By Senator Farmer

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34-00614-21 2021568___ A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the death penalty; amending s. 775.082, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to the death penalty for capital felonies; deleting provisions relating to the effect of a declaration by a court of last resort that the death penalty in a capital felony is unconstitutional; amending ss. 27.51 and 27.511, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to representation in death penalty cases; amending s. 27.5304, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; repealing ss. 27.7001, 27.7002, 27.701, 27.702, 27.703, 27.704, 27.7045, 27.705, 27.706, 27.707, 27.708, 27.7081, 27.7091, 27.710, 27.711, and 27.715, F.S., relating to capital collateral representation, constitutionally deficient representation, and postconviction capital collateral proceedings; amending ss. 23.21, 27.51, 27.511, 43.16, and 112.0455, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 119.071, F.S.; deleting a public records exemption relating to capital collateral proceedings; amending ss. 186.003, 215.89, 215.985, 216.011, and 790.25, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending ss. 775.15 and 790.161, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to the effect of a declaration by a court of last resort that the death penalty in a capital felony is unconstitutional; repealing ss. 913.13, 921.137, 921.141, and 921.142, F.S., relating to jurors in capital cases, prohibiting the imposition of the death

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sentence upon a defendant with an intellectual disability, determination of whether to impose a sentence of death or life imprisonment for a capital felony, determination of whether to impose a sentence of death or life imprisonment for a capital drug trafficking felony; amending ss. 394.912, 775.021, 775.30, 782.04, 782.065, 794.011, 893.135, 944.275, and 948.012, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; repealing ss. 922.052, 922.06, 922.07, 922.08, 922.095, 922.10, 922.105, 922.108, 922.11, 922.111, 922.12, 922.14, 922.15, 924.055, 924.056, and 924.057, F.S., relating to issuance of warrant of execution, stay of execution of death sentence, proceedings when a person under sentence of death appears to be insane, proceedings when person under sentence of death appears to be pregnant, pursuit of collateral remedies, execution of death sentence, prohibition against reduction of death sentence as a result of determination that a method of execution is unconstitutional, sentencing orders in capital cases, regulation of execution, transfer to state prison for safekeeping before death warrant issued, return of warrant of execution issued by the Governor, sentence of death unexecuted for unjustifiable reasons, return of warrant of execution issued by the Supreme Court, legislative intent concerning appeals and postconviction proceedings in death penalty cases, commencement of capital postconviction actions for which sentence of death is

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imposed on or after a certain date, and limitation on postconviction cases in which the death sentence was imposed before a certain date; amending s. 925.11, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to preservation of DNA evidence in death penalty cases; amending s. 945.10, F.S.; deleting a public records exemption for the identity of executioners; amending ss. 316.3026, 373.409, 373.430, 376.302, 403.161, 448.09, 504.013, 648.571, 775.261, 787.06, 794.0115, 800.04, 907.041, 921.1401, 921.1402, 944.17, 944.608, 944.609, and 944.705, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 775.082, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (1) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), A person who has been convicted of a capital felony shall be punished by death if the proceeding held to determine sentence according to the procedure set forth in s. 921.141 results in a determination that such person shall be punished by death, otherwise such person shall be punished by life imprisonment and shall be ineligible for parole.
- (2) In the event the death penalty in a capital felony is held to be unconstitutional by the Florida Supreme Court or the

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United States Supreme Court, the court having jurisdiction over a person previously sentenced to death for a capital felony shall cause such person to be brought before the court, and the court shall sentence such person to life imprisonment as provided in subsection (1). No sentence of death shall be reduced as a result of a determination that a method of execution is held to be unconstitutional under the State Constitution or the Constitution of the United States.

Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 27.51, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 27.51 Duties of public defender.-
- (1) The public defender shall represent, without additional compensation, any person determined to be indigent under s. 27.52 and:
 - (a) Under arrest for, or charged with, a felony;
 - (b) Under arrest for, or charged with:
- 1. A misdemeanor authorized for prosecution by the state attorney;
 - 2. A violation of chapter 316 punishable by imprisonment;
 - 3. Criminal contempt; or
- 4. A violation of a special law or county or municipal ordinance ancillary to a state charge, or if not ancillary to a state charge, only if the public defender contracts with the county or municipality to provide representation pursuant to ss. 27.54 and 125.69.

The public defender shall not provide representation pursuant to this paragraph if the court, prior to trial, files in the cause an order of no imprisonment as provided in s. 27.512;

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(c) Alleged to be a delinquent child pursuant to a petition filed before a circuit court;

- (d) Sought by petition filed in such court to be involuntarily placed as a mentally ill person under part I of chapter 394, involuntarily committed as a sexually violent predator under part V of chapter 394, or involuntarily admitted to residential services as a person with developmental disabilities under chapter 393. A public defender shall not represent any plaintiff in a civil action brought under the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, or the federal statutes, or represent a petitioner in a rule challenge under chapter 120, unless specifically authorized by statute; or
- (e) Convicted and sentenced to death, for purposes of handling an appeal to the Supreme Court; or
- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$ (f) Is appealing a matter in a case arising under paragraphs (a)-(d).
- Section 3. Subsections (5) and (8) of section 27.511, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 27.511 Offices of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel; legislative intent; qualifications; appointment; duties.—
- (5) When the Office of the Public Defender, at any time during the representation of two or more defendants, determines that the interests of those accused are so adverse or hostile that they cannot all be counseled by the public defender or his or her staff without a conflict of interest, or that none can be counseled by the public defender or his or her staff because of a conflict of interest, and the court grants the public

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defender's motion to withdraw, the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel shall be appointed and shall provide legal services, without additional compensation, to any person determined to be indigent under s. 27.52, who is:

- (a) Under arrest for, or charged with, a felony;
- (b) Under arrest for, or charged with:
- 1. A misdemeanor authorized for prosecution by the state attorney;
 - 2. A violation of chapter 316 punishable by imprisonment;
 - 3. Criminal contempt; or
- 4. A violation of a special law or county or municipal ordinance ancillary to a state charge or, if not ancillary to a state charge, only if the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel contracts with the county or municipality to provide representation pursuant to ss. 27.54 and 125.69.

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The office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel may not provide representation pursuant to this paragraph if the court, prior to trial, files in the cause an order of no imprisonment as provided in s. 27.512;

- (c) Alleged to be a delinquent child pursuant to a petition filed before a circuit court;
- (d) Sought by petition filed in such court to be involuntarily placed as a mentally ill person under part I of chapter 394, involuntarily committed as a sexually violent predator under part V of chapter 394, or involuntarily admitted to residential services as a person with developmental disabilities under chapter 393;
 - (e) Convicted and sentenced to death, for purposes of

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handling an appeal to the Supreme Court;

- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$ Appealing a matter in a case arising under paragraphs (a)-(d); or
- <u>(f)</u> (g) Seeking correction, reduction, or modification of a sentence under Rule 3.800, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, or seeking postconviction relief under Rule 3.850, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, if, in either case, the court determines that appointment of counsel is necessary to protect a person's due process rights.
- (8) The public defender for the judicial circuit specified in s. 27.51(4) shall, after the record on appeal is transmitted to the appellate court by the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel which handled the trial and if requested by the regional counsel for the indicated appellate district, handle all circuit court and county court appeals authorized pursuant to paragraph (5)(e) (5)(f) within the state courts system and any authorized appeals to the federal courts required of the official making the request. If the public defender certifies to the court that the public defender has a conflict consistent with the criteria prescribed in s. 27.5303 and moves to withdraw, the regional counsel shall handle the appeal, unless the regional counsel has a conflict, in which case the court shall appoint private counsel pursuant to s. 27.40.

Section 4. Subsection (13) of section 27.5304, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 27.5304 Private court-appointed counsel; compensation; notice.—
- (13) Notwithstanding the limitation set forth in subsection (5) and for the 2020-2021 fiscal year only, the compensation for

34-00614-21 2021568 204 representation in a criminal proceeding may not exceed the 205 following: 206 (a) For misdemeanors and juveniles represented at the trial 207 level: \$1,000. 208 (b) For noncapital, nonlife felonies represented at the 209 trial level: \$15,000. 210 (c) For life felonies represented at the trial level: 211 \$15,000. 212 (d) For capital cases represented at the trial level: 213 \$25,000. For purposes of this paragraph, a "capital case" is any 214 offense for which the potential sentence is death and the state 215 has not waived seeking the death penalty. 216 (d) (e) For representation on appeal: \$9,000. 217 (e) $\frac{f}{f}$ This subsection expires July 1, 2021. 218 Section 5. Sections 27.7001, 27.7002, 27.701, 27.702, 219 27.703, 27.704, 27.7045, 27.705, 27.706, 27.707, 27.708, 220 27.7081, 27.7091, 27.710, 27.711, and 27.715, Florida Statutes, 221 are repealed. 222 Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 23.21, Florida 223 Statutes, is amended to read: 224 23.21 Definitions.—For purposes of this part: 225 (1) "Department" means a principal administrative unit 226 within the executive branch of state government as defined in 227 chapter 20 and includes the State Board of Administration, the 228 Executive Office of the Governor, the Fish and Wildlife 229 Conservation Commission, the Florida Commission on Offender 230 Review, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the State 231 Board of Education, the Board of Governors of the State

University System, the Justice Administrative Commission, the

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capital collateral regional counsel, and separate budget entities placed for administrative purposes within a department.

Section 7. Subsection (5) of section 27.51, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

27.51 Duties of public defender.-

(5) (a) When direct appellate proceedings prosecuted by a public defender on behalf of an accused and challenging a judgment of conviction and sentence of death terminate in an affirmance of such conviction and sentence, whether by the Florida Supreme Court or by the United States Supreme Court or by expiration of any deadline for filing such appeal in a state or federal court, the public defender shall notify the accused of his or her rights pursuant to Rule 3.851, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, including any time limits pertinent thereto, and shall advise such person that representation in any collateral proceedings is the responsibility of the capital collateral regional counsel. The public defender shall then forward all original files on the matter to the capital collateral regional counsel, retaining such copies for his or her files as may be desired.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that any public defender representing an inmate in any collateral proceedings in any court on June 24, 1985, shall continue representation of that inmate in all postconviction proceedings unless relieved of responsibility from further representation by the court.

Section 8. Subsection (9) of section 27.511, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

27.511 Offices of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel; legislative intent; qualifications; appointment;

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duties.-

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(9) When direct appellate proceedings prosecuted by the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel on behalf of an accused and challenging a judgment of conviction and sentence of death terminate in an affirmance of such conviction and sentence, whether by the Supreme Court or by the United States Supreme Court or by expiration of any deadline for filing such appeal in a state or federal court, the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel shall notify the accused of his or her rights pursuant to Rule 3.851, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, including any time limits pertinent thereto, and shall advise such person that representation in any collateral proceedings is the responsibility of the capital collateral regional counsel. The office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel shall forward all original files on the matter to the capital collateral regional counsel, retaining such copies for his or her files as may be desired or required by law.

Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) and subsections (6) and (7) of section 43.16, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 43.16 Justice Administrative Commission; membership, powers and duties.—
- (5) The duties of the commission shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
- (a) The maintenance of a central state office for administrative services and assistance when possible to and on behalf of the state attorneys and public defenders of Florida, the capital collateral regional counsel of Florida, the criminal

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conflict and civil regional counsel, and the Guardian Ad Litem
Program.

- (6) The commission, each state attorney, each public defender, the criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, the capital collateral regional counsel, and the Guardian Ad Litem Program shall establish and maintain internal controls designed to:
- (a) Prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse as defined in s. 11.45(1).
- (b) Promote and encourage compliance with applicable laws, rules, contracts, grant agreements, and best practices.
 - (c) Support economical and efficient operations.
 - (d) Ensure reliability of financial records and reports.
 - (e) Safequard assets.
- (7) The provisions contained in this section shall be supplemental to those of chapter 27, relating to state attorneys, public defenders, and criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, and capital collateral regional counsel; to those of chapter 39, relating to the Guardian Ad Litem Program; or to other laws pertaining hereto.
- Section 10. Paragraph (e) of subsection (13) of section 112.0455, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 112.0455 Drug-Free Workplace Act.-
 - (13) RULES.-
- (e) The Justice Administrative Commission may adopt rules on behalf of the state attorneys and public defenders of Florida, the capital collateral regional counsel, and the Judicial Qualifications Commission.

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This section shall not be construed to eliminate the bargainable rights as provided in the collective bargaining process where applicable.

Section 11. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 119.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

119.071 General exemptions from inspection or copying of public records.—

- (1) AGENCY ADMINISTRATION. -
- (d) 1. A public record that was prepared by an agency attorney (including an attorney employed or retained by the agency or employed or retained by another public officer or agency to protect or represent the interests of the agency having custody of the record) or prepared at the attorney's express direction, that reflects a mental impression, conclusion, litigation strategy, or legal theory of the attorney or the agency, and that was prepared exclusively for civil or criminal litigation or for adversarial administrative proceedings, or that was prepared in anticipation of imminent civil or criminal litigation or imminent adversarial administrative proceedings, is exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution until the conclusion of the litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings. For purposes of capital collateral litigation as set forth in s. 27.7001, the Attorney General's office is entitled to claim this exemption for those public records prepared for direct appeal as well as for all capital collateral litigation after direct appeal until execution of sentence or imposition of a life sentence.
 - 2. This exemption is not waived by the release of such

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public record to another public employee or officer of the same agency or any person consulted by the agency attorney. When asserting the right to withhold a public record pursuant to this paragraph, the agency shall identify the potential parties to any such criminal or civil litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings. If a court finds that the document or other record has been improperly withheld under this paragraph, the party seeking access to such document or record shall be awarded reasonable attorney's fees and costs in addition to any other remedy ordered by the court.

Section 12. Subsection (6) of section 186.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

186.003 Definitions; ss. 186.001-186.031, 186.801-186.901.—
As used in ss. 186.001-186.031 and 186.801-186.901, the term:

(6) "State agency" or "agency" means any official, officer, commission, board, authority, council, committee, or department of the executive branch of state government. For purposes of this chapter, "state agency" or "agency" includes state attorneys, public defenders, the capital collateral regional counsel, the Justice Administrative Commission, and the Public Service Commission.

Section 13. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 215.89, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

215.89 Charts of account.-

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (b) "State agency" means an official, officer, commission, board, authority, council, committee, or department of the executive branch; a state attorney, public defender, or criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, or capital collateral

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regional counsel; the Florida Clerks of Court Operations
Corporation; the Justice Administrative Commission; the Florida
Housing Finance Corporation; the Florida Public Service
Commission; the State Board of Administration; the Supreme Court
or a district court of appeal, circuit court, or county court;
or the Judicial Qualifications Commission.

Section 14. Paragraph (h) of subsection (14) of section 215.985, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 215.985 Transparency in government spending.-
- (14) The Chief Financial Officer shall establish and maintain a secure contract tracking system available for viewing and downloading by the public through a secure website. The Chief Financial Officer shall use appropriate Internet security measures to ensure that no person has the ability to alter or modify records available on the website.
 - (h) For purposes of this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Procurement document" means any document or material provided to the public or any vendor as part of a formal competitive solicitation of goods or services undertaken by a state entity, and a document or material submitted in response to a formal competitive solicitation by any vendor who is awarded the resulting contract.
- 2. "State entity" means an official, officer, commission, board, authority, council, committee, or department of the executive branch of state government; a state attorney, public defender, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, capital collateral regional counsel, and the Justice Administrative Commission; the Public Service Commission; and any part of the judicial branch of state government.

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Section 15. Paragraph (qq) of subsection (1) of section 216.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

216.011 Definitions.-

- (1) For the purpose of fiscal affairs of the state, appropriations acts, legislative budgets, and approved budgets, each of the following terms has the meaning indicated:
- (qq) "State agency" or "agency" means any official, officer, commission, board, authority, council, committee, or department of the executive branch of state government. For purposes of this chapter and chapter 215, "state agency" or "agency" includes, but is not limited to, state attorneys, public defenders, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, capital collateral regional counsel, the Justice Administrative Commission, the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, and the Florida Public Service Commission. Solely for the purposes of implementing s. 19(h), Art. III of the State Constitution, the terms "state agency" or "agency" include the judicial branch.

Section 16. Subsection (3) of section 790.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.25 Lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms and other weapons.—

- (3) LAWFUL USES.—The provisions of ss. 790.053 and 790.06 do not apply in the following instances, and, despite such sections, it is lawful for the following persons to own, possess, and lawfully use firearms and other weapons, ammunition, and supplies for lawful purposes:
- (a) Members of the Militia, National Guard, Florida State Defense Force, Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, organized reserves, and other armed forces of the state and of

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the United States, when on duty, when training or preparing themselves for military duty, or while subject to recall or mobilization;

- (b) Citizens of this state subject to duty in the Armed Forces under s. 2, Art. X of the State Constitution, under chapters 250 and 251, and under federal laws, when on duty or when training or preparing themselves for military duty;
- (c) Persons carrying out or training for emergency management duties under chapter 252;
- (d) Sheriffs, marshals, prison or jail wardens, police officers, Florida highway patrol officers, game wardens, revenue officers, forest officials, special officers appointed under the provisions of chapter 354, and other peace and law enforcement officers and their deputies and assistants and full-time paid peace officers of other states and of the Federal Government who are carrying out official duties while in this state;
- (e) Officers or employees of the state or United States duly authorized to carry a concealed weapon;
- (f) Guards or messengers of common carriers, express companies, armored car carriers, mail carriers, banks, and other financial institutions, while actually employed in and about the shipment, transportation, or delivery of any money, treasure, bullion, bonds, or other thing of value within this state;
- (g) Regularly enrolled members of any organization duly authorized to purchase or receive weapons from the United States or from this state, or regularly enrolled members of clubs organized for target, skeet, or trap shooting, while at or going to or from shooting practice; or regularly enrolled members of clubs organized for modern or antique firearms collecting, while

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such members are at or going to or from their collectors' gun shows, conventions, or exhibits;

- (h) A person engaged in fishing, camping, or lawful hunting or going to or returning from a fishing, camping, or lawful hunting expedition;
- (i) A person engaged in the business of manufacturing, repairing, or dealing in firearms, or the agent or representative of any such person while engaged in the lawful course of such business;
- (j) A person firing weapons for testing or target practice under safe conditions and in a safe place not prohibited by law or going to or from such place;
- (k) A person firing weapons in a safe and secure indoor range for testing and target practice;
- (1) A person traveling by private conveyance when the weapon is securely encased or in a public conveyance when the weapon is securely encased and not in the person's manual possession;
- (m) A person while carrying a pistol unloaded and in a secure wrapper, concealed or otherwise, from the place of purchase to his or her home or place of business or to a place of repair or back to his or her home or place of business;
- (n) A person possessing arms at his or her home or place of business;
- (o) Investigators employed by the several public defenders of the state, while actually carrying out official duties, provided such investigators:
 - 1. Are employed full time;
 - 2. Meet the official training standards for firearms

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established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission as provided in s. 943.12(5) and the requirements of ss. 493.6108(1)(a) and 943.13(1)-(4); and

- 3. Are individually designated by an affidavit of consent signed by the employing public defender and filed with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the employing public defender resides; and.
- (p) Investigators employed by the capital collateral regional counsel, while actually carrying out official duties, provided such investigators:
 - 1. Are employed full time;
- 2. Meet the official training standards for firearms as established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission as provided in s. 943.12(1) and the requirements of ss. 493.6108(1)(a) and 943.13(1)-(4); and
- 3. Are individually designated by an affidavit of consent signed by the capital collateral regional counsel and filed with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the investigator is headquartered.
- $\underline{(p)}$ (q) 1. A tactical medical professional who is actively operating in direct support of a tactical operation by a law enforcement agency provided that:
- a. The tactical medical professional is lawfully able to possess firearms and has an active concealed weapons permit issued pursuant to s. 790.06.
- b. The tactical medical professional is appointed to a law enforcement tactical team of a law enforcement agency by the head of the law enforcement agency.
 - c. The law enforcement agency has an established policy

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providing for the appointment, training, and deployment of the tactical medical professional.

- d. The tactical medical professional successfully completes a firearms safety training and tactical training as established or designated by the appointing law enforcement agency.
- e. The law enforcement agency provides and the tactical medical professional participates in annual firearm training and tactical training.
- 2. While actively operating in direct support of a tactical operation by a law enforcement agency, a tactical medical professional:
- a. May carry a firearm in the same manner as a law enforcement officer, as defined in s. 943.10 and, notwithstanding any other law, at any place a tactical law enforcement operation occurs.
- b. Has no duty to retreat and is justified in the use of any force which he or she reasonably believes is necessary to defend himself or herself or another from bodily harm.
- c. Has the same immunities and privileges as a law enforcement officer, as defined in s. 943.10, in a civil or criminal action arising out of a tactical law enforcement operation when acting within the scope of his or her official duties.
- 3. This paragraph may not be construed to authorize a tactical medical professional to carry, transport, or store any firearm or ammunition on any fire apparatus or EMS vehicle.
- 4. The appointing law enforcement agency shall issue any firearm or ammunition that the tactical medical professional carries in accordance with this paragraph.

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5. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "tactical medical professional" means a paramedic, as defined in s. 401.23, a physician, as defined in s. 458.305, or an osteopathic physician, as defined in s. 459.003, who is appointed to provide direct support to a tactical law enforcement unit by providing medical services at high-risk incidents, including, but not limited to, hostage incidents, narcotics raids, hazardous surveillance, sniper incidents, armed suicidal persons, barricaded suspects, high-risk felony warrant service, fugitives refusing to surrender, and active shooter incidents.

Section 17. Subsection (1) of section 775.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

775.15 Time limitations; general time limitations; exceptions.—

(1) A prosecution for a capital felony, a life felony, or a felony that resulted in a death may be commenced at any time. If the death penalty is held to be unconstitutional by the Florida Supreme Court or the United States Supreme Court, all crimes designated as capital felonies shall be considered life felonies for the purposes of this section, and prosecution for such crimes may be commenced at any time.

Section 18. Subsection (4) of section 790.161, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.161 Making, possessing, throwing, projecting, placing, or discharging any destructive device or attempt so to do, felony; penalties.—A person who willfully and unlawfully makes, possesses, throws, projects, places, discharges, or attempts to make, possess, throw, project, place, or discharge any destructive device:

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(4) If the act results in the death of another person, commits a capital felony, punishable as provided in s. 775.082. In the event the death penalty in a capital felony is held to be unconstitutional by the Florida Supreme Court or the United States Supreme Court, the court having jurisdiction over a person previously sentenced to death for a capital felony shall cause such person to be brought before the court, and the court shall sentence such person to life imprisonment if convicted of murder in the first degree or of a capital felony under this subsection, and such person shall be ineligible for parole. No sentence of death shall be reduced as a result of a determination that a method of execution is held to be unconstitutional under the State Constitution or the Constitution of the United States.

Section 19. <u>Sections 913.13, 921.137, 921.141, and 921.142,</u> Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 20. Subsection (9) of section 394.912, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.912 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

- (9) "Sexually violent offense" means:
- (a) Murder of a human being while engaged in sexual battery in violation of s. 782.04(1) (b) s. 782.04(1) (a) 2.;
- (b) Kidnapping of a child under the age of 13 and, in the course of that offense, committing:
 - 1. Sexual battery; or
- 2. A lewd, lascivious, or indecent assault or act upon or in the presence of the child;
- (c) Committing the offense of false imprisonment upon a child under the age of 13 and, in the course of that offense,

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- 1. Sexual battery; or
- 2. A lewd, lascivious, or indecent assault or act upon or in the presence of the child;
 - (d) Sexual battery in violation of s. 794.011;
- (e) Lewd, lascivious, or indecent assault or act upon or in presence of the child in violation of s. 800.04 or s. 847.0135(5);
- (f) An attempt, criminal solicitation, or conspiracy, in violation of s. 777.04, of a sexually violent offense;
- (g) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time before October 1, 1998, which is comparable to a sexually violent offense under paragraphs (a)-(f) or any federal conviction or conviction in another state for a felony offense that in this state would be a sexually violent offense;
- (h) Any criminal act that, either at the time of sentencing for the offense or subsequently during civil commitment proceedings under this part, has been determined beyond a reasonable doubt to have been sexually motivated; or
- (i) A criminal offense in which the state attorney refers a person to the department for civil commitment proceedings pursuant to s. 394.9125.
- Section 21. Paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 775.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 775.021 Rules of construction.
- (5) Whoever commits an act that violates a provision of this code or commits a criminal offense defined by another statute and thereby causes the death of, or bodily injury to, an unborn child commits a separate offense if the provision or

34-00614-21 2021568 639 statute does not otherwise specifically provide a separate 640 offense for such death or injury to an unborn child. (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the death 641 642 penalty may not be imposed for an offense under this subsection. 643 Section 22. Subsection (2) of section 775.30, Florida 644 Statutes, is amended to read: 645 775.30 Terrorism; defined; penalties.-646 (2) A person who violates s. 782.04(1) (a) s. 782.04(1) (a) 1. 647 or (2), s. 782.065, s. 782.07(1), s. 782.09, s. 784.045, s. 784.07, s. 787.01, s. 787.02, s. 787.07, s. 790.115, s. 790.15, 648 649 s. 790.16, s. 790.161, s. 790.1615, s. 790.162, s. 790.166, s. 650 790.19, s. 806.01, s. 806.031, s. 806.111, s. 815.06, s. 651 815.061, s. 859.01, or s. 876.34, in furtherance of intimidating 652 or coercing the policy of a government, or in furtherance of 653 affecting the conduct of a government by mass destruction, 654 assassination, or kidnapping, commits the crime of terrorism, a 655 felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 656 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 657 Section 23. Subsection (1) of section 782.04, Florida 658 Statutes, is amended to read: 659 782.04 Murder.-660 (1) (a) The unlawful killing of a human being: 661 (a) 1. When perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect 662 the death of the person killed or any human being; (b) 2. When committed by a person engaged in the 663 664 perpetration of, or in the attempt to perpetrate, any: 665 1.a. Trafficking offense prohibited by s. 893.135(1), 666 2.b. Arson, 667 3.c. Sexual battery,

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           4.<del>d.</del> Robbery,
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           5.e. Burglary,
           6.f. Kidnapping,
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           7.<del>g.</del> Escape,
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           8.h. Aggravated child abuse,
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           9.i. Aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled
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     adult,
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           10. <del>j.</del> Aircraft piracy,
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           11.k. Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a
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     destructive device or bomb,
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           12.1. Carjacking,
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           13.m. Home-invasion robbery,
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           14.<del>n.</del> Aggravated stalking,
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           15.0. Murder of another human being,
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           16.p. Resisting an officer with violence to his or her
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     person,
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           17. q. Aggravated fleeing or eluding with serious bodily
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     injury or death,
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           18.<del>r.</del> Felony that is an act of terrorism or is in
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      furtherance of an act of terrorism, including a felony under s.
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     775.30, s. 775.32, s. 775.33, s. 775.34, or s. 775.35, or
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           19.s. Human trafficking; or
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           (c)3. Which resulted from the unlawful distribution by a
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     person 18 years of age or older of any of the following
     substances, or mixture containing any of the following
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     substances, when such substance or mixture is proven to be the
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     proximate cause of the death of the user:
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           1.a. A substance controlled under s. 893.03(1);
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           2.<del>b.</del> Cocaine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)4.;
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34-00614-21 2021568 697 3.e. Opium or any synthetic or natural salt, compound, 698 derivative, or preparation of opium; 699 4.d. Methadone; 700 5.e. Alfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)1.; 701 6.f. Carfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)6.; 702 7.g. Fentanyl, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)9.; 703 8.h. Sufentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)30.; or 704 9. i. A controlled substance analog, as described in s. 705 893.0356, of any substance specified in subparagraphs 1.-8. sub-706 subparagraphs a.-h., 707 708 is murder in the first degree and constitutes a capital felony, punishable as provided in s. 775.082. 709 710 (b) In all cases under this section, the procedure set 711 forth in s. 921.141 shall be followed in order to determine 712 sentence of death or life imprisonment. If the prosecutor 713 intends to seek the death penalty, the prosecutor must give 714 notice to the defendant and file the notice with the court 715 within 45 days after arraignment. The notice must contain a list 716 of the aggravating factors the state intends to prove and has 717 reason to believe it can prove beyond a reasonable doubt. The 718 court may allow the prosecutor to amend the notice upon a 719 showing of good cause. 720 Section 24. Section 782.065, Florida Statutes, is amended 721 to read: 722 782.065 Murder; law enforcement officer, correctional 723 officer, correctional probation officer. - Notwithstanding ss. 724 775.082, 775.0823, 782.04, 782.051, and chapter 921, a defendant

shall be sentenced to life imprisonment without eligibility for

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release upon findings by the trier of fact that, beyond a reasonable doubt:

- (1) The defendant committed murder in the first degree in violation of s. 782.04(1) and a death sentence was not imposed; murder in the second or third degree in violation of s. 782.04(2), (3), or (4); attempted murder in the first or second degree in violation of s. 782.04(1) (a) s. 782.04(1) (a) 1. or (2); or attempted felony murder in violation of s. 782.051; and
- (2) The victim of any offense described in subsection (1) was a law enforcement officer, part-time law enforcement officer, auxiliary law enforcement officer, correctional officer, part-time correctional officer, auxiliary correctional officer, correctional probation officer, part-time correctional probation officer, or auxiliary correctional probation officer, as those terms are defined in s. 943.10, engaged in the lawful performance of a legal duty.

Section 25. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 794.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

794.011 Sexual battery.-

(2) (a) A person 18 years of age or older who commits sexual battery upon, or in an attempt to commit sexual battery injures the sexual organs of, a person less than 12 years of age commits a capital felony, punishable as provided in $\underline{s. 775.082}$ $\underline{ss.}$ $\underline{775.082}$ and $\underline{921.141}$.

Section 26. Paragraphs (b) through (l) and paragraph (n) of subsection (1) of section 893.135, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

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

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

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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:

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

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

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

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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 substance, but less than 30 kilograms of such substance or mixture, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in illegal drugs," 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 shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.
- 2. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of hydrocodone, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.k., codeine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.g., or any salt thereof, or 28 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in hydrocodone," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 50 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.

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b. Is 50 grams or more, but less than 100 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 100 grams or more, but less than 300 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 300 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.
- 3. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 7 grams or more of oxycodone, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.q., or any salt thereof, or 7 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in oxycodone," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the 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

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(II) Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such

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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, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 30 kilograms or more of any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 30 kilograms or more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits the first degree felony of trafficking in illegal drugs. A person who has been convicted of the first degree felony of trafficking in illegal drugs under this subparagraph shall be punished by life imprisonment and is ineligible for any form of discretionary early release except pardon or executive clemency or conditional medical release under s. 947.149. However, if the court determines that, in addition to committing any act specified in this paragraph:
- a. The person intentionally killed an individual or counseled, commanded, induced, procured, or caused the intentional killing of an individual and such killing was the result; or
- b. The person's conduct in committing that act led to a natural, though not inevitable, lethal result,

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929 such person commits the capital felony of trafficking in illegal 930 drugs, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 ss. 775.082 and 931 921.142. A person sentenced for a capital felony under this 932 paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine 933 provided under subparagraph 1.

- 6. A person who knowingly brings into this state 60 kilograms or more of any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 60 kilograms or more of any mixture containing any such substance, and who knows that the probable result of such importation would be the death of a person, commits capital importation of illegal drugs, a capital felony punishable as provided in s. 775.082 ss. 775.082 and 921.142. A person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.
- (d) 1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is 949 knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of phencyclidine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)23., a substituted phenylcyclohexylamine, as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)195., or a substance described in s. 953 893.03(1)(c)13., 32., 38., 103., or 146., or of any mixture 954 containing phencyclidine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)23., a 955 substituted phenylcyclohexylamine, as described in s. 956 893.03(1)(c)195., or a substance described in s. 893.03(1)(c)13., 32., 38., 103., or 146., commits a felony of

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the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in phencyclidine," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

- a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 200 grams or more, but less than 400 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 400 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$250,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly brings into this state 800 grams or more of phencyclidine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)23., a substituted phenylcyclohexylamine, as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)195., or a substance described in s. 893.03(1)(c)13., 32., 38., 103., or 146., or of any mixture containing phencyclidine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)23., a substituted phenylcyclohexylamine, as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)195., or a substance described in s. 893.03(1)(c)13., 32., 38., 103., or 146., and who knows that the probable result of such importation would be the death of any person commits capital importation of phencyclidine, a capital felony punishable as provided in s. 775.082 ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine

provided under subparagraph 1.

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(e) 1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 200 grams or more of methaqualone or of any mixture containing methaqualone, as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in methaqualone," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

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

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manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 14 grams or more of amphetamine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(c)2., or methamphetamine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(c)5., or of any mixture containing amphetamine or methamphetamine, or phenylacetone, phenylacetic acid, pseudoephedrine, or ephedrine in conjunction with other chemicals and equipment utilized in the manufacture of amphetamine or methamphetamine, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in amphetamine," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

- a. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 200 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$250,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 400 grams or more of amphetamine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(c)2., or methamphetamine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(c)5., or of any mixture containing amphetamine or methamphetamine, or phenylacetone, phenylacetic acid, pseudoephedrine, or ephedrine in conjunction with other chemicals and equipment used in the manufacture of amphetamine

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or methamphetamine, and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of amphetamine, a capital felony punishable as provided in $\underline{s.775.082}$ $\underline{ss.775.082}$ and $\underline{921.142}$. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

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

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flunitrazepam or any mixture containing flunitrazepam as described in s. 893.03(1)(a) commits the first degree felony of trafficking in flunitrazepam. A person who has been convicted of the first degree felony of trafficking in flunitrazepam under 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:

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

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

(h)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 1 kilogram or more of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB)," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s.

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1103 775.084. If the quantity involved:

- a. Is 1 kilogram or more but less than 5 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 5 kilograms or more but less than 10 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 10 kilograms or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$250,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 150 kilograms or more of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), a capital felony punishable as provided in s. 775.082 ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.
- (i)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 1 kilogram or more of gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall

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be known as "trafficking in gamma-butyrolactone (GBL),"

punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

If the quantity involved:

- a. Is 1 kilogram or more but less than 5 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 5 kilograms or more but less than 10 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 10 kilograms or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$250,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly manufactures or brings into the state 150 kilograms or more of gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), a capital felony punishable as provided in $\underline{s. 775.082}$ $\underline{ss. 775.082}$ and $\underline{921.142}$. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.
- (j)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 1 kilogram or more of 1,4-Butanediol as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or of any mixture containing 1,4-Butanediol, commits a felony of the

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first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in 1,4-Butanediol," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

- a. Is 1 kilogram or more, but less than 5 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 5 kilograms or more, but less than 10 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 10 kilograms or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$500,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 150 kilograms or more of 1,4-Butanediol as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing 1,4-Butanediol, and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of 1,4-Butanediol, a capital felony punishable as provided in $\underline{s.775.082}$ $\underline{ss.775.082}$ and $\underline{921.142}$. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.
- 1185 (k)1. A person who knowingly sells, purchases,
 1186 manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is
 1187 knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 10 grams or
 1188 more of a:
 - a. Substance described in s. 893.03(1)(c)4., 5., 10., 11.,

- 1190 | 15., 17., 21.-27., 29., 39., 40.-45., 58., 72.-80., 81.-86.,
- 1191 90.-102., 104.-108., 110.-113., 143.-145., 148.-150., 160.-163.,
- 1192 165., or 187.-189., a substituted cathinone, as described in s.
- 1193 893.03(1)(c)191., or substituted phenethylamine, as described in
- 1194 s. 893.03(1)(c)192.;
- b. Mixture containing any substance described in sub-
- 1196 subparagraph a.; or
- 1197 c. Salt, isomer, ester, or ether or salt of an isomer,
- 1198 ester, or ether of a substance described in sub-subparagraph a.,
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- 1200 commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be
- 1201 known as "trafficking in phenethylamines," punishable as
- 1202 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 1203 2. If the quantity involved under subparagraph 1.:
- a. Is 10 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such
- 1205 person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of
- 1206 imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of
- 1207 \$50,000.
- b. Is 200 grams or more, but less than 400 grams, such
- 1209 person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of
- 1210 imprisonment of 7 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of
- 1211 \$100,000.
- c. Is 400 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to
- 1213 a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall
- 1214 be ordered to pay a fine of \$250,000.
- 3. A person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this
- 1216 state 30 kilograms or more of a substance described in sub-
- 1217 subparagraph 1.a., a mixture described in sub-subparagraph 1.b.,
- 1218 or a salt, isomer, ester, or ether or a salt of an isomer,

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ester, or ether described in sub-subparagraph 1.c., and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of phenethylamines, a capital felony punishable as provided in <u>s. 775.082</u> ss. 775.082 and 921.142. A person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine under subparagraph 2.

- (1)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 1 gram or more of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) as described in s. 893.03(1)(c), or of any mixture containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 1 gram or more, but less than 5 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 5 grams or more, but less than 7 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 7 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$500,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 7 grams or more of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)

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1248 as described in s. 893.03(1)(c), or any mixture containing 1249 lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), and who knows that the 1250 probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the 1251 death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation 1252 of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), a capital felony punishable as provided in s. 775.082 ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person 1253 1254 sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also 1255 be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1256 1.

- (n)1. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 14 grams or more of:
- a. A substance described in s. 893.03(1)(c)164., 174., or 175., a n-benzyl phenethylamine compound, as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)193.; or
- b. A mixture containing any substance described in subsubparagraph a.,

commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in n-benzyl phenethylamines," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- 2. If the quantity involved under subparagraph 1.:
- a. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 100 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 100 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of

imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

- c. Is 200 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.
- 3. A person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 400 grams or more of a substance described in subsubparagraph 1.a. or a mixture described in sub-subparagraph 1.b., and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of a n-benzyl phenethylamine compound, a capital felony punishable as provided in s. 775.082 and 921.142. A person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine under subparagraph 2.

Section 27. Paragraph (e) of subsection (4) of section 944.275, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.275 Gain-time.-

1295 (4)

(e) Notwithstanding subparagraph (b) 3., for sentences imposed for offenses committed on or after October 1, 2014, the department may not grant incentive gain-time if the offense is a violation of $\underline{s.782.04(1)(b)3.} \, \underline{s.782.04(1)(a)2.e.}; \, s.$ 787.01(3)(a) 2. or 3.; s. 787.02(3)(a) 2. or 3.; s. 794.011, excluding s. 794.011(10); s. 800.04; s. 825.1025; or s. 847.0135(5).

Section 28. Subsection (4) and paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 948.012, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 948.012 Split sentence of probation or community control

2021568 34-00614-21 1306 and imprisonment. 1307 (4) Effective for offenses committed on or after September 1308 1, 2005, the court must impose a split sentence pursuant to 1309 subsection (1) for any person who is convicted of a life felony 1310 for lewd and lascivious molestation pursuant to s. 800.04(5)(b) 1311 if the court imposes a term of years in accordance with s. 1312 775.082(2)(a)4.a.(II) s. 775.082(3)(a)4.a.(II) rather than life imprisonment. The probation or community control portion of the 1313 split sentence imposed by the court for a defendant must extend 1314 1315 for the duration of the defendant's natural life and include a condition that he or she be electronically monitored. 1316 1317 (5) (a) Effective for offenses committed on or after October 1318 1, 2014, if the court imposes a term of years in accordance with 1319 s. 775.082 which is less than the maximum sentence for the 1320 offense, the court must impose a split sentence pursuant to 1321 subsection (1) for any person who is convicted of a violation 1322 of: 1323 1. Section 782.04(1)(b)3. $\frac{782.04(1)}{(a)2.c.}$; 1324 2. Section 787.01(3)(a)2. or 3.; 1325 3. Section 787.02(3)(a)2. or 3.; 1326 4. Section 794.011, excluding s. 794.011(10); 1327 5. Section 800.04; 6. Section 825.1025; or 1328 1329 7. Section 847.0135(5). 1330 Section 29. Sections 922.052, 922.06, 922.07, 922.08, 1331 922.095, 922.10, 922.105, 922.108, 922.11, 922.111, 922.12, 1332 922.14, 922.15, 924.055, 924.056, and 924.057, Florida Statutes, 1333 are repealed. 1334 Section 30. Subsection (4) of section 925.11, Florida

1335 Statutes, is amended to read:

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- 925.11 Postsentencing DNA testing.-
- 1337 (4) PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE.—
 - (a) Governmental entities that may be in possession of any physical evidence in the case, including, but not limited to, any investigating law enforcement agency, the clerk of the court, the prosecuting authority, or the Department of Law Enforcement shall maintain any physical evidence collected at the time of the crime for which a postsentencing testing of DNA may be requested.
 - (b) In a case in which the death penalty is imposed, the evidence shall be maintained for 60 days after execution of the sentence. In all other cases, a governmental entity may dispose of the physical evidence if the term of the sentence imposed in the case has expired and no other provision of law or rule requires that the physical evidence be preserved or retained.
 - Section 31. Paragraphs (g) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 945.10, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 945.10 Confidential information.—
 - (1) Except as otherwise provided by law or in this section, the following records and information held by the Department of Corrections are confidential and exempt from the provisions of $s.\ 119.07(1)$ and $s.\ 24(a)$, Art. I of the State Constitution:
 - (g) Information which identifies an executioner, or any person prescribing, preparing, compounding, dispensing, or administering a lethal injection.
 - (2) The records and information specified in paragraphs (1)(a)-(h) (1)(a)-(i) may be released as follows unless expressly prohibited by federal law:

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(a) Information specified in paragraphs (1)(b), (d), and (f) to the Executive Office of the Governor, the Legislature, the Florida Commission on Offender Review, the Department of Children and Families, a private correctional facility or program that operates under a contract, the Department of Legal Affairs, a state attorney, the court, or a law enforcement agency. A request for records or information pursuant to this paragraph need not be in writing.

- (b) Information specified in paragraphs (1)(c), (e), and (h) (i) to the Executive Office of the Governor, the Legislature, the Florida Commission on Offender Review, the Department of Children and Families, a private correctional facility or program that operates under contract, the Department of Legal Affairs, a state attorney, the court, or a law enforcement agency. A request for records or information pursuant to this paragraph must be in writing and a statement provided demonstrating a need for the records or information.
- (c) Information specified in paragraph (1) (b) to an attorney representing an inmate under sentence of death, except those portions of the records containing a victim's statement or address, or the statement or address of a relative of the victim. A request for records of information pursuant to this paragraph must be in writing and a statement provided demonstrating a need for the records or information.
- (d) Information specified in paragraph (1) (b) to a public defender representing a defendant, except those portions of the records containing a victim's statement or address, or the statement or address of a relative of the victim. A request for records or information pursuant to this paragraph need not be in

1393 writing.

(e) Information specified in paragraph (1)(b) to state or local governmental agencies. A request for records or information pursuant to this paragraph must be in writing and a statement provided demonstrating a need for the records or information.

- (f) Information specified in paragraph (1)(b) to a person conducting legitimate research. A request for records and information pursuant to this paragraph must be in writing, the person requesting the records or information must sign a confidentiality agreement, and the department must approve the request in writing.
- (g) Protected health information and records specified in paragraphs (1)(a) and (g) (h) to the Department of Health and the county health department where an inmate plans to reside if he or she has tested positive for the presence of the antibody or antigen to human immunodeficiency virus infection or as authorized in s. 381.004.
- (h) Protected health information and mental health, medical, or substance abuse records specified in paragraph (1)(a) to the Executive Office of the Governor, the Correctional Medical Authority, and the Department of Health for health care oversight activities authorized by state or federal law, including audits; civil, administrative, or criminal investigations; or inspections relating to the provision of health services, in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 164, subpart E.
- (i) Protected health information and mental health, medical, or substance abuse records specified in paragraph

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(1) (a) to a state attorney, a state court, or a law enforcement agency conducting an ongoing criminal investigation, if the inmate agrees to the disclosure and provides written consent or, if the inmate refuses to provide written consent, in response to an order of a court of competent jurisdiction, a subpoena, including a grand jury, investigative, or administrative subpoena, a court-ordered warrant, or a statutorily authorized investigative demand or other process as authorized by law, in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 164, subpart E, provided that:

- 1. The protected health information and records sought are relevant and material to a legitimate law enforcement inquiry;
- 2. There is a clear connection between the investigated incident and the inmate whose protected health information and records are sought;
- 3. The request is specific and limited in scope to the extent reasonably practicable in light of the purpose for which the information or records are sought; and
 - 4. Deidentified information could not reasonably be used.
- (j) Protected health information and mental health, medical, or substance abuse records specified in paragraph (1)(a) of an inmate who is or is suspected of being the victim of a crime, to a state attorney or a law enforcement agency if the inmate agrees to the disclosure and provides written consent or if the inmate is unable to agree because of incapacity or other emergency circumstance, in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 164, subpart E, provided that:
- 1. Such protected health information and records are needed to determine whether a violation of law by a person other than the inmate victim has occurred;

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2. Such protected health information or records are not intended to be used against the inmate victim;

- 3. The immediate law enforcement activity that depends upon the disclosure would be materially and adversely affected by waiting until the inmate victim is able to agree to the disclosure; and
- 4. The disclosure is in the best interests of the inmate victim, as determined by the department.
- (k) Protected health information and mental health, medical, or substance abuse records specified in paragraph (1)(a) to a state attorney or a law enforcement agency if the department believes in good faith that the information and records constitute evidence of criminal conduct that occurred in a correctional institution or facility, in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 164, subpart E, provided that:
- 1. The protected health information and records disclosed are specific and limited in scope to the extent reasonably practicable in light of the purpose for which the information or records are sought;
- 2. There is a clear connection between the criminal conduct and the inmate whose protected health information and records are sought; and
 - 3. Deidentified information could not reasonably be used.
- (1) Protected health information and mental health, medical, or substance abuse records specified in paragraph (1)(a) to the Division of Risk Management of the Department of Financial Services, in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 164, subpart E, upon certification by the Division of Risk Management that such information and records are necessary to investigate

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and provide legal representation for a claim against the Department of Corrections.

- (m) Protected health information and mental health, medical, or substance abuse records specified in paragraph (1)(a) of an inmate who is bringing a legal action against the department, to the Department of Legal Affairs or to an attorney retained to represent the department in a legal proceeding, in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 164, subpart E.
- (n) Protected health information and mental health, medical, or substance abuse records of an inmate as specified in paragraph (1)(a) to another correctional institution or facility or law enforcement official having lawful custody of the inmate, in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 164, subpart E, if the protected health information or records are necessary for:
 - 1. The provision of health care to the inmate;
 - 2. The health and safety of the inmate or other inmates;
- 3. The health and safety of the officers, employees, or others at the correctional institution or facility;
- 4. The health and safety of the individuals or officers responsible for transporting the inmate from one correctional institution, facility, or setting to another;
- 5. Law enforcement on the premises of the correctional institution or facility; or
- 6. The administration and maintenance of the safety, security, and good order of the correctional institution or facility.
- (o) Protected health information and mental health, medical, or substance abuse records of an inmate as specified in paragraph (1)(a) to the Department of Children and Families and

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the Florida Commission on Offender Review, in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 164, subpart E, if the inmate received mental health treatment while in the custody of the Department of Corrections and becomes eligible for release under supervision or upon the end of his or her sentence.

- (p) Notwithstanding s. 456.057 and in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 164, subpart E, protected health information and mental health, medical, or substance abuse records specified in paragraph (1)(a) of a deceased inmate or offender to an individual with authority to act on behalf of the deceased inmate or offender, upon the individual's request. For purposes of this section, the following individuals have authority to act on behalf of a deceased inmate or offender only for the purpose of requesting access to such protected health information and records:
- 1. A person appointed by a court to act as the personal representative, executor, administrator, curator, or temporary administrator of the deceased inmate's or offender's estate;
- 2. If a court has not made a judicial appointment under subparagraph 1., a person designated by the inmate or offender to act as his or her personal representative in a last will that is self-proved under s. 732.503; or
- 3. If a court has not made a judicial appointment under subparagraph 1. or if the inmate or offender has not designated a person in a self-proved last will as provided in subparagraph 2., only the following individuals:
 - a. A surviving spouse.
- b. If there is no surviving spouse, a surviving adult child of the inmate or offender.

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c. If there is no surviving spouse or adult child, a parent of the inmate or offender.

- (q) All requests for access to a deceased inmate's or offender's protected health information or mental health, medical, or substance abuse records specified in paragraph (1) (a) must be in writing and must be accompanied by the following:
- 1. If made by a person authorized under subparagraph (p)1., a copy of the letter of administration and a copy of the court order appointing such person as the representative of the inmate's or offender's estate.
- 2. If made by a person authorized under subparagraph (p)2., a copy of the self-proved last will designating the person as the inmate's or offender's representative.
- 3. If made by a person authorized under subparagraph (p)3., a letter from the person's attorney verifying the person's relationship to the inmate or offender and the absence of a court-appointed representative and self-proved last will.

Records and information released under this subsection remain confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution when held by the receiving person or entity.

Section 32. Subsection (2) of section 316.3026, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.3026 Unlawful operation of motor carriers.-

(2) Any motor carrier enjoined or prohibited from operating by an out-of-service order by this state, any other state, or the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration may not operate

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on the roadways of this state until the motor carrier has been authorized to resume operations by the originating enforcement jurisdiction. Commercial motor vehicles owned or operated by any motor carrier prohibited from operation found on the roadways of this state shall be placed out of service by law enforcement officers of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, and the motor carrier assessed a \$10,000 civil penalty pursuant to 49 C.F.R. s. 383.53, in addition to any other penalties imposed on the driver or other responsible person. Any person who knowingly drives, operates, or causes to be operated any commercial motor vehicle in violation of an out-of-service order issued by the department in accordance with this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082(2) (e) s. 775.082(3) (e). Any costs associated with the impoundment or storage of such vehicles are the responsibility of the motor carrier. Vehicle out-of-service orders may be rescinded when the department receives proof of authorization for the motor carrier to resume operation.

Section 33. Subsection (3) of section 373.409, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.409 Headgates, valves, and measuring devices.-

(3) No person shall alter or tamper with a measuring device so as to cause it to register other than the actual amount of water diverted, discharged, or taken. Violation of this subsection shall be a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable under $\underline{s. 775.082(3)(b)}$ $\underline{s. 775.082(4)(b)}$.

Section 34. Subsections (3), (4), and (5) of section 373.430, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

373.430 Prohibitions, violation, penalty, intent.

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(3) A person who willfully commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(a) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(2)(e) 775.082(3)(e) and 775.083(1)(g), by a fine of not more than \$50,000 or by imprisonment for 5 years, or by both, for each offense. Each day during any portion of which such violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.

- (4) A person who commits a violation specified in paragraph (1) (a) or paragraph (1) (b) due to reckless indifference or gross careless disregard commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in ss. $\frac{775.082(3)(b)}{775.082(4)(b)}$ and $\frac{775.083(1)(g)}{9}$, by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or 60 days in jail, or by both, for each offense.
- (5) A person who willfully commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(b) or who commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(c) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(3)(a) 775.082(4)(a) and 775.083(1)(g), by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by 6 months in jail, or by both, for each offense.

Section 35. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 376.302, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

376.302 Prohibited acts; penalties.-

(3) Any person who willfully commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(a) or paragraph (1)(b) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(3)(a) 775.082(4)(a) and 775.083(1)(g), by a fine of not less than \$2,500 or more than \$25,000, or punishable by 1 year in jail, or by both for each offense. Each day during any portion of which such violation occurs constitutes a separate

1625 offense.

(4) Any person who commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(c) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree punishable as provided in ss. $\frac{775.082(3)(a)}{775.082(4)(a)}$ and $\frac{775.083(1)}{a}$, by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by 6 months in jail, or by both for each offense.

Section 36. Subsections (3), (4), and (5) of section 403.161, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 403.161 Prohibitions, violation, penalty, intent.-
- (3) A person who willfully commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(a) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(2)(e) 775.082(3)(e) and 775.083(1)(g) by a fine of not more than \$50,000 or by imprisonment for 5 years, or by both, for each offense. Each day during any portion of which such violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.
- (4) A person who commits a violation specified in paragraph (1) (a) or paragraph (1) (b) due to reckless indifference or gross careless disregard commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in ss. $\frac{775.082(3)(b)}{775.082(4)(b)}$ and $\frac{775.083(1)}{9}$ by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by 60 days in jail, or by both, for each offense.
- (5) A person who willfully commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(b) or who commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(c) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(3)(a) 775.082(4)(a) and 775.083(1)(g) by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by 6 months in jail, or by both for each offense.
 - Section 37. Subsection (2) of section 448.09, Florida

Statutes, is amended to read:

448.09 Unauthorized aliens; employment prohibited.-

(2) The first violation of subsection (1) shall be a noncriminal violation as defined in s. 775.08(3) and, upon conviction, shall be punishable as provided in \underline{s} . 775.082(4) \underline{s} . 775.082(5) by a civil fine of not more than \$500, regardless of the number of aliens with respect to whom the violation occurred.

Section 38. Section 504.013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

504.013 Penalties.—Any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of the retail vending of fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, bee pollen, or honey who willfully and knowingly removes any labels or identifying marks from fruits, vegetables, bee pollen, or honey so labeled is guilty of a noncriminal violation as defined in s. 775.08(3) and upon conviction shall be punished as provided in s. 775.082(4) s. 775.082(5) by a civil fine of not more than \$500.

Section 39. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 648.571, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

648.571 Failure to return collateral; penalty.-

(3)

- (c) Allowable expenses incurred in apprehending a defendant because of a bond forfeiture or judgment under s. 903.29 may be deducted if such expenses are accounted for. The failure to return collateral under these terms is punishable as follows:
- 1. If the collateral is of a value less than \$100, as provided in s. $775.082(3)(a) \frac{1}{50.082(4)(a)}$.
 - 2. If the collateral is of a value of \$100 or more, as

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provided in s. 775.082(2)(e) s. 775.082(3)(e).

- 3. If the collateral is of a value of \$1,500 or more, as provided in s. 775.082(2)(d) s. 775.082(3)(d).
- 4. If the collateral is of a value of \$10,000 or more, as provided in s. 775.082(2) (b) $\frac{100}{5000}$ s. $\frac{100}{5000}$ s.

Section 40. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 775.261, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

775.261 The Florida Career Offender Registration Act.-

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Career offender" means any person who is designated as a habitual violent felony offender, a violent career criminal, or a three-time violent felony offender under s. 775.084 or as a prison releasee reoffender under s. 775.082(8) s. 775.082(9).

Section 41. Paragraph (g) of subsection (3) of section 787.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

787.06 Human trafficking.-

- (3) Any person who knowingly, or in reckless disregard of the facts, engages in human trafficking, or attempts to engage in human trafficking, or benefits financially by receiving anything of value from participation in a venture that has subjected a person to human trafficking:
- (g) For commercial sexual activity in which any child under the age of 18, or in which any person who is mentally defective or mentally incapacitated as those terms are defined in s. 794.011(1), is involved commits a life felony, punishable as provided in $\underline{s. 775.082(2)(a)6.}$ $\underline{s. 775.082(3)(a)6.}$, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

1711 For each instance of human trafficking of any individual under

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this subsection, a separate crime is committed and a separate punishment is authorized.

Section 42. Subsection (6) of section 794.0115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

794.0115 Dangerous sexual felony offender; mandatory sentencing.—

(6) Notwithstanding s. 775.082(2) s. 775.082(3), chapter 958, any other law, or any interpretation or construction thereof, a person subject to sentencing under this section must be sentenced to the mandatory term of imprisonment provided under this section. If the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment imposed under this section exceeds the maximum sentence authorized under s. 775.082, s. 775.084, or chapter 921, the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment under this section must be imposed. If the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment under this section is less than the sentence that could be imposed under s. 775.082, s. 775.084, or chapter 921, the sentence imposed must include the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment under this section.

Section 43. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 800.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

800.04 Lewd or lascivious offenses committed upon or in the presence of persons less than 16 years of age.—

- (5) LEWD OR LASCIVIOUS MOLESTATION. -
- (b) An offender 18 years of age or older who commits lewd or lascivious molestation against a victim less than 12 years of age commits a life felony, punishable as provided in \underline{s} . 775.082(2)(a)4. \underline{s} . 775.082(3)(a)4.

Section 44. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section

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1741 907.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 907.041 Pretrial detention and release.
- (4) PRETRIAL DETENTION.-
- (c) The court may order pretrial detention if it finds a substantial probability, based on a defendant's past and present patterns of behavior, the criteria in s. 903.046, and any other relevant facts, that any of the following circumstances exist:
- 1. The defendant has previously violated conditions of release and that no further conditions of release are reasonably likely to assure the defendant's appearance at subsequent proceedings;
- 2. The defendant, with the intent to obstruct the judicial process, has threatened, intimidated, or injured any victim, potential witness, juror, or judicial officer, or has attempted or conspired to do so, and that no condition of release will reasonably prevent the obstruction of the judicial process;
- 3. The defendant is charged with trafficking in controlled substances as defined by s. 893.135, that there is a substantial probability that the defendant has committed the offense, and that no conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance at subsequent criminal proceedings;
- 4. The defendant is charged with DUI manslaughter, as defined by s. 316.193, and that there is a substantial probability that the defendant committed the crime and that the defendant poses a threat of harm to the community; conditions that would support a finding by the court pursuant to this subparagraph that the defendant poses a threat of harm to the community include, but are not limited to, any of the following:
 - a. The defendant has previously been convicted of any crime

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under s. 316.193, or of any crime in any other state or territory of the United States that is substantially similar to any crime under s. 316.193;

- b. The defendant was driving with a suspended driver license when the charged crime was committed; or
- c. The defendant has previously been found guilty of, or has had adjudication of guilt withheld for, driving while the defendant's driver license was suspended or revoked in violation of s. 322.34;
- 5. The defendant poses the threat of harm to the community. The court may so conclude, if it finds that the defendant is presently charged with a dangerous crime, that there is a substantial probability that the defendant committed such crime, that the factual circumstances of the crime indicate a disregard for the safety of the community, and that there are no conditions of release reasonably sufficient to protect the community from the risk of physical harm to persons;
- 6. The defendant was on probation, parole, or other release pending completion of sentence or on pretrial release for a dangerous crime at the time the current offense was committed;
- 7. The defendant has violated one or more conditions of pretrial release or bond for the offense currently before the court and the violation, in the discretion of the court, supports a finding that no conditions of release can reasonably protect the community from risk of physical harm to persons or assure the presence of the accused at trial; or
- 8.a. The defendant has ever been sentenced pursuant to \underline{s} . $\underline{775.082(8)}$ \underline{s} . $\underline{775.082(9)}$ or \underline{s} . $\underline{775.084}$ as a prison releasee reoffender, habitual violent felony offender, three-time violent

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felony offender, or violent career criminal, or the state attorney files a notice seeking that the defendant be sentenced pursuant to $\underline{s. 775.082(8)}$ $\underline{s. 775.082(9)}$ or s. 775.084, as a prison releasee reoffender, habitual violent felony offender, three-time violent felony offender, or violent career criminal;

- b. There is a substantial probability that the defendant committed the offense; and
- c. There are no conditions of release that can reasonably protect the community from risk of physical harm or ensure the presence of the accused at trial.

Section 45. Subsection (1) of section 921.1401, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 921.1401 Sentence of life imprisonment for persons who are under the age of 18 years at the time of the offense; sentencing proceedings.—
- (1) Upon conviction or adjudication of guilt of an offense described in s. 775.082(1)(b), s. 775.082(2)(a)5. s. $\frac{775.082(3)(a)5.}{5.082(2)(c)}$, s. $\frac{775.082(2)(b)2.}{5.082(2)(c)}$ which was committed on or after July 1, 2014, the court may conduct a separate sentencing hearing to determine if a term of imprisonment for life or a term of years equal to life imprisonment is an appropriate sentence.

Section 46. Paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of subsection (2) of section 921.1402, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

921.1402 Review of sentences for persons convicted of specified offenses committed while under the age of 18 years.—

(2)

(b) A juvenile offender sentenced to a term of more than 25

1828 years under <u>s. 775.082(2)(a)5.a.</u> <u>s. 775.082(3)(a)5.a.</u> or <u>s.</u>
1829 775.082(2)(b)2.a. <u>s. 775.082(3)(b)2.a.</u> is entitled to a review of his or her sentence after 25 years.

- (c) A juvenile offender sentenced to a term of more than 15 years under s. 775.082(1)(b)2., \underline{s} . 775.082(2)(a)5.b. \underline{s} . 775.082(3)(a)5.b., or \underline{s} . 775.082(2)(b)2.b. \underline{s} . 775.082(3)(b)2.b. is entitled to a review of his or her sentence after 15 years.
- (d) A juvenile offender sentenced to a term of 20 years or more under $\underline{s. 775.082(2)(c)}$ $\underline{s. 775.082(3)(c)}$ is entitled to a review of his or her sentence after 20 years. If the juvenile offender is not resentenced at the initial review hearing, he or she is eligible for one subsequent review hearing 10 years after the initial review hearing.

Section 47. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 944.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.17 Commitments and classification; transfers.—

(3)

- (c)1. When the highest ranking offense for which the prisoner is convicted is a felony, the trial court shall sentence the prisoner pursuant to the Criminal Punishment Code in chapter 921.
- 2. When the highest ranking offense for which the prisoner is convicted is a misdemeanor, the trial court shall sentence the prisoner pursuant to $\underline{s. 775.082(3)}$ $\underline{s. 775.082(4)}$.

Section 48. Subsection (1) of section 944.608, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.608 Notification to Department of Law Enforcement of information on career offenders.—

(1) As used in this section, the term "career offender"

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means a person who is in the custody or control of, or under the supervision of, the department or is in the custody or control of, or under the supervision of, a private correctional facility, and who is designated as a habitual violent felony offender, a violent career criminal, or a three-time violent felony offender under s. 775.084 or as a prison releasee reoffender under s. 775.082(8) s. 775.082(9).

Section 49. Subsection (1) of section 944.609, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.609 Career offenders; notification upon release.-

(1) As used in this section, the term "career offender" means a person who is in the custody or control of, or under the supervision of, the department or is in the custody or control of, or under the supervision of a private correctional facility, who is designated as a habitual violent felony offender, a violent career criminal, or a three-time violent felony offender under s. 775.084 or as a prison releasee reoffender under \underline{s} . 775.082(8) \underline{s} . 775.082(9).

Section 50. Subsection (7) of section 944.705, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.705 Release orientation program.

- (7) (a) The department shall notify every inmate in the inmate's release documents:
- 1. Of all outstanding terms of the inmate's sentence at the time of release to assist the inmate in determining his or her status with regard to the completion of all terms of sentence, as that term is defined in s. 98.0751. This subparagraph does not apply to inmates who are being released from the custody of the department to any type of supervision monitored by the

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1886 department; and

2. In not less than 18-point type, that the inmate may be sentenced pursuant to $\underline{s.775.082(8)}$ $\underline{s.775.082(9)}$ if the inmate commits any felony offense described in $\underline{s.775.082(8)}$ $\underline{s.775.082(8)}$ within 3 years after the inmate's release. This notice must be prefaced by the word "WARNING" in boldfaced type.

(b) This section does not preclude the sentencing of a person pursuant to $\underline{s.775.082(8)}$ $\underline{s.775.082(9)}$, and evidence that the department failed to provide this notice does not prohibit a person from being sentenced pursuant to $\underline{s.775.082(8)}$ $\underline{s.775.082(9)}$. The state is not required to demonstrate that a person received any notice from the department in order for the court to impose a sentence pursuant to $\underline{s.775.082(8)}$ $\underline{s.775.082(9)}$.

Section 51. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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