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By the Committees on Appropriations; and Criminal Justice; and Senator Brandes

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to public safety; amending s. 14.32, F.S.; creating the Florida Correctional Operations Oversight Council within the Office of Chief Inspector General; specifying the purpose of the council; requiring the Office of Chief Inspector General to provide administrative support to the council; specifying the composition of the council; providing terms of office and requirements regarding the council's membership; prescribing the duties and responsibilities of the council; prohibiting the council from interfering with the operations of the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice; authorizing the council to appoint an executive director; authorizing reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses for members of the council; establishing certain restrictions applicable to members of the council and council staff; providing an appropriation; amending s. 23.1225, F.S.; authorizing a mutual aid agreement in the event of a declared state of emergency for certain law enforcement purposes; amending s. 30.15, F.S.; making sheriffs responsible for providing security for trial court facilities in their respective counties; requiring a sheriff to coordinate with the chief judge of the judicial circuit on trial court facility security matters; providing that certain provisions do not affect or erode the authority of the counties under s. 14, Article V of the State Constitution or s.

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29.08, F.S., to provide and fund the security of facilities; deeming sheriffs and their deputies, employees, and contractors officers of the court when providing security; granting the chief judge of the judicial circuit authority to protect due process rights in certain circumstances; amending s. 57.105, F.S.; limiting attorney fee awards in civil proceedings in certain circumstances; creating s. 322.75, F.S.; requiring each judicial circuit to establish a Driver License Reinstatement Days program for reinstating suspended driver licenses in certain circumstances; providing duties of the clerks of court and the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; authorizing the clerk of court to compromise on certain fees and costs; providing for program eligibility; amending s. 784.046, F.S.; prohibiting attorney fee awards in certain proceedings; amending s. 784.0485, F.S.; prohibiting attorney fee awards in certain proceedings; amending s. 812.014, F.S.; increasing threshold amounts for certain theft offenses; revising the list of items the theft of which constitutes a felony of the third degree; amending s. 812.015, F.S.; increasing threshold amounts for certain theft offenses; revising circumstances under which an offense of retail theft by a person with a prior conviction of retail theft constitutes a felony of the second degree; amending s. 893.135, F.S.; authorizing a court to impose a sentence other than a mandatory minimum term of

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imprisonment and mandatory fine for a person convicted of trafficking if the court makes certain findings on the record; creating s. 900.05, F.S.; providing legislative intent; providing definitions; requiring specified entities to collect specific data monthly beginning on a certain date; requiring specified entities to transmit certain collected data to the Department of Law Enforcement quarterly; requiring the Department of Law Enforcement to compile, maintain, and make publicly accessible such data beginning on a certain date; creating a pilot project in a specified judicial circuit to improve criminal justice data transparency and ensure data submitted under s. 900.05, F.S., is accurate, valid, reliable, and structured; authorizing certain persons to enter into a memorandum of understanding with a national, nonpartisan, not-for-profit entity meeting certain criteria for the purpose of embedding a data fellow in the office or agency; establishing data fellow duties and responsibilities; providing for the expiration of the pilot project; providing an appropriation; creating s. 907.042, F.S.; providing legislative findings; authorizing the establishment of a supervised bond program in each county; requiring that the terms of such programs be developed with the concurrence of the chief judge, county's chief correctional officer, state attorney, and public defender; providing that a county that has already established and implemented a supervised bond program

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may continue to operate without such concurrence; providing specified program components; providing quidelines for the risk assessment instrument; authorizing the county to contract with the Department of Corrections to develop or modify a risk assessment instrument if such instrument meets certain requirements; authorizing a county to develop or use an existing risk assessment instrument if validated by the department and such instrument meets certain requirements; authorizing a county to contract with another county for the use of a risk assessment instrument if validated and such instrument meets certain requirements; authorizing the county to contract with an independent entity for use of a risk assessment instrument if validated and such instrument meets certain requirements; specifying requirements for the use, implementation, and distribution of the risk assessment instrument; requiring each county that establishes a supervised bond program to submit a report annually by a certain date to the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA); requiring OPPAGA to compile the reports and include such information in a report sent to the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives in accordance with s. 907.044, F.S.; creating s. 907.0421, F.S.; providing legislative findings; requiring the Department of Corrections to develop a risk assessment instrument; authorizing the department to use or modify an

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existing risk assessment instrument; requiring the department to develop or modify the risk assessment instrument by a certain date; specifying requirements for the use, implementation, and distribution of the risk assessment instrument; creating the Risk Assessment Pilot Program for a specified period; specifying the participating counties; requiring each participating county's chief correctional officer to contract with the department to administer the risk assessment instrument; requiring all counties to administer the risk assessment instrument to all persons arrested for a felony; requiring each participating county to submit a report annually by a certain date to the department with specified information; requiring the department to compile the information of the findings from the participating counties and submit an annual report by a certain date to the Governor and the Legislature; authorizing the department, in consultation with specified persons, to adopt rules; amending s. 907.043, F.S.; requiring each pretrial release program to include in its annual report the types of criminal charges of defendants accepted into a pretrial release program, the number of defendants accepted into a pretrial release program who paid a bail or bond, the number of defendants accepted into a pretrial release program with no prior criminal conviction, and the number of defendants for whom a pretrial risk assessment tool was used or was not used; creating a pilot project in a specified

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judicial circuit to improve criminal justice data transparency and ensure that data submitted under s. 900.05, F.S., is accurate, valid, reliable, and structured; authorizing certain persons to enter into a memorandum of understanding with a national, nonpartisan, not-for-profit entity meeting certain criteria for the purpose of embedding a data fellow in the office or agency; establishing data fellow duties and responsibilities; providing for the expiration of the pilot project; providing an appropriation; amending s. 921.0024, F.S.; requiring scoresheets prepared for all criminal defendants to be digitized; requiring the Department of Corrections to develop and submit revised digitized scoresheets to the Supreme Court for approval; requiring digitized scoresheets to include individual data cells for each field on the scoresheet; requiring the clerk of court to electronically transmit the digitized scoresheet used in each sentencing proceeding to the Department of Corrections; amending s. 932.7061, F.S.; revising the deadline for submitting an annual report by law enforcement agencies concerning property seized or forfeited under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act; creating s. 943.687, F.S.; requiring the Department of Law Enforcement to collect, compile, maintain, and manage data collected pursuant to s. 900.05, F.S.; requiring the Department of Law Enforcement to make data comparable, transferable, and readily usable; requiring the department to create a unique identifier

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for each criminal case received from the clerks of court; requiring the department to create and maintain a certain Internet-based database; providing requirements for data searchability and sharing; requiring the department to establish certain rules; requiring the department to monitor data collection procedures and test data quality; providing for data archiving, editing, retrieval, and verification; amending s. 944.704, F.S.; requiring transition assistance staff to include information about job assignment credentialing and industry certification in job placement information given to an inmate; amending s. 944.705, F.S.; requiring the Department of Corrections to provide a comprehensive community reentry resource directory to each inmate prior to release; requiring the department to allow nonprofit faith-based, business and professional, civic, and community organizations to apply to be registered to provide inmate reentry services; requiring the department to adopt policies for screening, approving, and registering organizations that apply; authorizing the department to contract with public or private educational institutions to assist veteran inmates in applying for certain benefits; amending s. 944.801, F.S.; requiring the department to develop a Prison Entrepreneurship Program and adopt procedures for student inmate admission; specifying requirements for the program; requiring the department to enter into agreements with certain entities to carry out duties

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associated with the program; authorizing the department to contract with certain entities to provide education services for the Correctional Education Program; creating s. 944.805, F.S.; creating definitions relating to a certificate of achievement and employability; creating s. 944.8055, F.S.; establishing eligibility requirements; establishing a timeframe for an eligible inmate to apply for a certificate; establishing eligibility requirements for an inmate under probation or post-control sanction; establishing a timeframe for an eligible inmate under probation or post-control sanction to apply for a certificate; requiring the department to notify a licensing agency upon the filing of an application and provide the opportunity to object to issuing a certificate; authorizing the department to issue a certificate; excluding mandatory civil impacts for which a certificate will not provide relief; requiring the department to adopt rules; creating s. 944.806, F.S.; providing that a certificate of achievement and employability converts a mandatory civil impact into a discretionary civil impact for purposes of determining licensure or certification; providing that a certificate converts a mandatory civil impact into a discretionary civil impact for purposes of determining licensure or certification for an employer who has hired a certificate holder; creating s. 944.8065, F.S.; requiring the department to adopt rules governing revocation of a certificate of achievement

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and employability; creating s. 945.041, F.S.; requiring the Department of Corrections to publish quarterly on its website inmate admissions based on offense type and the recidivism rate and rate of probation revocation within a specified period after release from incarceration; amending s. 947.005, F.S.; defining the terms "electronic monitoring device" and "conditional medical release"; amending s. 947.149, F.S.; defining the terms "inmate with a debilitating illness" and "medically frail inmate"; amending the definition of "terminally ill inmate"; expanding eligibility for conditional medical release to include inmates with debilitating illnesses; renaming the current conditional medical release process as "permissive conditional medical release"; requiring the Department of Corrections to refer eligible inmates; authorizing the Florida Commission on Offender Review to release eligible inmates; creating mandatory conditional medical release; specifying eligibility criteria for mandatory conditional medical release; requiring the department to refer an eligible inmate to the commission; requiring that certain inmates whose eligibility is verified by the commission be placed on conditional medical release; requiring the commission to review the information and verify an inmate's eligibility within a certain timeframe; requiring that the department's referral for release include certain information; requiring that release consider specified factors related to

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placement upon release; authorizing electronic monitoring for an inmate on conditional medical release; amending s. 948.001, F.S.; revising a definition; amending s. 948.013, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Corrections to transfer an offender to administrative probation in certain circumstances; amending s. 948.03, F.S.; requiring the Department of Corrections to include conditions of probation in the Florida Crime Information Center database; amending s. 948.06, F.S.; requiring each judicial circuit to establish an alternative sanctioning program; defining low- and moderate-risk level technical violations of probation; establishing permissible sanctions for lowand moderate-risk violations of probation under the program; establishing eligibility criteria; authorizing a probationer who allegedly committed a technical violation to waive participation in or elect to participate in the program, admit to the violation, agree to comply with the recommended sanction, and agree to waive certain rights; requiring a probation officer to submit the recommended sanction and certain documentation to the court if the probationer admits to committing the violation; authorizing the court to impose the recommended sanction or direct the department to submit a violation report, affidavit, and warrant to the court; specifying that a probationer's participation in the program is voluntary; authorizing a probation officer to submit a violation report, affidavit, and warrant to the court

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291 in certain circumstances; creating s. 948.081, F.S.; 292 authorizing the establishment of community court 293 programs; detailing program criteria; amending s. 294 893.03, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending 295 s. 921.0022, F.S.; conforming provisions of the 296 offense severity ranking chart of the Criminal 297 Punishment Code to changes made by the act; reenacting 298 s. 932.7062, F.S., relating to a penalty for 299 noncompliance with reporting requirements, to 300 incorporate the amendment made to s. 932.7061, F.S., 301 in a reference thereto; reenacting ss. 447.203(3), 302 F.S., and 944.026(3), F.S., relating to definitions and community-based facilities, to incorporate the 303 304 amendment made to s. 944.801, F.S., in references 305 thereto; reenacting ss. 316.1935(6), 775.084(4)(k), 306 775.087(2)(b) and(3)(b), 784.07(3), 790.235(1), 307 794.0115(7), 893.135(1)(b), (c), and (g) and (3), 308 921.0024(2), 944.605(7)(b), 944.70(1)(b), 309 947.13(1)(h), and 947.141(1), (2), and (7), F.S., all 310 relating to authorized conditional medical release 311 granted under s. 947.149, F.S., to incorporate the 312 amendment made to s. 947.149, F.S., in references 313 thereto; providing an effective date. 314 315 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 316 317 Section 1. Subsection (6) is added to section 14.32, 318 Florida Statutes, to read:

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14.32 Office of Chief Inspector General.-

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(6) The Florida Correctional Operations Oversight Council, a council as defined in s. 20.03, is created within the Office of Chief Inspector General. The council is created for the purpose of overseeing matters relating to the corrections and juvenile justice continuum with an emphasis on the safe and effective operations of major institutions and facilities under the purview of the Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Justice. However, in instances in which the policies of other components of the criminal justice system affect corrections or the juvenile justice continuum, the council shall advise and make recommendations. The Office of Chief Inspector General shall provide administrative support to the council. The council is not subject to control, supervision, or direction by the Chief Inspector General in the performance of its duties, but is governed by the classification plan and salary and benefits plan approved by the Executive Office of the Governor.

- (a) The council is composed of the following members:
- 1. Three members appointed by the Governor.
- 2. Three members appointed by the President of the Senate.
- 3. Three members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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The initial members of the council shall be appointed by January 1, 2019. Members of the council shall be appointed for terms of 4 years. However, to achieve staggered terms, one appointee of each of the appointing authorities shall be appointed for an initial 2-year term. Members must be appointed in a manner that ensures equitable representation of different geographic regions of the state, and members must be residents of this state.

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Members of the council must act on behalf of the state as a whole and may not subordinate the needs of the state to those of a particular region. The council's membership should, to the greatest extent possible, include persons with a background in prison operations, county detention facility management, or the juvenile justice continuum of services.

- (b) The council's primary duties and responsibilities
  include:
- 1. Evaluating, investigating, and overseeing the daily operations of correctional and juvenile facilities.
- 2. Conducting announced and unannounced inspections of correctional and juvenile facilities, including facilities operated by private contractors. Members of the council may enter any facility where prisoners, residents, or juveniles are kept. Members shall be immediately admitted to such places as they request and may consult and confer with any prisoner, resident, or juvenile privately with adequate security in place.
- 3. Identifying and monitoring high-risk and problematic correctional or juvenile facilities, and reporting findings and recommendations relating to such facilities.
  - 4. Providing technical assistance when appropriate.
- 5. Submitting an annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by each November 1, beginning in 2019. The report must include statutory, budgetary, and operational recommendations to the Legislature which address problems identified by the council.
- 6. Conducting confidential interviews with staff, officers, inmates, juveniles, volunteers, and public officials relating to

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the operations and conditions of correctional and juvenile facilities.

- 7. Developing and implementing a monitoring tool that will be used to assess the performance of each correctional and juvenile facility.
- 8. Conducting on-site visits to correctional and juvenile facilities on a regular basis.
- (c) The council may not interfere with the day-to-day operations of the Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Justice, but shall conduct investigations and provide recommendations for improvement.
- (d) The council shall appoint an executive director who shall serve under the direction of the members of the council.
- (e) Members of the council shall serve without compensation but are entitled to receive reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061.
- (f) Members of the council or its staff may not have immediate family members working for the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or a private institution, facility, or provider under contract with either department. A member of the council may not have any direct or indirect interest in a contract, subcontract, franchise, privilege, or other benefit granted or awarded by either department while serving as a member of the council.
- Section 2. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sums of \$168,074 in recurring funds and \$37,855 in nonrecurring funds are appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Executive Office of the Governor, and one full-time equivalent position with associated salary rate of 70,000 is authorized, for the

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purpose of administering the Florida Correctional Operations Oversight Council.

Section 3. Subsection (5) of section 23.1225, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

23.1225 Mutual aid agreements.-

- (5) In the event of a disaster or emergency such that a state of emergency is declared by the Governor pursuant to chapter 252, a mutual aid agreement may be used to increase the presence of law enforcement to aid in traffic and crowd control, emergency response, and evacuation support. The requirement that a requested operational assistance agreement be a written agreement for rendering of assistance in a law enforcement emergency may be waived by the participating agencies for a period of up to 90 days from the declaration of the disaster.
- (a) When a law enforcement agency lends assistance pursuant to this subsection, all powers, privileges, and immunities listed in s. 23.127, except with regard to interstate mutual aid agreements, apply to the agency or entity, if the law enforcement employees rendering services are being requested and coordinated by the affected local law enforcement executive in charge of law enforcement operations.
- (b) A listing of such agencies or entities and the officers and employees of such agencies or entities rendering assistance pursuant to this subsection must be maintained by the agency or entity requesting such assistance and filed at the end of the 90-day period with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.
- Section 4. Subsection (4) is added to section 30.15, Florida Statutes, to read:
  - 30.15 Powers, duties, and obligations.

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(4) (a) The sheriff and the governing board of the county shall provide security for trial court facilities located within each county of a judicial circuit. The sheriff and the county shall coordinate with the chief judge of the applicable judicial circuit on security matters for such facilities, but the sheriff and county shall retain operational control over the manner in which security is provided, as applicable, in such facilities.

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to affect or erode the authority of counties under s. 14, Article V of the State Constitution or s. 29.008, to provide and fund the security of facilities as defined s. 29.008(1)(e).

- (b) Pursuant to s. 26.49, sheriffs and their deputies, employees, and contractors are officers of the court when providing security for trial court facilities under this subsection.
- (c) The chief judge of the judicial circuit shall have decisionmaking authority to ensure the protection of due process rights, including, but not limited to, the scheduling and conduct of trials and other judicial proceedings, as part of his or her responsibility for the administrative supervision of the trial courts pursuant to s. 43.26.

Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 57.105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 57.105 Attorney's fee; sanctions for raising unsupported claims or defenses; exceptions; service of motions; damages for delay of litigation.—
- (1) <u>Unless otherwise provided</u>, upon the court's initiative or motion of any party, the court shall award a reasonable attorney's fee, including prejudgment interest, to be paid to

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the prevailing party in equal amounts by the losing party and the losing party's attorney on any claim or defense at any time during a civil proceeding or action in which the court finds that the losing party or the losing party's attorney knew or should have known that a claim or defense when initially presented to the court or at any time before trial:

- (a) Was not supported by the material facts necessary to establish the claim or defense; or
- (b) Would not be supported by the application of thenexisting law to those material facts.

Section 6. Section 322.75, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 322.75 Driver License Reinstatement Days.-

- (1) Each judicial circuit shall establish a Driver License Reinstatement Days program for reinstating suspended driver licenses. Participants shall include the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the state attorney's office, the public defender's office, the circuit and county courts, the clerk of court, and any interested community organization.
- (2) The clerk of court, in consultation with other participants, shall select one or more days for an event at which a person may have his or her driver license reinstated. A person must pay the full license reinstatement fee; however, the clerk may compromise or waive other fees and costs to facilitate reinstatement.
- (3) (a) A person is eligible for reinstatement under the program if his or her license was suspended due to:
  - 1. Driving without a valid driver license;
  - 2. Driving with a suspended driver license;

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- 3. Failing to make a payment on penalties in collection;
- 4. Failing to appear in court for a traffic violation; or
- $\underline{\text{5. Failing to comply with provisions of chapter 318 or this}}$  chapter.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraphs (4) (a) through (c), a person is eligible for reinstatement under the program if the period of suspension or revocation has elapsed, the person has completed any required course or program as described in paragraph (4)(c), and the person is otherwise eligible for reinstatement.
- (4) A person is not eligible for reinstatement under the program if his or her driver license is suspended or revoked:
- (a) Because the person failed to fulfill a court-ordered child support obligation;
  - (b) For a violation of s. 316.193;
- (c) Because the person has not completed a driver training program, driver improvement course, or alcohol or substance abuse education or evaluation program required under ss. 316.192, 316.193, 322.2616, 322.271, or 322.264;
  - (d) For a traffic-related felony; or
- (e) Because the person is a habitual traffic offender under s. 322.264.
- (5) The clerk of court and the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall verify any information necessary for reinstatement of a driver license under the program.
- Section 7. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (2) of section 784.046, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 784.046 Action by victim of repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence for protective injunction; dating violence investigations, notice to victims, and reporting;

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pretrial release violations; public records exemption.-

- (2) There is created a cause of action for an injunction for protection in cases of repeat violence, there is created a separate cause of action for an injunction for protection in cases of dating violence, and there is created a separate cause of action for an injunction for protection in cases of sexual violence.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other law, attorney fees may not be awarded in any proceeding under this section.

Section 8. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (2) of section 784.0485, Florida Statutes, to read:

784.0485 Stalking; injunction; powers and duties of court and clerk; petition; notice and hearing; temporary injunction; issuance of injunction; statewide verification system; enforcement.—

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(d) Notwithstanding any other law, attorney fees may not be awarded in any proceeding under this section.

Section 9. Paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of subsection (2) and paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (3) of section 812.014, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

812.014 Theft.-

(2)

- (c) It is grand theft of the third degree and a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the property stolen is:
  - 1. Valued at \$1,000 \$300 or more, but less than \$5,000.
  - 2. Valued at \$5,000 or more, but less than \$10,000.
  - 3. Valued at \$10,000 or more, but less than \$20,000.

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4. A will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument.

4.5. A firearm.

- 5.6. A motor vehicle, except as provided in paragraph (a).
- 6.7. Any commercially farmed animal, including any animal of the equine, bovine, or swine class or other grazing animal, or any animal of the avian class; a bee colony of a registered beekeeper; and aquaculture species raised at a certified aquaculture facility. If the property stolen is aquaculture species raised at a certified aquaculture facility, then a \$10,000 fine shall be imposed.
  - 8. Any fire extinguisher.
- 7.9. Any amount of citrus fruit consisting of 2,000 or more individual pieces of fruit.
- 10. Taken from a designated construction site identified by the posting of a sign as provided for in s. 810.09(2)(d).
  - 11. Any stop sign.
  - 8.<del>12.</del> Anhydrous ammonia.
- 9.13. Any amount of a controlled substance as defined in s. 893.02. Notwithstanding any other law, separate judgments and sentences for theft of a controlled substance under this subparagraph and for any applicable possession of controlled substance offense under s. 893.13 or trafficking in controlled substance offense under s. 893.135 may be imposed when all such offenses involve the same amount or amounts of a controlled substance.
  - 10. A utility service under s. 812.14.

However, if the property is stolen within a county that is subject to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under

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chapter 252, the property is stolen after the declaration of emergency is made, and the perpetration of the theft is facilitated by conditions arising from the emergency, the offender commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the property is valued at \$5,000 or more, but less than \$10,000, as provided under subparagraph 2., or if the property is valued at \$10,000 or more, but less than \$20,000, as provided under subparagraph 3. As used in this paragraph, the term "conditions arising from the emergency" means civil unrest, power outages, curfews, voluntary or mandatory evacuations, or a reduction in the presence of or the response time for first responders or homeland security personnel. For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921, 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 offense committed.

- (d) It is grand theft of the third degree and a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the property stolen is valued at  $\frac{$1,000}{100}$  or more, but less than  $\frac{$5,000}{100}$ , and is taken from a dwelling as defined in s. 810.011(2) or from the unenclosed curtilage of a dwelling pursuant to s. 810.09(1).
- (e) Except as provided in paragraph (d), if the property stolen is valued at  $\frac{$500}{100}$  or more, but less than  $\frac{$1,000}{100}$ , the offender commits petit theft of the first degree, punishable as a misdemeanor of the first degree, as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (3) (a) Theft of any property not specified in subsection(2) is petit theft of the second degree and a misdemeanor of the

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second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and as provided in subsection (5), as applicable.

- (b) A person who commits petit theft and who has previously been convicted of any theft commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (c) A person who commits petit theft in the first degree, and who has previously been convicted two or more times as an adult of any theft, and if the third or subsequent petit theft offense occurred within 3 years of the expiration of his or her sentence for the most recent theft conviction, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 10. Subsections (8) and (9) of section 812.015, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

812.015 Retail and farm theft; transit fare evasion; mandatory fine; alternative punishment; detention and arrest; exemption from liability for false arrest; resisting arrest; penalties.—

- (8) Except as provided in subsection (9), a person who commits retail theft commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the property stolen is valued at  $\frac{$1,000}{$300}$  or more, and the person:
- (a) Individually, or in concert with one or more other persons, coordinates the activities of one or more individuals in committing the offense, in which case the amount of each individual theft is aggregated to determine the value of the property stolen;
  - (b) Commits theft from more than one location within a 48-

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hour period, in which case the amount of each individual theft is aggregated to determine the value of the property stolen;

- (c) Acts in concert with one or more other individuals within one or more establishments to distract the merchant, merchant's employee, or law enforcement officer in order to carry out the offense, or acts in other ways to coordinate efforts to carry out the offense; or
- (d) Commits the offense through the purchase of merchandise in a package or box that contains merchandise other than, or in addition to, the merchandise purported to be contained in the package or box.
- (9) A person commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the person:
- (a) Violates subsection (8) <u>as an adult</u> and has previously been convicted of a violation of subsection (8) <u>within 3 years</u> of the expiration of his or her sentence for the conviction; or
- (b) Individually, or in concert with one or more other persons, coordinates the activities of one or more persons in committing the offense of retail theft where the stolen property has a value in excess of \$3,000.
- Section 11. Present subsections (6) and (7) of section 893.135, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (7) and (8), respectively, and a new subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:
- 893.135 Trafficking; mandatory sentences; suspension or reduction of sentences; conspiracy to engage in trafficking.—
- (6) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, a court may impose a sentence for a violation of this section other than

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the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment and mandatory fine if the court finds on the record that all of the following circumstances exist:

- (a) The person did not engage in a continuing criminal enterprise as defined in s. 893.20(1).
- (b) The person did not use or threaten violence or use a weapon during the commission of the crime.
- (c) The person did not cause a death or serious bodily injury.

Section 12. Section 900.05, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

900.05 Criminal justice data collection.—It is the intent of the Legislature to create a model of uniform criminal justice data collection by requiring local and state criminal justice agencies to report complete, accurate, and timely data, and to make such data available to the public.

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Annual felony caseload" means the yearly caseload of each full-time state attorney and assistant state attorney or public defender and assistant public defender for cases assigned to the circuit criminal division, based on the number of felony cases reported to the Supreme Court under s. 25.075. The term does not include the appellate caseload of a public defender or assistant public defender. Cases reported pursuant to this term must be associated with a case number and each case number must only be reported once regardless of the number of attorney assignments that occur during the course of litigation.
- (b) "Annual misdemeanor caseload" means the yearly caseload of each full-time state attorney and assistant state attorney or

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public defender and assistant public defender for cases assigned to the county criminal division, based on the number of misdemeanor cases reported to the Supreme Court under s. 25.075. The term does not include the appellate caseload of a public defender or assistant public defender. Cases reported pursuant to this term must be associated with a case number and each case number must only be reported once regardless of the number of attorney assignments that occur during the course of litigation.

- (c) "Attorney assignment date" means the date a courtappointed attorney is assigned to the case or, if privately retained, the date an attorney files a notice of appearance with the clerk of court.
- (d) "Attorney withdrawal date" means the date the court removes court-appointed counsel from a case or, for a privately retained attorney, the date a motion to withdraw is granted by the court.
- (e) "Case number" means the identification number assigned by the clerk of court to a criminal case.
- (f) "Case status" means whether a case is open, inactive, closed, or reopened due to a violation of probation or community control.
- (g) "Charge description" means the statement of the conduct that is alleged to have been violated, the associated statutory section establishing such conduct as criminal, and the misdemeanor or felony classification that is provided for in the statutory section alleged to have been violated.
- (h) "Charge modifier" means an aggravating circumstance of an alleged crime that enhances or reclassifies a charge to a more serious misdemeanor or felony offense level.

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(i) "Concurrent or consecutive sentence flag" means an indication that a defendant is serving another sentence concurrently or consecutively in addition to the sentence for which data is being reported.

- (j) "Daily number of correctional officers" means the number of full-time, part-time, and auxiliary correctional officers who are actively providing supervision, protection, care, custody, and control of inmates in a county detention facility or state correctional institution or facility each day.
- (k) "Deferred prosecution or pretrial diversion agreement date" means the date a contract is signed by the parties regarding a defendant's admission into a deferred prosecution or pretrial diversion program.
- (1) "Deferred prosecution or pretrial diversion hearing date" means each date that a hearing, including a status hearing, is held on a case that is in a deferred prosecution or pretrial diversion program, if applicable.
- (m) "Disciplinary violation and action" means any conduct performed by an inmate in violation of the rules of a county detention facility or state correctional institution or facility that results in the initiation of disciplinary proceedings by the custodial entity and the consequences of such disciplinary proceedings.
- (n) "Disposition date" means the date of final judgment, adjudication, adjudication withheld, dismissal, or nolle prosequi for the case and if different dates apply, the disposition dates of each charge.
- (o) "Domestic violence flag" means an indication that a charge involves domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28.

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(p) "Gang affiliation flag" means an indication that a defendant is involved in or associated with a criminal gang as defined in s. 874.03.

- (q) "Gain-time credit earned" means a credit of time awarded to an inmate in a county detention facility in accordance with s. 951.22 or a state correctional institution or facility in accordance with s. 944.275.
- <u>(r) "Habitual offender flag" means an indication that a</u>
  <u>defendant is a habitual felony offender as defined in s. 775.084</u>
  or a habitual misdemeanor offender as defined in s. 775.0837.
- (s) "Judicial transfer date" means a date on which a defendant's case is transferred to another court or presiding judge.
- (t) "Number of contract attorneys representing indigent defendants for the office of the public defender" means the number of attorneys hired on a temporary basis, by contract, to represent indigent clients who were appointed a public defender.
- (u) "Pretrial release violation flag" means an indication that the defendant has violated the terms of his or her pretrial release.
- (v) "Prior incarceration within the state" means any prior history of a defendant being incarcerated in a county detention facility or state correctional institution or facility.
- (w) "Tentative release date" means the anticipated date that an inmate will be released from incarceration after the application of adjustments for any gain-time earned or credit for time served.
- (x) "Sexual offender flag" means an indication that a defendant required to register as a sexual predator as defined

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in s. 775.21 or as a sexual offender as defined in s. 943.0435.

- (2) DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING.—Beginning January 1, 2019, an entity required to collect data in accordance with this subsection shall collect the specified data required of the entity on a monthly basis. Each entity shall report the data collected in accordance with this subsection to the Department of Law Enforcement on a quarterly basis.
- (a) Clerk of the Court.—Each clerk of court shall collect the following data for each criminal case:
  - 1. Case number.
  - 2. Date that the alleged offense occurred.
  - 3. County in which the offense is alleged to have occurred.
- 4. Date the defendant is taken into physical custody by a law enforcement agency or is issued a notice to appear on a criminal charge, if such date is different from the date the offense is alleged to have occurred.
- 5. Date that the criminal prosecution of a defendant is formally initiated through the filing, with the clerk of the court, of an information by the state attorney or an indictment issued by a grand jury.
  - 6. Arraignment date.
  - 7. Attorney assignment date.
  - 8. Attorney withdrawal date.
  - 9. Case status.
  - 10. Disposition date.
  - 11. Information related to each defendant, including:
- a. Identifying information, including name, date of birth, age, race or ethnicity, and gender.
- b. Zip code of primary residence.

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- c. Primary language.
  - d. Citizenship.

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- e. Immigration status, if applicable.
- f. Whether the defendant has been found by a court to be indigent pursuant to s. 27.52.
  - 12. Information related to the formal charges filed against the defendant, including:
    - a. Charge description.
    - b. Charge modifier, if applicable.
    - c. Drug type for each drug charge, if known.
  - d. Qualification for a flag designation as defined in this section, including a domestic violence flag, gang affiliation flag, sexual offender flag, habitual offender flag, or pretrial release violation flag.
  - 13. Information related to bail or bond and pretrial release determinations, including the dates of any such determinations:
  - <u>a. Pretrial release determination made at a first</u>

    <u>appearance hearing that occurs within 24 hours of arrest,</u>

    <u>including all monetary and nonmonetary conditions of release.</u>
  - b. Modification of bail or bond conditions made by a court having jurisdiction to try the defendant or, in the absence of the judge of the trial court, by the circuit court, including modifications to any monetary and nonmonetary conditions of release.
  - c. Cash bail or bond payment, including whether the defendant utilized a bond agent to post a surety bond.
- <u>d. Date defendant is released on bail, bond, or pretrial release.</u>

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e. Bail or bond revocation due to a new offense, a failure
to appear, or a violation of the terms of bail or bond, if
applicable.

- 14. Information related to court dates and dates of motions and appearances, including:
- a. Date of any court appearance and the type of proceeding scheduled for each date reported.
  - b. Date of any failure to appear in court, if applicable.
  - c. Judicial transfer date, if applicable.
  - d. Trial date.

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- e. Date that a defendant files a notice to participate in discovery.
  - f. Speedy trial motion and hearing dates, if applicable.
  - q. Dismissal motion and hearing dates, if applicable.
- 15. Whether the attorney representing the defendant is court-appointed to or privately retained by a defendant, or whether the defendant is represented pro se.
  - 16. Information related to sentencing, including:
  - a. Date that a court enters a sentence against a defendant.
- b. Sentence type and length imposed by the court, including, but not limited to, the total duration of imprisonment in a county detention facility or state correctional institution or facility, and conditions probation or community control supervision.
- c. Amount of time served in custody by the defendant related to the reported criminal case that is credited at the time of disposition of the case to reduce the actual length of time the defendant will serve on the term of imprisonment that is ordered by the court at disposition.

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d. Total amount of court fees imposed by the court at the disposition of the case.

- e. Outstanding balance of the defendant's court fees imposed by the court at disposition of the case.
- f. Total amount of fines imposed by the court at the disposition of the case.
- g. Outstanding balance of the defendant's fines imposed by the court at disposition of the case.
- h. Restitution amount ordered, including the amount collected by the court and the amount paid to the victim, if applicable.
- <u>i. Digitized sentencing scoresheet prepared in accordance</u> with s. 921.0024.
- 17. The number of judges or magistrates, or their equivalents, hearing cases in circuit or county criminal divisions of the circuit court. Judges or magistrates, or their equivalents, who solely hear appellate cases from the county criminal division are not to be reported under this subparagraph.
- (b) State attorney.—Each state attorney shall collect the following data:
- 1. Information related to a human victim of a criminal offense, including:
- a. Identifying information of the victim, including race or ethnicity, gender, and age.
  - b. Relationship to the offender, if any.
  - 2. Number of full-time prosecutors.
  - 3. Number of part-time prosecutors.
  - 4. Annual felony caseload.

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- 5. Annual misdemeanor caseload.
- 6. Any charge referred to the state attorney by a law enforcement agency related to an episode of criminal activity.
  - 7. Number of cases in which a no-information was filed.
  - 8. Information related to each defendant, including:
- a. Each charge referred to the state attorney by a law enforcement agency related to an episode of criminal activity.
  - b. Drug type for each drug charge, if applicable.
- c. Deferred prosecution or pretrial diversion agreement date, if applicable.
- <u>d. Deferred prosecution or pretrial diversion hearing date,</u> if applicable.
- (c) Public defender.—Each public defender shall collect the following data for each criminal case:
  - 1. Number of full-time public defenders.
  - 2. Number of part-time public defenders.
- 3. Number of contract attorneys representing indigent defendants for the office of the public defender.
  - 4. Annual felony caseload.
  - 5. Annual misdemeanor caseload.
- (d) County detention facility.—The administrator of each county detention facility shall collect the following data:
  - 1. Maximum capacity for the county detention facility.
- 2. Weekly admissions to the county detention facility for a revocation of probation or community control.
- 3. Daily population of the county detention facility, including the specific number of inmates in the custody of the county that:
  - a. Are awaiting case disposition.

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b. Have been sentenced by a court to a term of imprisonment in the county detention facility.

- c. Have been sentenced by a court to a term of imprisonment with the Department of Corrections and who are awaiting transportation to the department.
- $\underline{\text{d. Have a federal detainer or are awaiting disposition of a}}$  case in federal court.
  - 4. Information related to each inmate, including:
- <u>a. Date a defendant is processed into the county detention</u>
  <u>facility subsequent to an arrest for a new violation of law or</u>
  for a violation of probation or community control.
- b. Qualification for a flag designation as defined in this section, including domestic violence flag, gang affiliation flag, habitual offender flag, pretrial release violation flag, or sexual offender flag.
- 5. Total population of the county detention facility at year-end. This data must include the same specified classifications as subparagraph 3.
  - 6. Per diem rate for a county detention facility bed.
- 7. Daily number of correctional officers for the county detention facility.
- 8. Annual county detention facility budget. This information only needs to be reported once annually at the beginning of the county's fiscal year.
- 9. Revenue generated for the county from the temporary incarceration of federal defendants or inmates.
- (e) Department of Corrections.—The Department of Corrections shall collect the following data:
  - 1. Information related to each inmate, including:

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a. Identifying information, including name, date of birth, race or ethnicity, and identification number assigned by the department.

- b. Number of children.
- c. Education level, including any vocational training.
- d. Date the inmate was admitted to the custody of the department.
- <u>e. Current institution placement and the security level</u> assigned to the institution.
  - f. Custody level assignment.
- g. Qualification for a flag designation as defined in this section, including sexual offender flag, habitual offender flag, gang affiliation flag, or concurrent or consecutive sentence flag.
- $\underline{\text{h. County that committed the prisoner to the custody of the}}$  department.
- i. Whether the reason for admission to the department is for a new conviction or a violation of probation, community control, or parole. For an admission for a probation, community control, or parole violation, the department shall report whether the violation was technical or based on a new violation of law.
- j. Specific statutory citation for which the inmate was committed to the department, including, for an inmate convicted of drug trafficking under s. 893.135, the statutory citation for each specific drug trafficked.
- $\underline{\text{k. Length of sentence or concurrent or consecutive}}$  sentences served.
  - 1. Tentative release date.

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m. Gain time earned in accordance with s. 944.275.

- n. Prior incarceration within the state.
- o. Disciplinary violation and action.
- p. Participation in rehabilitative or educational programs while in the custody of the department.
- 2. Information about each state correctional institution or facility, including:
- <u>a. Budget for each state correctional institution or</u> facility.
- b. Daily prison population of all inmates incarcerated in a state correctional institution or facility.
- c. Daily number of correctional officers for each state correctional institution or facility.
- 3. Information related to persons supervised by the department on probation or community control, including:
- a. Identifying information for each person supervised by the department on probation or community control, including his or her name, date of birth, race or ethnicity, sex, and department-assigned case number.
- b. Length of probation or community control sentence imposed and amount of time that has been served on such sentence.
- c. Projected termination date for probation or community control.
- d. Revocation of probation or community control due to a violation, including whether the revocation is due to a technical violation of the conditions of supervision or from the commission of a new law violation.
  - 4. Per diem rates for:

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1016 a. Prison bed.

- b. Probation.
- c. Community control.

This information only needs to be reported once annually at the time the most recent per diem rate is published.

Opartment of Law Enforcement shall publish datasets in its possession in a modern, open, electronic format that is machine-readable and readily accessible by the public on the department's website. The published data must be searchable, at a minimum, by each data element, county, circuit, and unique identifier. Beginning March 1, 2019, the department shall begin publishing the data received under subsection (2) in the same modern, open, electronic format that is machine-readable and readily accessible to the public on the department's website. The department shall publish all data received under subsection (2) no later than July 1, 2019.

Section 13. A pilot project is established in the Sixth Judicial Circuit for the purpose of improving criminal justice data transparency and ensuring that data submitted under s.

900.05, Florida Statutes, is accurate, valid, reliable, and structured. The clerk of court, the state attorney, the public defender, or a sheriff in the circuit may enter into a memorandum of understanding with a national, nonpartisan, notfor-profit entity which provides data and measurement for county-level criminal justice systems to establish the duties and responsibilities of a data fellow, completely funded by the entity, to be embedded with the office or agency. The data

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fellow shall assist with data extraction, validation, and quality and shall publish such data consistent with the terms of the memorandum. The data fellow shall assist the office or agency in compiling and reporting data pursuant to s. 900.05, Florida Statutes, in compliance with rules established by the Department of Law Enforcement. The pilot project shall expire as provided in the memorandum.

Section 14. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, nine full-time equivalent positions with associated salary rate of 476,163 are authorized and the recurring sum of \$665,884 and the nonrecurring sum of \$1,084,116 is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Law Enforcement for the purposes of implementing ss. 900.05(3) and 943.687, Florida Statutes, transitioning to incident-based crime reporting, and collecting and submitting crime statistics that meet the requirements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the National Incident-Based Reporting System.

Section 15. Section 907.042, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 907.042 Supervised bond program.-

(1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS.—The Legislature finds that there is a need to use evidence—based methods to identify defendants that can successfully comply with specified pretrial release conditions. The Legislature finds that the use of actuarial instruments that evaluate criminogenic based needs and classify defendants according to levels of risk provides a more consistent and accurate assessment of a defendant's risk of noncompliance while on pretrial release pending trial. The Legislature also finds that both the community and a defendant

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are better served when a defendant, who poses a low risk to society, is provided the opportunity to fulfill employment and familial responsibilities in the community under a structured pretrial release plan that ensures the best chance of remaining compliant with all pretrial conditions rather than remaining in custody. The Legislature finds that there is a benefit to establishing a supervised bond program in each county for the purpose of providing pretrial release to certain defendants who may not otherwise be eligible for pretrial release on unsupervised nonmonetary conditions and who do not have the ability to satisfy the bond imposed by the court. The Legislature finds that the creation of such a program will reduce the likelihood of defendants remaining unnecessarily in custody pending trial.

- (2) CREATION.—A supervised bond program may be established in each county with the terms of each program to be developed with concurrence of the chief judge of the circuit, the county's chief correctional officer, the state attorney, and the public defender. A county that has already established and implemented a supervised bond program whose program and risk assessment instrument is in compliance with subsections (3) and (4) may continue to operate without such concurrence.
- (3) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—A supervised bond program, at a minimum, shall:
- (a) Require the county's chief correctional officer to administer the supervised bond program.
- (b) Provide that a risk assessment instrument may be utilized to determine eligible defendants and determine an appropriate level of supervision for each defendant upon

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(c) Require the county's chief correctional officer, or his or her designee, to administer the risk assessment instrument to a potential defendant if a county elects to utilize a risk assessment instrument for its supervised bond program.

- (d) Provide that the findings of a risk assessment instrument may be used to create an individualized supervision plan for each eligible defendant that is tailored to the defendant's risk level and supervision needs.
- (e) Require the appropriate court to make a final determination regarding whether a defendant will be placed into the supervised bond program and, if the court makes such a determination, the court must also:
- 1. Determine the conditions of the individualized supervision plan for which the defendant must comply as a part of the supervised bond program, including, but not limited to, the requirement that the defendant:
- a. Be placed on active electronic monitoring or active continuous alcohol monitoring, or both, dependent upon the level of risk indicated by the risk assessment instrument;
- b. Communicate weekly, via telephone or in person contact as determined by the court, with the office of the county's chief correctional officer; and
- 2. Review the bond of a defendant who is being accepted into the supervised bond program to determine if a reduction of the court-ordered bond, up to its entirety, is appropriate.
- (f) Establish procedures for reassessing or terminating defendants from the supervised bond program who do not comply with the terms of the individualized supervision plan imposed

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- (4) RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT.-
- (a) Each county that establishes a supervised bond program may utilize a risk assessment instrument that conducts a criminogenic assessment for use in evaluating the proper level of supervision appropriate to ensure compliance with pretrial conditions and safety to the community. The risk assessment instrument must consider, but need not be limited to, the following criteria:
  - 1. The nature and circumstances of the offense the defendant is alleged to have committed.
  - 2. The nature and extent of the defendant's prior criminal history, if any.
  - 3. Any prior history of the defendant failing to appear in court.
  - 4. The defendant's employment history, employability skills, and employment interests.
  - 5. The defendant's educational, vocational, and technical training.
  - 6. The defendant's background, including his or her family, home, and community environment.
  - 7. The defendant's physical and mental health history, including any substance use.
  - 8. An evaluation of the defendant's criminal thinking, criminal associates, and social awareness.
- 1157 (b) A county may contract with the Department of

  1158 Corrections to develop a risk assessment instrument or modify an

  1159 instrument that has already been developed by the department,

  1160 provided the instrument contains the criteria enumerated in

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paragraph (a). If a county elects to utilize a risk assessment instrument developed or modified by the department in accordance with this paragraph, the county's chief correctional officer shall enter into a contract with the department for such use.

- instrument for the purpose of operating a supervised bond program or may utilize a risk assessment instrument that has previously been developed for a similar purpose as provided for in this section. Additionally, a county may utilize a risk assessment instrument that has been developed by another county for a similar purpose as provided for in this section. To utilize a risk assessment instrument developed by a county in accordance with this paragraph, the risk assessment instrument must be validated by the Department of Corrections and contain the criteria enumerated in paragraph (a). If a county elects to utilize a risk assessment instrument developed or modified by another county in accordance with this paragraph, the counties' chief correctional officers shall enter into a contract for such use.
- (d) A county may contract with an independent entity to utilize a risk assessment instrument that has previously been developed for a similar purpose as provided for in this section. To utilize a risk assessment instrument developed by an independent entity in accordance with this paragraph, the risk assessment instrument must be validated by the Department of Corrections and contain the criteria enumerated in paragraph (a). If a county elects to utilize a risk assessment instrument developed or modified by an independent entity in accordance with this paragraph, the county's chief correctional officer

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1190 shall enter into a contract with the independent entity for such use.

- (e) A county that elects to utilize a risk assessment instrument in its supervised bond program may begin to implement the program immediately upon securing a contract for the utilization of or the completion of development or modification, and if applicable, validation of, a risk assessment instrument. A county that intends to utilize a risk assessment instrument it has already developed or modified may implement a supervised bond program immediately upon validation of the risk assessment instrument. A county that has already implemented a supervised bond program may continue to operate such program while the risk assessment instrument it utilizes is being validated.

  Implementation must include training of all county staff that will administer the risk assessment instrument.
- (5) REPORTING.—Each county that establishes a supervised bond program pursuant to this section, or has an existing supervised bond program that operates in compliance with this section, shall provide an annual report to the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability that details the results of the administration of the risk assessment instrument, programming used for defendants who received the assessment and were accepted into the supervised bond program, the success rate of such program, and savings realized by the county as a result of such defendants being released from custody pending trial.

  The annual report from the county must be submitted to OPPAGA by October 1 each year. OPPAGA shall compile the results of the counties reports for inclusion in an independent section of its annual report developed and submitted to the Governor, the

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President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in accordance with s. 907.044.

Section 16. Section 907.0421, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 907.0421 Risk Assessment Pilot Program.—
- (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS.—The Legislature finds that there is a need to use evidence—based methods to reduce recidivism.

  The Legislature finds that the use of actuarial instruments that classify offenders according to levels of risk to reoffend provides a more consistent and accurate assessment of an offender's risk and needs. The Legislature also finds that research indicates that using accurate risk and needs assessment instruments to identify appropriate interventions and programming for offenders reduces recidivism.
  - (2) RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT.-
- (a) The Department of Corrections shall develop a risk assessment instrument that conducts a criminogenic assessment for use in evaluating the proper placement and programming needs for a person who is arrested. The risk assessment instrument must consider, but need not be limited to, the following criteria:
- 1. The nature and circumstances of the offense the person committed.
- 2. The nature and extent of the person's prior criminal history, if any.
- 3. Any prior history of the person failing to appear in court.
- 1246 <u>4. The person's employment history, employability skills,</u>
  1247 and employment interests.

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1248 <u>5. The person's educational, vocational, and technical</u> 1249 training.

- 6. The person's background, including his or her family, home, and community environment.
- 7. The person's physical and mental health history, including any substance use.
- 8. An evaluation of the person's criminal thinking, criminal associates, and social awareness.
- (b) The Department of Corrections may use or modify an existing risk assessment instrument, if the instrument contains the criteria enumerated in paragraph (a).
- (c) The Department of Corrections shall complete the development or modification of a risk assessment instrument no later than March 1, 2019. The department may begin to implement the risk assessment instrument immediately upon completion.

  Implementation, including training all staff that will administer the risk assessment instrument, must be completed by June 30, 2019.
- (d) A representative of the county's chief correctional officer shall administer the risk assessment instrument as early as reasonably possible after a person's arrest, but no later than 10 business days after the arrest. If a person is released from jail pursuant to chapter 903 before the administration of the risk assessment instrument, the chief correctional officer, or his or her representative, must schedule and provide written notification of a date and time for the person to return to the jail for the administration of the risk assessment instrument. The date and time must be provided in writing upon the person's pretrial release. The risk assessment instrument may be

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conducted by video teleconference.

- (e) A risk assessment instrument report must be made available to the person to whom the instrument is administered, his or her legal counsel, and the state attorney upon completion of the report. The Department of Corrections shall submit to the court the risk assessment instrument report, but the court may not review it without the consent of the person who is the subject of the report and his or her legal counsel.
- (3) CREATION.—Contingent upon appropriations and a contract with each participating county, it is the intent of the Legislature to establish a 3-year Risk Assessment Pilot Program to perform a risk assessment evaluation on all persons arrested for a felony in participating counties.
- (4) PARTICIPATING COUNTIES.—Participation in the pilot program is limited to Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas

  Counties. Each participating county's chief correctional officer shall enter into a 3-year contract with the Department of Corrections for the ability to utilize the risk assessment instrument that is developed in accordance with this section.
  - (5) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—
- (a) The participating counties shall administer the risk assessment instrument to all persons arrested for a felony and utilize the results of such risk assessment instrument as a tool for determining appropriate programming and sentencing with the goal of reducing recidivism.
- (b) Each county participating in the pilot program shall provide an annual report to the Department of Corrections by

  July 1 of each year of the pilot program which details the results of the administration of the risk assessment instrument,

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programming used for persons who received the assessment, and the success rate of such programming. The department shall compile the county reports and submit one annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by October 1 of each year of the pilot program.

(6) RULEMAKING.—The Department of Corrections, in consultation with a participating county's chief correctional officer, chief judge, state attorney, and public defender, may adopt rules to administer this section.

Section 17. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 907.043, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

907.043 Pretrial release; citizens' right to know.-

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- 1320 (b) The annual report must contain, but need not be limited 1321 to:
  - 1. The name, location, and funding sources of the pretrial release program, including the amount of public funds, if any, received by the pretrial release program.
  - 2. The operating and capital budget of each pretrial release program receiving public funds.
  - 3.a. The percentage of the pretrial release program's total budget representing receipt of public funds.
  - b. The percentage of the total budget which is allocated to assisting defendants obtain release through a nonpublicly funded program.
  - c. The amount of fees paid by defendants to the pretrial release program.
    - 4. The number of persons employed by the pretrial release

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5. The number of defendants assessed and interviewed for pretrial release.

- 6. The number of defendants recommended for pretrial release.
- 7. The number of defendants for whom the pretrial release program recommended against nonsecured release.
- 8. The number of defendants granted nonsecured release after the pretrial release program recommended nonsecured release.
- 9. The number of defendants assessed and interviewed for pretrial release who were declared indigent by the court.
- 10. The number of defendants accepted into a pretrial release program who paid a surety or cash bail or bond.
- 11. The number of defendants for whom a risk assessment tool was used in determining whether the defendant should be released pending the disposition of the case and the number of defendants for whom a risk assessment tool was not used.
- 12. The specific statutory citation for each criminal charge related to a defendant whose case is accepted into a pretrial release program, including, at a minimum, the number of defendants charged with dangerous crimes as defined in s.

  907.041; nonviolent felonies; or misdemeanors only. A "nonviolent felony" for purposes of this subparagraph excludes the commission of, an attempt to commit, or a conspiracy to commit any of the following:
  - a. An offense enumerated in s. 775.084(1)(c);
- b. An offense that requires a person to register as a sexual sexual predator in accordance with s. 775.21 or as a sexual

576-04145-18 20181218c2 1364 offender in accordance with s. 943.0435; 1365 c. Failure to register as a sexual predator in violation of 1366 s. 775.21 or as a sexual offender in violation of s. 943.0435; 1367 d. Facilitating or furthering terrorism in violation of s. 1368 775.31; 1369 e. A forcible felony as described in s. 776.08; 1370 f. False imprisonment in violation of s. 787.02; 1371 g. Burglary of a dwelling or residence in violation of s. 1372 810.02(3). 1373 h. Abuse, aggravated abuse, and neglect of an elderly 1374 person or disabled adult in violation of s. 825.102; 1375 i. Abuse, aggravated abuse, and neglect of a child in violation of s. 827.03; 1376 1377 j. Poisoning of food or water in violation of s. 859.01; 1378 k. Abuse of a dead human body in violation of s. 872.06; 1379 1. A capital offense in violation of chapter 893; 1380 m. An offense that results in serious bodily injury or 1381 death to another human; or 1382 n. A felony offense in which the defendant used a weapon or 1383 firearm in the commission of the offense. 1384 13. The number of defendants accepted into a pretrial 1385 release program with no prior criminal conviction. 1386 14.10. The name and case number of each person granted 1387 nonsecured release who: 1388 a. Failed to attend a scheduled court appearance. 1389 b. Was issued a warrant for failing to appear. 1390 c. Was arrested for any offense while on release through 1391 the pretrial release program.

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15.<del>11.</del> Any additional information deemed necessary by the

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governing body to assess the performance and cost efficiency of the pretrial release program.

Section 18. Subsections (3) through (7) of section 921.0024, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

921.0024 Criminal Punishment Code; worksheet computations; scoresheets.—

- (3) A single <u>digitized</u> scoresheet shall be prepared for each defendant to determine the permissible range for the sentence that the court may impose, except that if the defendant is before the court for sentencing for more than one felony and the felonies were committed under more than one version or revision of the guidelines or the code, separate <u>digitized</u> scoresheets must be prepared. The scoresheet or scoresheets must cover all the defendant's offenses pending before the court for sentencing. The state attorney shall prepare the <u>digitized</u> scoresheet or scoresheets, which must be presented to the defense counsel for review for accuracy in all cases unless the judge directs otherwise. The defendant's scoresheet or scoresheets must be approved and signed by the sentencing judge.
- (4) The Department of Corrections, in consultation with the Office of the State Courts Administrator, state attorneys, and public defenders, must develop and submit the revised <u>digitized</u> Criminal Punishment Code scoresheet to the Supreme Court for approval by June 15 of each year, as necessary. <u>The digitized scoresheet shall have individual, structured data cells for each data field on the scoresheet.</u> Upon the Supreme Court's approval of the revised <u>digitized</u> scoresheet, the Department of Corrections shall produce and provide <u>sufficient copies of</u> the revised digitized scoresheets by September 30 of each year, as

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necessary. <u>Digitized</u> scoresheets must include <u>individual data</u> <u>cells to indicate</u> <u>item entries for the scoresheet preparer's use</u> <u>in indicating</u> whether any prison sentence imposed includes a mandatory minimum sentence or the sentence imposed was a downward departure from the lowest permissible sentence under the Criminal Punishment Code.

- (5) The Department of Corrections shall <u>make available</u> distribute sufficient copies of the <u>digitized</u> Criminal Punishment Code scoresheets to those persons charged with the responsibility for preparing scoresheets.
- (6) The clerk of the circuit court shall transmit a complete, and accurate digitized, and legible copy of the Criminal Punishment Code scoresheet used in each sentencing proceeding to the Department of Corrections. Scoresheets must be electronically transmitted no less frequently than monthly, by the first of each month, and may be sent collectively.
- (7) A <u>digitized</u> sentencing scoresheet must be prepared for every defendant who is sentenced for a felony offense. A <u>copy of</u> The individual offender's <u>digitized</u> Criminal Punishment Code scoresheet and any attachments thereto prepared pursuant to Rule 3.701, Rule 3.702, or Rule 3.703, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, or any other rule pertaining to the preparation and submission of felony sentencing scoresheets, must be <u>included</u> with attached to the copy of the uniform judgment and sentence form provided to the Department of Corrections.
- Section 19. Subsection (1) of section 932.7061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 932.7061 Reporting seized property for forfeiture.-
  - (1) Every law enforcement agency shall submit an annual

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report to the Department of Law Enforcement indicating whether the agency has seized or forfeited property under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act. A law enforcement agency receiving or expending forfeited property or proceeds from the sale of forfeited property in accordance with the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act shall submit a completed annual report by <a href="December 1">December 1</a> October 10 documenting the receipts and expenditures. The report shall be submitted in an electronic form, maintained by the Department of Law Enforcement in consultation with the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, to the entity that has budgetary authority over such agency and to the Department of Law Enforcement. The annual report must, at a minimum, specify the type, approximate value, court case number, type of offense, disposition of property received, and amount of any proceeds received or expended.

Section 20. Section 943.687, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

943.687 Criminal justice data transparency.—In order to facilitate the availability of comparable and uniform criminal justice data, the department shall:

(1) Collect, compile, maintain, and manage the data submitted by local and state entities pursuant to s. 900.05 and coordinate related activities to collect and submit data. The department shall create a unique identifier for each criminal case received from the clerks of court which identifies the person who is the subject of the criminal case. The unique identifier must be the same for that person in any court case and used across local and state entities for all information related to that person at any time. The unique identifier shall

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be randomly created and may not include any portion of the person's social security number or date of birth.

- (2) Promote criminal justice data sharing by making such data received under s. 900.05 comparable, transferable, and readily usable.
- (3) Create and maintain an Internet-based database of criminal justice data received under s. 900.05 in a modern, open, electronic format that is machine-readable and readily accessible through an application program interface. The database must allow the public to search, at a minimum, by each data element, county, judicial circuit, or unique identifier. The department may not require a license or charge a fee to access or receive information from the database.
- (4) Develop written agreements with local, state, and federal agencies to facilitate criminal justice data sharing.
  - (5) Establish by rule:
- (a) Requirements for the entities subject to the requirements of s. 900.05 to submit data through an application program interface.
- (b) A data catalog defining data objects, describing data fields, and detailing the meaning of and options for each data element reported pursuant to s. 900.05.
- (c) How data collected pursuant to s. 900.05 is compiled, processed, structured, used, or shared. The rule shall provide for the tagging of all information associated with each case number and unique identifier.
- (d) Requirements for implementing and monitoring the Internet-based database established under subsection (3).
  - (e) How information contained in the Internet-based

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database established under subsection (3) is accessed by the public.

- (6) Consult with local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies and other public and private users of the database established under subsection (3) on the data elements collected under s. 900.05, the use of such data, and adding data elements to be collected.
- (7) Monitor data collection procedures and test data quality to facilitate the dissemination of accurate, valid, reliable, and complete criminal justice data.
- (8) Develop methods for archiving data, retrieving archived data, and data editing and verification.
  - Section 21. Subsection (3) of section 944.704, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 944.704 Staff who provide transition assistance; duties.—
    The department shall provide a transition assistance specialist at each of the major institutions whose duties include, but are not limited to:
- (3) Obtaining job placement information, which must include identifying any job assignment credentialing or industry certifications for which an inmate is eligible.
- The transition assistance specialist may not be a correctional officer or correctional probation officer as defined in s. 943.10.
- Section 22. Subsections (3) through (6) of section 944.705, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (4), (5), (6), and (10), respectively, and new subsections (3), (7), (8), (9), and (11) are added to that section, to read:

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944.705 Release orientation program.—

- (3) Each inmate shall receive a comprehensive community reentry resource directory organized by the county to which the inmate is being released. The directory shall include the name, address, and telephone number of each provider, and a description of services offered. The directory must also include the name, address, and telephone number of existing portals of entry.
- (7) The department shall allow a nonprofit faith-based, business and professional, civic, or community organization to apply to be registered under this section to provide inmate reentry services. Reentry services include, but are not limited to, counseling; providing information on housing and job placement; money management assistance; and programs addressing substance abuse, mental health, or co-occurring conditions.
- (8) The department shall adopt policies and procedures for screening, approving, and registering an organization that applies to be registered to provide inmate reentry services under subsection (7). The department may deny approval and registration of an organization or a representative from an organization if it determines that the organization or representative does not meet the department's policies or procedures.
- (9) The department may contract with a public or private educational institution's Veteran's Advocacy Clinic or Veteran's Legal Clinic to assist qualified veteran inmates in applying for veteran's assistance benefits upon release.
- $\underline{\mbox{(11)}}$  The department shall adopt rules to implement this section.

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Section 23. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 944.801, Florida Statutes, are renumbered (5) and (6), respectively, and new subsection (4) is added to that section to read:

944.801 Education for state prisoners.-

Entrepreneurship Program and adopt procedures for admitting student inmates. If the department elects to develop the program, it must include at least 180 days of in-prison education. Program curriculum must include a component on developing a business plan, procedures for graduation and certification of successful student inmates, and at least 90 days of transitional and postrelease continuing education services. Transitional and postrelease continuing education services may be offered to graduate student inmates on a voluntary basis and shall not be a requirement for completion of the program. The department shall enter into agreements with public or private community colleges, junior colleges, colleges, universities, or other non-profit entities to implement the program. The program shall be funded within existing resources.

Section 24. Section 944.805. Florida Statutes, is created

Section 24. Section 944.805, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

944.805 Certificate of achievement and employability; definitions.—

- (1) As used in this section and ss. 944.806-944.8065, the term:
- (a) "Discretionary civil impact" means any Florida statute or rule that creates a penalty, disability, or disadvantage to which all of the following apply:
  - 1. The impact is triggered in whole or in part by a

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person's conviction of an offense, whether or not the penalty,
disability, or disadvantage is included in the judgment or
sentence.

- 2. The impact is imposed on a person, licensing agency, or employer.
- 3. The impact permits, but does not require, that a convicted person have a license denied or revoked, permits an agency to deny or revoke a license or certification to a convicted person, or permits a business to refuse to employ a convicted person.

The term does not include imprisonment, probation, parole, supervised release, forfeiture, restitution, fine, assessment, or costs of prosecution.

- (b) "Eligible inmate" means a person who is serving a prison term in a state correctional institution or facility; under the supervision of the department on probation or community control; or under a postrelease control sanction; and who is eligible to apply to the department for a certificate of achievement and employability.
- (c) "Licensing agency" means any regulatory or licensing entity with authority to issue, suspend, or revoke any professional license or certification.
- (d) "Mandatory civil impact" means any Florida statute or rule that creates a penalty, disability, or disadvantage to which all of the following apply:
- 1. The impact is triggered automatically solely by a person's conviction of an offense, whether or not the penalty, disability, or disadvantage is included in the judgment or

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1625 sentence.

- 2. The impact is imposed on a person, licensing agency, or employer.
- 3. The impact precludes a convicted person from maintaining or obtaining licensure or employment, precludes a licensing agency from issuing a license or certification to a convicted person, or precludes a business from being certified or from employing a convicted person.

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- The term does not include imprisonment, probation, parole, supervised release, forfeiture, restitution, fine, assessment, or costs of prosecution.
- Section 25. Section 944.8055, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 1639 944.8055 Certificate of achievement and employability;
  1640 eligibility.—
  - (1) An eligible inmate may apply to the department at a time specified in paragraph (2)(a) for a certificate of achievement and employability if the inmate:
  - (a) Has satisfactorily completed one or more in-prison vocational programs approved by the department.
  - (b) Has demonstrated exemplary performance as determined by completion of one or more cognitive or behavioral improvement programs approved by the department while incarcerated in a state correctional institution or facility or under supervision, or during both periods of time.
    - (c) Shows other evidence of achievement and rehabilitation.
  - (d) Is not currently serving a sentence for or has not been previously convicted of a violation of a dangerous crime as

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defined in s. 907.041, or a violation specified as a predicate offense for registration as a sexual predator under s. 775.21 or for registration as a sexual offender under s. 943.0435.

- (2) (a) An eligible inmate may apply for a certificate of achievement and employability no earlier than one year prior to the date of his or her release from department custody and no later than the actual date of release.
- (b) An inmate released from a state correctional institution or facility, or under supervision or postrelease control sanction, and who satisfies all the criteria set forth in subsection (1), is eligible to apply to the department for a certificate of achievement and employability at any time while under supervision or postrelease control sanction.
- (3) When applying for a certificate of achievement and employability, an eligible inmate shall specify the mandatory civil impacts for which he or she is seeking relief through a certificate. If a mandatory civil impact of a licensing agency is affected by issuing the certificate, the department shall notify the licensing agency, provide the licensing agency with a copy of the application and documentation that the department has concerning the eligible inmate, and afford the licensing agency an opportunity to object in writing to issuing the certificate.
- (4) The department shall consider the eligible inmate's application and all objections to issuing the certificate of achievement and employability. If the department determines that the inmate is eligible, the application was filed timely, and all objections to issuing the certificate are insufficient, it shall issue the certificate.

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(5) A certificate of achievement or employability does not affect the mandatory civil impacts under s. 4, Art. VI of the State Constitution, or ss. 775.13, 775.21, 943.0435, and 944.292.

- (6) The department is not liable for a claim for damages arising from issuing, denying, or revoking a certificate of achievement and employability or for failing to revoke a certificate under the circumstances described in s. 944.0865.
- (7) The department shall adopt rules to implement this section.

Section 26. Section 944.806, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

944.806 Certificate of achievement and employability; effect.—

- (1) A certificate holder who applies to a licensing agency and has a conviction or guilty plea that otherwise would bar licensure or certification because of a mandatory civil impact shall be given individualized consideration by the licensing agency. The certificate constitutes a rebuttable presumption that the certificate holder's conviction alone is insufficient evidence that he or she is unfit for the license or certification. Notwithstanding the presumption established under this section, the licensing agency may deny the license or certification if it determines that the certificate holder is unfit for licensure or certification after considering all relevant facts and circumstances.
- (2) If an employer that has hired a certificate holder applies to a licensing agency and the certificate holder has a conviction or guilty plea that otherwise would bar his or her

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employment with the employer, or would bar the employer's licensure or certification because of a mandatory civil impact, the agency shall give the certificate holder individualized consideration for licensure or certification. The mandatory civil impact shall be deemed a discretionary civil impact, and the certificate constitutes a rebuttable presumption that the holder's criminal convictions are insufficient evidence that he or she is unfit for the employment, or that the employer is unfit for the licensure or certification. The agency may deny the employer licensure or certification if it determines that the certificate holder is unfit for employment or that the employer is unfit for licensure or certification.

Section 27. Section 944.8065, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

944.8065 Certificate of achievement and employability; revocation.—The department shall adopt rules governing revocation of a certificate of achievement and employability issued under s. 944.8055. The rules shall, at a minimum, require revocation if a certificate holder is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony subsequent to the issuance of the certificate of eligibility. The department shall determine which additional offenses require revocation, considering the nature of the offense and the employment of a certificate holder.

Section 28. Section 945.041, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

945.041 Department of Corrections reports.—The department shall publish on its website and make available to the public the following information, updated on a quarterly basis:

(1) Inmate admissions by offense type. Burglary of dwelling

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offenses under s. 810.02(2), (3)(a), and (3)(b) must be reported as a separate category from all other property crimes.

(2) The recidivism rate, defined as rearrest, reconviction, reincarceration, and probation revocation in the state within a 3-year time period following release from incarceration.

Section 29. Present subsections (4), (5), and (6) through (15) of section 947.005, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (5), (6), and (8) through (17), respectively, and new subsections (4) and (7) are added to that section, to read:

947.005 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

- (4) "Conditional medical release" means the release from a state correctional institution or facility under this chapter for medical or mental health treatment pursuant to s. 947.149.
- (7) "Electronic monitoring device" means an electronic or telecommunications device that is used to track and supervise the location of a person. Such devices include, but are not limited to, voice tracking systems, position tracking systems, position location systems, or biometric tracking systems.

Section 30. Section 947.149, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.149 Conditional medical release.

(1) <u>ELIGIBILITY.</u>—The commission shall, in conjunction with the department, establish the conditional medical release program. An inmate is eligible for <u>supervised</u> consideration for release under the conditional medical release program when the inmate, because of an existing medical or physical condition, is determined by the department to be within one of the <u>following</u> designations provided for in subsection (2) and meet the

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qualifications of subsection (3) or subsection (4). $\div$ 

## (2) DESIGNATIONS.—

- (a) "Inmate with a debilitating illness," which means an inmate who is determined to be suffering from a significant and permanent terminal or nonterminal condition, disease, or syndrome that has rendered the inmate so physically or cognitively debilitated or incapacitated as to create a reasonable probability that the inmate does not constitute a danger to herself or himself or others.
- (b) "Medically frail inmate," which means an inmate whose physical or mental health has deteriorated to a point that creates a reasonable probability that the inmate does not constitute a danger to herself or himself or others, as determined by a risk assessment completed by a qualified practitioner, and whose deterioration is the direct result of the inmate's:
- 1. Impairment of the mental or emotional processes that

  exercise conscious control of one's actions or of the ability to

  perceive or understand reality, where such impairment

  substantially interferes with the person's ability to meet the

  ordinary demands of living;
- $\underline{\text{2. History of substance abuse, as defined in s.}}$  397.311(45); or
- 3. Requirement of acute long-term medical or mental health treatment or services.
- (c) (a) "Permanently incapacitated inmate," which means an inmate who has a condition caused by injury, disease, or illness which, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, renders the inmate permanently and irreversibly physically incapacitated to

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the extent that the inmate does not constitute a danger to herself or himself or others.

(d) (b) "Terminally ill inmate," which means an inmate who has a condition caused by injury, disease, or illness which, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, renders the inmate terminally ill to the extent that there can be no recovery and death is expected within 12 months is imminent, so that the inmate does not constitute a danger to herself or himself or others.

## (3) (2) PERMISSIVE CONDITIONAL MEDICAL RELEASE.

<u>(a)</u> Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, <u>an</u> <u>inmate that is sentenced to the custody of the department and</u> <u>who qualifies for one of the designations defined in subsection</u>

<u>(2)</u> <u>any person determined eligible under this section and</u>

<u>sentenced to the custody of the department may</u>, upon referral by the department, be considered for conditional medical release by the commission, in addition to any parole consideration for which the inmate may be considered, except that conditional medical release is not authorized for an inmate who is under sentence of death. No inmate has a right to conditional medical release or to a medical evaluation to determine eligibility for <u>such release</u>.

(b) (3) The authority and whether or not to grant conditional medical release and establish additional conditions of conditional medical release <u>under this subsection</u> rests solely within the discretion of the commission, in accordance with the provisions of this section, together with the authority to approve the release plan to include necessary medical care and attention.

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(c) The department shall identify inmates who may be eligible for conditional medical release based upon available medical information and shall refer them to the commission for consideration.

- (d) In considering an inmate for conditional medical release in accordance with this subsection, the commission may require that additional medical evidence be produced or that additional medical examinations be conducted, and may require such other investigations to be made as may be warranted.
  - (4) MANDATORY CONDITIONAL MEDICAL RELEASE.
- (a) An inmate is eligible for mandatory conditional medical release under this subsection if he or she qualifies for one of the designations defined in subsection (2) and the department determines that he or she meets all of the following criteria:
  - 1. Has served at least 50 percent of his or her sentence.
  - 2. Has no current or prior conviction for:
  - a. A capital, life, or first degree felony.
- b. A sexual offense specified in s. 775.21(4)(a)1. or s. 943.0435(1)(h)1.a.(I).
  - c. An offense involving a child.
  - 3. Has not received a disciplinary report within the previous 6 months.
  - 4. Has never received a disciplinary report for a violent act.
    - 5. Has renounced any gang affiliation.
- 1853 (b) Any person sentenced to the custody of the department

  1854 who is determined to be eligible for placement on mandatory

  1855 conditional medical release in accordance with this subsection

  1856 must be referred by the department to the commission. Upon

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receiving a referral from the department, the commission shall verify the eligibility of an inmate and, upon verification, such inmate must be placed on conditional medical release.

- (c) In verifying the inmate's eligibility for mandatory conditional medical release, the commission shall review the information provided by the department.
- (d) The commission must finish its verification of an inmate's eligibility within 60 days after the department refers the inmate for conditional medical release.
- (5) RIGHTS NOT CONFERRED.—An inmate does not have a right to conditional medical release or to a medical evaluation to determine eligibility for such release.
- (6) REFERRAL REQUIREMENTS.—The department's referral of an inmate to the commission for release under this section must include all of the following information on the inmate:
  - (a) The proposed conditional medical release plan.
- (b) Any relevant medical history, including current medical prognosis.
- (c) Criminal history. The criminal history must include all of the following information:
  - 1. The inmate's claim of innocence, if any.
- 2. The degree to which the inmate accepts responsibility for his or her actions leading to the conviction of the crime.
- 3. How any claim of responsibility has affected the inmate's feelings of remorse.
- (d) If authorized by the inmate, any history of substance abuse and mental health issues that is collected by the department in accordance with 42 C.F.R. s. 2.
  - (e) Any disciplinary action taken against the inmate while

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1886 in prison.

- (f) Any participation in prison work and other prison programs.
- (g) Any other information that the department deems necessary.
- (7) PLACEMENT REQUIREMENT.—A determination to approve a release on conditional medical release must take into consideration conditions such as whether:
- (a) A placement option has been secured for the inmate in the community. A placement option may include, but is not limited to, home confinement or a medical or mental health facility that is not a public institution as defined at Title 42, Chapter IV, Subchapter C, Part 434, Subpart K of the Code of Federal Regulations. A placement option need not involve any type of supervision of the inmate by an employee or a private contractor of the department or otherwise be considered a secure facility. A placement option may involve the use of an electronic monitoring device as defined in 947.005(6).
- (b) The placement option secured under this section poses a minimal risk to society.
- (c) The department has made a reasonable effort to determine whether expenses related to the placement option secured under this subsection are covered by Medicaid, a health care policy, a certificate of insurance, or another source for the payment of medical expenses or whether the inmate has sufficient income or assets to pay for the expenses related to the placement.
- (d) The department has provided notice to the prosecutor's office in the county in which the prisoner was sentenced and to

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each victim entitled to notice under s. 16(b), Art. I of the State Constitution.

(8) (4) EFFECT OF RELEASE ON CONDITIONAL MEDICAL RELEASE.—
The conditional medical release term of an inmate released on conditional medical release is for the remainder of the inmate's sentence, without diminution of sentence for good behavior.

Supervision of the medical releasee must include a release plan as proposed by the department and approved by the commission and periodic medical evaluations. Supervision may also include electronic monitoring at intervals determined by the commission at the time of release.

## $(9) \frac{(5)}{(a)}$ REVOCATION AND RECOMMITMENT.

(a) If it is discovered during the conditional medical release that the medical or physical condition of the medical releasee has improved to the extent that she or he would no longer be eligible for conditional medical release under this section, the commission may order that the releasee be returned to the custody of the department for a conditional medical release revocation hearing, in accordance with s. 947.141. If conditional medical release is revoked due to improvement in the medical or physical condition of the releasee, she or he shall serve the balance of her or his sentence with credit for the time served on conditional medical release and without forfeiture of any gain-time accrued prior to conditional medical release. If the person whose conditional medical release is revoked due to an improvement in medical or physical condition would otherwise be eligible for parole or any other release program, the person may be considered for such release program pursuant to law.

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(b) In addition to revocation of conditional medical release pursuant to paragraph (a), conditional medical release may also be revoked for violation of any condition of the release established by the commission, in accordance with s. 947.141, and the releasee's gain-time may be forfeited pursuant to s. 944.28(1).

(10) (6) RULEMAKING.—The department and the commission shall adopt rules as necessary to implement the conditional medical release program.

Section 31. Subsection (1) of section 948.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

948.001 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(1) "Administrative probation" means a form of no contact, nonreporting supervision in which an offender who presents a low risk of harm to the community may, upon satisfactory completion of half the term of probation, be transferred by the Department of Corrections to this type of reduced level of supervision, as provided in s. 948.013.

Section 32. Subsection (1) of section 948.013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

948.013 Administrative probation.

(1) The Department of Corrections may transfer an offender to administrative probation if he or she presents a low risk of harm to the community and has satisfactorily completed at least half of the probation term. The department of Corrections may establish procedures for transferring an offender to administrative probation. The department may collect an initial processing fee of up to \$50 for each probationer transferred to administrative probation. The offender is exempt from further

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payment for the cost of supervision as required in s. 948.09.

Section 33. Subsection (3) is added to section 948.03, Florida Statutes, to read:

948.03 Terms and conditions of probation.-

(3) The Department of Corrections shall include all conditions of probation for each probationer, as determined by the court, in the Florida Crime Information Center database.

Section 34. Subsection (1) of section 948.06, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (9) is added to that section, to read:

948.06 Violation of probation or community control; revocation; modification; continuance; failure to pay restitution or cost of supervision.—

- (1) (a) Whenever within the period of probation or community control there are reasonable grounds to believe that a probationer or offender in community control has violated his or her probation or community control in a material respect, any law enforcement officer who is aware of the probationary or community control status of the probationer or offender in community control or any probation officer may arrest or request any county or municipal law enforcement officer to arrest such probationer or offender without warrant wherever found and return him or her to the court granting such probation or community control.
- (b) Any committing trial court judge may issue a warrant, upon the facts being made known to him or her by affidavit of one having knowledge of such facts, for the arrest of the probationer or offender, returnable forthwith before the court granting such probation or community control. In lieu of issuing

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a warrant for arrest, the committing trial court judge may issue a notice to appear if the probationer or offender in community control has never been convicted of committing, and is not currently alleged to have committed, a qualifying offense as defined in this section.

- (c) If a probationer or offender on community control commits a technical violation, the probation officer shall determine whether he or she is eligible for the alternative sanctioning program under subsection (9). If the probationer or offender on community control is eligible, the probation officer may proceed with the alternative sanctioning program in lieu of filing an affidavit of violation with the court. For purposes of this section, the term "technical violation" means an alleged violation of supervision that is not a new felony offense, misdemeanor offense, or criminal traffic offense.
- (d) (c) If a judge finds reasonable grounds to believe that a probationer or an offender has violated his or her probation or community control in a material respect by committing a new violation of law, the judge may issue a warrant for the arrest of the person.
- (e) (d) 1. At a first appearance hearing for an offender who has been arrested for violating his or her probation or community control in a material respect by committing a new violation of law the court:
  - a. Shall inform the person of the violation.
- b. May order the person to be taken before the court that granted the probation or community control if the person admits the violation.
  - 2. If the probationer or offender does not admit the

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violation at the first appearance hearing, the court:

- a. May commit the probationer or offender or may release the person with or without bail to await further hearing, notwithstanding s. 907.041, relating to pretrial detention and release; or
- b. May order the probationer or offender to be brought before the court that granted the probation or community control.
- 3. In determining whether to require or set the amount of bail, and notwithstanding s. 907.041, relating to pretrial detention and release, the court may consider whether the probationer or offender is more likely than not to receive a prison sanction for the violation.

This paragraph does not apply to a probationer or offender on community control who is subject to the hearing requirements under subsection (4) or paragraph (8)(e).

- <u>(f) (e)</u> Any probation officer, any officer authorized to serve criminal process, or any peace officer of this state is authorized to serve and execute such warrant. Any probation officer is authorized to serve such notice to appear.
- (g) (f) Upon the filing of an affidavit alleging a violation of probation or community control and following issuance of a warrant for such violation, a warrantless arrest under this section, or a notice to appear under this section, the probationary period is tolled until the court enters a ruling on the violation. Notwithstanding the tolling of probation, the court shall retain jurisdiction over the offender for any violation of the conditions of probation or community control

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that is alleged to have occurred during the tolling period. The probation officer is permitted to continue to supervise any offender who remains available to the officer for supervision until the supervision expires pursuant to the order of probation or community control or until the court revokes or terminates the probation or community control, whichever comes first.

(h)(g) The chief judge of each judicial circuit may direct the department to use a notification letter of a technical violation in appropriate cases in lieu of a violation report, affidavit, and warrant or a notice to appear when the alleged violation is not a new felony or misdemeanor offense. Such direction must be in writing and must specify the types of specific technical violations which are to be reported by a notification letter of a technical violation, any exceptions to those violations, and the required process for submission. At the direction of the chief judge, the department shall send the notification letter of a technical violation to the court.

(h)1. The chief judge of each judicial circuit, in consultation with the state attorney, the public defender, and the department, may establish an alternative sanctioning program in which the department, after receiving court approval, may enforce specified sanctions for certain technical violations of supervision. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "technical violation" means any alleged violation of supervision that is not a new felony offense, misdemeanor offense, or criminal traffic offense.

2. To establish an alternative sanctioning program, the chief judge must issue an administrative order specifying:

a. Eligibility criteria.

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his or her defense.

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b. The technical violations that are eligible for the program. c. The sanctions that may be recommended by a probation officer for each technical violation. d. The process for reporting technical violations through the alternative sanctioning program, including approved forms. 3. If an offender is alleged to have committed a technical violation of supervision that is eligible for the program, the offender may: a. Waive participation in the alternative sanctioning program, in which case the probation officer may submit a violation report, affidavit, and warrant to the court in accordance with this section; or b. Elect to participate in the alternative sanctioning program after receiving written notice of an alleged technical violation and a disclosure of the evidence against the offender, admit to the technical violation, agree to comply with the probation officer's recommended sanction if subsequently ordered by the court, and agree to waive the right to: (I) Be represented by legal counsel. (II) Require the state to prove his or her guilt before a neutral and detached hearing body. (III) Subpoena witnesses and present to a judge evidence in

(V) Receive a written statement from a factfinder as to the

(IV) Confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses.

evidence relied on and the reasons for the sanction imposed.

4. If the offender admits to committing the technical

violation and agrees with the probation officer's recommended

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sanction, the probation officer must, before imposing the sanction, submit the recommended sanction to the court as well as documentation reflecting the offender's admission to the technical violation and agreement with the recommended sanction.

- 5. The court may impose the recommended sanction or may direct the department to submit a violation report, affidavit, and warrant to the court in accordance with this section.
- 6. An offender's participation in an alternative sanctioning program is voluntary. The offender may elect to waive or discontinue participation in an alternative sanctioning program at any time before the issuance of a court order imposing the recommended sanction.
- 7. If an offender waives or discontinues participation in an alternative sanctioning program, the probation officer may submit a violation report, affidavit, and warrant to the court in accordance with this section. The offender's prior admission to the technical violation may not be used as evidence in subsequent proceedings.
- (i) The court may allow the department to file an affidavit, notification letter, violation report, or other report under this section by facsimile or electronic submission.
- (9) (a) For a first or second low-risk violation, as defined in paragraph (b), within the current term of supervision, a probation officer may offer an eligible probationer one or more of the following as an alternative sanction:
  - 1. Up to five days in the county detention facility;
  - 2. Up to fifty additional community service hours;
  - Counseling or treatment;
  - 4. Support group attendance;

576-04145-18 20181218c2 2147 5. Drug testing; 2148 6. Loss of travel or other privileges; 2149 7. Curfew for up to thirty days; 2150 8. House arrest for up to thirty days; or 2151 9. Any other sanction as determined by administrative order 2152 by the chief judge of the circuit. 2153 (b) When committed by a probationer, a low-risk violation 2154 includes: 2155 1. Positive drug or alcohol test result; 2156 2. Failure to report to the probation office; 2157 3. Failure to report a change in address or other required 2158 information; 2159 4. Failure to attend a required class, treatment or counseling session, or meeting; 2160 2161 5. Failure to submit to a drug or alcohol test; 2162 6. Violation of curfew; 2163 7. Failure to meet a monthly quota on any required probation condition, including, but not limited to, making 2164 2165 restitution payments, payment of court costs, and completing 2166 community service hours; 2167 8. Leaving the county without permission; 2168 9. Failure to report a change in employment; 2169 10. Associating with a person engaged in criminal activity; 2170 or 2171 11. Any other violation as determined by administrative 2172 order of the chief judge of the circuit. 2173 (c) For a first time moderate-risk violation, as defined in paragraph (d), within the current term of supervision, a 2174

probation officer, with supervisor approval, may offer an

order.

576-04145-18 20181218c2 2176 eligible probationer or offender on community control one or 2177 more of the following as an alternative sanction: 2178 1. Up to 21 days in the county detention facility; 2179 2. Curfew for up to 90 days; 2180 3. House arrest for up to 90 days; 2181 4. Electronic monitoring for up to 90 days; 2182 5. Residential treatment for up to 90 days; 2183 6. Any other sanction available for a low-risk violation; 2184 or 2185 7. Any other sanction as determined by administrative order 2186 of the chief judge of the circuit. 2187 (d) A moderate-risk violation includes: 1. A violation listed under paragraph (b) when committed by 2188 2189 an offender on community control; 2190 2. Failure to remain at an approved residence by an 2191 offender on community control; 2192 3. A third violation listed under paragraph (b) by a 2193 probationer within the current term of supervision; or 2194 4. Any other violation as determined by administrative 2195 order by the chief judge of the circuit. 2196 (e) A probationer or offender on community control is not 2197 eligible for an alternative sanction if: 2198 1. He or she is a violent felony offender of special 2199 concern, as defined in paragraph (8)(b). 2200 2. The violation is a felony, misdemeanor, or criminal 2201 traffic offense. 2202 3. The violation is absconding. 2203 4. The violation is of a stay-away order or no-contact

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2205 <u>5. The violation is not identified as low-risk or moderate-</u> 2206 risk under this paragraph or by administrative order.

- 6. He or she has a prior moderate-risk level violation during the current term of supervision.
- 7. He or she has three prior low-risk level violations during the same term of supervision.
- 8. The term of supervision is scheduled to terminate in less than 90 days.
- 9. The terms of the sentence prohibit alternative sanctioning.
- (f) If a probationer or offender on community control is eligible for the alternative sanctioning program, he or she may:
- 1. Waive participation in the program, in which case the probation officer may submit a violation report, affidavit, and warrant to the court; or
- 2. Elect to participate in the program after receiving written notice of an alleged technical violation and disclosure of the evidence against him or her, admit to the technical violation, agree to comply with the probation officer's recommended sanction if subsequently ordered by the court, and agree to waive the right to:
  - a. Be represented by legal counsel.
- b. Require the state to prove his or her guilt before a neutral and detached hearing body.
- c. Subpoena witnesses and present to a judge evidence in his or her defense.
  - d. Confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses.
- e. Receive a written statement from a judge as to the evidence relied on and the reasons for the sanction imposed.

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3. If the probationer or offender on community control admits to committing the technical violation and agrees with the probation officer's recommended sanction, the probation officer must, before imposing the sanction, submit the recommended sanction to the court with documentation reflecting the probationer's admission to the technical violation and agreement with the recommended sanction.

- (g) The court may impose the recommended sanction or direct the department to submit a violation report, affidavit, and warrant to the court.
- (h) An offender's participation in the program is voluntary. The probationer or offender on community control may waive or discontinue participation in the program at any time before the court imposes a recommended sanction.
- (i) If a probationer or offender on community control waives or discontinues participation in the program or fails to complete successfully all alternative sanctions within 90 days of imposition or within the timeframe specified in the agreed upon sanction, the probation officer may submit a violation report, affidavit, and warrant to the court. A prior admission by the probationer or offender on community control to a technical violation may not be used as evidence in subsequent proceedings.
- (j) Each judicial circuit shall establish an alternative sanctioning program as provided in this subsection. The chief judge of each judicial circuit may, by administrative order, define additional sanctions or eligibility criteria and specify the process for reporting technical violations through the alternative sanctioning program.

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Section 35. Section 948.081, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 948.081 Community court programs.-
- (1) Each judicial circuit may establish a community court program for defendants charged with certain misdemeanor offenses. Each community court shall, at a minimum:
  - (a) Adopt a nonadversarial approach.
- (b) Establish an advisory committee to recommend solutions and sanctions in each case.
  - (c) Consider the needs of the victim.
- (d) Consider individualized treatment services for the defendant.
  - (e) Provide for judicial leadership and interaction.
  - (f) Monitor the defendant's compliance.
- (2) In the event a county elects to establish a community court program pursuant to this section, the chief judge of the judicial circuit shall, by administrative order, specify each misdemeanor crime eligible for the community court program. In making such determination, the chief judge shall consider the particular needs and concerns of the communities within the judicial circuit.
- (3) The Department of Corrections, Department of Juvenile Justice, Department of Health, Department of Law Enforcement, Department of Education, law enforcement agencies, and other government entities involved in the criminal justice system shall support such community court programs.
- (4) A defendant's entry into a community court program shall be voluntary.
  - (5) Each community court program shall have a resource

576-04145-18 20181218c2 2292 coordinator who: 2293 (a) Coordinates the responsibilities of the participating 2294 agencies and service providers; 2295 (b) Provides case management services; 2296 (c) Monitors compliance by defendants with court 2297 requirements; and 2298 (d) Manages the collection of data for program evaluation 2299 and accountability. 2300 (6) The chief judge of the judicial circuit shall appoint 2301 an advisory committee for each community court. Membership must 2302 include, at a minimum: 2303 (a) The chief judge or a community court judge designated 2304 by the chief judge, who shall serve as chair; 2305 (b) The state attorney; 2306 (c) The public defender; and 2307 (d) The community court resource coordinator. 2308 2309 The committee may also include community stakeholders, treatment 2310 representatives, and other persons the chair deems appropriate. 2311 (7) The advisory committee shall review each defendant's 2312 case. Each committee member may make recommendations to the 2313 judge, including appropriate sanctions and treatment solutions 2314 for the defendant. The judge shall consider such recommendations 2315 and make the final decision concerning sanctions and treatment 2316 with respect to each defendant. 2317 (8) Each judicial circuit that establishes a community 2318 court program pursuant to this section shall report client-level 2319 and programmatic data to the Office of State Courts

Administrator annually for program evaluation. Client-level data

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include primary offenses resulting in the community court referral or sentence, treatment compliance, completion status, reasons for failing to complete the program, offenses committed during treatment and sanctions imposed, frequency of court appearances, and units of service. Programmatic data include referral and screening procedures, eligibility criteria, type and duration of treatment offered, and residential treatment resources.

(9) Community court program funding must be secured from sources other than the state for costs not assumed by the state under s. 29.004. However, this subsection does not preclude the use of funds provided for treatment and other services through state executive branch agencies.

Section 36. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 893.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

893.03 Standards and schedules.—The substances enumerated in this section are controlled by this chapter. The controlled substances listed or to be listed in Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V are included by whatever official, common, usual, chemical, trade name, or class designated. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to include within any of the schedules contained in this section any excluded drugs listed within the purview of 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.22, styled "Excluded Substances"; 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.24, styled "Exempt Chemical Preparations"; 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.32, styled "Exempted Prescription Products"; or 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.34, styled "Exempt Anabolic Steroid Products."

(3) SCHEDULE III.—A substance in Schedule III has a potential for abuse less than the substances contained in

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Schedules I and II and has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and abuse of the substance may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence or, in the case of anabolic steroids, may lead to physical damage. The following substances are controlled in Schedule III:

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

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576-04145-18 20181218c2 2379 6. Not more than 300 milligrams of ethylmorphine per 100 2380 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with 2381 one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized 2382 therapeutic amounts. 2383 7. Not more than 50 milligrams of morphine per 100 2384 milliliters or per 100 grams, with recognized therapeutic 2385 amounts of one or more active ingredients which are not 2386 controlled substances. 2387 2388 For purposes of charging a person with a violation of s. 893.135 2389 involving any controlled substance described in subparagraph 3. 2390 or subparagraph 4., the controlled substance is a Schedule III 2391 controlled substance pursuant to this paragraph but the weight 2392 of the controlled substance per milliliters or per dosage unit 2393 is not relevant to the charging of a violation of s. 893.135. 2394 The weight of the controlled substance shall be determined 2395 pursuant to s. 893.135(7) s. 893.135(6). 2396 Section 37. Paragraphs (b), (e), and (f) of subsection (3) 2397 of section 921.0022, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 2398 921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity ranking 2399 chart.-2400 (3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART 2401 (b) LEVEL 2 2402 2403 Felony Florida Description Statute Degree 2404

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3rd

Possession of 11 or fewer

1	576-04145-18		20181218c2
	(1) (e) 3.		marine turtle eggs in violation
			of the Marine Turtle Protection
			Act.
2405			
	379.2431	3rd	Possession of more than 11
	(1) (e) 4.		marine turtle eggs in violation
			of the Marine Turtle Protection
			Act.
2406			
	403.413(6)(c)	3rd	Dumps waste litter exceeding
			500 lbs. in weight or 100 cubic
			feet in volume or any quantity
			for commercial purposes, or
			hazardous waste.
2407			
	517.07(2)	3rd	Failure to furnish a prospectus
			meeting requirements.
2408			
	590.28(1)	3rd	Intentional burning of lands.
2409			
	784.05(3)	3rd	Storing or leaving a loaded
			firearm within reach of minor
			who uses it to inflict injury
			or death.
2410			
	787.04(1)	3rd	In violation of court order,
			take, entice, etc., minor
			beyond state limits.
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2412	806.13(1)(b)3.	3rd	Criminal mischief; damage \$1,000 or more to public communication or any other public service.
2413	810.061(2)	3rd	Impairing or impeding telephone or power to a dwelling; facilitating or furthering burglary.
	810.09(2)(e)	3rd	Trespassing on posted commercial horticulture property.
2414	812.014(2)(c)1.	3rd	Grand theft, 3rd degree; \$1,000 \$300 or more but less than \$5,000.
2415	812.014(2)(d)	3rd	Grand theft, 3rd degree; \$1,000 \$100 or more but less than \$5,000 \$300, taken from unenclosed curtilage of dwelling.
2416	812.015(7)	3rd	Possession, use, or attempted use of an antishoplifting or inventory control device countermeasure.
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2418	817.234(1)(a)2.	3rd	False statement in support of insurance claim.
2419	817.481(3)(a)	3rd	Obtain credit or purchase with false, expired, counterfeit, etc., credit card, value over \$300.
	817.52(3)	3rd	Failure to redeliver hired vehicle.
2420	817.54	3rd	With intent to defraud, obtain mortgage note, etc., by false representation.
	817.60(5)	3rd	Dealing in credit cards of another.
2422	817.60(6)(a)	3rd	Forgery; purchase goods, services with false card.
2423	817.61	3rd	Fraudulent use of credit cards over \$100 or more within 6 months.
2424	826.04	3rd	Knowingly marries or has sexual intercourse with person to whom related.

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,	576-04145-18		20181218c2
	831.01	3rd	Forgery.
2426			
	831.02	3rd	Uttering forged instrument;
			utters or publishes alteration
			with intent to defraud.
2427	004 05		
	831.07	3rd	Forging bank bills, checks,
2420			drafts, or promissory notes.
2428	831.08	3rd	Possessing 10 or more forged
	031.00	Jiu	notes, bills, checks, or
			drafts.
2429			
	831.09	3rd	Uttering forged notes, bills,
			checks, drafts, or promissory
			notes.
2430			
	831.11	3rd	Bringing into the state forged
			bank bills, checks, drafts, or
			notes.
2431	020 05 (2) ( )	2 1	
	832.05(3)(a)	3rd	Cashing or depositing item with
2432			intent to defraud.
2432	843.08	3rd	False personation.
2433	010.00	514	rates personacion.
	893.13(2)(a)2.	3rd	Purchase of any s.
			893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1.,
			(2) (c) 2., (2) (c) 3., (2) (c) 5.,

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	576-04145-18		20181218c2
			(2) (c) 6., (2) (c) 7., (2) (c) 8.,
			(2)(c)9., (3), or (4) drugs
			other than cannabis.
2434			
	893.147(2)	3rd	Manufacture or delivery of drug
			paraphernalia.
2435			
2436			
2437	(e) LEVEL 5		
2438			
2439			
	Florida	Felony	Description
	Statute	Degree	
2440			
	316.027(2)(a)	3rd	Accidents involving personal
			injuries other than serious
			bodily injury, failure to stop;
			leaving scene.
2441			
	316.1935(4)(a)	2nd	Aggravated fleeing or eluding.
2442			
	316.80(2)	2nd	Unlawful conveyance of fuel;
			obtaining fuel fraudulently.
2443			
	322.34(6)	3rd	Careless operation of motor
			vehicle with suspended license,
			resulting in death or serious
			bodily injury.
2444			

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	576-04145-18		20181218c2
	327.30(5)	3rd	Vessel accidents involving
			personal injury; leaving scene.
2445			
	379.365(2)(c)1.	3rd	Violation of rules relating to:
			willful molestation of stone
			crab traps, lines, or buoys;
			illegal bartering, trading, or
			sale, conspiring or aiding in
			such barter, trade, or sale, or
			supplying, agreeing to supply,
			aiding in supplying, or giving
			away stone crab trap tags or
			certificates; making, altering,
			forging, counterfeiting, or
			reproducing stone crab trap
			tags; possession of forged,
			counterfeit, or imitation stone
			crab trap tags; and engaging in
			the commercial harvest of stone
			crabs while license is
			suspended or revoked.
2446			
	379.367(4)	3rd	Willful molestation of a
			commercial harvester's spiny
			lobster trap, line, or buoy.
2447			
	379.407(5)(b)3.	3rd	Possession of 100 or more
			undersized spiny lobsters.
2448			

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i	576-04145-18		20181218c2
	381.0041(11)(b)	3rd	Donate blood, plasma, or organs
			knowing HIV positive.
2449			
	440.10(1)(g)	2nd	Failure to obtain workers'
			compensation coverage.
2450			
	440.105(5)	2nd	Unlawful solicitation for the
			purpose of making workers'
			compensation claims.
2451			
	440.381(2)	2nd	Submission of false,
			misleading, or incomplete
			information with the purpose of
			avoiding or reducing workers'
			compensation premiums.
2452			
	624.401(4)(b)2.	2nd	Transacting insurance without a
			certificate or authority;
			premium collected \$20,000 or
			more but less than \$100,000.
2453			
	626.902(1)(c)	2nd	Representing an unauthorized
0.45.4			insurer; repeat offender.
2454	T00 01 (0)		
0.455	790.01(2)	3rd	Carrying a concealed firearm.
2455	E00. 1.60	0 1	
	790.162	2nd	Threat to throw or discharge
0.456			destructive device.
2456			

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	576-04145-18		20181218c2
	790.163(1)	2nd	False report of bomb,
			explosive, weapon of mass
			destruction, or use of firearms
			in violent manner.
2457			
	790.221(1)	2nd	Possession of short-barreled
			shotgun or machine gun.
2458			
	790.23	2nd	Felons in possession of
			firearms, ammunition, or
			electronic weapons or devices.
2459			
	796.05(1)	2nd	Live on earnings of a
			prostitute; 1st offense.
2460			
	800.04(6)(c)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious conduct;
			offender less than 18 years of
			age.
2461			
	800.04(7)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious exhibition;
			offender 18 years of age or
			older.
2462			
	806.111(1)	3rd	Possess, manufacture, or
			dispense fire bomb with intent
			to damage any structure or
			property.
2463		_	
	812.0145(2)(b)	2nd	Theft from person 65 years of

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1	576-04145-18		20181218c2
2464			age or older; \$10,000 or more but less than \$50,000.
	812.015(8)	3rd	Retail theft; property stolen is valued at \$1,000 \$300 or more and one or more specified acts.
2465	812.019(1)	2nd	Stolen property; dealing in or trafficking in.
2466	812.131(2)(b)	3rd	Robbery by sudden snatching.
	812.16(2)	3rd	Owning, operating, or conducting a chop shop.
2468			
	817.034(4)(a)2.	2nd	Communications fraud, value \$20,000 to \$50,000.
2469	817.234(11)(b)	2nd	Insurance fraud; property value \$20,000 or more but less than \$100,000.
2470	817.2341(1), (2)(a) & (3)(a)	3rd	Filing false financial statements, making false entries of material fact or false statements regarding property values relating to the solvency of an insuring entity.

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ı	576-04145-18		20181218c2
2471	817.568(2)(b)	2nd	Fraudulent use of personal identification information; value of benefit, services received, payment avoided, or amount of injury or fraud, \$5,000 or more or use of personal identification information of 10 or more persons.
2472	817.611(2)(a)	2nd	Traffic in or possess 5 to 14 counterfeit credit cards or related documents.
2473	817.625(2)(b)	2nd	Second or subsequent fraudulent use of scanning device, skimming device, or reencoder.
<ul><li>2474</li><li>2475</li></ul>	825.1025(4)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious exhibition in the presence of an elderly person or disabled adult.
2476	827.071(4)	2nd	Possess with intent to promote any photographic material, motion picture, etc., which includes sexual conduct by a child.

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	576-04145-18		20181218c2
	827.071(5)	3rd	Possess, control, or
			intentionally view any
			photographic material, motion
			picture, etc., which includes
			sexual conduct by a child.
2477			
	839.13(2)(b)	2nd	Falsifying records of an
			individual in the care and
			custody of a state agency
			involving great bodily harm or
			death.
2478			
	843.01	3rd	Resist officer with violence to
			person; resist arrest with
			violence.
2479			
	847.0135(5)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious exhibition
			using computer; offender 18
0.400			years or older.
2480	0.45 01.25	2 1	
	847.0137	3rd	Transmission of pornography by
0.4.0.1	(2) & (3)		electronic device or equipment.
2481	847.0138	3rd	Transmission of material
		310	harmful to minors to a minor by
	(2) & (3)		
2482			electronic device or equipment.
∠ <del>4</del> 0∠	874.05(1)(b)	2nd	Encouraging or recruiting
	0/4.00(1)(0)	2110	another to join a criminal
			another to Join a criminar

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	576-04145-18		20181218c2
			gang; second or subsequent
			offense.
2483			
	874.05(2)(a)	2nd	Encouraging or recruiting
			person under 13 years of age to
0.1.0.1			join a criminal gang.
2484	000 10 (1) ( ) 1	0 1	
	893.13(1)(a)1.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver
			cocaine (or other s.
			893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d),
			(2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4. drugs).
2485			arugs).
2400	893.13(1)(c)2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver
	. , . ,		cannabis (or other s.
			893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1.,
			(2) (c) 2., (2) (c) 3., (2) (c) 5.,
			(2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8.,
			(2)(c)9., (3), or (4) drugs)
			within 1,000 feet of a child
			care facility, school, or
			state, county, or municipal
			park or publicly owned
			recreational facility or
			community center.
2486			
	893.13(1)(d)1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver
			cocaine (or other s.
			893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d),

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	576-04145-18		20181218c2
2487			(2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4. drugs) within 1,000 feet of university.
2488	893.13(1)(e)2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cannabis or other drug prohibited under s.  893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) within 1,000 feet of property used for religious services or a specified business site.
	893.13(1)(f)1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cocaine (or other s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), or (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4. drugs) within 1,000 feet of public housing facility.
2489	893.13(4)(b)	2nd	Use or hire of minor; deliver to minor other controlled substance.
	893.1351(1)	3rd	Ownership, lease, or rental for trafficking in or manufacturing of controlled substance.

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•	576-04145-18		20181218c2
2491			
2492	(f) LEVEL 6		
2493			
	Florida	Felony	Description
	Statute	Degree	
2494			
	316.027(2)(b)	2nd	Leaving the scene of a crash
			involving serious bodily
			injury.
2495			
	316.193(2)(b)	3rd	Felony DUI, 4th or subsequent
			conviction.
2496			
	400.9935(4)(c)	2nd	Operating a clinic, or offering
			services requiring licensure,
0.400			without a license.
2497	400 0051 (0)	0 1	
	499.0051(2)	2nd	Knowing forgery of transaction
			history, transaction
			information, or transaction statement.
2498			statement.
2490	499.0051(3)	2nd	Knowing purchase or receipt of
	499.0001(3)	2110	prescription drug from
			unauthorized person.
2499			unauthorized person.
2100	499.0051(4)	2nd	Knowing sale or transfer of
	100.0001(1)	2110	prescription drug to
			unauthorized person.
			and a short local policies.

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	576-04145-18		20181218c2
2500	775.0875(1)	3rd	Taking firearm from law enforcement officer.
2501	784.021(1)(a)	3rd	Aggravated assault; deadly weapon without intent to kill.
2502	784.021(1)(b)	3rd	Aggravated assault; intent to commit felony.
2503	784.041	3rd	Felony battery; domestic battery by strangulation.
2504	784.048(3)	3rd	Aggravated stalking; credible threat.
2505	784.048(5)	3rd	Aggravated stalking of person under 16.
2506	784.07(2)(c)	2nd	Aggravated assault on law enforcement officer.
2507	784.074(1)(b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on sexually violent predators facility
2508	784.08(2)(b)	2nd	staff.  Aggravated assault on a person
2509			65 years of age or older.

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ı	576-04145-18		20181218c2
	784.081(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on specified
			official or employee.
2510			
	784.082(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault by detained
			person on visitor or other
			detainee.
2511			
	784.083(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on code
			inspector.
2512			
	787.02(2)	3rd	False imprisonment; restraining
			with purpose other than those
			in s. 787.01.
2513			
	790.115(2)(d)	2nd	Discharging firearm or weapon
			on school property.
2514			
	790.161(2)	2nd	Make, possess, or throw
			destructive device with intent
			to do bodily harm or damage
			property.
2515			
	790.164(1)	2nd	False report concerning bomb,
			explosive, weapon of mass
			destruction, act of arson or
			violence to state property, or
			use of firearms in violent
0.51.6			manner.
2516			

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1	576-04145-18		20181218c2
	790.19	2nd	Shooting or throwing deadly
			missiles into dwellings,
			vessels, or vehicles.
2517			
	794.011(8)(a)	3rd	Solicitation of minor to
			participate in sexual activity
			by custodial adult.
2518			
	794.05(1)	2nd	Unlawful sexual activity with
			specified minor.
2519			
	800.04(5)(d)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation;
			victim 12 years of age or older
			but less than 16 years of age;
2520			offender less than 18 years.
2520	800.04(6)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious conduct;
	000.04(0)(D)	2110	offender 18 years of age or
			older.
2521			order.
2021	806.031(2)	2nd	Arson resulting in great bodily
	000.001(2)	2110	harm to firefighter or any
			other person.
2522			
	810.02(3)(c)	2nd	Burglary of occupied structure;
	\ - / \ \ - /	-	unarmed; no assault or battery.
2523			
	810.145(8)(b)	2nd	Video voyeurism; certain minor
			victims; 2nd or subsequent
			<u> </u>

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 $\textbf{CODING:} \ \ \textbf{Words} \ \ \underline{\textbf{stricken}} \ \ \textbf{are deletions;} \ \ \textbf{words} \ \ \underline{\textbf{underlined}} \ \ \textbf{are additions.}$ 

	576-04145-18		20181218c2
			offense.
2524	812.014(2)(b)1.	2nd	Property stolen \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000, grand theft in 2nd degree.
2525			grana enere in zna degree.
	812.014(6)	2nd	Theft; property stolen \$3,000 or more; coordination of others.
2526	010 015 (0) (-)	01	
	812.015(9)(a)	2nd	Retail theft; property stolen \$1,000 \$300 or more; second or subsequent adult conviction in specified period.
2527			specifica perioa.
	812.015(9)(b)	2nd	Retail theft; property stolen \$3,000 or more; coordination of others.
2528			
2529	812.13(2)(c)	2nd	Robbery, no firearm or other weapon (strong-arm robbery).
	817.4821(5)	2nd	Possess cloning paraphernalia with intent to create cloned cellular telephones.
2530	817.505(4)(b)	2nd	Patient brokering; 10 or more patients.
-			

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,	576-04145-18		20181218c2
	825.102(1)	3rd	Abuse of an elderly person or
			disabled adult.
2532			
	825.102(3)(c)	3rd	Neglect of an elderly person or
			disabled adult.
2533			
	825.1025(3)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation
			of an elderly person or
2534			disabled adult.
2334	825.103(3)(c)	3rd	Exploiting an elderly person or
	023.103(3)(0)	JIU	disabled adult and property is
			valued at less than \$10,000.
2535			varaca de 1655 enan 415,000.
	827.03(2)(c)	3rd	Abuse of a child.
2536			
	827.03(2)(d)	3rd	Neglect of a child.
2537			
	827.071(2) & (3)	2nd	Use or induce a child in a
			sexual performance, or promote
			or direct such performance.
2538			
	836.05	2nd	Threats; extortion.
2539			
	836.10	2nd	Written threats to kill or do
2540			bodily injury.
2540	843.12	324	Aids or assists porsen to
	043.12	3rd	Aids or assists person to
			escape.

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 $\textbf{CODING: Words } \underline{\textbf{stricken}} \text{ are deletions; words } \underline{\textbf{underlined}} \text{ are additions.}$ 

ı	576-04145-18		20181218c2
<ul><li>2541</li><li>2542</li></ul>	847.011	3rd	Distributing, offering to distribute, or possessing with intent to distribute obscene materials depicting minors.
2543	847.012	3rd	Knowingly using a minor in the production of materials harmful to minors.
2544	847.0135(2)	3rd	Facilitates sexual conduct of or with a minor or the visual depiction of such conduct.
	914.23	2nd	Retaliation against a witness, victim, or informant, with bodily injury.
2545	944.35(3)(a)2.	3rd	Committing malicious battery upon or inflicting cruel or inhuman treatment on an inmate or offender on community supervision, resulting in great bodily harm.
2546			
2547	944.40	2nd	Escapes.
	944.46	3rd	Harboring, concealing, aiding escaped prisoners.

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944.47(1)(a)5. 2nd Introduction of contraband (firearm, weapon, or explosive) into correctional facility.  2549  951.22(1) 3rd Intoxicating drug, firearm, or weapon introduced into county facility.  2550  2551 Section 38. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 932.7061, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 932.7062, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:  932.7062 Penalty for noncompliance with reporting requirements.—A seizing agency that fails to comply with the reporting requirements in s. 932.7061 is subject to a civil fine of \$5,000, to be determined by the Chief Financial Officer and payable to the General Revenue Fund. However, such agency is not subject to the fine if, within 60 days after receipt of written notification from the Department of Law Enforcement of noncompliance with the reporting requirements of the Florida
(firearm, weapon, or explosive) into correctional facility.  2549  951.22(1)  3rd Intoxicating drug, firearm, or weapon introduced into county facility.  2550  2551 Section 38. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 932.7061, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 932.7062, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:  932.7062 Penalty for noncompliance with reporting requirements.—A seizing agency that fails to comply with the reporting requirements in s. 932.7061 is subject to a civil fine of \$5,000, to be determined by the Chief Financial Officer and payable to the General Revenue Fund. However, such agency is not subject to the fine if, within 60 days after receipt of written notification from the Department of Law Enforcement of noncompliance with the reporting requirements of the Florida
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951.22(1)  3rd Intoxicating drug, firearm, or weapon introduced into county facility.  2550  2551 Section 38. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 932.7061, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 932.7062, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:  2553 932.7062 Penalty for noncompliance with reporting requirements.—A seizing agency that fails to comply with the reporting requirements in s. 932.7061 is subject to a civil fine of \$5,000, to be determined by the Chief Financial Officer and payable to the General Revenue Fund. However, such agency is not subject to the fine if, within 60 days after receipt of written notification from the Department of Law Enforcement of noncompliance with the reporting requirements of the Florida
weapon introduced into county facility.  2550 2551 Section 38. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 932.7061, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 932.7062, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read: 2554 reenacted to read: 2555 932.7062 Penalty for noncompliance with reporting requirements.—A seizing agency that fails to comply with the reporting requirements in s. 932.7061 is subject to a civil fine of \$5,000, to be determined by the Chief Financial Officer and payable to the General Revenue Fund. However, such agency is not subject to the fine if, within 60 days after receipt of written notification from the Department of Law Enforcement of noncompliance with the reporting requirements of the Florida
facility.  Section 38. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 932.7061, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 932.7062, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:  932.7062 Penalty for noncompliance with reporting requirements.—A seizing agency that fails to comply with the reporting requirements in s. 932.7061 is subject to a civil fine of \$5,000, to be determined by the Chief Financial Officer and payable to the General Revenue Fund. However, such agency is not subject to the fine if, within 60 days after receipt of written notification from the Department of Law Enforcement of noncompliance with the reporting requirements of the Florida
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reenacted to read:  932.7062 Penalty for noncompliance with reporting requirements.—A seizing agency that fails to comply with the reporting requirements in s. 932.7061 is subject to a civil fine of \$5,000, to be determined by the Chief Financial Officer and payable to the General Revenue Fund. However, such agency is not subject to the fine if, within 60 days after receipt of written notification from the Department of Law Enforcement of noncompliance with the reporting requirements of the Florida
932.7062 Penalty for noncompliance with reporting requirements.—A seizing agency that fails to comply with the reporting requirements in s. 932.7061 is subject to a civil fine of \$5,000, to be determined by the Chief Financial Officer and payable to the General Revenue Fund. However, such agency is not subject to the fine if, within 60 days after receipt of written notification from the Department of Law Enforcement of noncompliance with the reporting requirements of the Florida
requirements.—A seizing agency that fails to comply with the reporting requirements in s. 932.7061 is subject to a civil fine of \$5,000, to be determined by the Chief Financial Officer and payable to the General Revenue Fund. However, such agency is not subject to the fine if, within 60 days after receipt of written notification from the Department of Law Enforcement of noncompliance with the reporting requirements of the Florida
reporting requirements in s. 932.7061 is subject to a civil fine of \$5,000, to be determined by the Chief Financial Officer and payable to the General Revenue Fund. However, such agency is not subject to the fine if, within 60 days after receipt of written notification from the Department of Law Enforcement of noncompliance with the reporting requirements of the Florida
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2561 notification from the Department of Law Enforcement of 2562 noncompliance with the reporting requirements of the Florida
2562 noncompliance with the reporting requirements of the Florida
2563 Contraband Forfeiture Act, the agency substantially complies
with those requirements. The Department of Law Enforcement shall
2565 submit any substantial noncompliance to the office of Chief
2566 Financial Officer, which shall be responsible for the
enforcement of this section.
Section 39. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
2569 made by this act to section 944.801, Florida Statutes, in a
reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 447.203, Florida

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Statutes, is reenacted to read:

447.203 Definitions.—As used in this part:

(2) "Public employer" or "employer" means the state or any county, municipality, or special district or any subdivision or agency thereof which the commission determines has sufficient legal distinctiveness properly to carry out the functions of a public employer. With respect to all public employees determined by the commission as properly belonging to a statewide bargaining unit composed of State Career Service System employees or Selected Professional Service employees, the Governor shall be deemed to be the public employer; and the Board of Governors of the State University System, or the board's designee, shall be deemed to be the public employer with respect to all public employees of each constituent state university. The board of trustees of a community college shall be deemed to be the public employer with respect to all employees of the community college. The district school board shall be deemed to be the public employer with respect to all employees of the school district. The Board of Trustees of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind shall be deemed to be the public employer with respect to the academic and academic administrative personnel of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind. The Governor shall be deemed to be the public employer with respect to all employees in the Correctional Education Program of the Department of Corrections established pursuant to s. 944.801.

Section 40. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 944.704, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 944.026, Florida

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Statutes, is reenacted to read:

944.026 Community-based facilities and programs. -

- (3) (a) The department shall develop and implement procedures to diagnose offenders prior to sentencing, for the purpose of recommending to the sentencing court suitable candidates for placement in a community-based residential drug treatment facility or probation and restitution center as provided in this section. The department shall also develop and implement procedures to properly identify inmates prior to release who demonstrate the need for or interest in and suitability for placement in a community-based substance abuse transition housing program as provided in this section and pursuant to ss. 944.4731 and 944.704.
- (b) Pretrial intervention programs in appropriate counties to provide early counseling and supervision services to specified offenders as provided in s. 948.08.

Section 41. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (6) of section 316.1935, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 316.1935 Fleeing or attempting to elude a law enforcement officer; aggravated fleeing or eluding.—
- (6) Notwithstanding s. 948.01, no court may suspend, defer, or withhold adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence for any violation of this section. A person convicted and sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of incarceration under paragraph (3)(b) or paragraph (4)(b) is not eligible for statutory gaintime under s. 944.275 or any form of discretionary early release, other than pardon or executive clemency or conditional

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medical release under s. 947.149, prior to serving the mandatory minimum sentence.

Section 42. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (k) of subsection (4) of section 775.084, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

775.084 Violent career criminals; habitual felony offenders and habitual violent felony offenders; three-time violent felony offenders; definitions; procedure; enhanced penalties or mandatory minimum prison terms.—

(4)

- (k)1. A defendant sentenced under this section as a habitual felony offender, a habitual violent felony offender, or a violent career criminal is eligible for gain-time granted by the Department of Corrections as provided in s. 944.275(4)(b).
- 2. For an offense committed on or after October 1, 1995, a defendant sentenced under this section as a violent career criminal is not eligible for any form of discretionary early release, other than pardon or executive clemency, or conditional medical release granted pursuant to s. 947.149.
- 3. For an offense committed on or after July 1, 1999, a defendant sentenced under this section as a three-time violent felony offender shall be released only by expiration of sentence and shall not be eligible for parole, control release, or any form of early release.

Section 43. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 775.087, Florida

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2658 Statutes, are reenacted to read:

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

(2)

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

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

(3)

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

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

Section 44. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 784.07, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 784.07 Assault or battery of law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency medical care providers, public transit employees or agents, or other specified officers; reclassification of offenses; minimum sentences.—
- (3) Any person who is convicted of a battery under paragraph (2)(b) and, during the commission of the offense, such person possessed:
- (a) A "firearm" or "destructive device" as those terms are defined in s. 790.001, shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years.
- (b) A semiautomatic firearm and its high-capacity detachable box magazine, as defined in s. 775.087(3), or a machine gun as defined in s. 790.001, shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 8 years.

Notwithstanding s. 948.01, adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence shall not be suspended, deferred, or withheld, and the defendant is not eligible for statutory gain-time under s. 944.275 or any form of discretionary early release, other than

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pardon or executive clemency, or conditional medical release under s. 947.149, prior to serving the minimum sentence.

Section 45. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 790.235, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

790.235 Possession of firearm or ammunition by violent career criminal unlawful; penalty.—

(1) Any person who meets the violent career criminal criteria under s. 775.084(1)(d), regardless of whether such person is or has previously been sentenced as a violent career criminal, who owns or has in his or her care, custody, possession, or control any firearm, ammunition, or electric weapon or device, or carries a concealed weapon, including a tear gas gun or chemical weapon or device, commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. A person convicted of a violation of this section shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum of 15 years' imprisonment; however, if the person would be sentenced to a longer term of imprisonment under s. 775.084(4)(d), the person must be sentenced under that provision. A person convicted of a violation of this section is not eligible for any form of discretionary early release, other than pardon, executive clemency, or conditional medical release under s. 947.149.

Section 46. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (7) of section 794.0115, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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794.0115 Dangerous sexual felony offender; mandatory sentencing.—

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

Section 47. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraphs (b), (c), and (g) of subsection (1) and subsection (3) of section 893.135, Florida Statutes, are reenacted 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:
- (b) 1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of cocaine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a) 4., or of any mixture containing cocaine, but less than 150 kilograms of cocaine or any such mixture, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in cocaine," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to

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2774 pay a fine of \$50,000.

b. Is 200 grams or more, but less than 400 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

- c. Is 400 grams or more, but less than 150 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$250,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 150 kilograms or more of cocaine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)4., commits the first degree felony of trafficking in cocaine. A person who has been convicted of the first degree felony of trafficking in cocaine under this subparagraph shall be punished by life imprisonment and is ineligible for any form of discretionary early release 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 shall

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also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

- 3. Any person who knowingly brings into this state 300 kilograms or more of cocaine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)4., and who knows that the probable result of such importation would be the death of any person, commits capital importation of cocaine, a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.
- (c)1. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 4 grams or more of any morphine, opium, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 4 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, but less than 30 kilograms of such substance or mixture, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in illegal drugs," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 4 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
  - c. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such

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person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

- 2. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 14 grams or more of hydrocodone, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.j., codeine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.g., or any salt thereof, or 14 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in hydrocodone," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 50 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 50 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.
- d. Is 200 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$750,000.
- 3. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 7 grams or more of

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oxycodone, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.o., or any salt thereof, or 7 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in oxycodone," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

- a. Is 7 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 25 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 25 grams or more, but less than 100 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.
- d. Is 100 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$750,000.
- 4.a. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 4 grams or more of:
  - (I) Alfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)1.;
- (II) Carfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)6.;
  - (III) Fentanyl, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)9.;
  - (IV) Sufentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)29.;
- 2888 (V) A fentanyl derivative, as described in s. 2889 893.03(1)(a)62.;

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2890 (VI) A controlled substance analog, as described in s.
2891 893.0356, of any substance described in sub-sub-subparagraphs
2892 (I)-(V); or

(VII) A mixture containing any substance described in subsub-subparagraphs (I)-(VI),

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

- b. If the quantity involved under sub-subparagraph a .:
- (I) Is 4 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- (II) Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years, and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- (III) Is 28 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years, and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.
- 5. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 30 kilograms or more of any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s.

  893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 30 kilograms or more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits the first degree felony of trafficking in illegal drugs. A person

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who has been convicted of the first degree felony of trafficking in illegal drugs under this subparagraph shall be punished by life imprisonment and is ineligible for any form of discretionary early release except pardon or executive clemency or conditional medical release under s. 947.149. However, if the court determines that, in addition to committing any act specified in this paragraph:

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

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

6. A person who knowingly brings into this state 60 kilograms or more of any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 60 kilograms or more of any mixture containing any such substance, and who knows that the probable result of such importation would be the death of a person, commits capital importation of illegal drugs, a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. A person sentenced for a

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capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

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

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ineligible for any form of discretionary early release except pardon or executive clemency or conditional medical release under s. 947.149. However, if the court determines that, in addition to committing any act specified in this paragraph:

- a. The person intentionally killed an individual or counseled, commanded, induced, procured, or caused the intentional killing of an individual and such killing was the result; or
- b. The person's conduct in committing that act led to a natural, though not inevitable, lethal result,
- such person commits the capital felony of trafficking in flunitrazepam, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 948.01, with respect to any person who is found to have violated this section, adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence shall not be suspended, deferred, or withheld, nor shall such person be eligible for parole prior to serving the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment prescribed by this section. A person sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment under this section is not eligible for any form of discretionary early release, except pardon or executive clemency or conditional medical release under s. 947.149, prior to serving the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment.

Section 48. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a

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reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 921.0024, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

921.0024 Criminal Punishment Code; worksheet computations; scoresheets.—

(2) The lowest permissible sentence is the minimum sentence that may be imposed by the trial court, absent a valid reason for departure. The lowest permissible sentence is any nonstate prison sanction in which the total sentence points equals or is less than 44 points, unless the court determines within its discretion that a prison sentence, which may be up to the statutory maximums for the offenses committed, is appropriate. When the total sentence points exceeds 44 points, the lowest permissible sentence in prison months shall be calculated by subtracting 28 points from the total sentence points and decreasing the remaining total by 25 percent. The total sentence points shall be calculated only as a means of determining the lowest permissible sentence. The permissible range for sentencing shall be the lowest permissible sentence up to and including the statutory maximum, as defined in s. 775.082, for the primary offense and any additional offenses before the court for sentencing. The sentencing court may impose such sentences concurrently or consecutively. However, any sentence to state prison must exceed 1 year. If the lowest permissible sentence under the code exceeds the statutory maximum sentence as provided in s. 775.082, the sentence required by the code must be imposed. If the total sentence points are greater than or equal to 363, the court may sentence the offender to life imprisonment. An offender sentenced to life imprisonment under this section is not eligible for any form of discretionary early

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release, except executive clemency or conditional medical release under s. 947.149.

Section 49. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 944.605, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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

- (b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to inmates who:
- 1. The department determines have a valid driver license or state identification card, except that the department shall provide these inmates with a replacement state identification card or replacement driver license, if necessary.
- 2. Have an active detainer, unless the department determines that cancellation of the detainer is likely or that the incarceration for which the detainer was issued will be less than 12 months in duration.
- 3. Are released due to an emergency release or a conditional medical release under s. 947.149.
- 4. Are not in the physical custody of the department at or within 180 days before release.
- 5. Are subject to sex offender residency restrictions, and who, upon release under such restrictions, do not have a qualifying address.

Section 50. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 944.70, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

944.70 Conditions for release from incarceration.-

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- (b) A person who is convicted of a crime committed on or after January 1, 1994, may be released from incarceration only:
  - 1. Upon expiration of the person's sentence;
- 2. Upon expiration of the person's sentence as reduced by accumulated meritorious or incentive gain-time;
  - 3. As directed by an executive order granting clemency;
- 4. Upon placement in a conditional release program pursuant to s. 947.1405 or a conditional medical release program pursuant to s. 947.149; or
- 5. Upon the granting of control release, including emergency control release, pursuant to s. 947.146.

Section 51. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of section 947.13, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

947.13 Powers and duties of commission.

- (1) The commission shall have the powers and perform the duties of:
- (h) Determining what persons will be released on conditional medical release under s. 947.149, establishing the conditions of conditional medical release, and determining whether a person has violated the conditions of conditional medical release and taking action with respect to such a violation.

Section 52. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 947.149, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsections (1), (2), and (7) of section 947.141, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

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

- (1) If a member of the commission or a duly authorized representative of the commission has reasonable grounds to believe that an offender who is on release supervision under s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, s. 947.149, or s. 944.4731 has violated the terms and conditions of the release in a material respect, such member or representative may cause a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the release; if the offender was found to be a sexual predator, the warrant must be issued.
- (2) Upon the arrest on a felony charge of an offender who is on release supervision under s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, s. 947.149, or s. 944.4731, the offender must be detained without bond until the initial appearance of the offender at which a judicial determination of probable cause is made. If the trial court judge determines that there was no probable cause for the arrest, the offender may be released. If the trial court judge determines that there was probable cause for the arrest, such determination also constitutes reasonable grounds to believe that the offender violated the conditions of the release. Within 24 hours after the trial court judge's finding of probable cause, the detention facility administrator or designee shall notify the commission and the department of the finding and transmit to each a facsimile copy of the probable cause affidavit or the sworn offense report upon which the trial court judge's probable cause determination is based. The offender must continue to be detained without bond for a period not exceeding 72 hours excluding weekends and holidays after the date of the

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probable cause determination, pending a decision by the commission whether to issue a warrant charging the offender with violation of the conditions of release. Upon the issuance of the commission's warrant, the offender must continue to be held in custody pending a revocation hearing held in accordance with this section.

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

Section 53. This act shall take effect October 1, 2018.