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28 29 By the Committees on Appropriations; and Criminal Justice; and Senators Bradley, Brandes, Perry, Diaz, Gruters, Bracy, Rouson, Berman, Taddeo, and Stewart

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to criminal justice; amending s. 893.13, F.S.; prohibiting the imprisonment for longer than a certain time for persons who possess, purchase, or possess with the intent to purchase less than a specified amount of a controlled substance; providing exceptions; amending s. 893.135, F.S.; authorizing a court to impose a sentence other than the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment and mandatory fine for a person convicted of trafficking if the court makes certain findings on the record; creating s. 900.06, F.S.; defining terms and specifying covered offenses; requiring that a custodial interrogation conducted at a place of detention in connection with certain offenses be electronically recorded in its entirety; requiring law enforcement officers who do not comply with the electronic recording requirement or who conduct custodial interrogations at a location other than a place of detention to prepare specified reports; providing exceptions to the electronic recording requirement; requiring a court to consider a law enforcement officer's failure to comply with the electronic recording requirement in determining the admissibility of a statement, unless an exception applies; requiring a court, upon the request of a defendant, to give certain cautionary instructions to a jury under certain circumstances; providing immunity from civil liability to law enforcement agencies that

enforce certain rules; providing that a cause of

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action is not created against a law enforcement officer; amending s. 961.03, F.S.; revising the circumstances under which a wrongfully incarcerated person must file a petition with the court to determine eligibility for compensation; authorizing certain persons to petition the court to determine eligibility for compensation within a specified timeframe; amending s. 961.04, F.S.; revising the circumstances under which a wrongfully incarcerated person is eligible for compensation; amending s. 893.03, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; reenacting ss. 961.02(4) and 961.03(1)(a), (2), (3), and (4), F.S., all relating to eligibility for compensation for wrongfully incarcerated persons; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Present subsection (10) of section 893.13, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (11), and a new subsection (10) is added to that section, to read:

893.13 Prohibited acts; penalties.-

(10) Notwithstanding chapter 921, any provision of this section, or any other law relating to the punishment for possessing, purchasing, or possessing with the intent to purchase a controlled substance, a person who possesses, purchases, or possesses with the intent to purchase less than 2 grams of a controlled substance, other than fentanyl or any substance or mixture described in s. 893.135(1)(c)4.a.(I)-(VII),

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may not be imprisoned for a term longer than 12 months.

Section 2. Present subsections (6) and (7) of section 893.135, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (7) and (8), respectively, and a new subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

- 893.135 Trafficking; mandatory sentences; suspension or reduction of sentences; conspiracy to engage in trafficking.—
- (6) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, a court may impose a sentence for a violation of this section other than the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment and mandatory fine if the court finds on the record that all of the following circumstances exist:
- (a) The defendant has no prior conviction for a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08.
- (b) The defendant did not use violence or credible threats of violence, or possess a firearm or other dangerous weapon, or induce another participant to use violence or credible threats of violence, in connection with the offense.
- (c) The offense did not result in the death of or serious bodily injury to any person.
- (d) The defendant was not an organizer, leader, manager, or supervisor of others in the offense and was not engaged in a continuing criminal enterprise as defined in s. 893.20.
- (e) At the time of the sentencing hearing or earlier, the defendant has truthfully provided to the state all information and evidence that he or she possesses concerning the offense or offenses that were part of the same course of conduct or of a common scheme or plan.
 - (f) The defendant has not previously benefited from the

576-02294-20 2020346c2 88 application of this subsection. 89 A court may not apply this subsection to an offense under this 90 section which carries a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment 91 92 of 25 years. Section 3. Section 900.06, Florida Statutes, is created to 93 94 read: 95 900.06 Recording of custodial interrogations for certain 96 offenses.-97 (1) As used in this section, the term: 98 (a) "Covered offense" includes: 1. Arson. 99 100 2. Sexual battery. 101 3. Robbery. 102 4. Kidnapping. 103 5. Aggravated child abuse. 104 6. Aggravated abuse of an elderly person or a disabled 105 adult. 106 7. Aggravated assault with a deadly weapon. 107 8. Murder. 108 9. Manslaughter. 109 10. Aggravated manslaughter of an elderly person or a 110 disabled adult. 111 11. Aggravated manslaughter of a child. 112 12. The unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a 113 destructive device or bomb. 114 13. Armed burglary. 115 14. Aggravated battery. 116 15. Aggravated stalking.

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- 16. Home-invasion robbery.
- 17. Carjacking.

- (b) "Custodial interrogation" means questioning or other conduct by a law enforcement officer which is reasonably likely to elicit an incriminating response from an individual and which occurs under circumstances in which a reasonable individual in the same circumstances would consider himself or herself to be in the custody of a law enforcement agency.
- (c) "Electronic recording" means an audio recording or an audio and video recording that accurately records a custodial interrogation.
- (d) "Place of detention" means a police station, sheriff's office, correctional facility, prisoner holding facility, county detention facility, or other governmental facility where an individual may be held in connection with a criminal charge that has been or may be filed against the individual.
- (e) "Statement" means a communication that is oral, written, electronic, nonverbal, or in sign language.
- (2) (a) A custodial interrogation at a place of detention, including the giving of a required warning, the advisement of the rights of the individual being questioned, and the waiver of any rights by the individual, must be electronically recorded in its entirety if the interrogation is related to a covered offense.
- (b) If a law enforcement officer conducts a custodial interrogation at a place of detention without electronically recording the interrogation, the officer must prepare a written report explaining why he or she did not record the interrogation.

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(c) As soon as practicable, a law enforcement officer who conducts a custodial interrogation at a location other than a place of detention shall prepare a written report explaining the circumstances of the interrogation and summarizing the custodial interrogation process and the individual's statements.

- (d) Paragraph (a) does not apply:
- 1. If an unforeseen equipment malfunction prevents the recording of the custodial interrogation in its entirety;
- 2. If a suspect refuses to participate in a custodial interrogation if his or her statements are to be electronically recorded;
- 3. If an equipment operator error prevents the recording of the custodial interrogation in its entirety;
- 4. If the statement is made spontaneously and not in response to a custodial interrogation question;
- 5. If the statement is made during the processing of the arrest of a suspect;
- 6. If the custodial interrogation occurs when the law enforcement officer participating in the interrogation does not have any knowledge of facts and circumstances that would lead an officer to reasonably believe that the individual being interrogated may have committed a covered offense;
- 7. If the law enforcement officer conducting the custodial interrogation reasonably believes that making an electronic recording would jeopardize the safety of the officer, the individual being interrogated, or others; or
- 8. If the custodial interrogation is conducted outside of this state.
 - (3) Unless a court finds that one or more of the

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must consider the circumstances of an interrogation conducted by a law enforcement officer in which he or she did not electronically record all or part of a custodial interrogation in determining whether a statement made during the interrogation is admissible. If the court admits into evidence a statement made during a custodial interrogation that was not electronically recorded as required under paragraph (2)(a), the court must, upon request of the defendant, give cautionary instructions to the jury regarding the law enforcement officer's failure to comply with that requirement.

(4) A law enforcement agency in this state which has enforced rules adopted pursuant to this section which are reasonably designed to ensure compliance with the requirements of this section is not subject to civil liability for damages arising from a violation of this section. This section does not create a cause of action against a law enforcement officer.

Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 961.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

961.03 Determination of status as a wrongfully incarcerated person; determination of eligibility for compensation.—

(1)

- (b) The person must file the petition with the court:
- 1. Within 2 years 90 days after the order vacating a conviction and sentence becomes final and the criminal charges against the person are dismissed or the person is retried and found not guilty, if the person's conviction was and sentence is vacated on or after July 1, 2008. A person may file a petition with the court within 2 years after July 1, 2020, if the person

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had a claim dismissed or did not file a claim because the date when the criminal charges against the person were dismissed or the person was acquitted upon retrial occurred more than 90 days after the date when the order vacating the conviction or sentence became final, and the state of the law before July 1, 2020, would have barred the claim or made the claim appear to be futile.

2. By July 1, 2010, if the person's conviction and sentence was vacated by an order that became final $\underline{\text{before}}$ $\underline{\text{prior to}}$ July 1, 2008.

Section 5. Section 961.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 961.04 Eligibility for compensation for wrongful incarceration.—A wrongfully incarcerated person is not eligible for compensation under the act if any of the following apply:
- (1) Before the person's wrongful conviction and incarceration, the person was convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, any violent felony, or a crime committed in another jurisdiction the elements of which would constitute a violent felony in this state, or a crime committed against the United States which is designated a violent felony, excluding any delinquency disposition;
- (2) Before the person's wrongful conviction and incarceration, the person was convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, more than one felony that is not a violent felony, or more than one crime committed in another jurisdiction, the elements of which would constitute a felony in this state, or more than one crime

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committed against the United States which is designated a felony, excluding any delinquency disposition;

- $\underline{(1)}$ During the person's wrongful incarceration, the person was convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, any violent felony.
- (2) (4) During the person's wrongful incarceration, the person was convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, more than one felony that is not a violent felony.; or
- (3) (5) During the person's wrongful incarceration, the person was also serving a concurrent sentence for another felony for which the person was not wrongfully convicted.
- Section 6. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 893.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 893.03 Standards and schedules.—The substances enumerated in this section are controlled by this chapter. The controlled substances listed or to be listed in Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V are included by whatever official, common, usual, chemical, trade name, or class designated. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to include within any of the schedules contained in this section any excluded drugs listed within the purview of 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.22, styled "Excluded Substances"; 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.24, styled "Exempt Chemical Preparations"; 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.32, styled "Exempted Prescription Products"; or 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.34, styled "Exempt Anabolic Steroid Products."
- (3) SCHEDULE III.—A substance in Schedule III has a potential for abuse less than the substances contained in Schedules I and II and has a currently accepted medical use in

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treatment in the United States, and abuse of the substance may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence or, in the case of anabolic steroids, may lead to physical damage. The following substances are controlled in Schedule III:

- (c) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing limited quantities of any of the following controlled substances or any salts thereof:
- 1. Not more than 1.8 grams of codeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with an equal or greater quantity of an isoquinoline alkaloid of opium.
- 2. Not more than 1.8 grams of codeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with recognized therapeutic amounts of one or more active ingredients which are not controlled substances.
- 3. Not more than 300 milligrams of hydrocodone per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with a fourfold or greater quantity of an isoquinoline alkaloid of opium.
- 4. Not more than 300 milligrams of hydrocodone per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with recognized therapeutic amounts of one or more active ingredients that are not controlled substances.
- 5. Not more than 1.8 grams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with recognized therapeutic amounts of one or more active ingredients which are not controlled substances.
 - 6. Not more than 300 milligrams of ethylmorphine per 100

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milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.

7. Not more than 50 milligrams of morphine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams, with recognized therapeutic amounts of one or more active ingredients which are not controlled substances.

For purposes of charging a person with a violation of s. 893.135 involving any controlled substance described in subparagraph 3. or subparagraph 4., the controlled substance is a Schedule III controlled substance pursuant to this paragraph but the weight of the controlled substance per milliliters or per dosage unit is not relevant to the charging of a violation of s. 893.135. The weight of the controlled substance shall be determined pursuant to s. 893.135(7) $\frac{1}{100}$ s. 893.135(6).

Section 7. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 961.04, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (4) of section 961.02, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

961.02 Definitions.—As used in ss. 961.01-961.07, the term:

(4) "Eligible for compensation" means that a person meets the definition of the term "wrongfully incarcerated person" and is not disqualified from seeking compensation under the criteria prescribed in s. 961.04.

Section 8. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 961.04, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section 961.03, Florida

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Statutes, are reenacted to read:

961.03 Determination of status as a wrongfully incarcerated person; determination of eligibility for compensation.—

- (1) (a) In order to meet the definition of a "wrongfully incarcerated person" and "eligible for compensation," upon entry of an order, based upon exonerating evidence, vacating a conviction and sentence, a person must set forth the claim of wrongful incarceration under oath and with particularity by filing a petition with the original sentencing court, with a copy of the petition and proper notice to the prosecuting authority in the underlying felony for which the person was incarcerated. At a minimum, the petition must:
- 1. State that verifiable and substantial evidence of actual innocence exists and state with particularity the nature and significance of the verifiable and substantial evidence of actual innocence; and
- 2. State that the person is not disqualified, under the provisions of s. 961.04, from seeking compensation under this act.
- (2) The prosecuting authority must respond to the petition within 30 days. The prosecuting authority may respond:
- (a) By certifying to the court that, based upon the petition and verifiable and substantial evidence of actual innocence, no further criminal proceedings in the case at bar can or will be initiated by the prosecuting authority, that no questions of fact remain as to the petitioner's wrongful incarceration, and that the petitioner is not ineligible from seeking compensation under the provisions of s. 961.04; or
 - (b) By contesting the nature, significance, or effect of

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the evidence of actual innocence, the facts related to the petitioner's alleged wrongful incarceration, or whether the petitioner is ineligible from seeking compensation under the provisions of s. 961.04.

- (3) If the prosecuting authority responds as set forth in paragraph (2)(a), the original sentencing court, based upon the evidence of actual innocence, the prosecuting authority's certification, and upon the court's finding that the petitioner has presented clear and convincing evidence that the petitioner committed neither the act nor the offense that served as the basis for the conviction and incarceration, and that the petitioner did not aid, abet, or act as an accomplice to a person who committed the act or offense, shall certify to the department that the petitioner is a wrongfully incarcerated person as defined by this act. Based upon the prosecuting authority's certification, the court shall also certify to the department that the petitioner is eligible for compensation under the provisions of s. 961.04.
- (4) (a) If the prosecuting authority responds as set forth in paragraph (2) (b), the original sentencing court shall make a determination from the pleadings and supporting documentation whether, by a preponderance of the evidence, the petitioner is ineligible for compensation under the provisions of s. 961.04, regardless of his or her claim of wrongful incarceration. If the court finds the petitioner ineligible under the provisions of s. 961.04, it shall dismiss the petition.
- (b) If the prosecuting authority responds as set forth in paragraph (2)(b), and the court determines that the petitioner is eligible under the provisions of s. 961.04, but the

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prosecuting authority contests the nature, significance or effect of the evidence of actual innocence, or the facts related to the petitioner's alleged wrongful incarceration, the court shall set forth its findings and transfer the petition by electronic means through the division's website to the division for findings of fact and a recommended determination of whether the petitioner has established that he or she is a wrongfully incarcerated person who is eligible for compensation under this act.

Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.