By Senator Perry

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to inmate conditional medical release; creating s. 945.0911, F.S.; providing legislative findings; establishing the conditional medical release program within the Department of Corrections for specified purposes; establishing a panel to consider specified matters; defining terms; providing for program eligibility; authorizing certain inmates be released on conditional medical release before serving 85 percent of their term of imprisonment; requiring that inmates who meet certain criteria be considered for conditional medical release; providing that the authority to grant conditional medical releases rests solely with the department; specifying that inmates do not have a right to conditional medical release or to a certain medical evaluation; requiring the department to identify eligible inmates; requiring the department to refer such inmates to the panel for consideration; providing for victim notification under specified circumstances; requiring the panel to conduct a hearing within specified timeframes; specifying requirements for the hearing; requiring that inmates approved for conditional medical release be released from the department within a reasonable amount of time; providing a review process for inmates denied conditional medical release; providing that inmates are considered medical releasees upon release from the department into the community; requiring medical releasees to comply with specified minimum conditions;

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specifying that medical releasees are considered to be in the custody, supervision, and control of the department; specifying that the department does not have a duty to provide medical care to a medical releasee; providing that a medical releasee is eligible to earn or lose gain-time; prohibiting a medical releasee or his or her community-based housing from being counted in the prison system population and the prison capacity figures; authorizing the department to terminate a medical releasee's conditional medical release under specified circumstances; authorizing the revocation of a medical releasee's conditional medical release if certain conditions are not met; authorizing the department to order a medical releasee to be returned to the department's custody for a revocation hearing or to remain in the community pending such hearing; authorizing a warrant to be issued for the arrest of a medical releasee under certain circumstances; authorizing a medical releasee to admit to the allegation that his or her medical or physical condition improved or to proceed to a revocation hearing; requiring such hearing to be conducted by the panel; requiring the director of inmate health services to review certain evidence and make a recommendation to the panel before such hearing; requiring a majority of the panel members to agree that revocation of medical release is appropriate; requiring a medical releasee to be recommitted to the

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department to serve the balance of his or her sentence if a conditional medical release is revoked; providing that gain-time is not forfeited for revocation based on improvement in a medical releasee's condition; providing a review process for a medical releasee who has his or her release revoked; authorizing a conditional medical release to be revoked if the medical releasee violates any release conditions; authorizing a warrant to be issued for the arrest of a medical releasee if certain conditions are met; authorizing a law enforcement or probation officer to arrest a medical releasee without a warrant under certain circumstances; requiring that a medical releasee be detained without bond if a violation of release is based on a new violation of law; requiring the department to order that a medical releasee be returned to its custody under certain circumstances; authorizing a medical releasee to admit to the alleged violation or to proceed to a revocation hearing; requiring a majority of the panel members to agree that revocation of medical release is appropriate; requiring specified medical releasees to be recommitted to the department upon the revocation of the conditional medical release; authorizing the forfeiture of gain-time; providing a review process for a medical releasee who has his or her release revoked; requiring that a medical releasee be given specified information under certain circumstances; requiring the panel to provide a written statement

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specifying the evidence relied on and reasons for revocation under certain circumstances; requiring a medical releasee whose conditional medical release is revoked and who is recommitted to the department to comply with the 85 percent requirement upon recommitment; requiring the department to perform specified actions upon an inmate's diagnosis of a terminal medical condition while in the custody of the department; requiring an inmate to consent to release of confidential information under certain circumstances; providing that members of the panel have sovereign immunity related to specified decisions; requiring the department to adopt rules; repealing s. 947.149, F.S., relating to conditional medical release; amending ss. 316.1935, 775.084, 775.087, 784.07, 790.235, 794.0115, 893.135, 921.0024, 944.605, 944.70, 947.13, and 947.141, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 945.0911, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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945.0911 Conditional medical release.

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(1) FINDINGS.—The Legislature finds that the number of inmates incarcerated in the state's prisons with terminal medical conditions or who suffer from permanently incapacitating medical conditions has grown significantly in recent years.

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117 Further, the Legislature finds that such inmates' terminal 118 illnesses or permanently incapacitating conditions may be 119 exacerbated by imprisonment due to the stresses linked to prison 120 life. The Legislature also finds that recidivism rates are greatly reduced for such inmates who are released into the 122 community. Therefore, the Legislature finds that it is of great 123 public importance to find a compassionate solution to the 124 challenges presented by the imprisonment of inmates who are 125 terminally ill or suffering from a permanently incapacitating medical condition while also ensuring that the public safety of 126 127 Florida's communities remains protected.

- (2) CREATION.—There is established a conditional medical release program within the department for the purposes of determining whether release is appropriate for eligible inmates, supervising the released inmates, and conducting revocation hearings as provided for in this section. The establishment of the conditional medical release program must include a panel of at least three people appointed by the secretary or his or her designee to determine the appropriateness of conditional medical release and conduct revocation hearings on such inmate releases.
 - (3) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Permanently incapacitated inmate" means an inmate who has a condition caused by injury, disease, or illness which, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, renders the inmate permanently and irreversibly physically incapacitated to the extent that the inmate does not constitute a danger to himself or herself or to others.
- (b) "Terminally ill inmate" means an inmate who has a condition caused by injury, disease, or illness which, to a

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reasonable degree of medical certainty, renders the inmate terminally ill to the extent that there can be no recovery, death is expected within 6 months, and the inmate does not constitute a danger to himself or herself or to others.

- (4) ELIGIBILITY.—An inmate is eligible for consideration for release under the conditional medical release program when the department determines the inmate to be permanently incapacitated or terminally ill because of an existing medical or physical condition. Notwithstanding any other law, an inmate who meets this eligibility criteria may be released from the custody of the department pursuant to this section before serving 85 percent of his or her term of imprisonment.
 - (5) REFERRAL FOR CONSIDERATION. -
- (a) 1. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, any inmate in the custody of the department who meets one or more of the eligibility requirements under subsection (4) must be considered for conditional medical release.
- 2. The authority to grant conditional medical release rests solely with the department. An inmate does not have a right to conditional medical release or to a medical evaluation to determine eligibility for release pursuant to this section.
- (b) The department shall identify inmates who may be eligible for conditional medical release based upon available medical information. In considering an inmate for conditional medical release, the department may require additional medical evidence, including examinations of the inmate, or any other additional investigations the department deems necessary for determining the appropriateness of an eligible inmate's release.
 - (c) The department shall refer an inmate to the panel

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established under subsection (2) for review and determination of conditional medical release upon his or her identification as potentially eligible for release pursuant to this section.

- (d) If the case that resulted in the inmate's commitment to the department involved a victim, and the victim specifically requested notification pursuant to s. 16, Art. I of the State Constitution, the department must notify the victim of the inmate's referral to the panel upon identification of the inmate as potentially eligible for release under this section.

 Additionally, the victim must be afforded the right to be heard regarding the release of the inmate.
 - (6) DETERMINATION OF RELEASE.—
- (a) Upon department referral, the panel established in subsection (2) must conduct a hearing to determine whether conditional medical release is appropriate for the inmate.

 Before the hearing, the director of inmate health services or his or her designee shall review any relevant information, including, but not limited to, medical evidence, and provide the panel with a recommendation regarding the appropriateness of releasing the inmate pursuant to this section. The panel must conduct such hearing:
- 1. By April 1, 2023, if the inmate is immediately eligible for consideration for the conditional medical release program upon this section taking effect on October 1, 2022.
- 2. By July 1, 2023, if the inmate becomes eligible for consideration for the conditional medical release program after October 1, 2022, but before July 1, 2023.
- 3. Within 45 days after receiving the referral if the inmate becomes eligible for conditional medical release any time

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on or after July 1, 2023.

(b) A majority of the panel members must agree that the inmate is eligible for release pursuant to this section. If conditional medical release is approved, the inmate must be released by the department to the community within a reasonable amount of time with necessary release conditions imposed pursuant to subsection (7).

- (c) 1. An inmate denied conditional medical release by the panel may elect to have the decision reviewed by the department's general counsel and chief medical officer, who must make a recommendation to the secretary. The secretary shall review all relevant information and make a final decision about the inmate's eligibility for conditional medical release pursuant to this section. The secretary's decision is a final administrative decision not subject to appeal.
- 2. An inmate who requests to have the decision reviewed in accordance with this paragraph must do so in a manner prescribed by rule. An inmate denied conditional medical release may subsequently be reconsidered for such release in a manner prescribed by department rule.
 - (7) RELEASE CONDITIONS.—
- (a) An inmate granted release pursuant to this section is released for a period equal to the length of time remaining on his or her term of imprisonment on the date the release is granted. Such inmate is considered a medical releasee upon release from the department into the community. The medical releasee must comply with all reasonable conditions of release the department imposes which, at a minimum, must include all of the following:

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1. Periodic medical evaluations at intervals determined by the department at the time of release.

- 2. Supervision by an officer trained to handle special offender caseloads.
- 3. Active electronic monitoring, if such monitoring is determined to be necessary to ensure the safety of the public and the medical releasee's compliance with release conditions.
- 4. Any conditions of community control provided for in s. 948.101.
- 5. Any other conditions the department deems appropriate to ensure the safety of the community and compliance by the medical releasee.
- (b) A medical releasee is considered to be in the custody, supervision, and control of the department, which, for purposes of this section, does not create a duty for the department to provide the medical releasee with medical care upon release into the community. The medical releasee remains eligible to earn or lose gain-time in accordance with s. 944.275 and department rule. The medical releasee may not be counted in the prison system population, and the medical releasee's approved community-based housing location may not be counted in the capacity figures for the prison system.
 - (8) REVOCATION HEARING AND RECOMMITMENT.-
- (a) The department may terminate a medical releasee's conditional medical release and return him or her to the same institution or another designated by the department.
- (b) 1. If a medical releasee's supervising officer or a duly authorized representative of the department discovers that the medical or physical condition of the medical releasee has

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eligible for release under this section, the medical releasee's conditional medical release may be revoked. The department may order, as prescribed by department rule, that the medical release be returned to the department's custody for a conditional medical release revocation hearing or may allow the medical release to remain in the community pending the revocation hearing. If the department elects to order the medical release to be returned to custody pending the revocation hearing, the supervising officer or duly authorized representative may cause a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the medical releasee.

- 2. A medical releasee may admit to the allegation of improved medical or physical condition or may elect to proceed to a revocation hearing. The revocation hearing must be conducted by the panel established in subsection (2). Before a revocation hearing pursuant to this paragraph, the director of inmate health services or his or her designee shall review any medical evidence pertaining to the medical releasee and make a recommendation to the panel regarding the medical releasee's current medical or physical condition.
- 3. A majority of the panel members must agree that revocation is appropriate for a medical release's conditional medical release to be revoked. If conditional medical release is revoked due to improvement in the releasee's medical or physical condition, he or she must be recommitted to the department to serve the balance of his or her sentence in an institution designated by the department with credit for the time served on conditional medical release and without forfeiture of any gain-

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time accrued before recommitment. If a medical releasee whose
conditional medical release is revoked due to an improvement in
his or her medical or physical condition would otherwise be
eligible for parole or any other release program, he or she may
be considered for such release program pursuant to law.

- 4. A medical releasee whose conditional medical release is revoked pursuant to this paragraph may elect to have the decision reviewed by the department's general counsel and chief medical officer, who shall make a recommendation to the secretary. The secretary shall review all relevant information and make a final decision about the revocation of conditional medical release pursuant to this paragraph. The decision of the secretary is a final administrative decision not subject to appeal.
- (c)1. The medical release's conditional medical release may also be revoked for violation of any release conditions established by the department, including, but not limited to, a new violation of law.
- 2. If a duly authorized representative of the department has reasonable grounds to believe that a medical releasee has violated the conditions of his or her release in a material respect, such representative may cause a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the medical releasee. A law enforcement officer or a probation officer may arrest a medical releasee without a warrant in accordance with s. 948.06 if there are reasonable grounds to believe he or she has violated the terms and conditions of his or her conditional medical release. The law enforcement or probation officer must report the medical releasee's alleged violations to the supervising probation

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office or the department's emergency action center for
initiation of revocation proceedings as prescribed by department
rule.

- 3. If the violation of release conditions is related to a new violation of law, the medical releasee must be detained without bond until his or her initial appearance, at which time a judicial determination of probable cause is made. If the judge determines that there was no probable cause for the arrest, the medical releasee may be released. A judicial determination of probable cause also constitutes reasonable grounds to believe that the medical releasee violated the conditions of the conditional medical release.
- 4. The department shall order that a medical release, whose conditional medical release is subject to revocation under this paragraph, be returned to department custody for a conditional medical release revocation hearing. A medical releasee may admit to the alleged violation of the conditions of conditional medical release or may elect to proceed to a revocation hearing. The revocation hearing must be conducted by the panel established in subsection (2).
- 5. A majority of the panel members must agree that revocation is appropriate for the medical release's conditional medical release to be revoked. If conditional medical release is revoked pursuant to this paragraph, the medical releasee must serve the balance of his or her sentence in an institution designated by the department with credit for the actual time served on conditional medical release. The medical releasee's gain-time accrued before recommitment may be forfeited pursuant to s. 944.28(1). If the medical releasee whose conditional

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medical release is revoked subject to this paragraph would
otherwise be eligible for parole or any other release program,
he or she may be considered for such release program pursuant to
law.

- 6. A medical releasee whose conditional medical release has been revoked pursuant to this paragraph may elect to have the revocation reviewed by the department's general counsel, who must make a recommendation to the secretary. The secretary shall review all relevant information and make a final decision about the revocation of conditional medical release pursuant to this paragraph. The decision of the secretary is a final administrative decision not subject to appeal.
- (d)1. If the medical releasee subject to revocation under paragraph (b) or paragraph (c) elects to proceed with a hearing, he or she must be informed orally and in writing of all of the following:
 - a. The alleged basis for the pending revocation proceeding.
- b. The releasee's right to be represented by counsel.

 However, this sub-subparagraph does not create a right to

 publicly funded legal counsel.
- c. The releasee's right to be heard either in person or by electronic audiovisual means at the discretion of the department.
- d. The releasee's right to secure, present, and compel the attendance of witnesses relevant to the proceeding.
- e. The releasee's right to produce documents on his or her own behalf.
- f. The releasee's right of access to all evidence used to support the revocation proceeding and to confront and cross-

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examine adverse witnesses.

- g. The releasee's right to waive the hearing.
- 2. If the panel approves the revocation of the medical releasee's conditional medical release under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), the panel must provide a written statement specifying the evidence relied on and reasons for revocation.
- (e) A medical releasee whose conditional medical release is revoked and who is recommitted to the department under this subsection must comply with the 85 percent requirement in accordance with ss. 921.002 and 944.275 upon recommitment.
- (9) SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS UPON AN INMATE'S DIAGNOSIS OF A TERMINAL CONDITION.—
- (a) If an inmate is diagnosed with a terminal medical condition that makes him or her eligible for consideration for release while in the custody of the department, subject to confidentiality requirements, the department must do all of the following:
- 1. Notify the inmate's family or next of kin and attorney, if applicable, of such diagnosis within 72 hours after the diagnosis is made.
- 2. Provide the inmate's family, including extended family, an opportunity to visit the inmate in person within 7 days after the diagnosis is made.
- 3. Initiate a review for conditional medical release as provided for in this section immediately upon making the diagnosis.
- (b) If the inmate has mental and physical capacity, he or she must consent to the release of confidential information in order for the department to comply with the notification

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requirements required in this subsection.

- (10) SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.—Unless otherwise provided by law and in accordance with s. 13, Art. X of the State Constitution, members of the panel established in subsection (2) who are involved with decisions that grant or revoke conditional medical release are provided immunity from liability for actions that directly relate to such decisions.
- (11) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—The department shall adopt rules to implement this section.
 - Section 2. <u>Section 947.149</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 3. Subsection (6) of section 316.1935, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 316.1935 Fleeing or attempting to elude a law enforcement officer; aggravated fleeing or eluding.—
- (6) Notwithstanding s. 948.01, a court may not no court may suspend, defer, or withhold adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence for any violation of this section. A person convicted and sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of incarceration under paragraph (3)(b) or paragraph (4)(b) is not eligible for statutory gain-time under s. 944.275 or any form of discretionary early release, other than pardon or executive clemency or conditional medical release under s. 945.0911 s. 947.149, prior to serving the mandatory minimum sentence.
- Section 4. Paragraph (k) of subsection (4) of section 775.084, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 775.084 Violent career criminals; habitual felony offenders and habitual violent felony offenders; three-time violent felony offenders; definitions; procedure; enhanced penalties or mandatory minimum prison terms.—

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436 (4)

(k)1. A defendant sentenced under this section as a habitual felony offender, a habitual violent felony offender, or a violent career criminal is eligible for gain-time granted by the Department of Corrections as provided in s. 944.275(4)(b).

- 2. For an offense committed on or after October 1, 1995, a defendant sentenced under this section as a violent career criminal is not eligible for any form of discretionary early release, other than pardon or executive clemency, or conditional medical release <u>under s. 945.0911</u> granted pursuant to s. 947.149.
- 3. For an offense committed on or after July 1, 1999, a defendant sentenced under this section as a three-time violent felony offender shall be released only by expiration of sentence and shall not be eligible for parole, control release, or any form of early release.
- Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 775.087, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 775.087 Possession or use of weapon; aggravated battery; felony reclassification; minimum sentence.—

(2)

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

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465 law.

Notwithstanding s. 948.01, adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence $\underline{\text{may}}$ shall not be suspended, deferred, or withheld, and the defendant is not eligible for statutory gain-time under s. 944.275 or any form of discretionary early release, other than pardon or executive clemency, or conditional medical release under $\underline{\text{s. 945.0911}}$ $\underline{\text{s. 947.149}}$, prior to serving the minimum sentence.

(3)

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

Notwithstanding s. 948.01, adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence $\underline{\text{may}}$ shall not be suspended, deferred, or withheld, and the defendant is not eligible for statutory gain-time under s. 944.275 or any form of discretionary early release, other than pardon or executive clemency, or conditional medical release under $\underline{\text{s. 945.0911}}$ $\underline{\text{s. 947.149}}$, prior to serving the minimum sentence.

Section 6. Subsection (3) of section 784.07, Florida 492 Statutes, is amended to read:

784.07 Assault or battery of law enforcement officers,

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firefighters, emergency medical care providers, public transit employees or agents, or other specified officers; reclassification of offenses; minimum sentences.—

- (3) Any person who is convicted of a battery under paragraph (2)(b) and, during the commission of the offense, such person possessed:
- (a) A "firearm" or "destructive device" as those terms are defined in s. 790.001, shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years.
- (b) A semiautomatic firearm and its high-capacity detachable box magazine, as defined in s. 775.087(3), or a machine gun as defined in s. 790.001, shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 8 years.

Notwithstanding s. 948.01, adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence $\underline{\text{may}}$ shall not be suspended, deferred, or withheld, and the defendant is not eligible for statutory gain-time under s. 944.275 or any form of discretionary early release, other than pardon or executive clemency, or conditional medical release under $\underline{\text{s. 945.0911}}$ $\underline{\text{s. 947.149}}$, prior to serving the minimum sentence.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 790.235, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 790.235 Possession of firearm or ammunition by violent career criminal unlawful; penalty.—
- (1) Any person who meets the violent career criminal criteria under s. 775.084(1)(d), regardless of whether such person is or has previously been sentenced as a violent career criminal, who owns or has in his or her care, custody,

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possession, or control any firearm, ammunition, or electric weapon or device, or carries a concealed weapon, including a tear gas gun or chemical weapon or device, commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. A person convicted of a violation of this section shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum of 15 years' imprisonment; however, if the person would be sentenced to a longer term of imprisonment under s. 775.084(4)(d), the person must be sentenced under that provision. A person convicted of a violation of this section is not eligible for any form of discretionary early release, other than pardon, executive clemency, or conditional medical release under s. 945.0911 s. 947.149.

Section 8. Subsection (7) of section 794.0115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

794.0115 Dangerous sexual felony offender; mandatory sentencing.—

(7) A defendant sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment under this section is not eligible for statutory gain-time under s. 944.275 or any form of discretionary early release, other than pardon or executive clemency, or conditional medical release under $\underline{s. 945.0911}$ $\underline{s. 947.149}$, before serving the minimum sentence.

Section 9. Paragraphs (b), (c), and (g) of subsection (1) and subsection (3) 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.—

(1) Except as authorized in this chapter or in chapter 499

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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 and is ineligible for any form of discretionary early release

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except pardon or executive clemency or conditional medical release under $\underline{s.945.0911}$ $\underline{s.947.149}$. However, if the court determines that, in addition to committing any act specified in this paragraph:

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

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

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

8-00565-22 2022784 668 imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of 669 \$500,000. 670 d. Is 100 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such 671 person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of 672 imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of 673 \$750,000. 674 4.a. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, 675 delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in 676 actual or constructive possession of, 4 grams or more of: 677 (I) Alfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)1.; 678 (II) Carfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)6.; 679 (III) Fentanyl, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)9.; 680 (IV) Sufentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)30.; 681 (V) A fentanyl derivative, as described in s. 682 893.03(1)(a)62.; 683 (VI) A controlled substance analog, as described in s. 684 893.0356, of any substance described in sub-sub-subparagraphs 685 (I) - (V); or686 (VII) A mixture containing any substance described in sub-687 sub-subparagraphs (I)-(VI), 688 689 commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be 690 known as "trafficking in fentanyl," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 691 692 b. If the quantity involved under sub-subparagraph a .: 693 (I) Is 4 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person 694 shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment 695 of 3 years, and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

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

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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. 945.0911 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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such person commits the capital felony of trafficking in illegal drugs, punishable as provided in 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.

- 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 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.
- (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.

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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 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 <u>s. 945.0911</u> <u>s. 947.149</u>. However, if the court determines that, in addition to committing any act specified in this paragraph:
- a. The person intentionally killed an individual or counseled, commanded, induced, procured, or caused the intentional killing of an individual and such killing was the result; or
- b. The person's conduct in committing that act led to a natural, though not inevitable, lethal result,

such person commits the capital felony of trafficking in flunitrazepam, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and

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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) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 948.01, with respect to any person who is found to have violated this section, adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence shall not be suspended, deferred, or withheld, nor shall such person be eligible for parole prior to serving the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment prescribed by this section. A person sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment under this section is not eligible for any form of discretionary early release, except pardon or executive clemency or conditional medical release under <u>s. 945.0911</u> <u>s. 947.149</u>, prior to serving the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment.

Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 921.0024, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

921.0024 Criminal Punishment Code; worksheet computations; scoresheets.—

(2) The lowest permissible sentence is the minimum sentence that may be imposed by the trial court, absent a valid reason for departure. The lowest permissible sentence is any nonstate prison sanction in which the total sentence points equals or is less than 44 points, unless the court determines within its discretion that a prison sentence, which may be up to the statutory maximums for the offenses committed, is appropriate. When the total sentence points exceeds 44 points, the lowest permissible sentence in prison months shall be calculated by subtracting 28 points from the total sentence points and decreasing the remaining total by 25 percent. The total sentence

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points shall be calculated only as a means of determining the lowest permissible sentence. The permissible range for sentencing shall be the lowest permissible sentence up to and including the statutory maximum, as defined in s. 775.082, for the primary offense and any additional offenses before the court for sentencing. The sentencing court may impose such sentences concurrently or consecutively. However, any sentence to state prison must exceed 1 year. If the lowest permissible sentence under the code exceeds the statutory maximum sentence as provided in s. 775.082, the sentence required by the code must be imposed. If the total sentence points are greater than or equal to 363, the court may sentence the offender to life imprisonment. An offender sentenced to life imprisonment under this section is not eligible for any form of discretionary early release, except executive clemency or conditional medical release under s. 945.0911 s. 947.149.

Section 11. Paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 944.605, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to inmates who:
- 1. The department determines have a valid driver license or state identification card, except that the department shall provide these inmates with a replacement state identification card or replacement driver license, if necessary.
- 2. Have an active detainer, unless the department determines that cancellation of the detainer is likely or that the incarceration for which the detainer was issued will be less than 12 months in duration.

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duties of:

8-00565-22 2022784 3. Are released due to an emergency release or a 843 conditional medical release under s. 945.0911 s. 947.149. 4. Are not in the physical custody of the department at or 845 within 180 days before release. 5. Are subject to sex offender residency restrictions, and 847 who, upon release under such restrictions, do not have a qualifying address. Section 12. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 850 944.70, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 944.70 Conditions for release from incarceration.-(1)(b) A person who is convicted of a crime committed on or 854 after January 1, 1994, may be released from incarceration only: 1. Upon expiration of the person's sentence; 2. Upon expiration of the person's sentence as reduced by accumulated meritorious or incentive gain-time; 3. As directed by an executive order granting clemency; 4. Upon placement in a conditional release program pursuant to s. 947.1405 or a conditional medical release program pursuant to s. 945.0911 s. 947.149; or 5. Upon the granting of control release, including 863 emergency control release, pursuant to s. 947.146. Section 13. Paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of section 947.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 865

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conditional medical release under s. 947.149, establishing the

(h) Determining what persons will be released on

(1) The commission shall have the powers and perform the

947.13 Powers and duties of commission.

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conditions of conditional medical release, and determining whether a person has violated the conditions of conditional medical release and taking action with respect to such a violation.

Section 14. Subsections (1), (2), and (7) of section 947.141, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

947.141 Violations of conditional release, control release, or conditional medical release or addiction-recovery supervision.—

- (1) If a member of the commission or a duly authorized representative of the commission has reasonable grounds to believe that an offender who is on release supervision under <u>s.</u> <u>945.0911</u>, s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, <u>s. 947.149</u>, or s. 944.4731 has violated the terms and conditions of the release in a material respect, such member or representative may cause a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the release; if the offender was found to be a sexual predator, the warrant must be issued.
- (2) Upon the arrest on a felony charge of an offender who is on release supervision under <u>s. 945.0911</u>, s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, <u>s. 947.149</u>, or s. 944.4731, the offender must be detained without bond until the initial appearance of the offender at which a judicial determination of probable cause is made. If the trial court judge determines that there was no probable cause for the arrest, the offender may be released. If the trial court judge determines that there was probable cause for the arrest, such determination also constitutes reasonable grounds to believe that the offender violated the conditions of the release. Within 24 hours after the trial court judge's

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finding of probable cause, the detention facility administrator or designee shall notify the commission and the department of the finding and transmit to each a facsimile copy of the probable cause affidavit or the sworn offense report upon which the trial court judge's probable cause determination is based. The offender must continue to be detained without bond for a period not exceeding 72 hours excluding weekends and holidays after the date of the probable cause determination, pending a decision by the commission whether to issue a warrant charging the offender with violation of the conditions of release. Upon the issuance of the commission's warrant, the offender must continue to be held in custody pending a revocation hearing held in accordance with this section.

(7) If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that an offender who is on release supervision under \underline{s} . $\underline{945.0911}$, s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, \underline{s} . $\underline{947.149}$, or s. 944.4731 has violated the terms and conditions of his or her release by committing a felony offense, the officer shall arrest the offender without a warrant, and a warrant need not be issued in the case.

Section 15. This act shall take effect October 1, 2022.