

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
01/29/2020	•	
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Appropriations Subcommittee on Criminal and Civil Justice (Brandes) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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9 10 Delete lines 76 - 311

and insert:

(1) FINDINGS.—The Legislature finds that the number of inmates with terminal medical conditions or who are suffering from severe debilitating or incapacitating medical conditions who are incarcerated in the state's prisons has grown significantly in recent years. Further, the Legislature finds that the condition of inmates who are terminally ill, or

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suffering from a debilitating or incapacitating conditions may be exacerbated by imprisonment due to the stress linked to prison life. The Legislature also finds that recidivism rates are greatly reduced with inmates suffering from such medical conditions who are released into the community. Therefore, the Legislature finds that it is of great public importance to find a compassionate solution to the challenges presented by the imprisonment of inmates who are terminally ill or are suffering from a debilitating or incapacitating condition while also ensuring that the public safety of Florida's communities remains protected.

- (2) CREATION.—There is established a conditional medical release program within the department for the purpose of determining whether release is appropriate for eligible inmates, supervising the released inmates, and conducting revocation hearings as provided for in this section. The establishment of the conditional medical release program must include a panel of at least three people appointed by the secretary or his or her designee for the purpose of determining the appropriateness of conditional medical release and conducting revocation hearings on the inmate releases.
 - (3) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Inmate with a debilitating illness" means an inmate who is determined to be suffering from a significant terminal or nonterminal condition, disease, or syndrome that has rendered the inmate so physically or cognitively impaired, debilitated, or incapacitated as to create a reasonable probability that the inmate does not constitute a danger to himself or herself to others.

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- (b) "Permanently incapacitated inmate" 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 himself or herself or to others.
- (c) "Terminally ill inmate" means an inmate who has a condition caused by injury, disease, or illness that, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, renders the inmate terminally ill to the extent that there can be no recovery, death is expected within 12 months, and the inmate does not constitute a danger to himself or herself or to others.
- (4) ELIGIBILITY.—An inmate is eligible for 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 an inmate with a debilitating illness, a permanently incapacitated inmate, or a terminally ill inmate. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an inmate who meets the above criteria may be released from the custody of the department pursuant to this section prior to satisfying 85 percent of his or her term of imprisonment.
 - (5) REFERRAL FOR CONSIDERATION. -
- (a) 1. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, any inmate in the custody of the department who meets one or more of the eligibility requirements under subsection (4) must be considered for conditional medical release.
- 2. The authority to grant conditional medical release rests solely with the department. An inmate does not have a right to release or to a medical evaluation to determine eligibility for

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release pursuant to this section.

- (b) The department must identify inmates who may be eligible for conditional medical release based upon available medical information. In considering an inmate for conditional medical release, the department may require additional medical evidence, including examinations of the inmate, or any other additional investigations the department deems necessary for determining the appropriateness of the eligible inmate's release.
- (c) The department must refer an inmate to the panel established under subsection (2) for review and determination of conditional medical release upon his or her identification as potentially eligible for release pursuant to this section.
- (d) If the case that resulted in the inmate's commitment to the department involved a victim, and the victim specifically requested notification pursuant to s. 16, Art. I of the State Constitution, the department must notify the victim of the inmate's referral to the panel immediately upon identification of the inmate as potentially eligible for release under this section. Additionally, the victim must be afforded the right to be heard regarding the release of the inmate.
 - (6) DETERMINATION OF RELEASE.
- (a) Within 45 days after receiving the referral, the panel established in subsection (2) must conduct a hearing to determine whether conditional medical release is appropriate for the inmate. Before the hearing, the director of inmate health services or his or her designee must review any relevant information, including, but not limited to, medical evidence, and provide the panel with a recommendation regarding the

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appropriateness of releasing the inmate pursuant to this section.

- (b) A majority of the panel members must agree that the inmate is appropriate for release pursuant to this section. If conditional medical release is approved, the inmate must be released by the department to the community within a reasonable amount of time with necessary release conditions imposed pursuant to subsection (7). An inmate who is granted conditional medical release is considered a medical releasee upon release to the community.
- (c) 1. An inmate who is denied conditional medical release by the panel may have the decision reviewed by the department's general counsel and chief medical officer, who must make a recommendation to the secretary. The secretary must review all relevant information and make a final decision about the appropriateness of conditional medical release pursuant to this section. The decision of the secretary is a final administrative decision not subject to appeal.
- 2. An inmate that requests to have the decision reviewed in accordance with this paragraph must do so in a manner prescribed in rule. An inmate who is denied conditional medical release may be subsequently reconsidered for such release in a manner prescribed by department rule.
 - (7) RELEASE CONDITIONS.
- (a) An inmate granted release pursuant to this section is released for a period equal to the length of time remaining on his or her term of imprisonment on the date the release is granted. Such inmate is considered a medical releasee upon release from the department into the community. The medical

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releasee must comply with all reasonable conditions of release the department imposes, which must include, at a minimum:

- 1. Periodic medical evaluations at intervals determined by the department at the time of release.
- 2. Supervision by an officer trained to handle special offender caseloads.
- 3. Active electronic monitoring, if such monitoring is determined to be necessary to ensure the safety of the public and the medical releasee's compliance with release conditions.
- 4. Any conditions of community control provided for in s. 948.101.
- 5. Any other conditions the department deems appropriate to ensure the safety of the community and compliance by the medical releasee.
- (b) A medical releasee is considered to be in the custody, supervision, and control of the department, which, for purposes of this section does not create a duty for the department to provide the medical releasee with medical care upon release into the community. The medical releasee remains eligible to earn or lose gain-time in accordance with s. 944.275 and department rule. The medical releasee may not be counted in the prison system population, and the medical releasee's approved community-based housing location may not be counted in the capacity figures for the prison system.
 - (8) REVOCATION HEARING AND RECOMMITMENT.-
- (a) 1. If the medical releasee's supervision officer or a duly authorized representative of the department discovers that the medical or physical condition of the medical releasee has improved to the extent that she or he would no longer be

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eligible for release under this section, then the conditional medical release may be revoked. The department may order, as prescribed by department rule, that the medical releasee be returned to the custody of the department for a conditional medical release revocation hearing or may allow the medical releasee to remain in the community pending the revocation hearing. If the department elects to order the medical releasee to be returned to custody pending the revocation hearing, the officer or duly authorized representative may cause a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the medical releasee.

- 2. A medical releasee may admit to the allegation of improved medical or physical condition or may elect to proceed to a revocation hearing. The revocation hearing must be conducted by the panel established in subsection (2). Before a revocation hearing pursuant to this paragraph, the director of inmate health services or his or her designee must review any medical evidence pertaining to the medical releasee and provide the panel with a recommendation regarding the medical releasee's improvement and current medical or physical condition.
- 3. A majority of the panel members must agree that revocation is appropriate for the medical releasee's conditional medical release to be revoked. If conditional medical release is revoked due to improvement in his or her medical or physical condition, the medical releasee must be recommitted to the department to serve the balance of his or her sentence in an institution designated by the department with credit for the time served on conditional medical release and without forfeiture of any gain-time accrued before recommitment. If the medical releasee whose conditional medical release is revoked

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due to an improvement in her or his medical or physical condition would otherwise be eligible for parole or any other release program, he or she may be considered for such release program pursuant to law.

- 4. A medical releasee whose conditional medical release is revoked pursuant to this paragraph may have the decision reviewed by the department's general counsel and chief medical officer, who must make a recommendation to the secretary. The secretary must review all relevant information and make a final decision about the appropriateness of the revocation of conditional medical release pursuant to this paragraph. The decision of the secretary is a final administrative decision not subject to appeal.
- (b)1. The medical releasee's conditional medical release may also be revoked for violation of any release conditions the department establishes, including, but not limited to, a new violation of law. The department may terminate the medical releasee's conditional medical release and return him or her to the same or another institution designated by the department.
- 2. If a duly authorized representative of the department has reasonable grounds to believe that a medical releasee has violated the conditions of his or her release in a material respect, such representative may cause a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the medical releasee. A law enforcement officer or a probation officer may arrest the medical releasee without a warrant in accordance with s. 948.06, if there are reasonable grounds to believe he or she has violated the terms and conditions of his or her conditional medical release. The law enforcement officer must report the medical releasee's

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alleged violations to the supervising probation office or the department's emergency action center for initiation of revocation proceedings as prescribed by the department by rule.

- 3. If the basis of the violation of release conditions is related to a new violation of law, the medical releasee must be detained without bond until his or her initial appearance at which a judicial determination of probable cause is made. If the judge determines that there was no probable cause for the arrest, the medical releasee may be released. If the judge determines that there was probable cause for the arrest, the judge's determination also constitutes reasonable grounds to believe that the medical releasee violated the conditions of the conditional medical release.
- 4. The department must order that the medical releasee subject to revocation under this paragraph be returned to department custody for a conditional medical release revocation hearing. A medical releasee may admit to the alleged violation of the conditions of conditional medical release or may elect to proceed to a revocation hearing.
- 5. A majority of the panel members must agree that revocation is appropriate for the medical releasee's conditional medical release to be revoked. If conditional medical release is revoked pursuant to this paragraph, the medical releasee must serve the balance of his or her sentence in an institution designated by the department with credit for the actual time served on conditional medical release. The releasee's gain-time accrued before recommitment may be forfeited pursuant to s. 944.28(1). If the medical releasee whose conditional medical release is revoked subject to this paragraph would otherwise be

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eligible for parole or any other release program, he or she may be considered for such release program pursuant to law.

- 6. A medical releasee whose conditional medical release has been revoked pursuant to this paragraph may have the revocation reviewed by the department's general counsel, who must make a recommendation to the secretary. The secretary must review all relevant information and make a final decision about the appropriateness of the revocation of conditional medical release pursuant to this paragraph. The decision of the secretary is a final administrative decision not subject to appeal.
- (c)1. If the medical releasee subject to revocation under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) elects to proceed with a hearing, the medical releasee must be informed orally and in writing of the following:
- a. The alleged basis for the pending revocation proceeding against the releasee.
- b. The releasee's right to be represented by counsel. However, this sub-subparagraph does not create a right to publicly funded legal counsel.
 - c. The releasee's right to be heard in person.
- d. The releasee's right to secure, present, and compel the attendance of witnesses relevant to the proceeding.
- e. The releasee's right to produce documents on his or her own behalf.
- f. The releasee's right of access to all evidence used to support the revocation proceeding against the releasee and to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses.
 - q. The releasee's right to waive the hearing.
 - 2. If the panel approves the revocation of the medical

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releasee's conditional medical release, the panel must provide a written statement as to evidence relied on and reasons for revocation.

- (d) A medical releasee whose conditional medical release is revoked and is recommitted to the department under this subsection must comply with the 85 percent requirement in accordance with ss. 921.002 and 944.275 upon recommitment.
- (9) SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS UPON AN INMATE'S DIAGNOSIS OF A TERMINAL CONDITION. -
- (a) If an inmate is diagnosed with a terminal medical condition that makes him or her eligible for consideration for release under paragraph (3)(c) while in the custody of the department, subject to confidentiality requirements, the department must:
- 1. Notify the inmate's family or next of kin, and attorney, if applicable, of such diagnosis within 72 hours of the diagnosis.
- 2. Provide the inmate's family, including extended family, with an opportunity to visit the inmate in person within 7 days upon such diagnosis.
- 3. Initiate a review for conditional medical release as provided for in this section immediately upon such diagnosis.
- (b) If the inmate has mental and physical capacity, he or she must consent to release of confidential information for the department to comply with the notification requirements required in this subsection.
- (10) SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY. Unless otherwise provided by law and in accordance with s. 13, Art. X of the State Constitution, members of the panel established in subsection (2) who are



involved with decisions that grant or revoke conditional medical release are provided immunity from liability for actions that directly relate to such decisions.

(11) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—The department may adopt rules

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307 ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========== 308 And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 3 - 63

310 and insert:

> creating s. 945.0911, F.S.; providing legislative findings; establishing the conditional medical release program within the Department of Corrections; establishing a panel to consider specified matters; defining terms; providing for program eligibility; requiring any inmate who meets certain criteria to be considered for conditional medical release; providing that the inmate does not have a right to release or to a certain medical evaluation; providing for program eligibility; providing that an inmate may be released on conditional medical release prior to serving 85 percent of his or her term of imprisonment; requiring the department to identify eligible inmates; requiring the department to refer an inmate to the panel for consideration; providing for victim notification in certain circumstances; requiring the panel to conduct a hearing within a specified timeframe; specifying requirements for the hearing; providing a review process for an inmate who is denied release; providing

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conditions for release; providing that an inmate who is approved for conditional medical release must be released from the department in a reasonable amount of time; providing that an inmate is considered a medical releasee upon release from the department into the community; providing that a medical releasee remains in the custody, supervision, and control of the department and provides an exception; providing a medical releasee is eligible to earn or lose gaintime; prohibiting a medical releasee or his or her community-based housing from being counted in the prison system population and the prison capacity figures, respectively; providing for the revocation of a medical releasee's conditional medical release; authorizing the medical releasee to be returned to the department's custody if his or her medical or physical condition improves; requiring a majority of the panel members to agree on the appropriateness of revocation; providing that gain-time is not forfeited for revocation based on improvement in the medical releasee's condition; providing a review process for a medical releasee who has his or her release revoked; authorizing the medical releasee to be recommitted if he or she violates any conditions of the release; requiring that the medical releasee be detained if a violation is based on certain circumstances; requiring that a majority of the panel members agree on the appropriateness of revocation; requiring specified medical releasees to be recommitted to the department

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upon the revocation of the conditional medical release; authorizing the forfeiture of gain-time if the revocation is based on certain violations; providing a review process for a medical releasee who has his or her release revoked; requiring that the medical releasee be given specified information in certain instances; requiring the panel to provide a written statement as to evidence relied on and reasons for revocation; requiring the department to notify certain persons within a specified time frame of an inmate's diagnosis of a terminal medical condition; requiring the department to allow a visit between an inmate and certain persons within 7 days of a diagnosis of a terminal medical condition; requiring the department to initiate the conditional medical release review process immediately upon an inmate's diagnosis of a terminal medical condition; requiring the inmate to consent to release of information in certain circumstances; providing members of the panel have sovereign immunity related to specified decisions; providing rulemaking authority;