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A bill to be entitled An act relating to sentencing; amending s. 775.0823, F.S.; providing that a person convicted of certain violent offenses against a law enforcement officer, correctional officer, state attorney, assistant state attorney, justice, or judge be sentenced under certain uniform penalties rather than under the Criminal Punishment Code; amending s. 775.084, F.S., relating to sentences imposed against violent career criminals, habitual felony offenders, and habitual violent felony offenders; deleting a reference made obsolete by the act; amending ss. 775.0845, 775.087, 775.0875, F.S., relating to wearing a mask while committing an offense, possessing a weapon while committing a felony, and taking a law enforcement officer's firearm; deleting requirements that such offenses be ranked under the sentencing guidelines or the Criminal Punishment Code; amending s. 777.03, F.S., relating to the offense of being an accessory to a crime; providing for uniform penalties for such offense; amending s. 777.04, F.S.; requiring that a person convicted of criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy be sentenced under certain uniform penalties rather than under the Criminal Punishment Code; amending s. 782.051, F.S.; deleting requirements that certain offenses that result in bodily injury be ranked under

1 the Criminal Punishment Code; amending s. 2 784.08, F.S.; deleting a requirement that a 3 person convicted of assault and battery against 4 an elderly person be sentenced under the 5 Criminal Punishment Code; authorizing the court 6 to impose a term of imprisonment and a fine; 7 amending ss. 794.023, 874.04, F.S., relating to sexual battery by multiple perpetrators and to 8 9 criminal street-gang activity; deleting 10 requirements that such offenses be ranked under 11 the Criminal Punishment Code; amending s. 893.13, F.S., relating to the offense of 12 selling, manufacturing, or possessing certain 13 controlled substances; deleting provisions made 14 obsolete by the act; amending s. 893.135, F.S.; 15 deleting a requirement that a person convicted 16 17 of certain drug-trafficking offenses be sentenced under the Criminal Punishment Code; 18 19 authorizing the court to impose a term of 20 imprisonment and a fine; amending s. 893.20, F.S.; requiring that a person convicted of 21 engaging in a continuing criminal enterprise be 22 sentenced under certain uniform penalties 23 24 rather than under the Criminal Punishment Code; amending s. 921.187, F.S., relating to 25 disposition and sentencing; deleting provisions 26 27 made obsolete by the act; amending s. 921.188, 28 F.S.; revising conditions based on the Criminal 29 Punishment Code under which a felon may be 30 placed into the custody of a local detention 31 facility; amending s. 924.07, F.S., relating to

1 appeals by the state; deleting a reference to 2 the Criminal Punishment Code to conform to 3 changes made by the act; amending s. 944.17, F.S.; deleting a requirement that a prisoner's 4 5 Criminal Punishment Code scoresheet be 6 submitted to the Department of Corrections; 7 amending ss. 947.141, 947.146, F.S., relating to violations of conditional release or control 8 release and the Control Release Authority; 9 10 deleting provisions made obsolete by the act; 11 amending s. 948.015, F.S.; revising conditions under which the court may request that the 12 department make a presentence report; amending 13 s. 948.034, F.S., relating to terms and 14 conditions of probation; deleting references to 15 the Criminal Punishment Code to conform to 16 17 changes made by the act; amending s. 948.51, F.S.; revising requirements for a county or 18 19 county consortium in developing a public safety 20 plan; amending s. 958.04, F.S.; providing that the sentencing limitations provided under 21 certain uniform penalties, rather than the 22 limitations provided under the Criminal 23 24 Punishment Code, apply to a youthful offender; amending s. 985.313, F.S.; providing for the 25 criteria under which a juvenile is committed to 26 a maximum-risk residential program to be based 27 28 on specified offenses rather than on the level 29 at which the offense is ranked under the 30 Criminal Punishment Code; repealing s. 2 of ch. 31 97-194, Laws of Florida, ss. 921.002, 921.0021,

1 921.0022, 921.0023, 921.0024, 921.0026, F.S., and ss. 42, 43 of ch. 97-194, Laws of Florida, 2 3 relating to the Criminal Punishment Code; amending s. 947.16, F.S.; providing that a 4 5 person sentenced for an offense committed on or 6 after a specified date is eligible for parole 7 consideration after serving 85 percent of his or her court-imposed sentence; providing that 8 9 the Legislature intends that the Florida 10 Supreme Court review the sentencing practices 11 of circuit judges; providing that the Legislature intends that the Florida Supreme 12 13 Court submit a report of the review to the Legislature; providing effective dates. 14

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

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30 31 Section 1. Section 775.0823, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 11 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

21 775.0823 Violent offenses committed against law enforcement officers, correctional officers, state attorneys, 22 assistant state attorneys, justices, or judges. -- Any provision 23 24 of law to the contrary notwithstanding, the Legislature does 25 hereby provide for an increase and certainty of penalty for any person convicted of a violent offense against any law 26 enforcement or correctional officer, as defined in s. 27 28 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), or (9); against any state 29 attorney elected pursuant to s. 27.01 or assistant state

judge of a court described in Art. V of the State

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attorney appointed under s. 27.181; or against any justice or

Constitution, which offense arises out of or in the scope of the officer's duty as a law enforcement or correctional officer, the state attorney's or assistant state attorney's duty as a prosecutor or investigator, or the justice's or judge's duty as a judicial officer, as follows:

- (1) For murder in the first degree as described in s. 782.04(1), if the death sentence is not imposed, a sentence of imprisonment for life without eligibility for release.
- (2) For attempted murder in the first degree as described in s. 782.04(1), a sentence pursuant to <u>s. 775.082</u>, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084 the Criminal Punishment Code.
- (3) For murder in the second degree as described in s. 782.04(2) and (3), a sentence pursuant to <u>s. 775.082, s.</u> 775.083, or s. 775.084 the Criminal Punishment Code.
- (4) For attempted murder in the second degree as described in s. 782.04(2) and (3), a sentence pursuant to <u>s.</u> 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084 the Criminal Punishment Code.
- (5) For murder in the third degree as described in s. 782.04(4), a sentence pursuant to <u>s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or <u>s. 775.084 the Criminal Punishment Code</u>.</u>
- (6) For attempted murder in the third degree as described in s. 782.04(4), a sentence pursuant to <u>s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084 the Criminal Punishment Code.</u>
- (7) For manslaughter as described in s. 782.07 during the commission of a crime, a sentence pursuant to <u>s. 775.082</u>, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084 the Criminal Punishment Code.
- (8) For kidnapping as described in s. 787.01, a sentence pursuant to $\underline{\text{s. 775.082}}$ the Criminal Punishment Code.

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           (9) For aggravated battery as described in s. 784.045,
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    a sentence pursuant to s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084
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   the Criminal Punishment Code.
           (10) For aggravated assault as described in s.
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    784.021, a sentence pursuant to s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s.
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    775.084 the Criminal Punishment Code.
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   Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 948.01, with respect to
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    any person who is found to have violated this section,
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    adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence shall not be
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    suspended, deferred, or withheld.
           Section 2. Subsection (4) of section 775.084, Florida
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    Statutes, as amended by section 12 of chapter 97-194, Laws of
   Florida, is amended to read:
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           775.084 Violent career criminals; habitual felony
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   offenders and habitual violent felony offenders; definitions;
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   procedure; enhanced penalties. --
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           (4)(a) The court, in conformity with the procedure
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   established in paragraph (3)(a), may sentence the habitual
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    felony offender as follows:
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               In the case of a life felony or a felony of the
    first degree, for life.
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           2. In the case of a felony of the second degree, for a
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    term of years not exceeding 30.
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           3. In the case of a felony of the third degree, for a
    term of years not exceeding 10.
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           (b) The court, in conformity with the procedure
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    established in paragraph (3)(a), may sentence the habitual
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    violent felony offender as follows:
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- 1. In the case of a life felony or a felony of the first degree, for life, and such offender shall not be eligible for release for 15 years.
- 2. In the case of a felony of the second degree, for a term of years not exceeding 30, and such offender shall not be eligible for release for 10 years.
- 3. In the case of a felony of the third degree, for a term of years not exceeding 10, and such offender shall not be eligible for release for 5 years.
- (c) The court, in conformity with the procedure established in paragraph (3)(b), shall sentence the violent career criminal as follows:
- 1. In the case of a life felony or a felony of the first degree, for life.
- 2. In the case of a felony of the second degree, for a term of years not exceeding 40, with a mandatory minimum term of 30 years' imprisonment.
- 3. In the case of a felony of the third degree, for a term of years not exceeding 15, with a mandatory minimum term of 10 years' imprisonment.
- (d) If the court finds, pursuant to paragraph (3)(a) or paragraph (3)(b), that it is not necessary for the protection of the public to sentence a defendant who meets the criteria for sentencing as a habitual felony offender, a habitual violent felony offender, or a violent career criminal, with respect to an offense committed on or after October 1, 1995, sentence shall be imposed without regard to this section.
- (e) At any time when it appears to the court that the defendant is eligible for sentencing under this section, the

court shall make that determination as provided in paragraph (3)(a) or paragraph (3)(b).

- (f) A sentence imposed under this section shall not be increased after such imposition.
- (g) A sentence imposed under this section is not subject to s. 921.002.

(g)(h) The provisions of this section do not apply to capital felonies, and a sentence authorized under this section does not preclude the imposition of the death penalty for a capital felony.

 $\underline{\text{(h)}(i)}$ The provisions of s. 947.1405 shall apply to persons sentenced as habitual felony offenders and persons sentenced as habitual violent felony offenders.

- $\underline{\text{(i)}(\text{j})}$ 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 granted pursuant to s. 947.149.

Section 3. Section 775.0845, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

775.0845 Wearing mask while committing offense; reclassification.—The felony or misdemeanor degree of any criminal offense, other than a violation of ss. 876.12-876.15, shall be reclassified to the next higher degree as provided in this section if, while committing the offense, the offender

 was wearing a hood, mask, or other device that concealed his or her identity.

- (1)(a) In the case of a misdemeanor of the second degree, the offense is reclassified to a misdemeanor of the first degree.
- (b) In the case of a misdemeanor of the first degree, the offense is reclassified to a felony of the third degree. For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921 and determining incentive gain-time eligibility under chapter 944, such offense is ranked in level 2 of the offense severity ranking chart.
- (2)(a) In the case of a felony of the third degree, the offense is reclassified to a felony of the second degree.
- (b) In the case of a felony of the second degree, the offense is reclassified to a felony of the first degree.

For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921 and determining incentive gain-time eligibility under chapter 944, a felony offense that is reclassified under this subsection is ranked one level above the ranking under s. 921.0012, s. 921.0013, s.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 775.087, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 14 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

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

921.0022, or s. 921.0023 of the offense committed.

(1) Unless otherwise provided by law, whenever a person is charged with a felony, except a felony in which the use of a weapon or firearm is an essential element, and during the commission of such felony the defendant carries, displays, uses, threatens, or attempts to use any weapon or firearm, or

during the commission of such felony the defendant commits an aggravated battery, the felony for which the person is charged shall be reclassified as follows:

- (a) In the case of a felony of the first degree, to a life felony.
- (b) In the case of a felony of the second degree, to a felony of the first degree.
- (c) In the case of a felony of the third degree, to a felony of the second degree.

For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921 and determining incentive gain-time eligibility under chapter 944, a felony offense which is reclassified under this section is ranked one level above the ranking under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 of the felony offense committed.

Section 5. Section 775.0875, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 15 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

775.0875 Unlawful taking, possession, or use of law enforcement officer's firearm; crime reclassification; penalties.--

- (1) A person who, without authorization, takes a firearm from a law enforcement officer lawfully engaged in law enforcement duties commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (2) If a person violates subsection (1) and commits any other crime involving the firearm taken from the law enforcement officer, such crime shall be reclassified as follows:

- (a)1. In the case of a felony of the first degree, to a life felony.
 - 2. In the case of a felony of the second degree, to a felony of the first degree.
 - 3. In the case of a felony of the third degree, to a felony of the second degree.

- For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921 and determining incentive gain-time eligibility under chapter 944, a felony offense that is reclassified under this paragraph is ranked one level above the ranking under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 of the felony offense committed.
- (b) In the case of a misdemeanor, to a felony of the third degree. For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921 and determining incentive gain-time eligibility under chapter 944, such offense is ranked in level 2 of the offense severity ranking chart.
- (3) A person who possesses a firearm that he or she knows was unlawfully taken from a law enforcement officer commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- Section 6. Section 777.03, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 16 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:
 - 777.03 Accessory after the fact.--
- (1) Any person not standing in the relation of husband or wife, parent or grandparent, child or grandchild, brother or sister, by consanguinity or affinity to the offender, who maintains or assists the principal or accessory before the fact, or gives the offender any other aid, knowing that the offender had committed a felony or been accessory thereto

before the fact, with intent that the offender avoids or escapes detection, arrest, trial, or punishment, is an 3 accessory after the fact and commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or 4 5 s. 775.084. 6 (2)(a) If the felony offense committed is a capital felony, the offense of accessory after the fact is a felony of 7 8 the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 9 10 (b) If the felony offense committed is a life felony 11 or a felony of the first degree, the offense of accessory after the fact is a felony of the second degree, punishable as 12 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 13 (c) If the felony offense committed is a felony of the 14 second degree or a felony of the third degree ranked in level 15 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023, 16 17 the offense of accessory after the fact is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 18 19 775.083, or s. 775.084. 20 (d) If the felony offense committed is a felony of the third degree ranked in level 1 or level 2 under s. 921.0022 or 21 s. 921.0023, the offense of accessory after the fact is a 22 misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 23 24 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 25 (3) Except as otherwise provided in s. 921.0022, for purposes of sentencing under chapter 921 and determining 26 27 incentive gain-time eligibility under chapter 944, the offense 28 of accessory after the fact is ranked two levels below the 29 ranking under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 of the felony offense 30 committed.

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Section 7. Section 777.04, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 17 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

777.04 Attempts, solicitation, and conspiracy.--

- (1) A person who attempts to commit an offense prohibited by law and in such attempt does any act toward the commission of such offense, but fails in the perpetration or is intercepted or prevented in the execution thereof, commits the offense of criminal attempt and shall, when no express provision is made by law for the punishment of such attempt, be punished, ranked for purposes of sentencing as provided in subsection (4). Criminal attempt includes the act of an adult who, with intent to commit an offense prohibited by law, allures, seduces, coaxes, or induces a child under the age of 12 to engage in an offense prohibited by law.
- (2) A person who solicits another to commit an offense prohibited by law and in the course of such solicitation commands, encourages, hires, or requests another person to engage in specific conduct that which would constitute such offense or an attempt to commit such offense commits the offense of criminal solicitation and shall, when no express provision is made by law for the punishment of such solicitation, be punished, ranked for purposes of sentencing as provided in subsection (4).
- (3) A person who agrees, conspires, combines, or confederates with another person or persons to commit any offense commits the offense of criminal conspiracy and shall, when no express provision is made by law for the punishment of such conspiracy, be punished, ranked for purposes of sentencing as provided in subsection (4).

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1 (4) A person who commits the offense of criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy shall 2 3 be punished as follows: (a) If the offense attempted, solicited, or conspired 4 5 to is a capital felony, the person convicted is guilty of a 6 felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 7 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 8 (b) If the offense attempted, solicited, or conspired to is a life felony or a felony of the first degree, the 9 10 person convicted is guilty of a felony of the second degree, 11 punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 12 (c) If the offense attempted, solicited, or conspired 13 to is a felony of the second degree or a burglary that is a 14 felony of the third degree, the person convicted is guilty of 15 a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 16 17 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. (d) If the offense attempted, solicited, or conspired 18 19 to is a felony of the third degree, the person convicted is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as 20 21 provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. (e) If the offense attempted, solicited, or conspired 22 to is a misdemeanor of the first or second degree, the person 23 24 convicted is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 25 (4)(a) Except as otherwise provided in ss. 828.125(2), 26 27 849.25(4), 893.135(5), and 921.0022, the offense of criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy is 28 29 ranked for purposes of sentencing under chapter 921 and

determining incentive gain-time eligibility under chapter 944

one level below the ranking under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023

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of the offense attempted, solicited, or conspired to. If the
    criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal
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   conspiracy is of an offense ranked in level 1 or level 2 under
   s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023, such offense is a misdemeanor of
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   the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.
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   <del>775.083.</del>
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          (b) If the offense attempted, solicited, or conspired
    to is a capital felony, the offense of criminal attempt,
   criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy is a felony of
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    the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.
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   775.083, or s. 775.084.
          (c) Except as otherwise provided in s. 893.135(5), if
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    the offense attempted, solicited, or conspired to is a life
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   felony or a felony of the first degree, the offense of
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   criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal
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   conspiracy is a felony of the second degree, punishable as
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   provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
          (d) Except as otherwise provided in s. 828.125(2) or
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   s. 849.25(4), if the offense attempted, solicited, or
   conspired to is a:
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           1. Felony of the second degree;
           2. Burglary that is a felony of the third degree; or
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           3. Felony of the third degree ranked in level 3, 4, 5,
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    6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023,
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    the offense of criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or
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   criminal conspiracy is a felony of the third degree,
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   punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s.
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   775.084.
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          (e) Except as otherwise provided in s. 849.25(4) or
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   paragraph (d), if the offense attempted, solicited, or
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conspired to is a felony of the third degree, the offense of criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (f) If the offense attempted, solicited, or conspired to is a misdemeanor of the first or second degree, the offense of criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy is a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (5) It is a defense to a charge of criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy that, under circumstances manifesting a complete and voluntary renunciation of his or her criminal purpose, the defendant:
- (a) Abandoned his or her attempt to commit the offense or otherwise prevented its commission;
- (b) After soliciting another person to commit an offense, persuaded such other person not to do so or otherwise prevented commission of the offense; or
- (c) After conspiring with one or more persons to commit an offense, persuaded such persons not to do so or otherwise prevented commission of the offense.

Section 8. Section 782.051, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 18 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

782.051 Felony causing bodily injury .--

(1) Any person who perpetrates or attempts to perpetrate any felony enumerated in s. 782.04(3) and who commits, aids, or abets an act that causes bodily injury to another commits a felony of the first degree, punishable by imprisonment for a term of years not exceeding life, or as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, which is an

offense ranked in level 9 of the Criminal Punishment Code. Victim injury points shall be scored under this subsection.

- (2) Any person who perpetrates or attempts to perpetrate any felony other than a felony enumerated in s. 782.04(3) and who commits, aids, or abets an act that causes bodily injury to another commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, which is an offense ranked in level 8 of the Criminal Punishment Code. Victim injury points shall be scored under this subsection.
- (3) When a person is injured during the perpetration of or the attempt to perpetrate any felony enumerated in s. 782.04(3) by a person other than the person engaged in the perpetration of or the attempt to perpetrate such felony, the person perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate such felony commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, which is an offense ranked in level 7 of the Criminal Punishment Code. Victim injury points shall be scored under this subsection.

Section 9. Section 784.08, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 19 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

784.08 Assault or battery on persons 65 years of age or older; reclassification of offenses; minimum sentence.--

(1) A person who is convicted of an aggravated assault or aggravated battery upon a person 65 years of age or older may shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment pursuant to the Criminal Punishment Code and may be fined not more than \$10,000 and may shall also be ordered by the sentencing judge to make restitution to the victim of such offense and to perform up to 500 hours of community service work.

Restitution and community service work shall be in addition to any fine or sentence $\underline{\text{that}}$ which may be imposed and shall not be in lieu thereof.

- (2) Whenever a person is charged with committing an assault or aggravated assault or a battery or aggravated battery upon a person 65 years of age or older, regardless of whether he or she knows or has reason to know the age of the victim, the offense for which the person is charged shall be reclassified as follows:
- (a) In the case of aggravated battery, from a felony of the second degree to a felony of the first degree.
- (b) In the case of aggravated assault, from a felony of the third degree to a felony of the second degree.
- (c) In the case of battery, from a misdemeanor of the first degree to a felony of the third degree.
- (d) In the case of assault, from a misdemeanor of the second degree to a misdemeanor of the first degree.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 948.01, adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence shall not be suspended, deferred, or withheld.

Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 794.023, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 20 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

794.023 Sexual battery by multiple perpetrators; enhanced penalties.--

(2) The penalty for a violation of s. 794.011 shall be increased as provided in this subsection if it is charged and proven by the prosecution that, during the same criminal transaction or episode, more than one person committed an act of sexual battery on the same victim.

- (a) A felony of the second degree shall be punishable as if it were a felony of the first degree.
- (b) A felony of the first degree shall be punishable as if it were a life felony.

This subsection does not apply to life felonies or capital felonies. For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921 and determining incentive gain-time eligibility under chapter 944, a felony offense that is reclassified under this subsection is ranked one level above the ranking under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 of the offense committed.

Section 11. Section 874.04, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 21 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

874.04 Criminal street gang activity; enhanced penalties.—Upon a finding by the court at sentencing that the defendant is a member of a criminal street gang, the penalty for any felony or misdemeanor, or any delinquent act or violation of law which would be a felony or misdemeanor if committed by an adult, may be enhanced if the offender was a member of a criminal street gang at the time of the commission of such offense. Each of the findings required as a basis for such sentence shall be found by a preponderance of the evidence. The enhancement will be as follows:

- (1)(a) A misdemeanor of the second degree may be punished as if it were a misdemeanor of the first degree.
- (b) A misdemeanor of the first degree may be punished as if it were a felony of the third degree. For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921 and determining incentive gain-time eligibility under chapter 944, such offense is ranked in level 1 of the offense severity ranking chart. The

criminal street gang multiplier in s. 921.0024 does not apply 2 to misdemeanors enhanced under this paragraph. 3 (2)(a) A felony of the third degree may be punished as if it were a felony of the second degree. 4 5 (b) A felony of the second degree may be punished as 6 if it were a felony of the first degree. 7 (c) A felony of the first degree may be punished as if 8 it were a life felony. 9 10 For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921 and determining 11 incentive gain-time eligibility under chapter 944, such felony offense is ranked as provided in s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023, 12 13 and without regard to the penalty enhancement in this 14 subsection. For purposes of this section, penalty enhancement affects the applicable statutory maximum penalty only. 15 Section 12. Subsections (9) and (10) of section 16 17 893.13, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 22 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, are amended to read: 18 19 893.13 Prohibited acts; penalties.--20 (9) Notwithstanding any provision of the sentencing 21 guidelines or the Criminal Punishment Code to the contrary, On or after October 1, 1993, any defendant who: 22 (a) Violates subparagraph (1)(a)1., subparagraph 23 24 (1)(c)2., subparagraph (1)(d)2., subparagraph (2)(a)1., or 25 paragraph (5)(a); and (b) Has not previously been convicted, regardless of 26 whether adjudication was withheld, of any felony, other than a 27 28 violation of subparagraph (1)(a)1., subparagraph (1)(c)2., 29 subparagraph (1)(d)2., subparagraph (2)(a)1., or paragraph 30 (5)(a),

may be required by the court to successfully complete a term of probation pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in s. 948.034(1), in lieu of serving a term of imprisonment.

(10) Notwithstanding any provision of the sentencing

- (10) Notwithstanding any provision of the sentencing guidelines or the Criminal Punishment Code to the contrary, On or after January 1, 1994, any defendant who:
- (a) Violates subparagraph (1)(a)2., subparagraph (2)(a)2., paragraph (5)(b), or paragraph (6)(a); and
- (b) Has not previously been convicted, regardless of whether adjudication was withheld, of any felony, other than a violation of subparagraph (1)(a)2., subparagraph (2)(a)2., paragraph (5)(b), or paragraph (6)(a),

may be required by the court to successfully complete a term of probation pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in s. 948.034(2), in lieu of serving a term of imprisonment.

Section 13. Subsection (1) of section 893.135, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 23 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, is 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 and notwithstanding the provisions of s. 893.13:
- (a) Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, in excess of 50 pounds of cannabis commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in cannabis." If the quantity of cannabis involved:

- 1. Is in excess of 50 pounds, but less than 2,000 pounds, such person <u>may shall</u> be sentenced <u>to a term of imprisonment pursuant to the Criminal Punishment Code</u> and <u>may be ordered to pay a fine of not more than \$25,000.</u>
- 2. Is 2,000 pounds or more, but less than 10,000 pounds, such person <u>may shall</u> be sentenced <u>to a term of imprisonment</u> <u>pursuant to the Criminal Punishment Code</u> and <u>may</u> be ordered to pay a fine of not more than \$50,000.
- 3. Is 10,000 pounds or more, such person \underline{may} shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and \underline{may} be ordered to pay a fine of \underline{not} more than \$200,000.
- (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." If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person may shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment pursuant to the Criminal Punishment Code and may be ordered to pay a fine of not more than \$50,000.
- b. Is 200 grams or more, but less than 400 grams, such person may shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment pursuant to the Criminal Punishment Code and may be ordered to pay a fine of not more than \$100,000.
- c. Is 400 grams or more, but less than 150 kilograms, such person $\underline{\text{may}}$ shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term

 of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and $\underline{\text{may be ordered to}}$ pay a fine of not more than \$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, but less than 300 kilograms, 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 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 ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph $\underline{\text{may}}$ 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 <u>may shall</u> also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

- (c)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 any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b) or (2)(a), 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." If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 4 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person may shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment pursuant to the Criminal Punishment Code and may be ordered to pay a fine of not more than \$50,000.
- b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person may shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment pursuant to the Criminal Punishment Code and may be ordered to pay a fine of not more than \$100,000.
- c. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person may shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 calendar years and may be ordered to pay a fine of not more than \$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, but less than 60 kilograms, of any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b) or (2)(a), or 30 kilograms or more, but less than 60 kilograms, of any mixture containing any such substance, commits the first-degree first degree felony of trafficking in illegal drugs. A person who has been convicted of the first-degree 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,

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

3. Any person who knowingly brings into this state 60 kilograms or more of any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b) or (2)(a), or 60 kilograms or more of any

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mixture containing any such substance, and who knows that the probable result of such importation would be the death of any person, commits capital importation of illegal drugs, a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph <u>may shall</u> 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 knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of phencyclidine or of any mixture containing phencyclidine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b), commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in phencyclidine." If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person may shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment pursuant to the Criminal Punishment Code and may be ordered to pay a fine of not more than \$50,000.
- b. Is 200 grams or more, but less than 400 grams, such person may shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment pursuant to the Criminal Punishment Code and may be ordered to pay a fine of not more than \$100,000.
- c. Is 400 grams or more, but less than 800 grams, such person $\underline{\text{may}}$ shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and $\underline{\text{may}}$ be ordered to pay a fine of not more than \$250,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly brings into this state 800 grams or more of phencyclidine or of any mixture containing phencyclidine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b), 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 ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph $\underline{\text{may}}$ shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

- (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." If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 200 grams or more, but less than 5 kilograms, such person $\underline{\text{may shall}}$ be sentenced $\underline{\text{to a term of imprisonment}}$ pursuant to the Criminal Punishment Code and $\underline{\text{may be ordered to}}$ pay a fine of not more than \$50,000.
- b. Is 5 kilograms or more, but less than 25 kilograms, such person may shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment pursuant to the Criminal Punishment Code and may be ordered to pay a fine of not more than \$100,000.
- c. Is 25 kilograms or more, but less than 50 kilograms, such person <u>may</u> shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and <u>may</u> be ordered to pay a fine of not more than \$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 ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony

under this paragraph \underline{may} shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

- (f)1. Any 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 amphetamine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(c)2., or methamphetamine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(c)4., or of any mixture containing amphetamine or methamphetamine, or phenylacetone, phenylacetic acid, 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." If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person may shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment pursuant to the Criminal Punishment Code and may be ordered to pay a fine of not more than \$50,000.
- b. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person may shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment pursuant to the Criminal Punishment Code and may be ordered to pay a fine of not more than \$100,000.
- c. Is 200 grams or more, but less than 400 grams, such person <u>may shall</u> be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and <u>may be ordered to pay</u> a fine of <u>not more than</u> \$250,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly 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)4., or of any mixture containing amphetamine or methamphetamine, or phenylacetone, phenylacetic acid, or ephedrine in conjunction with other chemicals and equipment

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utilized in the manufacture of amphetamine or methamphetamine, and who knows that the probable result of such importation would be the death of any person commits capital importation of amphetamine, a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph <u>may shall</u> 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." If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 4 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person may shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment pursuant to the sentencing guidelines and may be ordered to pay a fine of not more than \$50,000.
- b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person may shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment pursuant to the sentencing guidelines and may be ordered to pay a fine of not more than \$100,000.
- c. Is 28 grams or more but less than 30 kilograms, such person may shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 calendar years and may be ordered to pay a fine of not more than \$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

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first-degree first degree felony of trafficking in
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    flunitrazepam. A person who has been convicted of the
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    first-degree first degree felony of trafficking in
    flunitrazepam under this subparagraph shall be punished by
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    life imprisonment and is ineligible for any form of
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    discretionary early release except pardon or executive
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    clemency or conditional medical release under s. 947.149.
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   However, if the court determines that, in addition to
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    committing any act specified in this paragraph:
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               The person intentionally killed an individual or
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    counseled, commanded, induced, procured, or caused the
    intentional killing of an individual and such killing was the
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    result; or
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          b. The person's conduct in committing that act led to
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    a natural, though not inevitable, lethal result,
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    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 may shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine
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   provided under subparagraph 1.
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           Section 14. Subsection (2) of section 893.20, Florida
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    Statutes, as amended by section 24 of chapter 97-194, Laws of
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   Florida, is amended to read:
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893.20 Continuing criminal enterprise. --

(2) A person who commits the offense of engaging in a continuing criminal enterprise is guilty of a life felony, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084 pursuant to the Criminal Punishment Code and by a fine of \$500,000.

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           Section 15. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
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    921.187, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 25 of chapter
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    97-194, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:
           921.187 Disposition and sentencing; alternatives;
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   restitution.--
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           (1) The alternatives provided in this section for the
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    disposition of criminal cases shall be used in a manner that
   will best serve the needs of society, punish criminal
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    offenders, and provide the opportunity for rehabilitation.
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           (b)1. Notwithstanding any provision of former s.
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   921.001 or s. 921.002 to the contrary, On or after October 1,
    1993, the court may require any defendant who violates s.
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    893.13(1)(a)1., (1)(c)2., (1)(d)2., (2)(a)1., or (5)(a), and
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   meets the criteria described in s. 893.13(9), to successfully
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    complete a term of probation pursuant to the terms and
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    conditions set forth in s. 948.034(1), in lieu of serving a
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    term of imprisonment.
           2. Notwithstanding any provision of former s. 921.001
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   or s. 921.002 to the contrary, On or after October 1, 1993,
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    the court may require any defendant who violates s.
    893.13(1)(a)2., (2)(a)2., (5)(b), or (6)(a), and meets the
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    criteria described in s. 893.13(10), to successfully complete
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    a term of probation pursuant to the terms and conditions set
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    forth in s. 948.034(2), in lieu of serving a term of
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    imprisonment.
           Section 16. Section 921.188, Florida Statutes, as
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    amended by section 26 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, is
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    amended to read:
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           921.188 Placement of certain state inmates in local
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   detention facilities. -- Effective June 17, 1993,
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921.002,921.187, 944.02, and 951.23, or any other law to the contrary, a person whose presumptive sentence is from 1 year and 1 day to up to 22 months in a state correctional institution may be placed by the court into the custody of a local detention facility as a condition of probation or community control for a felony offense, except for any such offense in which physical force was used, threatened, or attempted or in which violence was an element of the offense contained in sentencing guidelines categories five through nine contained in Rules 3.701 and 3.988, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, or similar levels described in s. 921.0022, except for such person whose total sentence points are greater than 52 or less than 40. The court may place such person for the duration of the presumptive sentence. The court 14 may only place a person in a local detention facility pursuant to this section if there is a contractual agreement between the chief correctional officer of that county and the Department of Corrections. The contract may include all operational functions, or only housing wherein the department would provide staffing and medical costs. The agreement must provide for a per diem or partial per diem reimbursement for each person placed under this section, which is payable by the Department of Corrections for the duration of the offender's 23 placement in the facility. The full per diem reimbursement may not exceed the per diem published in the Department of Corrections' most recent annual report for total department 26 facilities. This section does not limit the court's ability to place a person in a local detention facility for less than 1 year.

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Section 17. Subsection (1) of section 924.07, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 28 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

924.07 Appeal by state.--

- (1) The state may appeal from:
- (a) An order dismissing an indictment or information or any count thereof or dismissing an affidavit charging the commission of a criminal offense, the violation of probation, the violation of community control, or the violation of any supervised correctional release.
 - (b) An order granting a new trial.
 - (c) An order arresting judgment.
- (d) A ruling on a question of law when the defendant is convicted and appeals from the judgment. Once the state's cross-appeal is instituted, the appellate court shall review and rule upon the question raised by the state regardless of the disposition of the defendant's appeal.
 - (e) The sentence, on the ground that it is illegal.
- (f) A judgment discharging a prisoner on habeas corpus.
- (g) An order adjudicating a defendant insane under the Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- (h) All other pretrial orders, except that it may not take more than one appeal under this subsection in any case.
- (i) A sentence imposed below the range permitted by the Criminal Punishment Code under chapter 921.
- $\underline{\text{(i)}}$ A ruling granting a motion for judgment of acquittal after a jury verdict.
 - (j) (k) An order denying restitution under s. 775.089.
- $\frac{(k)(1)}{(1)}$ An order or ruling suppressing evidence or evidence in limine at trial.

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1 Section 18. Subsection (5) of section 944.17, Florida 2 Statutes, as amended by section 29 of chapter 97-194, Laws of 3 Florida, is amended to read: 944.17 Commitments and classification; transfers.--4 5 (5) The department shall also refuse to accept a 6 person into the state correctional system unless the following 7 documents are presented in a completed form by the sheriff or chief correctional officer, or a designated representative, to the officer in charge of the reception process: 9 10 (a) The uniform commitment and judgment and sentence 11 forms as described in subsection (4). (b) The sheriff's certificate as described in s. 12 921.161. 13 (c) A certified copy of the indictment or information 14 relating to the offense for which the person was convicted. 15 (d) A copy of the probable cause affidavit for each 16 17 offense identified in the current indictment or information. (e) A copy of the Criminal Punishment Code scoresheet 18 19 and any attachments thereto prepared pursuant to Rule 3.701, 20 Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure. (e) (f) A copy of the restitution order or the reasons 21 22 by the court for not requiring restitution pursuant to s. 23 775.089(1). 24 (f) The name and address of any victim, if 25 available. 26 (g)(h) A printout of a current criminal history record 27 as provided through an FCIC/NCIC printer.

(h)(i) Any available health assessments including

medical, mental health, and dental, including laboratory or

test findings; custody classification; disciplinary and

adjustment; and substance abuse assessment and treatment

information which may have been developed during the period of incarceration prior to the transfer of the person to the department's custody. Available information shall be transmitted on standard forms developed by the department.

In addition, the sheriff or other officer having such person in charge shall also deliver with the foregoing documents any available presentence investigation reports as described in s. 921.231 and any attached documents. After a prisoner is admitted into the state correctional system, the department may request such additional records relating to the prisoner as it considers necessary from the clerk of the court, the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, or any other state or county agency for the purpose of determining the prisoner's proper custody classification, gain-time eligibility, or eligibility for early release programs. An agency that receives such a request from the department must provide the information requested.

Section 19. Subsection (5) of section 947.141, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 30 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

947.141 Violations of conditional release, control release, or conditional medical release.--

(5) Effective for inmates whose offenses were committed on or after July 1, 1995, notwithstanding the provisions of ss. 775.08, former 921.001, 921.002,921.187, 921.188, 944.02, and 951.23, or any other law to the contrary, by such order as provided in subsection (4), the panel, upon a finding of guilt, may, as a condition of continued supervision, place the releasee in a local detention facility for a period of incarceration not to exceed 22 months. Prior

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30 31 to the expiration of the term of incarceration, or upon recommendation of the chief correctional officer of that county, the commission shall cause inquiry into the inmate's release plan and custody status in the detention facility and consider whether to restore the inmate to supervision, modify the conditions of supervision, or enter an order of revocation, thereby causing the return of the inmate to prison to serve the sentence imposed. The provisions of this section do not prohibit the panel from entering such other order or conducting any investigation that it deems proper. commission may only place a person in a local detention facility pursuant to this section if there is a contractual agreement between the chief correctional officer of that county and the Department of Corrections. The agreement must provide for a per diem reimbursement for each person placed under this section, which is payable by the Department of Corrections for the duration of the offender's placement in the facility. This section does not limit the commission's ability to place a person in a local detention facility for less than 1 year.

Section 20. Subsection (3) of section 947.146, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 31 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

947.146 Control Release Authority. --

(3) Within 120 days prior to the date the state correctional system is projected pursuant to s. 216.136 to exceed 99 percent of total capacity, the authority shall determine eligibility for and establish a control release date for an appropriate number of parole ineligible inmates committed to the department and incarcerated within the state who have been determined by the authority to be eligible for

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discretionary early release pursuant to this section. establishing control release dates, it is the intent of the Legislature that the authority prioritize consideration of eligible inmates closest to their tentative release date. The authority shall rely upon commitment data on the offender information system maintained by the department to initially identify inmates who are to be reviewed for control release consideration. The authority may use a method of objective risk assessment in determining if an eligible inmate should be released. Such assessment shall be a part of the department's management information system. However, the authority shall have sole responsibility for determining control release eligibility, establishing a control release date, and effectuating the release of a sufficient number of inmates to maintain the inmate population between 99 percent and 100 percent of total capacity. Inmates who are ineligible for control release are inmates who are parole eligible or inmates who:

- (a) Are serving a sentence that includes a mandatory minimum provision for a capital offense or drug trafficking offense and have not served the number of days equal to the mandatory minimum term less any jail-time credit awarded by the court;
- (b) Are serving the mandatory minimum portion of a sentence enhanced under s. 775.087(2) or (3), or s. 784.07(3);
- (c) Are convicted, or have been previously convicted, of committing or attempting to commit sexual battery, incest, or any of the following lewd or indecent assaults or acts: masturbating in public; exposing the sexual organs in a perverted manner; or nonconsensual handling or fondling of the sexual organs of another person;

during commission of the offense;

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assault, battery, aggravated battery, kidnapping,

of committing or attempting to commit assault, aggravated

(d) Are convicted, or have been previously convicted,

(e) Are convicted, or have been previously convicted,

(f) Are convicted, or have been previously convicted,

(g) Are sentenced, have previously been sentenced, or

(h) Are convicted, or have been previously convicted,

of committing or attempting to commit assault, aggravated

assault, battery, or aggravated battery, and a sex act was

attempted or completed during commission of such offense;

murder, and the offense was committed with the intent to

of committing or attempting to commit kidnapping, burglary, or

commit sexual battery or a sex act was attempted or completed

of committing or attempting to commit false imprisonment upon a child under the age of 13 and, in the course of committing

indecent assault or act upon or in the presence of the child;

have been sentenced at any time under s. 775.084, or have been

sentenced at any time in another jurisdiction as a habitual

the offense, the inmate committed aggravated child abuse, sexual battery against the child, or a lewd, lascivious, or

- manslaughter, or murder against an officer as defined in s.
- 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), or (9); against a state
- attorney or assistant state attorney; or against a justice or judge of a court described in Art. V of the State
- Constitution; or against an officer, judge, or state attorney
- employed in a comparable position by any other jurisdiction; or
- (i) Are convicted, or have been previously convicted, of committing or attempting to commit murder in the first,

second, or third degree under s. 782.04(1), (2), (3), or (4), or have ever been convicted of any degree of murder or attempted murder in another jurisdiction;

- (j) Are convicted, or have been previously convicted, of DUI manslaughter under s. 316.193(3)(c)3., and are sentenced, or have been sentenced at any time, as a habitual offender for such offense, or have been sentenced at any time in another jurisdiction as a habitual offender for such offense;
- (k)1. Are serving a sentence for an offense committed on or after January 1, 1994, for a violation of the Law Enforcement Protection Act under s. 775.0823(2), (3), (4), or (5), and the subtotal of the offender's sentence points is multiplied pursuant to former s. 921.0014 or s. 921.0024;
- 2. Are serving a sentence for an offense committed on or after October 1, 1995, for a violation of the Law Enforcement Protection Act under s. 775.0823(2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), or (8), and the subtotal of the offender's sentence points is multiplied pursuant to former s. 921.0014 or s. 921.0024;
- (1) Are serving a sentence for an offense committed on or after January 1, 1994, for possession of a firearm, semiautomatic firearm, or machine gun in which additional points are added to the subtotal of the offender's sentence points pursuant to former s. 921.0014 or s. 921.0024; or
- (m) Are convicted, or have been previously convicted, of committing or attempting to commit manslaughter, kidnapping, robbery, carjacking, home-invasion robbery, or a burglary under s. 810.02(2).

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In making control release eligibility determinations under this subsection, the authority may rely on any document leading to or generated during the course of the criminal proceedings, including, but not limited to, any presentence or postsentence investigation or any information contained in arrest reports relating to circumstances of the offense.

Section 21. Section 948.015, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 33 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

948.015 Presentence investigation reports.--The circuit court, When the defendant in a criminal case has been found guilty or has entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty, the circuit court and has a recommended sentence under the Criminal Punishment Code of any nonstate prison sanction, may refer the case to the department for investigation or recommendation. Upon such referral, the department shall make the following report in writing at a time specified by the court prior to sentencing. The full report must shall include:

- (1) A complete description of the situation surrounding the criminal activity with which the offender has been charged, including a synopsis of the trial transcript, if one has been made; nature of the plea agreement, including the number of counts waived, the pleas agreed upon, the sentence agreed upon, and any additional terms of agreement; and, at the offender's discretion, his or her version and explanation of the criminal activity.
- (2) The offender's sentencing status, including whether the offender is a first offender, a habitual or violent offender, a youthful offender, or is currently on probation.

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- (3) The offender's prior record of arrests and convictions.
 - (4) The offender's educational background.
- (5) The offender's employment background, including any military record, present employment status, and occupational capabilities.
- (6) The offender's financial status, including total monthly income and estimated total debts.
- (7) The social history of the offender, including his or her family relationships, marital status, interests, and activities.
 - (8) The residence history of the offender.
- (9) The offender's medical history and, as appropriate, a psychological or psychiatric evaluation.
- (10) Information about the environments to which the offender might return or to which the offender could be sent should a sentence of nonincarceration or community supervision be imposed by the court, and consideration of the offender's plan concerning employment supervision and treatment.
- (11) Information about any resources available to assist the offender, such as:
 - (a) Treatment centers.
 - (b) Residential facilities.
 - (c) Vocational training programs.
 - (d) Special education programs.
- (e) Services that may preclude or supplement commitment to the department.
- (12) The views of the person preparing the report as
 to the offender's motivations and ambitions and an assessment
 of the offender's explanations for his or her criminal
 activity.

- (13) An explanation of the offender's criminal record, if any, including his or her version and explanation of any previous offenses.
- (14) A statement regarding the extent of any victim's loss or injury.
- (15) A recommendation as to disposition by the court. The department shall make a written determination as to the reasons for its recommendation, and shall include an evaluation of the following factors:
- (a) The appropriateness or inappropriateness of community facilities, programs, or services for treatment or supervision for the offender.
- (b) The ability or inability of the department to provide an adequate level of supervision for the offender in the community and a statement of what constitutes an adequate level of supervision.
- (c) The existence of other treatment modalities which the offender could use but which do not exist at present in the community.
- Section 22. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 948.034, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 34 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, are amended to read:
- 948.034 Terms and conditions of probation; community residential drug punishment centers.--
- (1) On or after October 1, 1993, any person who violates s. 893.13(1)(a)1., (1)(c)2., (1)(d)2., (2)(a)1., or (5)(a) may, in the discretion of the trial court, be required to successfully complete a term of probation in lieu of serving a term of imprisonment as required or authorized by s. 775.084 or, former s. 921.001, or s. 921.002, as follows:

- (a) If the person has not previously been convicted of violating s. 893.13(1)(a)1., (1)(c)2., (1)(d)2., (2)(a)1., or (5)(a), adjudication may be withheld and the offender may be placed on probation for not less than 18 months, as a condition of which the court shall require the offender to reside at a community residential drug punishment center for 90 days. The offender must comply with all rules and regulations of the center and must pay a fee for the costs of room and board and residential supervision. Placement of an offender into a community residential drug punishment center is subject to budgetary considerations and availability of bed space. If the court requires the offender to reside at a community residential drug punishment center, the court shall also require the offender to comply with one or more of the other following terms and conditions:
- 1. Pay a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$10,000 pursuant to s. 775.083(1)(c).
- 2. Enter, regularly attend, and successfully complete a substance abuse education program of at least 40 hours or a prescribed substance abuse treatment program provided by a treatment resource licensed pursuant to chapter 396 or chapter 397 or by a hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 395, as specified by the court. In addition, the court may refer the offender to a licensed agency for substance abuse evaluation and, if appropriate, substance abuse treatment subject to the ability of the offender to pay for such evaluation and treatment. If such referral is made, the offender must comply and must pay for the reasonable cost of the evaluation and treatment.
 - 3. Perform at least 100 hours of public service.

- 4. Submit to routine and random drug testing which may be conducted during the probationary period, with the reasonable costs thereof borne by the offender.
- 5. Participate, at his or her own expense, in an appropriate self-help group, such as Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, or Cocaine Anonymous, if available.
- (b) If the person has been previously convicted of one felony violation of s. 893.13(1)(a)1., (1)(c)2., (1)(d)2., (2)(a)1., or (5)(a), adjudication may not be withheld and the offender may be placed on probation for not less than 24 months, as a condition of which the court shall require the offender to reside at a community residential drug punishment center for 180 days. The offender must comply with all rules and regulations of the center and must pay a fee for the costs of room and board and residential supervision. Placement of an offender into a community residential drug punishment center is subject to budgetary considerations and availability of bed space. If the court requires the offender to reside at a community residential drug punishment center, the court shall also require the offender to comply with one or more of the other following terms and conditions:
- 1. Pay a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 pursuant to s. 775.083(1)(c).
- 2. Enter, regularly attend, and successfully complete a substance abuse education program of at least 40 hours or a prescribed substance abuse treatment program provided by a treatment resource licensed pursuant to chapter 396 or chapter 397 or by a hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 395, as specified by the court. In addition, the court may refer the offender to a licensed agency for substance abuse evaluation and, if appropriate, substance abuse treatment subject to the

ability of the offender to pay for such evaluation and treatment. If such referral is made, the offender must comply and must pay for the reasonable cost of the evaluation and treatment.

- 3. Perform at least 200 hours of public service.
- 4. Submit to routine and random drug testing which may be conducted during the probationary period, with the reasonable costs thereof borne by the offender.
- 5. Participate, at his or her own expense, in an appropriate self-help group, such as Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, or Cocaine Anonymous, if available.
- (c) If the person has been previously convicted of two felony violations of s. 893.13(1)(a)1., (1)(c)2., (1)(d)2., (2)(a)1., or (5)(a), adjudication may not be withheld and the offender may be placed on probation for not less than 36 months, as a condition of which the court shall require the offender to reside at a community residential drug punishment center for 360 days. The offender must comply with all rules and regulations of the center and must pay a fee for the costs of room and board and residential supervision. Placement of an offender into a community residential drug punishment center is subject to budgetary considerations and availability of bed space. If the court requires the offender to reside at a community residential drug punishment center, the court shall also require the offender to comply with one or more of the other following terms and conditions:
- 1. Pay a fine of not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$10,000 pursuant to s. 775.083(1)(c).
- 2. Enter, regularly attend, and successfully complete a substance abuse education program of at least 40 hours or a prescribed substance abuse treatment program provided by a

 treatment resource licensed pursuant to chapter 396 or chapter 397 or by a hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 395, as specified by the court. In addition, the court may refer the offender to a licensed agency for substance abuse evaluation and, if appropriate, substance abuse treatment subject to the ability of the offender to pay for such evaluation and treatment. If such referral is made, the offender must comply and must pay for the reasonable cost of the evaluation and treatment.

- 3. Perform at least 300 hours of public service.
- 4. Submit to routine and random drug testing which may be conducted during the probationary period, with the reasonable costs thereof borne by the offender.
- 5. Participate, at his or her own expense, in an appropriate self-help group, such as Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, or Cocaine Anonymous, if available.
- (d) An offender who violates probation imposed pursuant to this section shall be sentenced in accordance with s. 921.002.
- (2) On or after October 1, 1993, any person who violates s. 893.13(1)(a)2., (2)(a)2., (5)(b), or (6)(a) may, in the discretion of the trial court, be required to successfully complete a term of probation in lieu of serving a term of imprisonment as required or authorized by s. 775.084 or—former s. 921.001, or s. 921.002, as follows:
- (a) If the person has not previously been convicted of violating s. 893.13(1)(a)2., (2)(a)2., (5)(b), or (6)(a), adjudication may be withheld and the offender shall be placed on probation for not less than 12 months, as a condition of which the court may require the offender to comply with one or more of the following terms and conditions:

- 1. Pay a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$5,000 pursuant to s. 775.083(1)(c).
- 2. Enter, regularly attend, and successfully complete a substance abuse education program of at least 40 hours or a prescribed substance abuse treatment program provided by a treatment resource licensed pursuant to chapter 396 or chapter 397 or by a hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 395, as specified by the court. In addition, the court may refer the offender to a licensed agency for substance abuse evaluation and, if appropriate, substance abuse treatment subject to the ability of the offender to pay for such evaluation and treatment. If such referral is made, the offender must comply and must pay for the reasonable cost of the evaluation and treatment.
 - 3. Perform at least 50 hours of public service.
- 4. Submit to routine and random drug testing which may be conducted during the probationary period, with the reasonable costs thereof borne by the offender.
- 5. Participate, at his or her own expense, in an appropriate self-help group, such as Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, or Cocaine Anonymous, if available.
- (b) If the person has been previously convicted of one felony violation of s. 893.13(1)(a)2., (2)(a)2., (5)(b), or (6)(a), adjudication may not be withheld and the offender may be placed on probation for not less than 18 months, as a condition of which the court shall require the offender to reside at a community residential drug punishment center for 90 days. The offender must comply with all rules and regulations of the center and must pay a fee for the costs of room and board and residential supervision. Placement of an offender into a community residential drug punishment center

is subject to budgetary considerations and availability of bed space. If the court requires the offender to reside at a community residential drug punishment center, the court shall also require the offender to comply with one or more of the other following terms and conditions:

- 1. Pay a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 pursuant to s. 775.083(1)(c).
- 2. Enter, regularly attend, and successfully complete a substance abuse intervention program of a least 80 hours provided by a treatment resource licensed pursuant to chapter 396 or chapter 397 or by a hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 395, as specified by the court. In addition, the court may refer the offender to a licensed agency for substance abuse evaluation and, if appropriate, substance abuse treatment subject to the ability of the offender to pay for such evaluation and treatment. If such referral is made, the offender must comply and must pay for the reasonable cost of the evaluation and treatment.
 - 3. Perform at least 100 hours of public service.
- 4. Submit to routine and random drug testing which may be conducted during the probationary period, with the reasonable costs thereof borne by the offender.
- 5. Participate, at his or her own expense, in an appropriate self-help group, such as Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, or Cocaine Anonymous, if available.
- (c) If the person has been previously convicted of two felony violations of s. 893.13(1)(a)2., (2)(a)2., (5)(b), or (6)(a), adjudication may not be withheld and the offender may be placed on probation for not less than 24 months, as a condition of which the court shall require the offender to reside at a community residential drug punishment center for

120 days. The offender must comply with all rules and regulations of the center and must pay a fee for the costs of room and board and residential supervision. Placement of an offender into a community residential drug punishment center is subject to budgetary considerations and availability of bed space. If the court requires the offender to reside at a community residential drug punishment center, the court shall also require the offender to comply with one or more of the other following terms and conditions:

- 1. Pay a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000 pursuant to s. 775.083(1)(c).
- 2. Enter, regularly attend, and successfully complete a prescribed substance abuse treatment program provided by a treatment resource licensed pursuant to chapter 396 or chapter 397 or by a hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 395, as specified by the court. In addition, the court may refer the offender to a licensed agency for substance abuse evaluation and, if appropriate, substance abuse treatment subject to the ability of the offender to pay for such evaluation and treatment. If such referral is made, the offender must comply and must pay for the reasonable cost of the evaluation and treatment.
 - 3. Perform at least 150 hours of public service.
- 4. Submit to routine and random drug testing which may be conducted during the probationary period, with the reasonable costs thereof borne by the offender.
- 5. Participate, at his or her own expense, in an appropriate self-help group, such as Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, or Cocaine Anonymous, if available.
- (d) If the person has been previously convicted of three felony violations of s. 893.13(1)(a)2., (2)(a)2.,

(5)(b), or (6)(a), adjudication may not be withheld and the offender may be placed on probation for not less than 30 months, as a condition of which the court shall require the offender to reside at a community residential drug punishment center for 200 days. The offender must comply with all rules and regulations of the center and must pay a fee for the costs of room and board and residential supervision. Placement of an offender into a community residential drug punishment center is subject to budgetary considerations and availability of bed space. If the court requires the offender to reside at a community residential drug punishment center, the court shall also require the offender to comply with one or more of the other following terms and conditions:

- 1. Pay a fine of not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$5,000 pursuant to s. 775.083(1)(c).
- 2. Enter, regularly attend, and successfully complete a prescribed substance abuse treatment program provided by a treatment resource licensed pursuant to chapter 396 or chapter 397 or by a hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 395, as specified by the court. In addition, the court may refer the offender to a licensed agency for substance abuse evaluation and, if appropriate, substance abuse treatment subject to the ability of the offender to pay for such evaluation and treatment. If such referral is made, the offender must comply and must pay for the reasonable cost of the evaluation and treatment.
 - 3. Perform at least 200 hours of public service.
- 4. Submit to routine and random drug testing which may be conducted during the probationary period, with the reasonable costs thereof borne by the offender.

- 5. Participate, at his or her own expense, in an appropriate self-help group, such as Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, or Cocaine Anonymous, if available.
- (e) If the person has been previously convicted of four felony violations of s. 893.13(1)(a)2., (2)(a)2., (5)(b), or (6)(a), adjudication may not be withheld and the offender may be placed on probation for not less than 36 months, as a condition of which the court shall require the offender to reside at a community residential drug punishment center for 360 days. The offender must comply with all rules and regulations of the center and must pay a fee for the costs of room and board and residential supervision. Placement of an offender into a community residential drug punishment center is subject to budgetary considerations and availability of bed space. If the court requires the offender to reside at a community residential drug punishment center, the court shall also require the offender to comply with one or more of the other following terms and conditions:
- 1. Pay a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000 pursuant to s. 775.083(1)(c).
- 2. Enter, regularly attend, and successfully complete a prescribed substance abuse treatment program provided by a treatment resource licensed pursuant to chapter 396 or chapter 397 or by a hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 395, as specified by the court. In addition, the court may refer the offender to a licensed agency for substance abuse evaluation and, if appropriate, substance abuse treatment subject to the ability of the offender to pay for such evaluation and treatment. If such referral is made, the offender must comply and must pay for the reasonable cost of the evaluation and treatment.

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- 3. Perform at least 250 hours of public service.
- 4. Submit to routine and random drug testing which may be conducted during the probationary period, with the reasonable costs thereof borne by the offender.
- 5. Participate, at his or her own expense, in an appropriate self-help group, such as Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, or Cocaine Anonymous, if available.
- (f) An offender who violates probation imposed pursuant to this section shall be sentenced in accordance with s. 921.002.

Section 23. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 948.51, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 35 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

948.51 Community corrections assistance to counties or county consortiums.--

(2) ELIGIBILITY OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY CONSORTIUMS. -- A county, or a consortium of two or more counties, may contract with the Department of Corrections for community corrections funds as provided in this section. In order to enter into a community corrections partnership contract, a county or county consortium must have a public safety coordinating council established under s. 951.26 and must designate a county officer or agency to be responsible for administering community corrections funds received from the state. The public safety coordinating council shall prepare, develop, and implement a comprehensive public safety plan for the county, or the geographic area represented by the county consortium, and shall submit an annual report to the Department of Corrections concerning the status of the program. In preparing the comprehensive public safety plan, the public safety coordinating council shall cooperate with the district

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 juvenile justice board and the county juvenile justice council, established under s. 39.025, in order to include programs and services for juveniles in the plan. To be eligible for community corrections funds under the contract, the initial public safety plan must be approved by the governing board of the county, or the governing board of each county within the consortium, and the Secretary of Corrections based on the requirements of this section. If one or more other counties develop a unified public safety plan, the public safety coordinating council shall submit a single application to the department for funding. Continued contract funding shall be pursuant to subsection (6). The plan for a county or county consortium must cover at least a 5-year period and must include:

(c) Specific goals and objectives for reducing the projected percentage of commitments to the state prison system of persons who are eligible for community-based sanctions with sentencing scores of 40 to 52 points, inclusive, pursuant to the Criminal Punishment Code.

Section 24. Subsection (3) of section 958.04, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 36 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

958.04 Judicial disposition of youthful offenders.--

(3) The provisions of This section may shall not be used to impose a greater sentence than the maximum term of imprisonment recommended range as established by s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084 the Criminal Punishment Code pursuant to chapter 921 unless reasons are explained in writing by the trial court judge which reasonably justify departure. A sentence imposed outside of the code is subject to appeal pursuant to s. 924.07.

1 Section 25. Subsection (4) of section 985.313, Florida 2 Statutes, as amended by section 10 of chapter 97-194, Laws of 3 Florida, is amended to read: 985.313 Maximum-risk residential program.--A 4 5 maximum-risk residential program is a physically secure 6 residential commitment program with a designated length of 7 stay from 18 months to 36 months, primarily serving children 13 years of age to 19 years of age, or until the jurisdiction 8 9 of the court expires. The court may retain jurisdiction over 10 the child until the child reaches the age of 21, specifically 11 for the purpose of the child completing the program. Each child committed to this level must meet one of the following 12 13 criteria: (4) The youth is at least 13 years of age at the time 14 of the disposition for the current offense, the youth is 15 eligible for prosecution as an adult for the current offense, 16 17 and the current offense is: (a) A first-degree felony or second-degree felony that 18 19 is a forcible felony under s. 776.08; 20 (b) A felony involving serious bodily injury, great bodily harm, or permanent disfigurement or disability; 21 22 (c) A violation of s. 790.07(2)(d), s. 790.07(4), s. 796.03, s. 800.04, or s. 847.0145; or 23 24 (d) A first-degree felony under chapter 812, chapter 25 893, or chapter 895. ranked at level 7 or higher on the Criminal Punishment Code offense severity ranking chart 26 27 pursuant to s. 921.0022. 28 Section 26. Section 2 of chapter 97-194, Laws of 29 Florida; sections 921.002, 921.0021, 921.0022, 921.0023, 30 921.0024, and 921.0026, Florida Statutes, as created by

sections 3 through 8 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida; and

sections 42 and 43 of chapter 97-194, Laws of Florida, are 2 repealed. 3 Section 27. Subsection (7) is added to section 947.16, 4 Florida Statutes, to read: 5 947.16 Eligibility for parole; initial parole 6 interviews; powers and duties of commission .--(7) A person convicted of an offense committed on or 7 8 after October 1, 1983, shall, unless otherwise provided by law, be eligible for consideration for parole after completing 9 10 at least 85 percent of the sentence imposed by the court. 11 Section 28. It is the intent of the Legislature that the Florida Supreme Court review the sentencing practices of 12 judges within each of the circuit courts of this state. Such 13 review should entail a specific examination of how convicted 14 15 offenders are sentenced by the circuit courts to determine whether discrepancies in sentences are based on socioeconomic, 16 17 racial, or ethnic factors rather than upon the severity of the offense committed. It is further the intent of the 18 19 Legislature that the Florida Supreme Court submit a report of 20 its review, including findings with respect to each circuit and each judge within the circuit, to the President of the 21 22 Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1, 1999. 23 Section 29. This act shall take effect October 1, 24 25 1998, and shall apply to sentences imposed for offenses 26 committed on or after that date, except that this section and 27 sections 27 and 28 of this act shall take effect upon becoming 28 a law. 29 30 31

SENATE SUMMARY Repeals ss. 921.002-921.0026, F.S., which creates the Florida Criminal Punishment Code, effective October 1, 1998. Provides for persons convicted of various offenses committed on or after October 1, 1998, to be sentenced under s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, F.S., rather than sentenced under the Criminal Punishment Code. Provides additional authority for the court to impose terms of imprisonment and fines. Deletes the mandatory minimum sentences imposed for certain drug-trafficking offenses. Provides that certain offenders may be eligible offenses. Provides that certain offenders may be eligible for consideration for parole after completing at least 85 percent of their sentences. Provides that the Legislature intends that the Florida Supreme Court review the sentencing practices of circuit court judges. Revises additional provisions to delete references to the Criminal Punishment Code. (See bill for details.)