By Senator Bracy

11-00302B-18 2018866

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to sentencing; amending s. 775.082, F.S.; revising the threshold of assessed sentence points below which a court must sentence nonviolent felony offenders who commit certain offenses on or after a specified date to a nonstate prison sanction; providing an exception; amending s. 921.0024, F.S.; revising the computation of the lowest permissible sentence under the Criminal Punishment Code for certain offenses; reenacting ss. 921.00241(1), 921.0026(1) and (2)(m), 921.00265(1), 924.06(1)(e), 948.01(7) and (8), 948.06(2)(i) and (j) and (8)(b), and 948.20(1), F.S., relating to prison diversion programs, mitigating circumstances, recommended sentences, appeals by defendants, placement on probation or into community control, violations of probation and community control, and drug offender probation, respectively, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 921.0024, F.S., in references thereto; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (10) of section 775.082, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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775.082 Penalties; applicability of sentencing structures; mandatory minimum sentences for certain reoffenders previously released from prison.—

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(10) If a defendant is sentenced for an offense committed

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on or after October 1, 2018 July 1, 2009, which is a third degree felony but not a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08, and excluding any third degree felony violation under chapter 810, and if the total sentence points pursuant to s. 921.0024 are 44 22 points or fewer, the court must sentence the offender to a nonstate prison sanction. However, if the jury makes findings, or the defendant waives the right to a jury trial and the court makes written findings, that a nonstate prison sanction could present a danger to the public, the court may sentence the offender to a state correctional facility pursuant to this section.

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

921.0024 Criminal Punishment Code; worksheet computations; scoresheets.—

- (2) (a) The lowest permissible sentence is the minimum sentence that may be imposed by the trial court, absent a valid reason for departure.
- (b) For offenses committed on or after October 1, 1998, and before October 1, 2018, 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.
 - (c) For offenses committed on or after October 1, 2018, the

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lowest permissible sentence is any nonstate prison sanction in which the total sentence points equal or are fewer than 52 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 exceed 52 points, the lowest permissible sentence in prison months shall be calculated by subtracting 36 points from the total sentence points and decreasing the remaining total by 25 percent.

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

Section 3. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 921.0024, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 921.00241, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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921.00241 Prison diversion program.—

- (1) Notwithstanding s. 921.0024 and effective for offenses committed on or after July 1, 2009, a court may divert from the state correctional system an offender who would otherwise be sentenced to a state facility by sentencing the offender to a nonstate prison sanction as provided in subsection (2). An offender may be sentenced to a nonstate prison sanction if the offender meets all of the following criteria:
- (a) The offender's primary offense is a felony of the third degree.
- (b) The offender's total sentence points score, as provided in s. 921.0024, is not more than 48 points, or the offender's total sentence points score is 54 points and 6 of those points are for a violation of probation, community control, or other community supervision, and do not involve a new violation of law.
- (c) The offender has not been convicted or previously convicted of a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08, but excluding any third degree felony violation under chapter 810.
- (d) The offender's primary offense does not require a minimum mandatory sentence.

Section 4. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 921.0024, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (1) and paragraph (m) of subsection (2) of section 921.0026, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

921.0026 Mitigating circumstances.—This section applies to any felony offense, except any capital felony, committed on or after October 1, 1998.

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(1) A downward departure from the lowest permissible sentence, as calculated according to the total sentence points pursuant to s. 921.0024, is prohibited unless there are circumstances or factors that reasonably justify the downward departure. Mitigating factors to be considered include, but are not limited to, those listed in subsection (2). The imposition of a sentence below the lowest permissible sentence is subject to appellate review under chapter 924, but the extent of downward departure is not subject to appellate review.

- (2) Mitigating circumstances under which a departure from the lowest permissible sentence is reasonably justified include, but are not limited to:
- (m) The defendant's offense is a nonviolent felony, the defendant's Criminal Punishment Code scoresheet total sentence points under s. 921.0024 are 60 points or fewer, and the court determines that the defendant is amenable to the services of a postadjudicatory treatment-based drug court program and is otherwise qualified to participate in the program as part of the sentence. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "nonviolent felony" has the same meaning as provided in s. 948.08(6).

Section 5. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 921.0024, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 921.00265, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 921.00265 Recommended sentences; departure sentences; mandatory minimum sentences.—This section applies to any felony offense, except any capital felony, committed on or after October 1, 1998.
 - (1) The lowest permissible sentence provided by

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calculations from the total sentence points pursuant to s. 921.0024(2) is assumed to be the lowest appropriate sentence for the offender being sentenced. A departure sentence is prohibited unless there are mitigating circumstances or factors present as provided in s. 921.0026 which reasonably justify a departure.

Section 6. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 921.0024, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 924.06, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

924.06 Appeal by defendant.-

- (1) A defendant may appeal from:
- (e) A sentence imposed under s. 921.0024 of the Criminal Punishment Code which exceeds the statutory maximum penalty provided in s. 775.082 for an offense at conviction, or the consecutive statutory maximums for offenses at conviction, unless otherwise provided by law.

Section 7. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 921.0024, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsections (7) and (8) of section 948.01, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

948.01 When court may place defendant on probation or into community control.—

(7) (a) Notwithstanding s. 921.0024 and effective for offenses committed on or after July 1, 2009, the sentencing court may place the defendant into a postadjudicatory treatment-based drug court program if the defendant's Criminal Punishment Code scoresheet total sentence points under s. 921.0024 are 60 points or fewer, the offense is a nonviolent felony, the defendant is amenable to substance abuse treatment, and the

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defendant otherwise qualifies under s. 397.334(3). The satisfactory completion of the program shall be a condition of the defendant's probation or community control. As used in this subsection, the term "nonviolent felony" means a third degree felony violation under chapter 810 or any other felony offense that is not a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08.

- (b) The defendant must be fully advised of the purpose of the program, and the defendant must agree to enter the program. The original sentencing court shall relinquish jurisdiction of the defendant's case to the postadjudicatory drug court program until the defendant is no longer active in the program, the case is returned to the sentencing court due to the defendant's termination from the program for failure to comply with the terms thereof, or the defendant's sentence is completed.
- (8) (a) Notwithstanding s. 921.0024 and effective for offenses committed on or after July 1, 2016, the sentencing court may place the defendant into a postadjudicatory mental health court program if the offense is a nonviolent felony, the defendant is amenable to mental health treatment, including taking prescribed medications, and the defendant is otherwise qualified under s. 394.47892(4). The satisfactory completion of the program must be a condition of the defendant's probation or community control. As used in this subsection, the term "nonviolent felony" means a third degree felony violation under chapter 810 or any other felony offense that is not a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08. Defendants charged with resisting an officer with violence under s. 843.01, battery on a law enforcement officer under s. 784.07, or aggravated assault may participate in the mental health court program if the court

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so orders after the victim is given his or her right to provide testimony or written statement to the court as provided in s. 921.143.

- (b) The defendant must be fully advised of the purpose of the mental health court program, and the defendant must agree to enter the program. The original sentencing court shall relinquish jurisdiction of the defendant's case to the postadjudicatory mental health court program until the defendant is no longer active in the program, the case is returned to the sentencing court due to the defendant's termination from the program for failure to comply with the terms thereof, or the defendant's sentence is completed.
- (c) The Department of Corrections may establish designated and trained mental health probation officers to support individuals under supervision of the mental health court program.

Section 8. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 921.0024, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraphs (i) and (j) of subsection (2) and paragraph (b) of subsection (8) of section 948.06, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

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

(2)

(i)1. Notwithstanding s. 921.0024 and effective for offenses committed on or after July 1, 2009, the court may order the defendant to successfully complete a postadjudicatory treatment-based drug court program if:

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a. The court finds or the offender admits that the offender has violated his or her community control or probation;

- b. The offender's Criminal Punishment Code scoresheet total sentence points under s. 921.0024 are 60 points or fewer after including points for the violation;
- c. The underlying offense is a nonviolent felony. As used in this subsection, the term "nonviolent felony" means a third degree felony violation under chapter 810 or any other felony offense that is not a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08;
- d. The court determines that the offender is amenable to the services of a postadjudicatory treatment-based drug court program;
- e. The court has explained the purpose of the program to the offender and the offender has agreed to participate; and
- f. The offender is otherwise qualified to participate in the program under the provisions of s. 397.334(3).
- 2. After the court orders the modification of community control or probation, the original sentencing court shall relinquish jurisdiction of the offender's case to the postadjudicatory treatment-based drug court program until the offender is no longer active in the program, the case is returned to the sentencing court due to the offender's termination from the program for failure to comply with the terms thereof, or the offender's sentence is completed.
- (j)1. Notwithstanding s. 921.0024 and effective for offenses committed on or after July 1, 2016, the court may order the offender to successfully complete a postadjudicatory mental health court program under s. 394.47892 or a military veterans and servicemembers court program under s. 394.47891 if:

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a. The court finds or the offender admits that the offender has violated his or her community control or probation;

- b. The underlying offense is a nonviolent felony. As used in this subsection, the term "nonviolent felony" means a third degree felony violation under chapter 810 or any other felony offense that is not a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08. Offenders charged with resisting an officer with violence under s. 843.01, battery on a law enforcement officer under s. 784.07, or aggravated assault may participate in the mental health court program if the court so orders after the victim is given his or her right to provide testimony or written statement to the court as provided in s. 921.143;
- c. The court determines that the offender is amenable to the services of a postadjudicatory mental health court program, including taking prescribed medications, or a military veterans and servicemembers court program;
- d. The court explains the purpose of the program to the offender and the offender agrees to participate; and
- e. The offender is otherwise qualified to participate in a postadjudicatory mental health court program under s. 394.47892(4) or a military veterans and servicemembers court program under s. 394.47891.
- 2. After the court orders the modification of community control or probation, the original sentencing court shall relinquish jurisdiction of the offender's case to the postadjudicatory mental health court program until the offender is no longer active in the program, the case is returned to the sentencing court due to the offender's termination from the program for failure to comply with the terms thereof, or the

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offender's sentence is completed.

(8)

(b) For purposes of this section and ss. 903.0351, 948.064, and 921.0024, the term "violent felony offender of special concern" means a person who is on:

- 1. Felony probation or community control related to the commission of a qualifying offense committed on or after the effective date of this act;
- 2. Felony probation or community control for any offense committed on or after the effective date of this act, and has previously been convicted of a qualifying offense;
- 3. Felony probation or community control for any offense committed on or after the effective date of this act, and is found to have violated that probation or community control by committing a qualifying offense;
- 4. Felony probation or community control and has previously been found by a court to be a habitual violent felony offender as defined in s. 775.084(1)(b) and has committed a qualifying offense on or after the effective date of this act;
- 5. Felony probation or community control and has previously been found by a court to be a three-time violent felony offender as defined in s. 775.084(1)(c) and has committed a qualifying offense on or after the effective date of this act; or
- 6. Felony probation or community control and has previously been found by a court to be a sexual predator under s. 775.21 and has committed a qualifying offense on or after the effective date of this act.

Section 9. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 921.0024, Florida Statutes, in a

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reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 948.20, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

948.20 Drug offender probation.-

(1) If it appears to the court upon a hearing that the defendant is a chronic substance abuser whose criminal conduct is a violation of s. 893.13(2)(a) or (6)(a), or other nonviolent felony if such nonviolent felony is committed on or after July 1, 2009, and notwithstanding s. 921.0024 the defendant's Criminal Punishment Code scoresheet total sentence points are 60 points or fewer, the court may either adjudge the defendant guilty or stay and withhold the adjudication of guilt. In either case, the court may also stay and withhold the imposition of sentence and place the defendant on drug offender probation or into a postadjudicatory treatment-based drug court program if the defendant otherwise qualifies. As used in this section, the term "nonviolent felony" means a third degree felony violation under chapter 810 or any other felony offense that is not a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08.

Section 10. This act shall take effect October 1, 2018.