

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate	•	House
Comm: RCS	•	
01/09/2018	•	
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The Committee on Criminal Justice (Bracy) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Section 947.149, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.149 Conditional medical release.

(1) The commission shall, in conjunction with the department, establish the conditional medical release program. An inmate is eligible for supervised consideration for release

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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 following designations:

- (a) "Inmate with a debilitating illness," which means an inmate who is determined to be suffering from a significant and permanent 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) (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 the extent that the inmate does not constitute a danger to herself or himself or others.
- (c) (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 imminent, so that the inmate does not constitute a danger to herself or himself or others.
 - (2) PERMISSIVE CONDITIONAL MEDICAL RELEASE.
- (a) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, any person qualifying for one of the three designations defined in subsection (1) determined eligible under this section and sentenced to the custody of the department may, upon referral by the department, be considered for conditional medical release by

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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 such release.

- (b) (3) The authority and whether or not to grant conditional medical release and establish additional conditions of conditional medical release under this subsection 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.
- (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.
 - (3) MANDATORY CONDITIONAL MEDICAL RELEASE.
- (a) To be eligible for supervised release under this subsection, an inmate qualifying for one of the three designations defined in subsection (1) shall also be determined by the department to meet 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:



69 a. A capital, life, or first degree felony. 70 b. A sexual offense, which means an offense specified in s. 775.21(4)(a)1. or s. 943.0435(1)(h)1.a.(I). 71 72 c. An offense involving a child. 73 3. Has not received a disciplinary report within the 74 previous 6 months. 75 4. Has never received a disciplinary report for a violent 76 act. 77 5. Has renounced any gang affiliation. 78 (b) Any person sentenced to the custody of the department 79 that is determined to be eligible for placement on conditional 80 medical release in accordance with this subsection must be 81 referred by the department to the commission. Upon receiving a 82 referral from the department, the commission shall verify the 83 eligibility of an inmate and, upon verification, such inmate 84 must be placed on conditional medical release. 85 (c) In verifying the inmate's eligibility for conditional 86 medical release, the commission shall review the information 87 provided by the department. 88 (d) The commission must finish its verification of an inmate's eligibility within 60 days after the department refers 89 90 the inmate for conditional medical release. 91 (4) No inmate has a right to conditional medical release or 92 to a medical evaluation to determine eligibility for such 93 release. 94 (5) The department's referral of an inmate to the 95 commission for release under this section must include all of 96 the following information: 97 (a) The proposed conditional medical release plan.



(b) Any relevant medical history, including current medical 98 99 prognosis. (c) Criminal history. The criminal history must include all 100 101 of the following information: 102 1. The inmate's claim of innocence, if any. 103 2. The degree to which the inmate accepts responsibility for his or her actions leading to the conviction of the crime. 104 105 3. How any claim of responsibility has affected the 106 inmate's feelings of remorse. 107 (d) Any history of substance abuse and mental health issues, provided the inmate authorizes release when such 108 109 information is collected in accordance with 42 C.F.R. s. 2. 110 (e) Any disciplinary action taken against the inmate while 111 in prison. 112 (f) Any participation in prison work and other prison 113 programs. 114 (q) Any other information the department deems necessary. 115 (6) (4) The conditional medical release term of an inmate 116 released on conditional medical release is for the remainder of 117 the inmate's sentence, without diminution of sentence for good 118 behavior. Supervision of the medical releasee must include a 119 release plan as proposed by the department and approved by the 120 commission and include periodic medical evaluations. Supervision 121 may also include electronic monitoring at intervals determined 122 by the commission at the time of release. 123 (7) (a) $\frac{(5)}{(a)}$ If it is discovered during the conditional 124 medical release that the medical or physical condition of the 125 medical releasee has improved to the extent that she or he would

no longer be eligible for conditional medical release under this

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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.

- (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).
- (8) (6) The department and the commission shall adopt rules as necessary to implement the conditional medical release program.
- Section 2. 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,

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

Section 3. 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 4. 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 (2) and paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 775.087, Florida Statutes, is 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.

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Notwithstanding s. 948.01, adjudication of quilt 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.

210 (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



214 mandatory sentence, or from imposing a sentence of death 215 pursuant to other applicable law. Subparagraph (a) 1., 216 subparagraph (a) 2., or subparagraph (a) 3. does not authorize a 217 court to impose a lesser sentence than otherwise required by 218 law.

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Notwithstanding s. 948.01, adjudication of quilt 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 5. 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.

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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 6. 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 eliqible for any form of discretionary early release, other than pardon,

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

Section 7. 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:

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 8. 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 (q) 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

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

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



330 b. The person's conduct in committing that act led to a natural, though not inevitable, lethal result, 331

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

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

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shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

- b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.
- 2. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 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

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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 \$750,000.

- 3. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 7 grams or more of oxycodone, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.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:



417 (I) Alfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)1.; (II) Carfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)6.; 418 419 (III) Fentanyl, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)9.; 420 (IV) Sufentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)29.; 421 (V) A fentanyl derivative, as described in s. 422 893.03(1)(a)62.; 423 (VI) A controlled substance analog, as described in s. 424 893.0356, of any substance described in sub-sub-subparagraphs (I) - (V); or 425 426 (VII) A mixture containing any substance described in sub-427 sub-subparagraphs (I) - (VI), 428 429 commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be 430 known as "trafficking in fentanyl," punishable as provided in s. 431 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 432 b. If the quantity involved under sub-subparagraph a .: 433 (I) Is 4 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person 434 shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment 435 of 3 years, and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000. 436 (II) Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such 437 person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of 438 imprisonment of 15 years, and shall be ordered to pay a fine of 439 \$100,000. (III) Is 28 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced 440 441 to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years, and 442 shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000. 443 5. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, 444 delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in

actual or constructive possession of, 30 kilograms or more of

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446 any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an 447 448 isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 449 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 30 kilograms or 450 more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits the 451 first degree felony of trafficking in illegal drugs. A person 452 who has been convicted of the first degree felony of trafficking 453 in illegal drugs under this subparagraph shall be punished by 454 life imprisonment and is ineligible for any form of 455 discretionary early release except pardon or executive clemency 456 or conditional medical release under s. 947.149. However, if the 457 court determines that, in addition to committing any act 458 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

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described in s. 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 60 kilograms or more of any mixture containing any such substance, and who knows that the probable result of such importation would be the death of a person, commits capital importation of illegal drugs, a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. A person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

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

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actual or constructive possession of 30 kilograms or more of flunitrazepam or any mixture containing flunitrazepam as described in s. 893.03(1)(a) commits the first degree felony of trafficking in flunitrazepam. A person who has been convicted of the first degree felony of trafficking in flunitrazepam under this subparagraph shall be punished by life imprisonment and is ineligible for any form of discretionary early release except pardon or executive clemency or conditional medical release under 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

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

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under the code exceeds the statutory maximum sentence as provided in s. 775.082, the sentence required by the code must be imposed. If the total sentence points are greater than or equal to 363, the court may sentence the offender to life imprisonment. An offender sentenced to life imprisonment under this section is not eligible for any form of discretionary early release, except executive clemency or conditional medical release under s. 947.149.

Section 10. 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 11. 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 12. 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

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medical release and taking action with respect to such a violation.

Section 13. 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:

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 releasee; 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 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 14. This act shall take effect October 1, 2018.

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670 And the title is amended as follows:

> Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

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A bill to be entitled

674 An act relating to conditional medical release; 675 amending s. 947.149, F.S.; defining the term "inmate with a debilitating illness"; expanding eligibility 676 for conditional medical release to include inmates

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with debilitating illnesses; creating 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; providing criteria for eligibility; 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 that the department's referral for release include certain information; requiring the commission to review the information and verify an inmate's eligibility within a certain timeframe; authorizing electronic monitoring for an inmate on conditional medical release; reenacting ss. 316.1935(6), 775.084(4)(k), 775.087(2)(b) and(3)(b), 784.07(3), 790.235(1), 794.0115(7), 893.135(1)(b), (c), and (g) and (3), 921.0024(2), 944.605(7)(b), 944.70(1)(b), 947.13(1)(h), and 947.141(1), (2), and (7), F.S., all relating to authorized conditional medical release granted under s. 947.149, F.S., to incorporate the amendment made to s. 947.149, F.S., in references thereto; providing an effective date.