	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS	•	
12/10/2019		
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The Committee on Criminal Justice (Brandes) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Section 945.0912, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

945.0912 Conditional aging inmate release.-

(1) CREATION.—There is established a conditional aging inmate release program within the department for the purpose of determining eligible inmates who are appropriate for such

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release, supervising the released inmates, and conducting revocation hearings as provided for in this section. The 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 aging inmate release and conducting revocation hearings on the inmate releases.

- (2) ELIGIBILITY.—
- (a) An inmate is eligible for consideration for release under the conditional aging inmate release program when the inmate has reached 70 years of age and has served at least 10 years on his or her term of imprisonment.
- (b) An inmate may not be considered for release through the program if he or she has ever been found quilty of, regardless of adjudication, or entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, or has been adjudicated delinquent for committing:
- 1. A violation of any of the following sections which results in the actual killing of a human being:
 - a. Section 775.33(4).
 - b. Section 782.04(1) or (2).
 - c. Section 782.09.
- 2. Any felony offense that serves as a predicate to registration as a sexual offender in accordance with s. 943.0435; or
- 3. Any similar offense committed in another jurisdiction which would be an offense listed in this paragraph if it had been committed in violation of the laws of this state.
 - (3) REFERRAL FOR CONSIDERATION. -
- (a) 1. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, an inmate in the custody of the department who is eligible for

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consideration pursuant to subsection (2) must be considered for the conditional aging inmate release program.

- 2. The authority to grant conditional aging inmate release rests solely with the department. An inmate does not have a right to such release.
- (b) The department must identify inmates who may be eligible for the conditional aging inmate release program. In considering an inmate for conditional aging inmate release, the department may require the production of additional evidence or any other additional investigations that the department deems are necessary for determining the appropriateness of the eligible inmate's release.
- (c) The department must refer an inmate to the panel established under subsection (1) for review and determination of conditional aging inmate 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.
 - (4) DETERMINATION OF RELEASE.
- (a) Within 45 days after receiving the referral, the panel established in subsection (1) must conduct a hearing to determine whether the inmate is appropriate for conditional aging inmate release.

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- (b) A majority of the panel members must agree that the inmate is appropriate for release pursuant to this section. If conditional aging inmate 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 (5). An inmate who is granted conditional aging inmate release is considered an aging releasee upon release to the community.
- (c) An inmate who is denied conditional aging inmate release by the panel may have the decision 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 conditional aging inmate release pursuant to this section. The decision of the secretary is a final administrative decision not subject to appeal. An inmate who is denied conditional aging inmate release may be subsequently reconsidered for such release in a manner prescribed by rule.
 - (5) 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 an aging releasee upon release from the department into the community. The aging releasee must comply with all reasonable conditions of release the department imposes, which must include, at a minimum:
- 1. Supervision by an officer trained to handle special offender caseloads.
 - 2. Active electronic monitoring, if such monitoring is

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determined to be necessary to ensure the safety of the public and the aging releasee's compliance with release conditions.

- 3. Any conditions of community control provided for in s. 948.101.
- 4. Any other conditions the department deems appropriate to ensure the safety of the community and compliance by the aging releasee.
- (b) An aging releasee is considered to be in the care, custody, supervision, and control of the department and remains eligible to earn or lose gain-time in accordance with s. 944.275 and department rule. The aging releasee may not be counted in the prison system population, and the aging releasee's approved community-based housing location may not be counted in the capacity figures for the prison system.
 - (6) REVOCATION HEARING AND RECOMMITMENT.-
- (a) 1. An aging releasee's conditional aging inmate release may be revoked for a violation of any condition of the release established by the department, including, but not limited to, a new violation of law.
- 2. If the basis of the violation of release conditions is related to a new violation of law, the aging 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 aging 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 aging releasee violated the conditions of the release.

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- 3. The department must order that the aging releasee subject to revocation under this paragraph be returned to department custody for a conditional aging inmate release revocation hearing as prescribed by rule.
- 4. A majority of the panel members must agree that revocation is appropriate for the aging releasee's conditional aging inmate release to be revoked. If conditional aging inmate release is revoked pursuant to this paragraph, the aging releasee must serve the balance of his or her sentence with credit for the actual time served on conditional aging inmate release. The aging releasee's gain-time accrued before recommitment may be forfeited pursuant to s. 944.28(1). If the aging releasee whose conditional aging inmate release is revoked subject to this paragraph would otherwise be eligible for parole or any other release program, he or she may be considered for such release program pursuant to law.
- 5. An aging releasee whose 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 aging inmate release pursuant to this paragraph. The decision of the secretary is a final administrative decision not subject to appeal.
- (b) If the aging releasee subject to revocation under paragraph (a) elects to proceed with a hearing, the aging releasee must be informed orally and in writing of the following:
 - 1. The alleged violation with which the releasee is



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- 2. The releasee's right to be represented by counsel. However, this subparagraph does not create a right to publicly funded legal counsel.
 - 3. The releasee's right to be heard in person.
- 4. The releasee's right to secure, present, and compel the attendance of witnesses relevant to the proceeding.
- 5. The releasee's right to produce documents on his or her own behalf.
- 6. The releasee's right of access to all evidence used against the releasee and to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses.
 - 7. The releasee's right to waive the hearing.
- (7) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—The department may adopt rules as necessary to implement this section.
- Section 2. Subsection (6) of section 316.1935, Florida Statutes, is amended 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 medical release under s. 947.149, or conditional aging inmate release under s. 945.0912, prior to serving the mandatory minimum sentence.



Section 3. Paragraph (k) of subsection (4) of section 775.084, Florida Statutes, is amended 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. -

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- (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 under granted pursuant to s. 947.149, or conditional aging inmate release under s. 945.0912.
- 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. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 775.087, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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(b) Subparagraph (a) 1., subparagraph (a) 2., or subparagraph



214 (a) 3. does not prevent a court from imposing a longer sentence 215 of incarceration as authorized by law in addition to the minimum mandatory sentence, or from imposing a sentence of death 216 217 pursuant to other applicable law. Subparagraph (a) 1., 218 subparagraph (a) 2., or subparagraph (a) 3. does not authorize a 219 court to impose a lesser sentence than otherwise required by 220 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, or conditional aging inmate release under s. 945.0912, prior to serving the minimum sentence.

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> (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 eliqible 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, or conditional aging inmate release under s. 945.0912, prior to serving the minimum sentence.

Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 784.07, Florida Statutes, is amended 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 pardon or executive clemency, or conditional medical release under s. 947.149, or conditional aging inmate release under s. 945.0912, prior to serving the minimum sentence.

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 790.235, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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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, or conditional aging inmate release under s. 945.0912.

Section 7. Subsection (7) of section 794.0115, Florida Statutes, is amended 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, or conditional aging inmate release under s. 945.0912, before serving the minimum sentence.

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Section 8. Paragraphs (b), (c), and (g) of subsection (1) and subsection (3) of section 893.135, Florida Statutes, are amended 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 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

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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, or conditional aging inmate release under s. 945.0912. 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 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

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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 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, 28 grams or more of hydrocodone, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.k., codeine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.q., or any salt thereof, or 28 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance,

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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 28 grams or more, but less than 50 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 50 grams or more, but less than 100 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 100 grams or more, but less than 300 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 300 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 oxycodone, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.q., 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



417 of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000. 418 b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 25 grams, such person 419 shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment 420 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 421 422 person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of 423 424 \$500,000. 425 d. Is 100 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such 426 person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of 427 imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of 428 \$750,000. 429 4.a. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, 430 delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in 431 actual or constructive possession of, 4 grams or more of: 432 (I) Alfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)1.; (II) Carfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)6.; 433 434 (III) Fentanyl, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)9.; 435 (IV) Sufentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)30.; 436 (V) A fentanyl derivative, as described in s. 437 893.03(1)(a)62.; 438 (VI) A controlled substance analog, as described in s. 439 893.0356, of any substance described in sub-sub-subparagraphs 440 (I) - (V); or441 (VII) A mixture containing any substance described in sub-442 sub-subparagraphs (I)-(VI), 443 444 commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be

known as "trafficking in fentanyl," punishable as provided in s.

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446 775.082, 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 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, or conditional aging inmate release under s. 945.0912. However, if the court determines that, in addition to committing any act specified in this paragraph:

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- 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 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

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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 ineligible for any form of discretionary early release except pardon or executive clemency, or conditional medical release under s. 947.149, or conditional aging inmate release under s. 945.0912. 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,

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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, or conditional aging inmate release under s. 945.0912, prior to serving the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment.

Section 9. Subsection (2) of section 921.0024, Florida Statutes, is amended 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

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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 release, except executive clemency, or conditional medical release under s. 947.149, or conditional aging inmate release under s. 945.0912. Section 10. Paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section

944.605, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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- 591 (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, or conditional aging inmate release under s. 945.0912.
 - 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. Subsection (1) of section 944.70, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.70 Conditions for release from incarceration.-

- (1) (a) A person who is convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1983, but before 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 gain-time;
 - 3. As directed by an executive order granting clemency;
 - 4. Upon attaining the provisional release date;
 - 5. Upon placement in a conditional release program pursuant



to s. 947.1405; or	
6. Upon the granting of control release pursuant to s.	
947.146.	
(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 <u>,</u> or a conditional medical release program	
pursuant to s. 947.149, or a conditional aging inmate release	
program pursuant to s. 945.0912; or	
5. Upon the granting of control release, including	
emergency control release, pursuant to s. 947.146.	
Section 12. This act shall take effect October 1, 2020.	
========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========	
And the title is amended as follows:	
Delete everything before the enacting clause	
and insert:	
A bill to be entitled	
An act relating to conditional aging inmate release;	
creating s. 945.0912, F.S.; establishing the	
conditional aging inmate release program within the	
Department of Corrections; establishing a panel to	
consider specified matters; providing for program	
eligibility; requiring that an inmate who meets	

certain criteria be considered for conditional aging

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inmate release; providing that the inmate does not have a right to release; requiring the department to identify eligible inmates; requiring the department to refer an inmate to the panel for consideration; providing victim notification requirements under certain circumstances; requiring the panel to conduct a hearing within a specified timeframe; providing requirements for the hearing; providing that an inmate who is approved for conditional aging inmate release must be released from the department's custody within a reasonable amount of time; providing that an inmate is considered an aging releasee upon release from the department into the community; providing a review process for an inmate who is denied release; providing conditions for release; prohibiting an aging 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 conditional aging inmate release; requiring the aging releasee to be detained if a violation is based on certain circumstances; authorizing the aging releasee to be returned to the department if he or she violates any conditions of the release; requiring a majority of the panel to agree on the appropriateness of revocation; authorizing the forfeiture of gain-time if the revocation is based on certain violations; providing a review process for an aging releasee who has his or her released revoked; requiring the aging releasee to be given specified



information in certain instances; providing rulemaking
authority; amending ss. 316.1935, 775.084, 775.087,
784.07, 790.235, 794.0115, 893.135, 921.0024, 944.605,
and 944.70, F.S.; conforming cross-references to
changes made by the act; providing an effective date.