HB 159 2013

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to sentencing for controlled substance violations; amending s. 893.135, F.S.; providing for an exception to mandatory minimum sentencing requirements for certain violators of specified controlled substance provisions; specifying criteria to qualify for an exception; providing criteria that may be considered by a court in departing for the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment; requiring a court to make certain statements if it departs from the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (8) is added to section 893.135, Florida Statutes, to read:

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

(8) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a defendant has been convicted of a violation of paragraph (1) (c) that involves possession of a mixture that is a prescription drug as defined in s. 499.003, the state attorney, defendant, or counsel representing the defendant may move the sentencing court to depart from the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment

applicable to that violation.

(b) The sentencing court may grant a motion under this

subsection if the court finds that the following criteria are

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- 1. The defendant's violation of paragraph (1)(c) did not involve the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against another person.
- 2. The defendant's violation of paragraph (1)(c) did not result in serious bodily injury to another person or the disfigurement or death of another person.
- 3. In the commission of the offense in violation of paragraph (1)(c), the defendant was not armed with, did not threaten to use or display, and did not represent by word or conduct that he or she possessed a firearm, deadly weapon, or dangerous instrument.
- 4. The defendant has not previously been convicted of a felony.
- 5. The provisions of this subsection have not been previously invoked.
- (c) When departing from the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment, the sentencing court may consider any facts that the court considers relevant, including, but not limited to:
 - 1. The criteria listed in paragraph (b).
- 2. The sentencing report and any evidence admitted in a previous sentencing proceeding.
 - 3. The defendant's record of arrests.
- 4. Any other evidence of allegations of unlawful conduct or the use of violence by the defendant.
- 5. The defendant's family ties, length of residence in the community, employment history, and mental condition.
 - 6. The likelihood that an alternative sentence will

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produce the same deterrent effect, rehabilitate the defendant, and prevent or delay recidivism to an equal or greater extent than imposition of the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment.

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- 7. The likelihood that the defendant will engage again in a criminal course of conduct.
- (d) If the sentencing court grants the motion, the court shall state in open court at time of sentencing the specific reasons for imposing the sentence and for not imposing the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment.
 - Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.