By Senator Brandes

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to sentencing; amending s. 921.0026, F.S.; revising the mitigating circumstances under which a departure from the lowest permissible sentence is reasonably justified; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; reenacting ss. 775.08435(1)(b), (c), and (d), 921.002(3), and 921.00265(1), F.S., all relating to mitigating circumstances, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 921.0026, F.S., in references thereto; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 921.0026, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (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

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the lowest permissible sentence is reasonably justified include, but are not limited to:

- (a) The departure results from a legitimate, uncoerced plea bargain.
- (b) The defendant was an accomplice to the offense and was a relatively minor participant in the criminal conduct.
- (c) The capacity of the defendant to appreciate the criminal nature of the conduct or to conform that conduct to the requirements of law was substantially impaired.
- (d) For offenders sentenced on or after October 1, 2020, the defendant requires specialized treatment for substance abuse or addiction, a mental disorder, or a physical disability The defendant requires specialized treatment for a mental disorder that is unrelated to substance abuse or addiction or for a physical disability, and the defendant is amenable to treatment.
- (e) The need for payment of restitution to the victim outweighs the need for a prison sentence.
- (f) The victim was an initiator, willing participant, aggressor, or provoker of the incident.
- (g) The defendant acted under extreme duress or under the domination of another person.
- (h) Before the identity of the defendant was determined, the victim was substantially compensated.
- (i) The defendant cooperated with the state to resolve the current offense or any other offense.
- (j) The offense was committed in an unsophisticated manner and was an isolated incident for which the defendant has shown remorse.
 - (k) At the time of the offense the defendant was too young

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to appreciate the consequences of the offense.

(1) The defendant is to be sentenced as a youthful offender.

- (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 defendant is sentenced for the offense on or after October 1, 2020 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).
- (n) The defendant was making a good faith effort to obtain or provide medical assistance for an individual experiencing a drug-related overdose.
- (3) Except as provided in paragraph (2) (m), the defendant's substance abuse or addiction, including intoxication at the time of the offense, is not a mitigating factor under subsection (2) and does not, under any circumstances, justify a downward departure from the permissible sentencing range.

Section 2. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 921.0026, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of subsection (1) of section 775.08435, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

775.08435 Prohibition on withholding adjudication in felony cases.—

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 948.01, the court

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may not withhold adjudication of guilt upon the defendant for:

- (b) A second degree felony offense unless:
- 1. The state attorney requests in writing that adjudication be withheld; or
- 2. The court makes written findings that the withholding of adjudication is reasonably justified based on circumstances or factors in accordance with those set forth in s. 921.0026.

Notwithstanding any provision of this section, no adjudication of guilt shall be withheld for a second degree felony offense if the defendant has a prior withholding of adjudication for a felony that did not arise from the same transaction as the current felony offense.

- (c) A third degree felony that is a crime of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28, unless:
- 1. The state attorney requests in writing that adjudication be withheld; or
- 2. The court makes written findings that the withholding of adjudication is reasonably justified based on circumstances or factors in accordance with s. 921.0026.
- (d) A third degree felony offense if the defendant has a prior withholding of adjudication for a felony offense that did not arise from the same transaction as the current felony offense unless:
- 1. The state attorney requests in writing that adjudication be withheld; or
- 2. The court makes written findings that the withholding of adjudication is reasonably justified based on circumstances or factors in accordance with those set forth in s. 921.0026.

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Notwithstanding any provision of this section, no adjudication of guilt shall be withheld for a third degree felony offense if the defendant has two or more prior withholdings of adjudication for a felony that did not arise from the same transaction as the current felony offense.

Section 3. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 921.0026, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 921.002, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

921.002 The Criminal Punishment Code.—The Criminal Punishment Code shall apply to all felony offenses, except capital felonies, committed on or after October 1, 1998.

(3) A court may impose a departure below the lowest permissible sentence based upon circumstances or factors that reasonably justify the mitigation of the sentence in accordance with s. 921.0026. The level of proof necessary to establish facts supporting the mitigation of a sentence is a preponderance of the evidence. When multiple reasons exist to support the mitigation, the mitigation shall be upheld when at least one circumstance or factor justifies the mitigation regardless of the presence of other circumstances or factors found not to justify mitigation. Any sentence imposed below the lowest permissible sentence must be explained in writing by the trial court judge.

Section 4. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 921.0026, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 921.00265, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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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 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 5. This act shall take effect October 1, 2020.