to levels of risk provides a more
938	consistent and accurate assessment of a defendant's risk of
939	noncompliance while on pretrial release pending trial. The
940	Legislature also finds that both the community and a defendant
941	are better served when a defendant, who poses a low risk to
942	society, is provided the opportunity to fulfill employment and
943	familial responsibilities in the community under a structured
944	pretrial release plan that ensures the best chance of remaining
945	compliant with all pretrial conditions rather than remaining in
946	custody. The Legislature finds that there is a benefit to
947	establishing a supervised bond program in each county for the
948	purpose of providing pretrial release to certain defendants who
949	may not otherwise be eligible for pretrial release on
950	unsupervised nonmonetary conditions and who do not have the
951	ability to satisfy the bond imposed by the court. The
952	Legislature finds that the creation of such a program will
953	reduce the likelihood of defendants remaining unnecessarily in
954	custody pending trial.
955	(2) CREATION.—A supervised bond program may be established

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956	in each county with the terms of each program to be developed
957	with concurrence of the chief judge of the circuit, the county's
958	chief correctional officer, the state attorney, and the public
959	defender. A county that has already established and implemented
960	a supervised bond program whose program and risk assessment
961	instrument is in compliance with subsections (3) and (4) may
962	continue to operate without such concurrence.
963	(3) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTSA supervised bond program, at a
964	minimum, shall:
965	(a) Require the county's chief correctional officer to
966	administer the supervised bond program.
967	(b) Provide that a risk assessment instrument may be
968	utilized to determine eligible defendants and determine an
969	appropriate level of supervision for each defendant upon
970	release.
971	(c) Require the county's chief correctional officer, or his
972	or her designee, to administer the risk assessment instrument to
973	a potential defendant if a county elects to utilize a risk
974	assessment instrument for its supervised bond program.
975	(d) Provide that the findings of a risk assessment
976	instrument may be used to create an individualized supervision
977	plan for each eligible defendant that is tailored to the
978	defendant's risk level and supervision needs.
979	(e) Require the appropriate court to make a final
980	determination regarding whether a defendant will be placed into
981	the supervised bond program and, if the court makes such a
982	determination, the court must also:
983	1. Determine the conditions of the individualized
984	supervision plan for which the defendant must comply as a part
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985	of the supervised bond program, including, but not limited to,
986	the requirement that the defendant:
987	a. Be placed on active electronic monitoring or active
988	continuous alcohol monitoring, or both, dependent upon the level
989	of risk indicated by the risk assessment instrument;
990	b. Communicate weekly, via telephone or in person contact
991	as determined by the court, with the office of the county's
992	chief correctional officer; and
993	2. Review the bond of a defendant who is being accepted
994	into the supervised bond program to determine if a reduction of
995	the court-ordered bond, up to its entirety, is appropriate.
996	(f) Establish procedures for reassessing or terminating
997	defendants from the supervised bond program who do not comply
998	with the terms of the individualized supervision plan imposed
999	through the program.
1000	(4) RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT
1001	(a) Each county that establishes a supervised bond program
1002	may utilize a risk assessment instrument that conducts a
1003	criminogenic assessment for use in evaluating the proper level
1004	of supervision appropriate to ensure compliance with pretrial
1005	conditions and safety to the community. The risk assessment
1006	instrument must consider, but need not be limited to, the
1007	following criteria:
1008	1. The nature and circumstances of the offense the
1009	defendant is alleged to have committed.
1010	2. The nature and extent of the defendant's prior criminal
1011	history, if any.
1012	3. Any prior history of the defendant failing to appear in
1013	court.

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576-03505-18 1014 4. The defendant's employment history, employability skills, and employment interests. 1015 5. The defendant's educational, vocational, and technical 1016 1017 training. 6. The defendant's background, including his or her family, 1018 1019 home, and community environment. 7. The defendant's physical and mental health history, 1020 1021 including any substance use. 1022 8. An evaluation of the defendant's criminal thinking, 1023 criminal associates, and social awareness. 1024 (b) A county may contract with the Department of 1025 Corrections to develop a risk assessment instrument or modify an 1026 instrument that has already been developed by the department, 1027 provided the instrument contains the criteria enumerated in 1028 paragraph (a). If a county elects to utilize a risk assessment 1029 instrument developed or modified by the department in accordance with this paragraph, the county's chief correctional officer 1030 1031 shall enter into a contract with the department for such use. 1032 (c) Each county may create its own risk assessment 1033 instrument for the purpose of operating a supervised bond 1034 program or may utilize a risk assessment instrument that has 1035 previously been developed for a similar purpose as provided for 1036 in this section. Additionally, a county may utilize a risk 1037 assessment instrument that has been developed by another county 1038 for a similar purpose as provided for in this section. To utilize a risk assessment instrument developed by a county in 1039 1040 accordance with this paragraph, the risk assessment instrument must be validated by the Department of Corrections and contain 1041 1042 the criteria enumerated in paragraph (a). If a county elects to

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1043	utilize a risk assessment instrument developed or modified by
1044	another county in accordance with this paragraph, the counties'
1045	chief correctional officers shall enter into a contract for such
1046	use.
1047	(d) A county may contract with an independent entity to
1048	utilize a risk assessment instrument that has previously been
1049	developed for a similar purpose as provided for in this section.
1050	To utilize a risk assessment instrument developed by an
1051	independent entity in accordance with this paragraph, the risk
1052	assessment instrument must be validated by the Department of
1053	Corrections and contain the criteria enumerated in paragraph
1054	(a). If a county elects to utilize a risk assessment instrument
1055	developed or modified by an independent entity in accordance
1056	with this paragraph, the county's chief correctional officer
1057	shall enter into a contract with the independent entity for such
1058	use.
1059	(e) A county that elects to utilize a risk assessment
1060	instrument in its supervised bond program may begin to implement
1061	the program immediately upon securing a contract for the
1062	utilization of or the completion of development or modification,
1063	and if applicable, validation of, a risk assessment instrument.
1064	A county that intends to utilize a risk assessment instrument it
1065	has already developed or modified may implement a supervised
1066	bond program immediately upon validation of the risk assessment
1067	instrument. A county that has already implemented a supervised
1068	bond program may continue to operate such program while the risk
1069	assessment instrument it utilizes is being validated.
1070	Implementation must include training of all county staff that
1071	will administer the risk assessment instrument.

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1072 (5) REPORTING.-Each county that establishes a supervised bond program pursuant to this section, or has an existing 1073 1074 supervised bond program that operates in compliance with this 1075 section, shall provide an annual report to the Office of Program 1076 Policy Analysis and Government Accountability that details the 1077 results of the administration of the risk assessment instrument, programming used for defendants who received the assessment and 1078 1079 were accepted into the supervised bond program, the success rate 1080 of such program, and savings realized by the county as a result 1081 of such defendants being released from custody pending trial. 1082 The annual report from the county must be submitted to OPPAGA by 1083 October 1 each year. OPPAGA shall compile the results of the counties reports for inclusion in an independent section of its 1084 1085 annual report developed and submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of 1086 1087 Representatives in accordance with s. 907.044. Section 14. Section 907.0421, Florida Statutes, is created 1088 1089 to read: 1090 907.0421 Risk Assessment Pilot Program.-1091 (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS. - The Legislature finds that there 1092 is a need to use evidence-based methods to reduce recidivism. The Legislature finds that the use of actuarial instruments that 1093 1094 classify offenders according to levels of risk to reoffend 1095 provides a more consistent and accurate assessment of an 1096 offender's risk and needs. The Legislature also finds that 1097 research indicates that using accurate risk and needs assessment 1098 instruments to identify appropriate interventions and 1099 programming for offenders reduces recidivism. 1100 (2) RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT.-

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576-03505-18 1101 (a) The Department of Corrections shall develop a risk assessment instrument that conducts a criminogenic assessment 1102 1103 for use in evaluating the proper placement and programming needs 1104 for a person who is arrested. The risk assessment instrument 1105 must consider, but need not be limited to, the following 1106 criteria: 1107 1. The nature and circumstances of the offense the person 1108 committed. 1109 2. The nature and extent of the person's prior criminal history, if any. 1110 1111 3. Any prior history of the person failing to appear in 1112 court. 4. The person's employment history, employability skills, 1113 1114 and employment interests. 1115 5. The person's educational, vocational, and technical 1116 training. 1117 6. The person's background, including his or her family, 1118 home, and community environment. 1119 7. The person's physical and mental health history, 1120 including any substance use. 1121 8. An evaluation of the person's criminal thinking, 1122 criminal associates, and social awareness. 1123 (b) The Department of Corrections may use or modify an existing risk assessment instrument, if the instrument contains 1124 1125 the criteria enumerated in paragraph (a). 1126 (c) The Department of Corrections shall complete the 1127 development or modification of a risk assessment instrument no later than March 1, 2019. The department may begin to implement 1128 1129 the risk assessment instrument immediately upon completion.

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1130 Implementation, including training all staff that will

1131 administer the risk assessment instrument, must be completed by
1132 June 30, 2019.

1133 (d) A representative of the county's chief correctional 1134 officer shall administer the risk assessment instrument as early 1135 as reasonably possible after a person's arrest, but no later 1136 than 10 business days after the arrest. If a person is released 1137 from jail pursuant to chapter 903 before the administration of the risk assessment instrument, the chief correctional officer, 1138 1139 or his or her representative, must schedule and provide written 1140 notification of a date and time for the person to return to the 1141 jail for the administration of the risk assessment instrument. The date and time must be provided in writing upon the person's 1142 1143 pretrial release. The risk assessment instrument may be 1144 conducted by video teleconference.

(e) A risk assessment instrument report must be made available to the person to whom the instrument is administered, his or her legal counsel, and the state attorney upon completion of the report. The Department of Corrections shall submit to the court the risk assessment instrument report, but the court may not review it without the consent of the person who is the subject of the report and his or her legal counsel.

(3) CREATION.-Contingent upon appropriations and a contract with each participating county, it is the intent of the Legislature to establish a 3-year Risk Assessment Pilot Program to perform a risk assessment evaluation on all persons arrested for a felony in participating counties.

1157 (4) PARTICIPATING COUNTIES.-Participation in the pilot
1158 program is limited to Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas

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1159 Counties. Each participating county's chief correctional officer shall enter into a 3-year contract with the Department of 1160 1161 Corrections for the ability to utilize the risk assessment 1162 instrument that is developed in accordance with this section. 1163 (5) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.-1164 (a) The participating counties shall administer the risk 1165 assessment instrument to all persons arrested for a felony and 1166 utilize the results of such risk assessment instrument as a tool for determining appropriate programming and sentencing with the 1167 1168 goal of reducing recidivism. 1169 (b) Each county participating in the pilot program shall 1170 provide an annual report to the Department of Corrections by 1171 July 1 of each year of the pilot program which details the 1172 results of the administration of the risk assessment instrument, 1173 programming used for persons who received the assessment, and 1174 the success rate of such programming. The department shall 1175 compile the county reports and submit one annual report to the 1176 Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the 1177 House of Representatives by October 1 of each year of the pilot 1178 program. 1179 (6) RULEMAKING.-The Department of Corrections, in 1180 consultation with a participating county's chief correctional 1181 officer, chief judge, state attorney, and public defender, may 1182 adopt rules to administer this section. 1183 Section 15. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 1184 907.043, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1185 907.043 Pretrial release; citizens' right to know.-1186 (4) 1187 (b) The annual report must contain, but need not be limited

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1188 to:

1189 1. The name, location, and funding sources of the pretrial 1190 release program, including the amount of public funds, if any, 1191 received by the pretrial release program.

1192 2. The operating and capital budget of each pretrial1193 release program receiving public funds.

1194 3.a. The percentage of the pretrial release program's total 1195 budget representing receipt of public funds.

b. The percentage of the total budget which is allocated to assisting defendants obtain release through a nonpublicly funded program.

1199 c. The amount of fees paid by defendants to the pretrial 1200 release program.

1201 4. The number of persons employed by the pretrial release1202 program.

1203 5. The number of defendants assessed and interviewed for 1204 pretrial release.

1205 6. The number of defendants recommended for pretrial1206 release.

1207 7. The number of defendants for whom the pretrial release1208 program recommended against nonsecured release.

1209 8. The number of defendants granted nonsecured release1210 after the pretrial release program recommended nonsecured1211 release.

1212 9. The number of defendants assessed and interviewed for1213 pretrial release who were declared indigent by the court.

121410. The number of defendants accepted into a pretrial1215release program who paid a surety or cash bail or bond.121611. The number of defendants for whom a risk assessment

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1217	tool was used in determining whether the defendant should be
1218	released pending the disposition of the case and the number of
1219	defendants for whom a risk assessment tool was not used.
1220	12. The specific statutory citation for each criminal
1221	charge related to a defendant whose case is accepted into a
1222	pretrial release program, including, at a minimum, the number of
1223	defendants charged with dangerous crimes as defined in s.
1224	907.041; nonviolent felonies; or misdemeanors only. A
1225	"nonviolent felony" for purposes of this subparagraph excludes
1226	the commission of, an attempt to commit, or a conspiracy to
1227	commit any of the following:
1228	a. An offense enumerated in s. 775.084(1)(c);
1229	b. An offense that requires a person to register as a
1230	sexual predator in accordance with s. 775.21 or as a sexual
1231	offender in accordance with s. 943.0435;
1232	c. Failure to register as a sexual predator in violation of
1233	s. 775.21 or as a sexual offender in violation of s. 943.0435;
1234	d. Facilitating or furthering terrorism in violation of s.
1235	<u>775.31;</u>
1236	e. A forcible felony as described in s. 776.08;
1237	f. False imprisonment in violation of s. 787.02;
1238	g. Burglary of a dwelling or residence in violation of s.
1239	<u>810.02(3).</u>
1240	h. Abuse, aggravated abuse, and neglect of an elderly
1241	person or disabled adult in violation of s. 825.102;
1242	i. Abuse, aggravated abuse, and neglect of a child in
1243	violation of s. 827.03;
1244	j. Poisoning of food or water in violation of s. 859.01;
1245	k. Abuse of a dead human body in violation of s. 872.06;
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576-03505-18 1246 1. A capital offense in violation of chapter 893; 1247 m. An offense that results in serious bodily injury or 1248 death to another human; or 1249 n. A felony offense in which the defendant used a weapon or firearm in the commission of the offense. 1250 1251 13. The number of defendants accepted into a pretrial 1252 release program with no prior criminal conviction. 1253 14.10. The name and case number of each person granted 1254 nonsecured release who: 1255 a. Failed to attend a scheduled court appearance. 1256 b. Was issued a warrant for failing to appear. 1257 c. Was arrested for any offense while on release through 1258 the pretrial release program. 1259 15.11. Any additional information deemed necessary by the governing body to assess the performance and cost efficiency of 1260 1261 the pretrial release program. 1262 Section 16. Subsections (3) through (7) of section 1263 921.0024, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1264 921.0024 Criminal Punishment Code; worksheet computations; 1265 scoresheets.-1266 (3) A single digitized scoresheet shall be prepared for 1267 each defendant to determine the permissible range for the 1268 sentence that the court may impose, except that if the defendant 1269 is before the court for sentencing for more than one felony and 1270 the felonies were committed under more than one version or 1271 revision of the quidelines or the code, separate digitized 1272 scoresheets must be prepared. The scoresheet or scoresheets must cover all the defendant's offenses pending before the court for 1273 1274 sentencing. The state attorney shall prepare the digitized

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1275 scoresheet or scoresheets, which must be presented to the 1276 defense counsel for review for accuracy in all cases unless the judge directs otherwise. The defendant's scoresheet or 1278 scoresheets must be approved and signed by the sentencing judge.

(4) The Department of Corrections, in consultation with the Office of the State Courts Administrator, state attorneys, and public defenders, must develop and submit the revised digitized Criminal Punishment Code scoresheet to the Supreme Court for approval by June 15 of each year, as necessary. The digitized scoresheet shall have individual, structured data cells for each data field on the scoresheet. Upon the Supreme Court's approval of the revised digitized scoresheet, the Department of 1287 Corrections shall produce and provide sufficient copies of the revised digitized scoresheets by September 30 of each year, as 1289 necessary. Digitized scoresheets must include individual data cells to indicate item entries for the scoresheet preparer's use in indicating whether any prison sentence imposed includes a mandatory minimum sentence or the sentence imposed was a downward departure from the lowest permissible sentence under the Criminal Punishment Code.

(5) The Department of Corrections shall make available distribute sufficient copies of the digitized Criminal Punishment Code scoresheets to those persons charged with the responsibility for preparing scoresheets.

(6) The clerk of the circuit court shall transmit a complete, and accurate digitized, and legible copy of the Criminal Punishment Code scoresheet used in each sentencing proceeding to the Department of Corrections. Scoresheets must be 1303 electronically transmitted no less frequently than monthly, by

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the first of each month, and may be sent collectively.

1305 (7) A digitized sentencing scoresheet must be prepared for 1306 every defendant who is sentenced for a felony offense. A copy of 1307 The individual offender's digitized Criminal Punishment Code 1308 scoresheet and any attachments thereto prepared pursuant to Rule 1309 3.701, Rule 3.702, or Rule 3.703, Florida Rules of Criminal 1310 Procedure, or any other rule pertaining to the preparation and 1311 submission of felony sentencing scoresheets, must be included 1312 with attached to the copy of the uniform judgment and sentence 1313 form provided to the Department of Corrections.

Section 17. Subsection (1) of section 932.7061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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932.7061 Reporting seized property for forfeiture.-

1317 (1) Every law enforcement agency shall submit an annual 1318 report to the Department of Law Enforcement indicating whether 1319 the agency has seized or forfeited property under the Florida 1320 Contraband Forfeiture Act. A law enforcement agency receiving or 1321 expending forfeited property or proceeds from the sale of 1322 forfeited property in accordance with the Florida Contraband 1323 Forfeiture Act shall submit a completed annual report by 1324 December 1 October 10 documenting the receipts and expenditures. The report shall be submitted in an electronic form, maintained 1325 by the Department of Law Enforcement in consultation with the 1326 1327 Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, 1328 to the entity that has budgetary authority over such agency and 1329 to the Department of Law Enforcement. The annual report must, at 1330 a minimum, specify the type, approximate value, court case number, type of offense, disposition of property received, and 1331 1332 amount of any proceeds received or expended.

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1333 Section 18. Section 943.687, Florida Statutes, is created 1334 to read:

1335 <u>943.687 Criminal justice data transparency.-In order to</u> 1336 <u>facilitate the availability of comparable and uniform criminal</u> 1337 justice data, the department shall:

(1) Collect, compile, maintain, and manage the data 1338 1339 submitted by local and state entities pursuant to s. 900.05 and 1340 coordinate related activities to collect and submit data. The 1341 department shall create a unique identifier for each criminal 1342 case received from the clerks of court which identifies the 1343 person who is the subject of the criminal case. The unique 1344 identifier must be the same for that person in any court case 1345 and used across local and state entities for all information 1346 related to that person at any time. The unique identifier shall 1347 be randomly created and may not include any portion of the 1348 person's social security number or date of birth.

1349 (2) Promote criminal justice data sharing by making such 1350 data received under s. 900.05 comparable, transferable, and 1351 readily usable.

1352 (3) Create and maintain an Internet-based database of 1353 criminal justice data received under s. 900.05 in a modern, 1354 open, electronic format that is machine-readable and readily 1355 accessible through an application program interface. The 1356 database must allow the public to search, at a minimum, by each 1357 data element, county, judicial circuit, or unique identifier. 1358 The department may not require a license or charge a fee to 1359 access or receive information from the database.

1360 (4) Develop written agreements with local, state, and
 1361 federal agencies to facilitate criminal justice data sharing.

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576-03505-18 1362 (5) Establish by rule: 1363 (a) Requirements for the entities subject to the 1364 requirements of s. 900.05 to submit data through an application 1365 program interface. 1366 (b) A data catalog defining data objects, describing data 1367 fields, and detailing the meaning of and options for each data element reported pursuant to s. 900.05. 1368 1369 (c) How data collected pursuant to s. 900.05 is compiled, processed, structured, used, or shared. The rule shall provide 1370 1371 for the tagging of all information associated with each case 1372 number and unique identifier. 1373 (d) Requirements for implementing and monitoring the 1374 Internet-based database established under subsection (3). 1375 (e) How information contained in the Internet-based 1376 database established under subsection (3) is accessed by the 1377 public. 1378 (6) Consult with local, state, and federal criminal justice 1379 agencies and other public and private users of the database 1380 established under subsection (3) on the data elements collected 1381 under s. 900.05, the use of such data, and adding data elements 1382 to be collected. 1383 (7) Monitor data collection procedures and test data 1384 quality to facilitate the dissemination of accurate, valid, 1385 reliable, and complete criminal justice data. 1386 (8) Develop methods for archiving data, retrieving archived 1387 data, and data editing and verification. 1388 Section 19. Subsection (3) of section 944.704, Florida 1389 Statutes, is amended to read: 1390 944.704 Staff who provide transition assistance; duties.-

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1391 The department shall provide a transition assistance specialist 1392 at each of the major institutions whose duties include, but are not limited to: 1393 1394 (3) Obtaining job placement information, - which must 1395 include identifying any job assignment credentialing or industry

1396 certifications for which an inmate is eligible.

1398 The transition assistance specialist may not be a correctional 1399 officer or correctional probation officer as defined in s. 1400 943.10.

1401 Section 20. Subsections (3) through (6) of section 944.705, 1402 Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (4), (5), (6), and (10), respectively, and new subsections (3), (7), (8), (9), 1403 1404 and (11) are added to that section, to read: 1405

944.705 Release orientation program.-

1406 (3) Each inmate shall receive a comprehensive community 1407 reentry resource directory organized by the county to which the 1408 inmate is being released. The directory shall include the name, 1409 address, and telephone number of each provider, and a 1410 description of services offered. The directory must also include 1411 the name, address, and telephone number of existing portals of 1412 entry.

1413 (7) The department shall allow a nonprofit faith-based, 1414 business and professional, civic, or community organization to apply to be registered under this section to provide inmate 1415 1416 reentry services. Reentry services include, but are not limited 1417 to, counseling; providing information on housing and job 1418 placement; money management assistance; and programs addressing 1419 substance abuse, mental health, or co-occurring conditions.

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1420	(8) The department shall adopt policies and procedures for
1421	screening, approving, and registering an organization that
1422	applies to be registered to provide inmate reentry services
1423	under subsection (7). The department may deny approval and
1424	registration of an organization or a representative from an
1425	organization if it determines that the organization or
1426	representative does not meet the department's policies or
1427	procedures.
1428	(9) The department may contract with a public or private
1429	educational institution's Veteran's Advocacy Clinic or Veteran's
1430	Legal Clinic to assist qualified veteran inmates in applying for
1431	veteran's assistance benefits upon release.
1432	(11) The department shall adopt rules to implement this
1433	section.
1434	Section 21. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 944.801,
1435	Florida Statutes, are renumbered (5) and (6), respectively, and
1436	new subsection (4) is added to that section to read:
1437	944.801 Education for state prisoners
1438	(4) The Correctional Education Program may develop a Prison
1439	Entrepreneurship Program and adopt procedures for admitting
1440	student inmates. If the department elects to develop the
1441	program, it must include at least 180 days of in-prison
1442	education. Program curriculum must include a component on
1443	developing a business plan, procedures for graduation and
1444	certification of successful student inmates, and at least 90
1445	days of transitional and postrelease continuing education
1446	services. Transitional and postrelease continuing education
1447	services may be offered to graduate student inmates on a
1448	voluntary basis and shall not be a requirement for completion of

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1449	the program. The department shall enter into agreements with
1450	public or private community colleges, junior colleges, colleges,
1451	universities, or other non-profit entities to implement the
1452	program. The program shall be funded within existing resources.
1453	Section 22. Section 944.805, Florida Statutes, is created
1454	to read:
1455	944.805 Certificate of achievement and employability;
1456	definitions
1457	(1) As used in this section and ss. 944.806-944.8065, the
1458	term:
1459	(a) "Discretionary civil impact" means any Florida statute
1460	or rule that creates a penalty, disability, or disadvantage to
1461	which all of the following apply:
1462	1. The impact is triggered in whole or in part by a
1463	person's conviction of an offense, whether or not the penalty,
1464	disability, or disadvantage is included in the judgment or
1465	sentence.
1466	2. The impact is imposed on a person, licensing agency, or
1467	employer.
1468	3. The impact permits, but does not require, that a
1469	convicted person have a license denied or revoked, permits an
1470	agency to deny or revoke a license or certification to a
1471	convicted person, or permits a business to refuse to employ a
1472	convicted person.
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1474	The term does not include imprisonment, probation, parole,
1475	supervised release, forfeiture, restitution, fine, assessment,
1476	or costs of prosecution.
1477	(b) "Eligible inmate" means a person who is serving a
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1478	prison term in a state correctional institution or facility;
1479	under the supervision of the department on probation or
1480	community control; or under a postrelease control sanction; and
1481	who is eligible to apply to the department for a certificate of
1482	achievement and employability.
1483	(c) "Licensing agency" means any regulatory or licensing
1484	entity with authority to issue, suspend, or revoke any
1485	professional license or certification.
1486	(d) "Mandatory civil impact" means any Florida statute or
1487	rule that creates a penalty, disability, or disadvantage to
1488	which all of the following apply:
1489	1. The impact is triggered automatically solely by a
1490	person's conviction of an offense, whether or not the penalty,
1491	disability, or disadvantage is included in the judgment or
1492	sentence.
1493	2. The impact is imposed on a person, licensing agency, or
1494	employer.
1495	3. The impact precludes a convicted person from maintaining
1496	or obtaining licensure or employment, precludes a licensing
1497	agency from issuing a license or certification to a convicted
1498	person, or precludes a business from being certified or from
1499	employing a convicted person.
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1501	The term does not include imprisonment, probation, parole,
1502	supervised release, forfeiture, restitution, fine, assessment,
1503	or costs of prosecution.
1504	Section 23. Section 944.8055, Florida Statutes, is created
1505	to read:
1506	944.8055 Certificate of achievement and employability;

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1507 eligibility.-

1508 (1) An eligible inmate may apply to the department at a 1509 time specified in paragraph (2)(a) for a certificate of 1510 achievement and employability if the inmate:

1511 (a) Has satisfactorily completed one or more in-prison 1512 vocational programs approved by the department.

1513 (b) Has demonstrated exemplary performance as determined by 1514 completion of one or more cognitive or behavioral improvement programs approved by the department while incarcerated in a 1516 state correctional institution or facility or under supervision, or during both periods of time.

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(c) Shows other evidence of achievement and rehabilitation. (d) Is not currently serving a sentence for or has not been previously convicted of a violation of a dangerous crime as defined in s. 907.041, or a violation specified as a predicate offense for registration as a sexual predator under s. 775.21 or for registration as a sexual offender under s. 943.0435.

(2) (a) An eligible inmate may apply for a certificate of achievement and employability no earlier than one year prior to the date of his or her release from department custody and no later than the actual date of release.

(b) An inmate released from a state correctional 1528 1529 institution or facility, or under supervision or postrelease 1530 control sanction, and who satisfies all the criteria set forth in subsection (1), is eligible to apply to the department for a 1532 certificate of achievement and employability at any time while 1533 under supervision or postrelease control sanction.

1534 (3) When applying for a certificate of achievement and employability, an eligible inmate shall specify the mandatory 1535

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1536	civil impacts for which he or she is seeking relief through a
1537	certificate. If a mandatory civil impact of a licensing agency
1538	is affected by issuing the certificate, the department shall
1539	notify the licensing agency, provide the licensing agency with a
1540	copy of the application and documentation that the department
1541	has concerning the eligible inmate, and afford the licensing
1542	agency an opportunity to object in writing to issuing the
1543	certificate.
1544	(4) The department shall consider the eligible inmate's
1545	application and all objections to issuing the certificate of
1546	achievement and employability. If the department determines that
1547	the inmate is eligible, the application was filed timely, and
1548	all objections to issuing the certificate are insufficient, it
1549	shall issue the certificate.
1550	(5) A certificate of achievement or employability does not
1551	affect the mandatory civil impacts under s. 4, Art. VI of the
1552	State Constitution, or ss. 775.13, 775.21, 943.0435, and
1553	944.292.
1554	(6) The department is not liable for a claim for damages
1555	arising from issuing, denying, or revoking a certificate of
1556	achievement and employability or for failing to revoke a
1557	certificate under the circumstances described in s. 944.0865.
1558	(7) The department shall adopt rules to implement this
1559	section.
1560	Section 24. Section 944.806, Florida Statutes, is created
1561	to read:
1562	944.806 Certificate of achievement and employability;
1563	<u>effect</u>
1564	(1) A certificate holder who applies to a licensing agency
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1565	and has a conviction or guilty plea that otherwise would bar
1566	licensure or certification because of a mandatory civil impact
1567	shall be given individualized consideration by the licensing
1568	agency. The certificate constitutes a rebuttable presumption
1569	that the certificate holder's conviction alone is insufficient
1570	evidence that he or she is unfit for the license or
1571	certification. Notwithstanding the presumption established under
1572	this section, the licensing agency may deny the license or
1573	certification if it determines that the certificate holder is
1574	unfit for licensure or certification after considering all
1575	relevant facts and circumstances.
1576	(2) If an employer that has hired a certificate holder
1577	applies to a licensing agency and the certificate holder has a
1578	conviction or guilty plea that otherwise would bar his or her
1579	employment with the employer, or would bar the employer's
1580	licensure or certification because of a mandatory civil impact,
1581	the agency shall give the certificate holder individualized
1582	consideration for licensure or certification. The mandatory
1583	civil impact shall be deemed a discretionary civil impact, and
1584	the certificate constitutes a rebuttable presumption that the
1585	holder's criminal convictions are insufficient evidence that he
1586	or she is unfit for the employment, or that the employer is
1587	unfit for the licensure or certification. The agency may deny
1588	the employer licensure or certification if it determines that
1589	the certificate holder is unfit for employment or that the
1590	employer is unfit for licensure or certification.
1591	Section 25. Section 944.8065, Florida Statutes, is created
1592	to read:
1593	944.8065 Certificate of achievement and employability;
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1594	revocationThe department shall adopt rules governing
1595	revocation of a certificate of achievement and employability
1596	issued under s. 944.8055. The rules shall, at a minimum, require
1597	revocation if a certificate holder is convicted of or pleads
1598	guilty to a felony subsequent to the issuance of the certificate
1599	of eligibility. The department shall determine which additional
1600	offenses require revocation, considering the nature of the
1601	offense and the employment of a certificate holder.
1602	Section 26. Section 945.041, Florida Statutes, is created
1603	to read:
1604	945.041 Department of Corrections reportsThe department
1605	shall publish on its website and make available to the public
1606	the following information, updated on a quarterly basis:
1607	(1) Inmate admissions by offense type. Burglary of dwelling
1608	offenses under s. 810.02(2), (3)(a), and (3)(b) must be reported
1609	as a separate category from all other property crimes.
1610	(2) The recidivism rate, defined as rearrest, reconviction,
1611	reincarceration, and probation revocation in the state within a
1612	3-year time period following release from incarceration.
1613	Section 27. Current subsections (6) through (15) of section
1614	947.005, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (8)
1615	through (17), respectively, and new subsections (6) and (7) are
1616	added to that section, to read:
1617	947.005 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, unless the
1618	context clearly indicates otherwise:
1619	(6) "Electronic monitoring device" means an electronic or
1620	telecommunications device that is used to track and supervise
1621	the location of a person. Such devices include, but are not
1622	limited to, voice tracking systems, position tracking systems,

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1623 position location systems, or biometric tracking systems.

1624 <u>(7) "Conditional medical release" means the release from a</u> 1625 <u>state correctional institution or facility under this chapter</u> 1626 <u>for medical or mental health treatment pursuant to s. 947.149.</u>

1627 Section 28. Section 947.149, Florida Statutes, is amended 1628 to read:

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947.149 Conditional medical release.-

(1) ELIGIBILITY.-The commission shall, in conjunction with 1630 1631 the department, establish the conditional medical release 1632 program. An inmate is eligible for supervised consideration for 1633 release under the conditional medical release program when the 1634 inmate, because of an existing medical or physical condition, is 1635 determined by the department to be within one of the following 1636 designations provided for in subsection (2) and meet the 1637 qualifications of subsection (3) or subsection (4). \div

(2) DESIGNATIONS.-

(a) "Inmate with a debilitating illness," which means an inmate who is determined to be suffering from a significant and permanent terminal or nonterminal condition, disease, or syndrome that has rendered the inmate so physically or cognitively debilitated or incapacitated as to create a reasonable probability that the inmate does not constitute a danger to herself or himself or others.

(b) "Medically frail inmate," which means an inmate whose physical or mental health has deteriorated to a point that creates a reasonable probability that the inmate does not constitute a danger to herself or himself or others, as determined by a risk assessment completed by a qualified practitioner, and whose deterioration is the direct result of

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1652 the inmate's:

1. Impairment of the mental or emotional processes that 1653 1654 exercise conscious control of one's actions or of the ability to 1655 perceive or understand reality, where such impairment 1656 substantially interferes with the person's ability to meet the 1657 ordinary demands of living;

2. History of substance abuse, as defined in s.

1659 397.311(45); or

> 3. Requirement of acute long-term medical or mental health treatment or services.

(c) (a) "Permanently incapacitated inmate," which means an 1662 1663 inmate who has a condition caused by injury, disease, or illness 1664 which, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, renders the 1665 inmate permanently and irreversibly physically incapacitated to 1666 the extent that the inmate does not constitute a danger to 1667 herself or himself or others.

1668 (d) (b) "Terminally ill inmate," which means an inmate who has a condition caused by injury, disease, or illness which, to 1669 1670 a reasonable degree of medical certainty, renders the inmate 1671 terminally ill to the extent that there can be no recovery and 1672 death is expected within 12 months is imminent, so that the 1673 inmate does not constitute a danger to herself or himself or 1674 others.

(3) (2) PERMISSIVE CONDITIONAL MEDICAL RELEASE.

1676 (a) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, an 1677 inmate that is sentenced to the custody of the department and 1678 who qualifies for one of the designations defined in subsection (2) any person determined eligible under this section and 1679 sentenced to the custody of the department may, upon referral by

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1681 the department, be considered for conditional medical release by 1682 the commission, in addition to any parole consideration for 1683 which the inmate may be considered, except that conditional 1684 medical release is not authorized for an inmate who is under 1685 sentence of death. No inmate has a right to conditional medical 1686 release or to a medical evaluation to determine eligibility for 1687 such release.

1688 (b) (3) The authority and whether or not to grant 1689 conditional medical release and establish additional conditions 1690 of conditional medical release <u>under this subsection</u> rests 1691 solely within the discretion of the commission, in accordance 1692 with the provisions of this section, together with the authority 1693 to approve the release plan to include necessary medical care 1694 and attention.

1695 (c) The department shall identify inmates who may be 1696 eligible for conditional medical release based upon available 1697 medical information and shall refer them to the commission for 1698 consideration.

1699 <u>(d)</u> In considering an inmate for conditional medical 1700 release <u>in accordance with this subsection</u>, the commission may 1701 require that additional medical evidence be produced or that 1702 additional medical examinations be conducted, and may require 1703 such other investigations to be made as may be warranted.

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(4) MANDATORY CONDITIONAL MEDICAL RELEASE.-

(a) An inmate is eligible for mandatory conditional medical release under this subsection if he or she qualifies for one of the designations defined in subsection (2) and the department determines that he or she meets all of the following criteria: <u>1. Has served at least 50 percent of his or her sentence.</u>

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1710	2. Has no current or prior conviction for:
1711	a. A capital, life, or first degree felony.
1712	b. A sexual offense specified in s. 775.21(4)(a)1. or s.
1713	943.0435(1)(h)1.a.(I).
1714	c. An offense involving a child.
1715	3. Has not received a disciplinary report within the
1716	previous 6 months.
1717	4. Has never received a disciplinary report for a violent
1718	act.
1719	5. Has renounced any gang affiliation.
1720	(b) Any person sentenced to the custody of the department
1721	who is determined to be eligible for placement on mandatory
1722	conditional medical release in accordance with this subsection
1723	must be referred by the department to the commission. Upon
1724	receiving a referral from the department, the commission shall
1725	verify the eligibility of an inmate and, upon verification, such
1726	inmate must be placed on conditional medical release.
1727	(c) In verifying the inmate's eligibility for mandatory
1728	conditional medical release, the commission shall review the
1729	information provided by the department.
1730	(d) The commission must finish its verification of an
1731	inmate's eligibility within 60 days after the department refers
1732	the inmate for conditional medical release.
1733	(5) RIGHTS NOT CONFERRED.—An inmate does not have a right
1734	to conditional medical release or to a medical evaluation to
1735	determine eligibility for such release.
1736	(6) REFERRAL REQUIREMENTSThe department's referral of an
1737	inmate to the commission for release under this section must
1738	include all of the following information on the inmate:

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576-03505-18 1739 (a) The proposed conditional medical release plan. (b) Any relevant medical history, including current medical 1740 1741 prognosis. 1742 (c) Criminal history. The criminal history must include all 1743 of the following information: 1744 1. The inmate's claim of innocence, if any. 1745 2. The degree to which the inmate accepts responsibility 1746 for his or her actions leading to the conviction of the crime. 1747 3. How any claim of responsibility has affected the 1748 inmate's feelings of remorse. 1749 (d) If authorized by the inmate, any history of substance 1750 abuse and mental health issues that is collected by the 1751 department in accordance with 42 C.F.R. s. 2. 1752 (e) Any disciplinary action taken against the inmate while 1753 in prison. 1754 (f) Any participation in prison work and other prison 1755 programs. 1756 (g) Any other information that the department deems 1757 necessary. 1758 (7) PLACEMENT REQUIREMENT.-A determination to approve a 1759 release on conditional medical release must take into 1760 consideration conditions such as whether: 1761 (a) A placement option has been secured for the inmate in 1762 the community. A placement option may include, but is not 1763 limited to, home confinement or a medical or mental health 1764 facility that is not a public institution as defined at Title 1765 42, Chapter IV, Subchapter C, Part 434, Subpart K of the Code of Federal Regulations. A placement option need not involve any 1766 type of supervision of the inmate by an employee or a private 1767

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1768 contractor of the department or otherwise be considered a secure 1769 facility. A placement option may involve the use of an 1770 electronic monitoring device as defined in 947.005(6). 1771 (b) The placement option secured under this section poses a 1772 minimal risk to society. 1773 (c) The department has made a reasonable effort to 1774 determine whether expenses related to the placement option 1775 secured under this subsection are covered by Medicaid, a health 1776 care policy, a certificate of insurance, or another source for 1777 the payment of medical expenses or whether the inmate has 1778 sufficient income or assets to pay for the expenses related to 1779 the placement. 1780 (d) The department has provided notice to the prosecutor's 1781 office in the county in which the prisoner was sentenced and to 1782 each victim entitled to notice under s. 16(b), Art. I of the 1783 State Constitution. 1784 (8) (4) EFFECT OF RELEASE ON CONDITIONAL MEDICAL RELEASE.-1785 The conditional medical release term of an inmate released on 1786 conditional medical release is for the remainder of the inmate's 1787 sentence, without diminution of sentence for good behavior. 1788 Supervision of the medical releasee must include a release plan 1789 as proposed by the department and approved by the commission and 1790 periodic medical evaluations. Supervision may also include 1791 electronic monitoring at intervals determined by the commission 1792 at the time of release. 1793 (9) (5) (a) REVOCATION AND RECOMMITMENT.-1794 (a) If it is discovered during the conditional medical release that the medical or physical condition of the medical 1795

releasee has improved to the extent that she or he would no

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1797 longer be eligible for conditional medical release under this 1798 section, the commission may order that the releasee be returned 1799 to the custody of the department for a conditional medical 1800 release revocation hearing, in accordance with s. 947.141. If 1801 conditional medical release is revoked due to improvement in the 1802 medical or physical condition of the releasee, she or he shall serve the balance of her or his sentence with credit for the 1803 1804 time served on conditional medical release and without 1805 forfeiture of any gain-time accrued prior to conditional medical 1806 release. If the person whose conditional medical release is 1807 revoked due to an improvement in medical or physical condition 1808 would otherwise be eligible for parole or any other release 1809 program, the person may be considered for such release program 1810 pursuant to law.

(b) In addition to revocation of conditional medical release pursuant to paragraph (a), conditional medical release may also be revoked for violation of any condition of the release established by the commission, in accordance with s. 947.141, and the releasee's gain-time may be forfeited pursuant to s. 944.28(1).

1817 (10) (6) RULEMAKING.—The department and the commission shall 1818 adopt rules as necessary to implement the conditional medical 1819 release program.

1820 Section 29. Subsection (1) of section 948.001, Florida
1821 Statutes, is amended to read:

1822

948.001 Definitions.-As used in this chapter, the term:

(1) "Administrative probation" means a form of no contact, nonreporting supervision in which an offender who presents a low risk of harm to the community may, upon satisfactory completion

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1826 of half the term of probation, be transferred by the Department
1827 of Corrections to this type of reduced level of supervision, as
1828 provided in s. 948.013.

1829 Section 30. Subsection (1) of section 948.013, Florida
1830 Statutes, is amended to read:

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948.013 Administrative probation.-

1832 (1) The Department of Corrections may transfer an offender 1833 to administrative probation if he or she presents a low risk of 1834 harm to the community and has satisfactorily completed at least 1835 half of the probation term. The department of Corrections may 1836 establish procedures for transferring an offender to 1837 administrative probation. The department may collect an initial 1838 processing fee of up to \$50 for each probationer transferred to 1839 administrative probation. The offender is exempt from further payment for the cost of supervision as required in s. 948.09. 1840

1841 Section 31. Subsection (3) is added to section 948.03, 1842 Florida Statutes, to read:

948.03 Terms and conditions of probation.-

1844 <u>(3) The Department of Corrections shall include all</u> 1845 <u>conditions of probation for each probationer, as determined by</u> 1846 the court, in the Florida Crime Information Center database.

1847 Section 32. Subsection (1) of section 948.06, Florida 1848 Statutes, is amended, and subsection (9) is added to that 1849 section, to read:

1850 948.06 Violation of probation or community control; 1851 revocation; modification; continuance; failure to pay 1852 restitution or cost of supervision.-

1853 (1) (a) Whenever within the period of probation or community 1854 control there are reasonable grounds to believe that a



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1855 probationer or offender in community control has violated his or 1856 her probation or community control in a material respect, any 1857 law enforcement officer who is aware of the probationary or 1858 community control status of the probationer or offender in 1859 community control or any probation officer may arrest or request 1860 any county or municipal law enforcement officer to arrest such 1861 probationer or offender without warrant wherever found and 1862 return him or her to the court granting such probation or 1863 community control.

1864 (b) Any committing trial court judge may issue a warrant, 1865 upon the facts being made known to him or her by affidavit of 1866 one having knowledge of such facts, for the arrest of the probationer or offender, returnable forthwith before the court 1867 1868 granting such probation or community control. In lieu of issuing 1869 a warrant for arrest, the committing trial court judge may issue 1870 a notice to appear if the probationer or offender in community 1871 control has never been convicted of committing, and is not 1872 currently alleged to have committed, a qualifying offense as 1873 defined in this section.

1874 (c) If a probationer or offender on community control 1875 commits a technical violation, the probation officer shall 1876 determine whether he or she is eligible for the alternative 1877 sanctioning program under subsection (9). If the probationer or 1878 offender on community control is eligible, the probation officer 1879 may proceed with the alternative sanctioning program in lieu of 1880 filing an affidavit of violation with the court. For purposes of 1881 this section, the term "technical violation" means an alleged 1882 violation of supervision that is not a new felony offense, misdemeanor offense, or criminal traffic offense. 1883

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1884 <u>(d) (c)</u> If a judge finds reasonable grounds to believe that 1885 a probationer or an offender has violated his or her probation 1886 or community control in a material respect by committing a new 1887 violation of law, the judge may issue a warrant for the arrest 1888 of the person.

1889 <u>(e) (d)</u>1. At a first appearance hearing for an offender who 1890 has been arrested for violating his or her probation or 1891 community control in a material respect by committing a new 1892 violation of law the court:

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1911

a. Shall inform the person of the violation.

1894 b. May order the person to be taken before the court that 1895 granted the probation or community control if the person admits 1896 the violation.

1897 2. If the probationer or offender does not admit the1898 violation at the first appearance hearing, the court:

a. May commit the probationer or offender or may release
the person with or without bail to await further hearing,
notwithstanding s. 907.041, relating to pretrial detention and
release; or

b. May order the probationer or offender to be brought before the court that granted the probation or community control.

1906 3. In determining whether to require or set the amount of 1907 bail, and notwithstanding s. 907.041, relating to pretrial 1908 detention and release, the court may consider whether the 1909 probationer or offender is more likely than not to receive a 1910 prison sanction for the violation.

1912 This paragraph does not apply to a probationer or offender on

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1913 community control who is subject to the hearing requirements
1914 under subsection (4) or paragraph (8)(e).

(f) (e) Any probation officer, any officer authorized to serve criminal process, or any peace officer of this state is authorized to serve and execute such warrant. Any probation officer is authorized to serve such notice to appear.

<u>(g)-(f)</u> Upon the filing of an affidavit alleging a violation of probation or community control and following issuance of a warrant for such violation, a warrantless arrest under this section, or a notice to appear under this section, the probationary period is tolled until the court enters a ruling on the violation. Notwithstanding the tolling of probation, the court shall retain jurisdiction over the offender for any violation of the conditions of probation or community control that is alleged to have occurred during the tolling period. The probation officer is permitted to continue to supervise any offender who remains available to the officer for supervision until the supervision expires pursuant to the order of probation or community control or until the court revokes or terminates the probation or community control, whichever comes first.

(h) (g) The chief judge of each judicial circuit may direct the department to use a notification letter of a technical violation in appropriate cases in lieu of a violation report, affidavit, and warrant or a notice to appear when the alleged violation is not a new felony or misdemeanor offense. Such direction must be in writing and must specify the types of specific technical violations which are to be reported by a notification letter of a technical violation, any exceptions to those violations, and the required process for submission. At

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1942 the direction of the chief judge, the department shall send the 1943 notification letter of a technical violation to the court.

(h)1. The chief judge of each judicial circuit, in 1944 1945 consultation with the state attorney, the public defender, and 1946 the department, may establish an alternative sanctioning program 1947 in which the department, after receiving court approval, may enforce specified sanctions for certain technical violations of 1948 1949 supervision. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "technical violation" means any alleged violation of supervision that is 1950 1951 not a new felony offense, misdemeanor offense, or criminal 1952 traffic offense.

19532. To establish an alternative sanctioning program, the1954chief judge must issue an administrative order specifying:

1955 1956

1957

a. Eligibility criteria.

b. The technical violations that are eligible for the program.

1958 c. The sanctions that may be recommended by a probation
1959 officer for each technical violation.

1960d. The process for reporting technical violations through1961the alternative sanctioning program, including approved forms.

1962 3. If an offender is alleged to have committed a technical 1963 violation of supervision that is eligible for the program, the 1964 offender may:

1965 a. Waive participation in the alternative sanctioning 1966 program, in which case the probation officer may submit a 1967 violation report, affidavit, and warrant to the court in 1968 accordance with this section; or

1969 b. Elect to participate in the alternative sanctioning
 1970 program after receiving written notice of an alleged technical

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1971	violation and a disclosure of the evidence against the offender,
1972	admit to the technical violation, agree to comply with the
1973	probation officer's recommended sanction if subsequently ordered
1974	by the court, and agree to waive the right to:
1975	(I) Be represented by legal counsel.
1976	(II) Require the state to prove his or her guilt before a
1977	neutral and detached hearing body.
1978	(III) Subpoena witnesses and present to a judge evidence in
1979	his or her defense.
1980	(IV) Confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses.
1981	(V) Receive a written statement from a factfinder as to the
1982	evidence relied on and the reasons for the sanction imposed.
1983	4. If the offender admits to committing the technical
1984	violation and agrees with the probation officer's recommended
1985	sanction, the probation officer must, before imposing the
1986	sanction, submit the recommended sanction to the court as well
1987	as documentation reflecting the offender's admission to the
1988	technical violation and agreement with the recommended sanction.
1989	5. The court may impose the recommended sanction or may
1990	direct the department to submit a violation report, affidavit,
1991	and warrant to the court in accordance with this section.
1992	6. An offender's participation in an alternative
1993	sanctioning program is voluntary. The offender may elect to
1994	waive or discontinue participation in an alternative sanctioning
1995	program at any time before the issuance of a court order
1996	imposing the recommended sanction.
1997	7. If an offender waives or discontinues participation in
1998	an alternative sanctioning program, the probation officer may
1999	submit a violation report, affidavit, and warrant to the court

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2000	in accordance with this section. The offender's prior admission
2001	to the technical violation may not be used as evidence in
2002	subsequent proceedings.
2003	(i) The court may allow the department to file an
2004	affidavit, notification letter, violation report, or other
2005	report under this section by facsimile or electronic submission.
2006	(9)(a) For a first or second low-risk violation, as defined
2007	in paragraph (b), within the current term of supervision, a
2008	probation officer may offer an eligible probationer one or more
2009	of the following as an alternative sanction:
2010	1. Up to five days in the county detention facility;
2011	2. Up to fifty additional community service hours;
2012	3. Counseling or treatment;
2013	4. Support group attendance;
2014	5. Drug testing;
2015	6. Loss of travel or other privileges;
2016	7. Curfew for up to thirty days;
2017	8. House arrest for up to thirty days; or
2018	9. Any other sanction as determined by administrative order
2019	by the chief judge of the circuit.
2020	(b) When committed by a probationer, a low-risk violation
2021	includes:
2022	1. Positive drug or alcohol test result;
2023	2. Failure to report to the probation office;
2024	3. Failure to report a change in address or other required
2025	information;
2026	4. Failure to attend a required class, treatment or
2027	counseling session, or meeting;
2028	5. Failure to submit to a drug or alcohol test;

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2029	6. Violation of curfew;
2030	7. Failure to meet a monthly quota on any required
2031	probation condition, including, but not limited to, making
2032	restitution payments, payment of court costs, and completing
2033	community service hours;
2034	8. Leaving the county without permission;
2035	9. Failure to report a change in employment;
2036	10. Associating with a person engaged in criminal activity;
2037	or
2038	11. Any other violation as determined by administrative
2039	order of the chief judge of the circuit.
2040	(c) For a first time moderate-risk violation, as defined in
2041	paragraph (d), within the current term of supervision, a
2042	probation officer, with supervisor approval, may offer an
2043	eligible probationer or offender on community control one or
2044	more of the following as an alternative sanction:
2045	1. Up to 21 days in the county detention facility;
2046	2. Curfew for up to 90 days;
2047	3. House arrest for up to 90 days;
2048	4. Electronic monitoring for up to 90 days;
2049	5. Residential treatment for up to 90 days;
2050	6. Any other sanction available for a low-risk violation;
2051	or
2052	7. Any other sanction as determined by administrative order
2053	of the chief judge of the circuit.
2054	(d) A moderate-risk violation includes:
2055	1. A violation listed under paragraph (b) when committed by
2056	an offender on community control;
2057	2. Failure to remain at an approved residence by an

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2058	offender on community control;
2059	3. A third violation listed under paragraph (b) by a
2060	probationer within the current term of supervision; or
2061	4. Any other violation as determined by administrative
2062	order by the chief judge of the circuit.
2063	(e) A probationer or offender on community control is not
2064	eligible for an alternative sanction if:
2065	1. He or she is a violent felony offender of special
2066	concern, as defined in paragraph (8)(b).
2067	2. The violation is a felony, misdemeanor, or criminal
2068	traffic offense.
2069	3. The violation is absconding.
2070	4. The violation is of a stay-away order or no-contact
2071	order.
2072	5. The violation is not identified as low-risk or moderate-
2073	risk under this paragraph or by administrative order.
2074	6. He or she has a prior moderate-risk level violation
2075	during the current term of supervision.
2076	7. He or she has three prior low-risk level violations
2077	during the same term of supervision.
2078	8. The term of supervision is scheduled to terminate in
2079	less than 90 days.
2080	9. The terms of the sentence prohibit alternative
2081	sanctioning.
2082	(f) If a probationer or offender on community control is
2083	eligible for the alternative sanctioning program, he or she may:
2084	1. Waive participation in the program, in which case the
2085	probation officer may submit a violation report, affidavit, and
2086	warrant to the court; or

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2087	2. Elect to participate in the program after receiving
2088	written notice of an alleged technical violation and disclosure
2089	of the evidence against him or her, admit to the technical
2090	violation, agree to comply with the probation officer's
2091	recommended sanction if subsequently ordered by the court, and
2092	agree to waive the right to:
2093	a. Be represented by legal counsel.
2094	b. Require the state to prove his or her guilt before a
2095	neutral and detached hearing body.
2096	c. Subpoena witnesses and present to a judge evidence in
2097	his or her defense.
2098	d. Confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses.
2099	e. Receive a written statement from a judge as to the
2100	evidence relied on and the reasons for the sanction imposed.
2101	3. If the probationer or offender on community control
2102	admits to committing the technical violation and agrees with the
2103	probation officer's recommended sanction, the probation officer
2104	must, before imposing the sanction, submit the recommended
2105	sanction to the court with documentation reflecting the
2106	probationer's admission to the technical violation and agreement
2107	with the recommended sanction.
2108	(g) The court may impose the recommended sanction or direct
2109	the department to submit a violation report, affidavit, and
2110	warrant to the court.
2111	(h) An offender's participation in the program is
2112	voluntary. The probationer or offender on community control may
2113	waive or discontinue participation in the program at any time
2114	before the court imposes a recommended sanction.
2115	(i) If a probationer or offender on community control

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2116	waives or discontinues participation in the program or fails to
2117	complete successfully all alternative sanctions within 90 days
2118	of imposition or within the timeframe specified in the agreed
2119	upon sanction, the probation officer may submit a violation
2120	report, affidavit, and warrant to the court. A prior admission
2121	by the probationer or offender on community control to a
2122	technical violation may not be used as evidence in subsequent
2123	proceedings.
2124	(j) Each judicial circuit shall establish an alternative
2125	sanctioning program as provided in this subsection. The chief
2126	judge of each judicial circuit may, by administrative order,
2127	define additional sanctions or eligibility criteria and specify
2128	the process for reporting technical violations through the
2129	alternative sanctioning program.
2130	Section 33. Section 948.081, Florida Statutes, is created
2131	to read:
2132	948.081 Community court programs
2133	(1) Each judicial circuit may establish a community court
2134	program for defendants charged with certain misdemeanor
2135	offenses. Each community court shall, at a minimum:
2136	(a) Adopt a nonadversarial approach.
2137	(b) Establish an advisory committee to recommend solutions
2138	and sanctions in each case.
2139	(c) Consider the needs of the victim.
2140	(d) Consider individualized treatment services for the
2141	defendant.
2142	(e) Provide for judicial leadership and interaction.
2143	(f) Monitor the defendant's compliance.
2144	(2) In the event a county elects to establish a community

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2145	court program pursuant to this section, the chief judge of the
2146	judicial circuit shall, by administrative order, specify each
2147	misdemeanor crime eligible for the community court program. In
2148	making such determination, the chief judge shall consider the
2149	particular needs and concerns of the communities within the
2150	judicial circuit.
2151	(3) The Department of Corrections, Department of Juvenile
2152	Justice, Department of Health, Department of Law Enforcement,
2153	Department of Education, law enforcement agencies, and other
2154	government entities involved in the criminal justice system
2155	shall support such community court programs.
2156	(4) A defendant's entry into a community court program
2157	shall be voluntary.
2158	(5) Each community court program shall have a resource
2159	coordinator who:
2160	(a) Coordinates the responsibilities of the participating
2161	agencies and service providers;
2162	(b) Provides case management services;
2163	(c) Monitors compliance by defendants with court
2164	requirements; and
2165	(d) Manages the collection of data for program evaluation
2166	and accountability.
2167	(6) The chief judge of the judicial circuit shall appoint
2168	an advisory committee for each community court. Membership must
2169	include, at a minimum:
2170	(a) The chief judge or a community court judge designated
2171	by the chief judge, who shall serve as chair;
2172	(b) The state attorney;
2173	(c) The public defender; and
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2174 (d) The community court resource coordinator. 2175 2176 The committee may also include community stakeholders, treatment 2177 representatives, and other persons the chair deems appropriate. 2178 (7) The advisory committee shall review each defendant's 2179 case. Each committee member may make recommendations to the 2180 judge, including appropriate sanctions and treatment solutions 2181 for the defendant. The judge shall consider such recommendations 2182 and make the final decision concerning sanctions and treatment 2183 with respect to each defendant. 2184 (8) Each judicial circuit that establishes a community 2185 court program pursuant to this section shall report client-level 2186 and programmatic data to the Office of State Courts 2187 Administrator annually for program evaluation. Client-level data 2188 include primary offenses resulting in the community court 2189 referral or sentence, treatment compliance, completion status, 2190 reasons for failing to complete the program, offenses committed during treatment and sanctions imposed, frequency of court 2191 2192 appearances, and units of service. Programmatic data include 2193 referral and screening procedures, eligibility criteria, type 2194 and duration of treatment offered, and residential treatment 2195 resources. 2196 (9) Community court program funding must be secured from 2197 sources other than the state for costs not assumed by the state 2198 under s. 29.004. However, this subsection does not preclude the 2199 use of funds provided for treatment and other services through 2200 state executive branch agencies. 2201 Section 34. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 944.801, Florida Statutes, in a 2202

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2203 reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 447.203, Florida
2204 Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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447.203 Definitions.-As used in this part:

2206 (2) "Public employer" or "employer" means the state or any 2207 county, municipality, or special district or any subdivision or 2208 agency thereof which the commission determines has sufficient 2209 legal distinctiveness properly to carry out the functions of a 2210 public employer. With respect to all public employees determined 2211 by the commission as properly belonging to a statewide 2212 bargaining unit composed of State Career Service System 2213 employees or Selected Professional Service employees, the 2214 Governor shall be deemed to be the public employer; and the 2215 Board of Governors of the State University System, or the 2216 board's designee, shall be deemed to be the public employer with 2217 respect to all public employees of each constituent state 2218 university. The board of trustees of a community college shall 2219 be deemed to be the public employer with respect to all 2220 employees of the community college. The district school board 2221 shall be deemed to be the public employer with respect to all 2222 employees of the school district. The Board of Trustees of the 2223 Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind shall be deemed to be 2224 the public employer with respect to the academic and academic 2225 administrative personnel of the Florida School for the Deaf and 2226 the Blind. The Governor shall be deemed to be the public 2227 employer with respect to all employees in the Correctional 2228 Education Program of the Department of Corrections established 2229 pursuant to s. 944.801.

2230 Section 35. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 2231 made by this act to section 944.704, Florida Statutes, in a

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2232 reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 944.026, Florida
2233 Statutes, is reenacted to read:

944.026 Community-based facilities and programs.-

2235 (3) (a) The department shall develop and implement 2236 procedures to diagnose offenders prior to sentencing, for the 2237 purpose of recommending to the sentencing court suitable 2238 candidates for placement in a community-based residential drug 2239 treatment facility or probation and restitution center as 2240 provided in this section. The department shall also develop and 2241 implement procedures to properly identify inmates prior to 2242 release who demonstrate the need for or interest in and 2243 suitability for placement in a community-based substance abuse 2244 transition housing program as provided in this section and 2245 pursuant to ss. 944.4731 and 944.704.

(b) Pretrial intervention programs in appropriate counties
to provide early counseling and supervision services to
specified offenders as provided in s. 948.08.

2249 Section 36. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 2250 made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a 2251 reference thereto, subsection (6) of section 316.1935, Florida 2252 Statutes, is reenacted to read:

2253 316.1935 Fleeing or attempting to elude a law enforcement 2254 officer; aggravated fleeing or eluding.-

(6) Notwithstanding s. 948.01, no court may suspend, defer, or withhold adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence for any violation of this section. A person convicted and sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of incarceration under paragraph (3) (b) or paragraph (4) (b) is not eligible for statutory gaintime under s. 944.275 or any form of discretionary early

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2261 release, other than pardon or executive clemency or conditional 2262 medical release under s. 947.149, prior to serving the mandatory 2263 minimum sentence.

2264 Section 37. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 2265 made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a 2266 reference thereto, paragraph (k) of subsection (4) of section 2267 775.084, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

2268 775.084 Violent career criminals; habitual felony offenders 2269 and habitual violent felony offenders; three-time violent felony 2270 offenders; definitions; procedure; enhanced penalties or 2271 mandatory minimum prison terms.-

(4)

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(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).

2277 2. For an offense committed on or after October 1, 1995, a 2278 defendant sentenced under this section as a violent career 2279 criminal is not eligible for any form of discretionary early 2280 release, other than pardon or executive clemency, or conditional 2281 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.

2287 Section 38. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 2288 made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in 2289 references thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and

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2290 paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 775.087, Florida
2291 Statutes, are reenacted to read:

775.087 Possession or use of weapon; aggravated battery; felony reclassification; minimum sentence.-

(2)

(b) Subparagraph (a)1., subparagraph (a)2., or subparagraph (a)3. does not prevent a court from imposing a longer sentence of incarceration as authorized by law in addition to the minimum mandatory sentence, or from imposing a sentence of death pursuant to other applicable law. Subparagraph (a)1., subparagraph (a)2., or subparagraph (a)3. does not authorize a court to impose a lesser sentence than otherwise required by law.

Notwithstanding s. 948.01, adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence shall not be suspended, deferred, or withheld, and the defendant is not eligible for statutory gain-time under s. 944.275 or any form of discretionary early release, other than pardon or executive clemency, or conditional medical release under s. 947.149, prior to serving the minimum sentence. (3)

2311 (b) Subparagraph (a)1., subparagraph (a)2., or subparagraph 2312 (a)3. does not prevent a court from imposing a longer sentence 2313 of incarceration as authorized by law in addition to the minimum 2314 mandatory sentence, or from imposing a sentence of death 2315 pursuant to other applicable law. Subparagraph (a)1., 2316 subparagraph (a)2., or subparagraph (a)3. does not authorize a 2317 court to impose a lesser sentence than otherwise required by 2318 law.

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Notwithstanding s. 948.01, adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence shall not be suspended, deferred, or withheld, and the defendant is not eligible for statutory gain-time under s. 944.275 or any form of discretionary early release, other than pardon or executive clemency, or conditional medical release under s. 947.149, prior to serving the minimum sentence.

2326 Section 39. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 2327 made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a 2328 reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 784.07, Florida 2329 Statutes, is reenacted to read:

2330 784.07 Assault or battery of law enforcement officers, 2331 firefighters, emergency medical care providers, public transit 2332 employees or agents, or other specified officers; 2333 reclassification of offenses; minimum sentences.-

(3) Any person who is convicted of a battery under paragraph (2)(b) and, during the commission of the offense, such person possessed:

(a) A "firearm" or "destructive device" as those terms are defined in s. 790.001, shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years.

(b) A semiautomatic firearm and its high-capacity detachable box magazine, as defined in s. 775.087(3), or a machine gun as defined in s. 790.001, shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 8 years.

Notwithstanding s. 948.01, adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence shall not be suspended, deferred, or withheld, and the defendant is not eligible for statutory gain-time under s.



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2348 944.275 or any form of discretionary early release, other than 2349 pardon or executive clemency, or conditional medical release 2350 under s. 947.149, prior to serving the minimum sentence.

2351 Section 40. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 2352 made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a 2353 reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 790.235, Florida 2354 Statutes, is reenacted to read:

790.235 Possession of firearm or ammunition by violent 2356 career criminal unlawful; penalty.-

2357 (1) Any person who meets the violent career criminal 2358 criteria under s. 775.084(1)(d), regardless of whether such 2359 person is or has previously been sentenced as a violent career 2360 criminal, who owns or has in his or her care, custody, 2361 possession, or control any firearm, ammunition, or electric 2362 weapon or device, or carries a concealed weapon, including a 2363 tear gas gun or chemical weapon or device, commits a felony of 2364 the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 2365 775.083, or s. 775.084. A person convicted of a violation of 2366 this section shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum of 15 2367 years' imprisonment; however, if the person would be sentenced 2368 to a longer term of imprisonment under s. 775.084(4)(d), the 2369 person must be sentenced under that provision. A person 2370 convicted of a violation of this section is not eligible for any 2371 form of discretionary early release, other than pardon, 2372 executive clemency, or conditional medical release under s. 2373 947.149.

2374 Section 41. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a 2375 2376 reference thereto, subsection (7) of section 794.0115, Florida

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2377 Statutes, is reenacted to read:

2378 794.0115 Dangerous sexual felony offender; mandatory
2379 sentencing.-

(7) A defendant sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment under this section is not eligible for statutory gain-time under s. 944.275 or any form of discretionary early release, other than pardon or executive clemency, or conditional medical release under s. 947.149, before serving the minimum sentence.

2386 Section 42. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 2387 made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a 2388 reference thereto, paragraphs (b), (c), and (g) of subsection 2389 (1) and subsection (3) of section 893.135, Florida Statutes, are 2390 reenacted to read:

2391 893.135 Trafficking; mandatory sentences; suspension or 2392 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:

2395 (b)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, 2396 manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is 2397 knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or 2398 more of cocaine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)4., or of any 2399 mixture containing cocaine, but less than 150 kilograms of 2400 cocaine or any such mixture, commits a felony of the first 2401 degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in cocaine," 2402 punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 2403 If the quantity involved:

2404a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such2405person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of

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2406 imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to 2407 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 sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$250,000.

2415 2. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, 2416 delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in 2417 actual or constructive possession of, 150 kilograms or more of cocaine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)4., commits the first 2418 2419 degree felony of trafficking in cocaine. A person who has been convicted of the first degree felony of trafficking in cocaine 2420 2421 under this subparagraph shall be punished by life imprisonment 2422 and is ineligible for any form of discretionary early release 2423 except pardon or executive clemency or conditional medical 2424 release under s. 947.149. However, if the court determines that, 2425 in addition to committing any act specified in this paragraph:

2426 a. The person intentionally killed an individual or 2427 counseled, commanded, induced, procured, or caused the 2428 intentional killing of an individual and such killing was the 2429 result; or

2430 b. The person's conduct in committing that act led to a 2431 natural, though not inevitable, lethal result,

2433 such person commits the capital felony of trafficking in 2434 cocaine, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any

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2435 person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall 2436 also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under 2437 subparagraph 1.

2438 3. Any person who knowingly brings into this state 300 2439 kilograms or more of cocaine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)4., 2440 and who knows that the probable result of such importation would 2441 be the death of any person, commits capital importation of cocaine, a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 2442 2443 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under 2444 this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine 2445 provided under subparagraph 1.

2446 (c)1. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, 2447 manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is 2448 knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 4 grams or 2449 more of any morphine, opium, hydromorphone, or any salt, 2450 derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including 2451 heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3) (c) 4., or 4 grams or more of any mixture containing any such 2452 2453 substance, but less than 30 kilograms of such substance or 2454 mixture, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony 2455 shall be known as "trafficking in illegal drugs," punishable as 2456 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the 2457 quantity involved:

2458 a. Is 4 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person 2459 shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment 2460 of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

2461 b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person 2462 shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment 2463 of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

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c. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

2468 2. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, 2469 delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in 2470 actual or constructive possession of, 14 grams or more of 2471 hydrocodone, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.j., codeine, as 2472 described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.q., or any salt thereof, or 14 2473 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, 2474 commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be 2475 known as "trafficking in hydrocodone," punishable as provided in 2476 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 shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

2480 b. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 50 grams, such person 2481 shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment 2482 of 7 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

c. Is 50 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

2487 d. Is 200 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such 2488 person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of 2489 imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of 2490 \$750,000.

2491 3. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures,
2492 delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in

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2493 actual or constructive possession of, 7 grams or more of 2494 oxycodone, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.o., or any salt 2495 thereof, or 7 grams or more of any mixture containing any such 2496 substance, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony 2497 shall be known as "trafficking in oxycodone," punishable as 2498 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the 2499 quantity involved:

a. Is 7 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person
shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment
of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 25 grams, such person
shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment
of 7 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

c. Is 25 grams or more, but less than 100 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

d. Is 100 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$750,000.

4.a. A 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:

(I) Alfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)1.;
(II) Carfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)6.;
(III) Fentanyl, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)9.;
(IV) Sufentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)29.;
(V) A fentanyl derivative, as described in s.

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2522 893.03(1)(a)62.;

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2523 (VI) A controlled substance analog, as described in s. 2524 893.0356, of any substance described in sub-subparagraphs 2525 (I)-(V); or

2526 (VII) A mixture containing any substance described in sub-2527 sub-subparagraphs (I)-(VI),

2529 commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be 2530 known as "trafficking in fentanyl," punishable as provided in s. 2531 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

b. If the quantity involved under sub-subparagraph a.:(I) Is 4 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment

2535 of 3 years, and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

(II) 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 shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

(III) Is 28 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years, and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

5. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, 2543 2544 delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in 2545 actual or constructive possession of, 30 kilograms or more of 2546 any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, 2547 hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an 2548 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 2549 2550 more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits the

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2551 first degree felony of trafficking in illegal drugs. A person 2552 who has been convicted of the first degree felony of trafficking 2553 in illegal drugs under this subparagraph shall be punished by 2554 life imprisonment and is ineligible for any form of 2555 discretionary early release except pardon or executive clemency 2556 or conditional medical release under s. 947.149. However, if the 2557 court determines that, in addition to committing any act 2558 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

2563 b. The person's conduct in committing that act led to a 2564 natural, though not inevitable, lethal result,

2566 such person commits the capital felony of trafficking in illegal 2567 drugs, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. A 2568 person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall 2569 also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under 2570 subparagraph 1.

2571 6. A person who knowingly brings into this state 60 2572 kilograms or more of any morphine, opium, oxycodone, 2573 hydrocodone, codeine, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, 2574 isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as 2575 described in s. 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 2576 60 kilograms or more of any mixture containing any such 2577 substance, and who knows that the probable result of such 2578 importation would be the death of a person, commits capital 2579 importation of illegal drugs, a capital felony punishable as

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2580 provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. A person sentenced for a 2581 capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to 2582 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.

595 b. Is 14 grams or more but less than 28 grams, such person 596 shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment 597 of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of 598 \$100,000.

c. Is 28 grams or more but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 calendar years and pay a fine of \$500,000.

2602 2. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, 2603 delivers, or brings into this state or who is knowingly in 2604 actual or constructive possession of 30 kilograms or more of 2605 flunitrazepam or any mixture containing flunitrazepam as 2606 described in s. 893.03(1)(a) commits the first degree felony of 2607 trafficking in flunitrazepam. A person who has been convicted of 2608 the first degree felony of trafficking in flunitrazepam under

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this subparagraph shall be punished by life imprisonment and is ineligible for any form of discretionary early release 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:

2614 a. The person intentionally killed an individual or 2615 counseled, commanded, induced, procured, or caused the 2616 intentional killing of an individual and such killing was the 2617 result; or

2618 b. The person's conduct in committing that act led to a 2619 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.

2626 (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 948.01, with 2627 respect to any person who is found to have violated this 2628 section, adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence shall 2629 not be suspended, deferred, or withheld, nor shall such person 2630 be eligible for parole prior to serving the mandatory minimum 2631 term of imprisonment prescribed by this section. A person 2632 sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment under this 2633 section is not eligible for any form of discretionary early 2634 release, except pardon or executive clemency or conditional 2635 medical release under s. 947.149, prior to serving the mandatory 2636 minimum term of imprisonment.

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Section 43. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment

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2638 made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a 2639 reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 921.0024, Florida 2640 Statutes, is reenacted to read:

2641 921.0024 Criminal Punishment Code; worksheet computations; 2642 scoresheets.-

2643 (2) The lowest permissible sentence is the minimum sentence 2644 that may be imposed by the trial court, absent a valid reason 2645 for departure. The lowest permissible sentence is any nonstate 2646 prison sanction in which the total sentence points equals or is 2647 less than 44 points, unless the court determines within its 2648 discretion that a prison sentence, which may be up to the 2649 statutory maximums for the offenses committed, is appropriate. 2650 When the total sentence points exceeds 44 points, the lowest 2651 permissible sentence in prison months shall be calculated by 2652 subtracting 28 points from the total sentence points and 2653 decreasing the remaining total by 25 percent. The total sentence 2654 points shall be calculated only as a means of determining the 2655 lowest permissible sentence. The permissible range for 2656 sentencing shall be the lowest permissible sentence up to and 2657 including the statutory maximum, as defined in s. 775.082, for 2658 the primary offense and any additional offenses before the court 2659 for sentencing. The sentencing court may impose such sentences 2660 concurrently or consecutively. However, any sentence to state 2661 prison must exceed 1 year. If the lowest permissible sentence 2662 under the code exceeds the statutory maximum sentence as 2663 provided in s. 775.082, the sentence required by the code must 2664 be imposed. If the total sentence points are greater than or 2665 equal to 363, the court may sentence the offender to life 2666 imprisonment. An offender sentenced to life imprisonment under

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2667 this section is not eligible for any form of discretionary early 2668 release, except executive clemency or conditional medical 2669 release under s. 947.149.

2670 Section 44. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 2671 made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a 2672 reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 2673 944.605, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

944.605 Inmate release; notification; identification card.- (7)

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(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to inmates who:

2677 1. The department determines have a valid driver license or 2678 state identification card, except that the department shall 2679 provide these inmates with a replacement state identification 2680 card or replacement driver license, if necessary.

2681 2. Have an active detainer, unless the department 2682 determines that cancellation of the detainer is likely or that 2683 the incarceration for which the detainer was issued will be less 2684 than 12 months in duration.

2685 3. Are released due to an emergency release or a 2686 conditional medical release under s. 947.149.

2687 4. Are not in the physical custody of the department at or2688 within 180 days before release.

2689 5. Are subject to sex offender residency restrictions, and 2690 who, upon release under such restrictions, do not have a 2691 qualifying address.

Section 45. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 944.70, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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576-03505-18 2696 944.70 Conditions for release from incarceration.-2697 (1)(b) A person who is convicted of a crime committed on or 2698 2699 after January 1, 1994, may be released from incarceration only: 2700 1. Upon expiration of the person's sentence; 2701 2. Upon expiration of the person's sentence as reduced by 2702 accumulated meritorious or incentive gain-time; 2703 3. As directed by an executive order granting clemency; 2704 4. Upon placement in a conditional release program pursuant 2705 to s. 947.1405 or a conditional medical release program pursuant 2706 to s. 947.149; or 2707 5. Upon the granting of control release, including 2708 emergency control release, pursuant to s. 947.146. 2709 Section 46. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a 2710 2711 reference thereto, paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of section 2712 947.13, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read: 947.13 Powers and duties of commission.-2713 2714 (1) The commission shall have the powers and perform the duties of: 2715 2716 (h) Determining what persons will be released on 2717 conditional medical release under s. 947.149, establishing the 2718 conditions of conditional medical release, and determining 2719 whether a person has violated the conditions of conditional 2720 medical release and taking action with respect to such a 2721 violation. 2722 Section 47. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a 2723 2724 reference thereto, subsections (1), (2), and (7) of section

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2725 947.141, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

2726 947.141 Violations of conditional release, control release, 2727 or conditional medical release or addiction-recovery 2728 supervision.-

2729 (1) If a member of the commission or a duly authorized 2730 representative of the commission has reasonable grounds to 2731 believe that an offender who is on release supervision under s. 2732 947.1405, s. 947.146, s. 947.149, or s. 944.4731 has violated 2733 the terms and conditions of the release in a material respect, 2734 such member or representative may cause a warrant to be issued 2735 for the arrest of the releasee; if the offender was found to be 2736 a sexual predator, the warrant must be issued.

2737 (2) Upon the arrest on a felony charge of an offender who 2738 is on release supervision under s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, s. 2739 947.149, or s. 944.4731, the offender must be detained without bond until the initial appearance of the offender at which a 2740 2741 judicial determination of probable cause is made. If the trial 2742 court judge determines that there was no probable cause for the 2743 arrest, the offender may be released. If the trial court judge 2744 determines that there was probable cause for the arrest, such 2745 determination also constitutes reasonable grounds to believe 2746 that the offender violated the conditions of the release. Within 2747 24 hours after the trial court judge's finding of probable 2748 cause, the detention facility administrator or designee shall 2749 notify the commission and the department of the finding and 2750 transmit to each a facsimile copy of the probable cause 2751 affidavit or the sworn offense report upon which the trial court 2752 judge's probable cause determination is based. The offender must 2753 continue to be detained without bond for a period not exceeding

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2754 72 hours excluding weekends and holidays after the date of the 2755 probable cause determination, pending a decision by the 2756 commission whether to issue a warrant charging the offender with 2757 violation of the conditions of release. Upon the issuance of the 2758 commission's warrant, the offender must continue to be held in 2759 custody pending a revocation hearing held in accordance with this section. 2760

2761 (7) If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to 2762 believe that an offender who is on release supervision under s. 2763 947.1405, s. 947.146, s. 947.149, or s. 944.4731 has violated 2764 the terms and conditions of his or her release by committing a 2765 felony offense, the officer shall arrest the offender without a 2766 warrant, and a warrant need not be issued in the case. Section 48. This act shall take effect October 1, 2018.