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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the death penalty; amending s. 775.082, F.S.; deleting provisions authorizing the death penalty for capital felonies; deleting provisions relating to the effect of a declaration by a court of last resort that the death penalty in a capital felony is unconstitutional; amending ss. 27.51, 27.52, and 27.511, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to representation in death penalty cases; amending s. 27.5304, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; repealing ss. 27.7001, 27.7002, 27.701, 27.702, 27.703, 27.704, 27.7045, 27.705, 27.706, 27.707, 27.708, 27.7081, 27.7091, 27.710, 27.711, and 27.715, F.S., relating to capital collateral representation and constitutionally deficient representation, respectively; amending ss. 23.21, 43.16, and 112.0455, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 119.071, F.S.; deleting a public records exemption relating to capital collateral proceedings; amending ss. 27.5303, 186.003, 215.89, 215.985, 216.011, 282.201, 393.063, 775.0823, 775.087, 790.25, 947.149, and 944.801, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; repealing s. 940.031, F.S., relating to clemency counsel when sentence of death imposed;

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amending ss. 775.15 and 790.161, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to the effect of a declaration by a court of last resort that the death penalty in a capital felony is unconstitutional; repealing s. 913.13, F.S., relating to jurors in capital cases; repealing s. 921.137, F.S., relating to prohibiting the imposition of the death sentence upon a defendant with an intellectual disability; repealing s. 921.141, F.S., relating to determination of whether to impose a sentence of death or life imprisonment for a capital felony; repealing s. 921.142, F.S., relating to determination of whether to impose a sentence of death or life imprisonment for a capital drug trafficking felony; amending ss. 775.021, 782.04, 775.30, 394.912, 782.065, 794.011, 893.135, 944.275, and 948.012, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; repealing ss. 922.052, 922.06, 922.07, 922.08, 922.095, 922.10, 922.105, 922.108, 922.11, 922.111, 922.12, 922.14, 922.15, 924.055, 924.056, and 924.057, F.S., relating to issuance of warrant of execution, stay of execution of death sentence, proceedings when a person under sentence of death appears to be insane, proceedings when person under sentence of death appears to be pregnant, pursuit of collateral remedies, execution of death sentence, prohibition

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against reduction of death sentence as a result of determination that a method of execution is unconstitutional, sentencing orders in capital cases, regulation of execution, transfer to state prison for safekeeping before death warrant issued, return of warrant of execution issued by the Governor, sentence of death unexecuted for unjustifiable reasons, return of warrant of execution issued by the Supreme Court, legislative intent concerning appeals and postconviction proceedings in death penalty cases, commencement of capital postconviction actions for which sentence of death is imposed on or after January 14, 2000, and limitation on postconviction cases in which the death sentence was imposed before January 14, 2000, respectively; amending s. 925.11, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to preservation of DNA evidence in death penalty cases; amending s. 945.10, F.S.; deleting a public records exemption for the identity of executioners; amending ss. 316.3026, 373.409, 373.430, 376.302, 403.161, 448.09, 504.013, 648.571, 775.261, 787.06, 794.0115, 800.04, 907.041, 921.1401, 921.1402, 944.17, 944.608, 944.609, and 944.705, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsections (3) through (11) of section 775.082, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (2) through (10), respectively, and paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and present subsection (2) of that section are amended, to read:

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

- (1)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), A person who has been convicted of a capital felony shall be punished by death if the proceeding held to determine sentence according to the procedure set forth in s. 921.141 results in a determination that such person shall be punished by death, otherwise such person shall be punished by life imprisonment and shall be ineligible for parole.
- (2) In the event the death penalty in a capital felony is held to be unconstitutional by the Florida Supreme Court or the United States Supreme Court, the court having jurisdiction over a person previously sentenced to death for a capital felony shall cause such person to be brought before the court, and the court shall sentence such person to life imprisonment as provided in subsection (1). No sentence of death shall be reduced as a result of a determination that a method of execution is held to be unconstitutional under the State

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| 101 | Constitution or the Constitution of the United States. |
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| 102 | Section 2. Paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of subsection (1) |
| 103 | and subsection (5) of section 27.51, Florida Statutes, are |
| 104 | amended to read: |
| 105 | 27.51 Duties of public defender |
| 106 | (1) The public defender shall represent, without |
| 107 | additional compensation, any person determined to be indigent |
| 108 | under s. 27.52 and: |
| 109 | (d) Sought by petition filed in such court to be |
| 110 | involuntarily placed as a mentally ill person under part I of |
| 111 | chapter 394, involuntarily committed as a sexually violent |
| 112 | predator under part V of chapter 394, or involuntarily admitted |
| 113 | to residential services as a person with developmental |
| 114 | disabilities under chapter 393. A public defender shall not |
| 115 | represent any plaintiff in a civil action brought under the |
| 116 | Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, the Federal Rules of Civil |
| 117 | Procedure, or the federal statutes, or represent a petitioner in |
| 118 | a rule challenge under chapter 120, unless specifically |
| 119 | authorized by statute; or |
| 120 | (e) Convicted and sentenced to death, for purposes of |
| 121 | handling an appeal to the Supreme Court; or |
| 122 | (e)(f) Is appealing a matter in a case arising under |
| 123 | paragraphs (a)-(d). |
| 124 | (5)(a) When direct appellate proceedings prosecuted by a |
| 125 | public defender on behalf of an accused and challenging a |

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judgment of conviction and sentence of death terminate in an affirmance of such conviction and sentence, whether by the Florida Supreme Court or by the United States Supreme Court or by expiration of any deadline for filing such appeal in a state or federal court, the public defender shall notify the accused of his or her rights pursuant to Rule 3.851, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, including any time limits pertinent thereto, and shall advise such person that representation in any collateral proceedings is the responsibility of the capital collateral regional counsel. The public defender shall then forward all original files on the matter to the capital collateral regional counsel, retaining such copies for his or her files as may be desired.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that any public

- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that any public defender representing an inmate in any collateral proceedings in any court on June 24, 1985, shall continue representation of that inmate in all postconviction proceedings unless relieved of responsibility from further representation by the court.
- Section 3. Paragraphs (e), (f), and (g) of subsection (5) and subsections (8) and (9) of section 27.511, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 27.511 Offices of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel; legislative intent; qualifications; appointment; duties.—
 - (5) When the Office of the Public Defender, at any time

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during the representation of two or more defendants, determines that the interests of those accused are so adverse or hostile that they cannot all be counseled by the public defender or his or her staff without a conflict of interest, or that none can be counseled by the public defender or his or her staff because of a conflict of interest, and the court grants the public defender's motion to withdraw, the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel shall be appointed and shall provide legal services, without additional compensation, to any person determined to be indigent under s. 27.52, who is:

- (e) Convicted and sentenced to death, for purposes of handling an appeal to the Supreme Court;
- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$ Appealing a matter in a case arising under paragraphs (a)-(d); or
- <u>(f)</u>(g) Seeking correction, reduction, or modification of a sentence under Rule 3.800, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, or seeking postconviction relief under Rule 3.850, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, if, in either case, the court determines that appointment of counsel is necessary to protect a person's due process rights.
- (8) The public defender for the judicial circuit specified in s. 27.51(4) shall, after the record on appeal is transmitted to the appellate court by the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel which handled the trial and if requested by the regional counsel for the indicated appellate district,

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handle all circuit court and county court appeals authorized

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pursuant to paragraph (5)(e) $\frac{(5)(f)}{(f)}$ within the state courts system and any authorized appeals to the federal courts required of the official making the request. If the public defender certifies to the court that the public defender has a conflict consistent with the criteria prescribed in s. 27.5303 and moves to withdraw, the regional counsel shall handle the appeal, unless the regional counsel has a conflict, in which case the court shall appoint private counsel pursuant to s. 27.40. (9) When direct appellate proceedings prosecuted by the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel on behalf of an accused and challenging a judgment of conviction and sentence of death terminate in an affirmance of such conviction and sentence, whether by the Supreme Court or by the United States Supreme Court or by expiration of any deadline for filing such appeal in a state or federal court, the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel shall notify the accused of his or her rights pursuant to Rule 3.851, Florida Rules of Procedure, including any time limits pertinent

collateral proceedings is the responsibility of the capital
collateral regional counsel. The office of criminal conflict and
civil regional counsel shall forward all original files on the
matter to the capital collateral regional counsel, retaining

and shall advise such person that representation in any

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such copies for his or her files as may be desired or required

201 by law.

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Section 4. Paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section 27.52, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 27.52 Determination of indigent status.-
- (5) INDIGENT FOR COSTS.—A person who is eligible to be represented by a public defender under s. 27.51 but who is represented by private counsel not appointed by the court for a reasonable fee as approved by the court or on a pro bono basis, or who is proceeding pro se, may move the court for a determination that he or she is indigent for costs and eligible for the provision of due process services, as prescribed by ss. 29.006 and 29.007, funded by the state.
 - (d) In reviewing the motion, the court shall consider:
- 1. Whether the applicant applied for a determination of indigent status under subsection (1) and the outcome of such application.
- 2. The extent to which the person's income equals or exceeds the income criteria prescribed in subsection (2).
 - 3. The additional factors prescribed in subsection (4).
 - 4. Whether the applicant is proceeding pro se.
 - 5. When the applicant retained private counsel.
- 6. The amount of any attorney's fees and who is paying the fees. There is a presumption that the applicant is not indigent for costs if the amount of attorney's fees exceeds \$5,000 for a noncapital case or \$25,000 for a capital case in which the state

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is seeking the death penalty. To overcome this presumption, the applicant has the burden to show through clear and convincing evidence that the fees are reasonable based on the nature and complexity of the case. In determining the reasonableness of the fees, the court shall consider the amount that a private courtappointed attorney paid by the state would receive for providing representation for that type of case.

Section 5. Subsections (5) and (13) of section 27.5304, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 27.5304 Private court-appointed counsel; compensation; notice.—
- (5) The compensation for representation in a criminal proceeding shall not exceed the following:
- (a) For misdemeanors and juveniles represented at the trial level: \$1,000.
- (b) For noncapital, nonlife felonies represented at the trial level: \$6,000.
- (c) For life felonies represented at the trial level: \$9,000.
- (d) For capital cases represented at the trial level: \$25,000. For purposes of this paragraph, a "capital case" is any offense for which the potential sentence is death and the state has not waived seeking the death penalty.
 - (e) For representation on appeal: \$9,000.
 - (13) Notwithstanding the limitation set forth in

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| 251 | subsection (5) and for the 2021-2022 fiscal year only, the |
|-----|---|
| 252 | compensation for representation in a criminal proceeding may not |
| 253 | exceed the following: |
| 254 | (a) For misdemeanors and juveniles represented at the |
| 255 | trial level: \$1,000. |
| 256 | (b) For noncapital, nonlife felonies represented at the |
| 257 | trial level: \$15,000. |
| 258 | (c) For life felonies represented at the trial level: |
| 259 | \$15,000. |
| 260 | (d) For capital cases represented at the trial level: |
| 261 | \$25,000. For purposes of this paragraph, a "capital case" is any |
| 262 | offense for which the potential sentence is death and the state |
| 263 | has not waived seeking the death penalty. |
| 264 | (d) (e) For representation on appeal: \$9,000. |
| 265 | (e)(f) This subsection expires July 1, 2022. |
| 266 | Section 6. <u>Sections 27.7001, 27.7002, 27.701, 27.702,</u> |
| 267 | 27.703, 27.704, 27.7045, 27.705, 27.706, 27.707, 27.708, |
| 268 | 27.7081, 27.7091, 27.710, 27.711, and 27.715, Florida Statutes, |
| 269 | are repealed. |
| 270 | Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 23.21, Florida |
| 271 | Statutes, is amended to read: |
| 272 | 23.21 Definitions.—For purposes of this part: |
| 273 | (1) "Department" means a principal administrative unit |
| 274 | within the executive branch of state government as defined in |
| 275 | chapter 20 and includes the State Board of Administration, the |

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Executive Office of the Governor, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Florida Commission on Offender Review, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the State Board of Education, the Board of Governors of the State University System, the Justice Administrative Commission, the capital collateral regional counsel, and separate budget entities placed for administrative purposes within a department. Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 27.51, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: Duties of public defender. -(5) (a) When direct appellate proceedings prosecuted by a public defender on behalf of an accused and challenging a judgment of conviction and sentence of death terminate in an affirmance of such conviction and sentence, whether by the Florida Supreme Court or by the United States Supreme Court or by expiration of any deadline for filing such appeal in a state or federal court, the public defender shall notify the accused of his or her rights pursuant to Rule 3.851, Florida Rules of Procedure, including any time limits pertinent thereto, and shall advise such person that representation in any collateral proceedings is the responsibility of the capital collateral regional counsel. The public defender shall then forward all original files on the matter to the capital collateral regional counsel, retaining such copies for his or

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

her files as may be desired.

301 Section 9. Subsection (9) of section 27.511, Florida 302 Statutes, is amended to read: 303 27.511 Offices of criminal conflict and civil regional 304 counsel; legislative intent; qualifications; appointment; 305 duties.-306 (9) When direct appellate proceedings prosecuted by the 307 office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel on behalf 308 of an accused and challenging a judgment of conviction and 309 sentence of death terminate in an affirmance of such conviction 310 and sentence, whether by the Supreme Court or by the United 311 States Supreme Court or by expiration of any deadline for filing 312 such appeal in a state or federal court, the office of criminal 313 conflict and civil regional counsel shall notify the accused of 314 his or her rights pursuant to Rule 3.851, Florida Rules of 315 Criminal Procedure, including any time limits pertinent thereto, 316 and shall advise such person that representation in any 317 collateral proceedings is the responsibility of the capital 318 collateral regional counsel. The office of criminal conflict and 319 civil regional counsel shall forward all original files 320 matter to the capital collateral regional counsel, retaining 321 such copies for his or her files as may be desired or required 322 by law. 323 Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) and 324 subsections (6) and (7) of section 43.16, Florida Statutes, are 325 amended to read:

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43.16 Justice Administrative Commission; membership, powers and duties.—

- (5) The duties of the commission shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
- (a) The maintenance of a central state office for administrative services and assistance when possible to and on behalf of the state attorneys and public defenders of Florida, the capital collateral regional counsel of Florida, the criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, and the Guardian Ad Litem Program.
- (6) The commission, each state attorney, each public defender, the criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, the capital collateral regional counsel, and the Guardian Ad Litem Program shall establish and maintain internal controls designed to:
- (a) Prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse as defined in s. 11.45(1).
- (b) Promote and encourage compliance with applicable laws, rules, contracts, grant agreements, and best practices.
 - (c) Support economical and efficient operations.
 - (d) Ensure reliability of financial records and reports.
 - (e) Safequard assets.

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(7) The provisions contained in this section shall be supplemental to those of chapter 27, relating to state attorneys, public defenders, and criminal conflict and civil

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regional counsel, and capital collateral regional counsel; to those of chapter 39, relating to the Guardian Ad Litem Program; or to other laws pertaining hereto.

- Section 11. Paragraph (e) of subsection (13) of section 112.0455, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 112.0455 Drug-Free Workplace Act.-
 - (13) RULES.-

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(e) The Justice Administrative Commission may adopt rules on behalf of the state attorneys and public defenders of Florida, the capital collateral regional counsel, and the Judicial Qualifications Commission.

This section shall not be construed to eliminate the bargainable rights as provided in the collective bargaining process where applicable.

- Section 12. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 119.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 119.071 General exemptions from inspection or copying of public records.—
 - (1) AGENCY ADMINISTRATION. -
- (d)1. A public record that was prepared by an agency attorney (including an attorney employed or retained by the agency or employed or retained by another public officer or agency to protect or represent the interests of the agency having custody of the record) or prepared at the attorney's

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express direction, that reflects a mental impression, conclusion, litigation strategy, or legal theory of the attorney or the agency, and that was prepared exclusively for civil or criminal litigation or for adversarial administrative proceedings, or that was prepared in anticipation of imminent civil or criminal litigation or imminent adversarial administrative proceedings, is exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution until the conclusion of the litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings. For purposes of capital collateral litigation as set forth in s. 27.7001, the Attorney General's office is entitled to claim this exemption for those public records prepared for direct appeal as well as for all capital collateral litigation after direct appeal until execution of sentence or imposition of a life sentence.

2. This exemption is not waived by the release of such public record to another public employee or officer of the same agency or any person consulted by the agency attorney. When asserting the right to withhold a public record pursuant to this paragraph, the agency shall identify the potential parties to any such criminal or civil litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings. If a court finds that the document or other record has been improperly withheld under this paragraph, the party seeking access to such document or record shall be awarded reasonable attorney's fees and costs in

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401 addition to any other remedy ordered by the court. 402 Section 13. Subsection (4) of section 27.5303, Florida 403 Statutes, is amended to read: 404 27.5303 Public defenders; criminal conflict and civil 405 regional counsel; conflict of interest.-406 (4) (a) If a defendant is convicted and the death sentence 407 is imposed, the appointed attorney shall continue representation 408 through appeal to the Supreme Court. The attorney shall be 409 compensated as provided in s. 27.5304. If the attorney first 410 appointed is unable to handle the appeal, the court shall 411 appoint another attorney and that attorney shall be compensated 412 as provided in s. 27.5304. 413 (b) When the appointed attorney in a capital case has 414 completed the duties imposed by this section, the attorney shall 415 file a written report in the trial court stating the duties 416 performed by the attorney and apply for discharge. 417 Section 14. Subsection (6) of section 186.003, Florida 418 Statutes, is amended to read: 419 186.003 Definitions; ss. 186.001-186.031, 186.801-420 186.901.—As used in ss. 186.001-186.031 and 186.801-186.901, the 421 term: "State agency" or "agency" means any official, 422 (6) 423 officer, commission, board, authority, council, committee, or 424 department of the executive branch of state government. For 425 purposes of this chapter, "state agency" or "agency" includes

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state attorneys, public defenders, the capital collateral
regional counsel, the Justice Administrative Commission, and the
Public Service Commission.

Section 15. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 215.89, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

215.89 Charts of account.-

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (b) "State agency" means an official, officer, commission, board, authority, council, committee, or department of the executive branch; a state attorney, public defender, or criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, or capital collateral regional counsel; the Florida Clerks of Court Operations

 Corporation; the Justice Administrative Commission; the Florida Housing Finance Corporation; the Florida Public Service

 Commission; the State Board of Administration; the Supreme Court or a district court of appeal, circuit court, or county court; or the Judicial Qualifications Commission.

Section 16. Paragraph (h) of subsection (14) of section 215.985, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 215.985 Transparency in government spending.-
- (14) The Chief Financial Officer shall establish and maintain a secure contract tracking system available for viewing and downloading by the public through a secure website. The Chief Financial Officer shall use appropriate Internet security measures to ensure that no person has the ability to alter or

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451 modify records available on the website.

- (h) For purposes of this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Procurement document" means any document or material provided to the public or any vendor as part of a formal competitive solicitation of goods or services undertaken by a state entity, and a document or material submitted in response to a formal competitive solicitation by any vendor who is awarded the resulting contract.
- 2. "State entity" means an official, officer, commission, board, authority, council, committee, or department of the executive branch of state government; a state attorney, public defender, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, capital collateral regional counsel, and the Justice Administrative Commission; the Public Service Commission; and any part of the judicial branch of state government.

Section 17. Paragraph (qq) of subsection (1) of section 216.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

216.011 Definitions.—

- (1) For the purpose of fiscal affairs of the state, appropriations acts, legislative budgets, and approved budgets, each of the following terms has the meaning indicated:
- (qq) "State agency" or "agency" means any official, officer, commission, board, authority, council, committee, or department of the executive branch of state government. For purposes of this chapter and chapter 215, "state agency" or

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"agency" includes, but is not limited to, state attorneys, public defenders, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, capital collateral regional counsel, the Justice Administrative Commission, the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, and the Florida Public Service Commission. Solely for the purposes of implementing s. 19(h), Art. III of the State Constitution, the terms "state agency" or "agency" include the judicial branch.

Section 18. Subsection (2) of section 282.201, Florida

Section 18. Subsection (2) of section 282.201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 282.201 State data center.—The state data center is established within the department. The provision of data center services must comply with applicable state and federal laws, regulations, and policies, including all applicable security, privacy, and auditing requirements. The department shall appoint a director of the state data center, preferably an individual who has experience in leading data center facilities and has expertise in cloud-computing management.
- (2) USE OF THE STATE DATA CENTER.—The following are exempt from the use of the state data center: the Department of Law Enforcement, the Department of the Lottery's Gaming System, Systems Design and Development in the Office of Policy and Budget, the regional traffic management centers as described in s. 335.14(2) and the Office of Toll Operations of the Department of Transportation, the State Board of Administration, state attorneys, public defenders, criminal conflict and civil

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regional counsel, capital collateral regional counsel, and the Florida Housing Finance Corporation.

Section 19. Paragraph (b) of subsection (24) of section 393.063, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

393.063 Definitions.—For the purposes of this chapter, the term:

- (24) "Intellectual disability" means significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior which manifests before the age of 18 and can reasonably be expected to continue indefinitely. For the purposes of this definition, the term:
- (b) "Significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning" means performance that is two or more standard deviations from the mean score on a standardized intelligence test specified in the rules of the agency.

For purposes of the application of the criminal laws and procedural rules of this state to matters relating to pretrial, trial, and sentencing, and any matters relating to the imposition and execution of the death penalty, the terms "intellectual disability" or "intellectually disabled" are interchangeable with and have the same meaning as the terms "mental retardation" or "retardation" and "mentally retarded" as defined in this section before July 1, 2013.

Section 20. Subsection (1) of section 775.0823, Florida

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Statutes, is amended to read:

775.0823 Violent offenses committed against law enforcement officers, correctional officers, state attorneys, assistant state attorneys, justices, or judges.—The Legislature does hereby provide for an increase and certainty of penalty for any person convicted of a violent offense against any law enforcement or correctional officer, as defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), or (9); against any state attorney elected pursuant to s. 27.01 or assistant state attorney appointed under s. 27.181; or against any justice or judge of a court described in Art. V of the State Constitution, which offense arises out of or in the scope of the officer's duty as a law enforcement or correctional officer, the state attorney's or assistant state attorney's duty as a prosecutor or investigator, or the justice's or judge's duty as a judicial officer, as follows:

(1) For murder in the first degree as described in s. 782.04(1), if the death sentence is not imposed, a sentence of imprisonment for life without eligibility for release.

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.

Section 21. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and paragraph

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(b) of subsection (3) of section 775.087, Florida Statutes, are 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 (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.

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.

(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 mandatory sentence, or from imposing a sentence of death pursuant to other applicable law. Subparagraph

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| 576 | (a)1., subparagraph (a)2., or subparagraph (a)3. does not |
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| 577 | authorize a court to impose a lesser sentence than otherwise |
| 578 | required by law. |
| 579 | Notwithstanding s. 948.01, adjudication of guilt or imposition |
| 580 | of sentence shall not be suspended, deferred, or withheld, and |
| 581 | the defendant is not eligible for statutory gain-time under s. |
| 582 | 944.275 or any form of discretionary early release, other than |
| 583 | pardon or executive clemency, or conditional medical release |
| 584 | under s. 947.149, prior to serving the minimum sentence. |
| 585 | Section 22. Paragraph (p) of subsection (3) of section |
| 586 | 790.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: |
| 587 | 790.25 Lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms |
| 588 | and other weapons |
| 589 | (3) LAWFUL USES.—The provisions of ss. 790.053 and 790.06 |
| 590 | do not apply in the following instances, and, despite such |
| 591 | sections, it is lawful for the following persons to own, |
| 592 | possess, and lawfully use firearms and other weapons, |
| 593 | ammunition, and supplies for lawful purposes: |
| 594 | (p) Investigators employed by the capital collateral |
| 595 | regional counsel, while actually carrying out official duties, |
| 596 | <pre>provided such investigators:</pre> |
| 597 | 1. Are employed full time; |
| 598 | 2. Meet the official training standards for firearms as |
| 599 | established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training |
| 600 | Commission as provided in s. 9/3 12/1) and the requirements of |

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| 60T | ss. 493.6108(1)(a) and 943.13(1) - (4); and |
|-----|--|
| 602 | 3. Are individually designated by an affidavit of consent |
| 603 | signed by the capital collateral regional counsel and filed with |
| 604 | the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the |
| 605 | investigator is headquartered. |
| 606 | Section 23. Subsection (2) of section 947.149, Florida |
| 607 | Statutes, is amended to read: |
| 608 | 947.149 Conditional medical release.— |
| 609 | (2) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, any |
| 610 | person determined eligible under this section and sentenced to |
| 611 | the custody of the department may, upon referral by the |
| 612 | department, be considered for conditional medical release by the |
| 613 | commission, in addition to any parole consideration for which |
| 614 | the inmate may be considered, except that conditional medical |
| 615 | release is not authorized for an inmate who is under sentence of |
| 616 | death. No inmate has a right to conditional medical release or |
| 617 | to a medical evaluation to determine eligibility for such |
| 618 | release. |
| 619 | Section 24. Paragraph (i) of subsection (3) of section |
| 620 | 944.801, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: |
| 621 | 944.801 Education for state prisoners.— |
| 622 | (3) The responsibilities of the Correctional Education |
| 623 | Program shall be to: |
| 624 | (i) Ensure that every inmate who has 2 years or more |
| 625 | remaining to serve on his or her sentence at the time that he or |
| | |

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she is received at an institution and who lacks basic and functional literacy skills as defined in s. 1004.02 attends not fewer than 150 hours of sequential instruction in a correctional adult basic education program. The basic and functional literacy level of an inmate shall be determined by the average composite test score obtained on a test approved for this purpose by the State Board of Education.

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- 1. Upon completion of the 150 hours of instruction, the inmate shall be retested and, if a composite test score of functional literacy is not attained, the department is authorized to require the inmate to remain in the instructional program.
- 2. Highest priority of inmate participation shall be focused on youthful offenders and those inmates nearing release from the correctional system.
- 3. An inmate shall be required to attend the 150 hours of adult basic education instruction unless such inmate:
- a. Is serving a life sentence or is under sentence of death.
- b. Is specifically exempted for security or health reasons.
- c. Is housed at a community correctional center, road prison, work camp, or vocational center.
- d. Attains a functional literacy level after attendance in fewer than 150 hours of adult basic education instruction.

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e. Is unable to enter such instruction because of insufficient facilities, staff, or classroom capacity.

- 4. The Department of Corrections shall provide classes to accommodate those inmates assigned to correctional or public work programs after normal working hours. The department shall develop a plan to provide academic and vocational classes on a more frequent basis and at times that accommodate the increasing number of inmates with work assignments, to the extent that resources permit.
- 5. If an inmate attends and actively participates in the 150 hours of instruction, the Department of Corrections may grant a one-time award of up to 6 additional days of incentive gain-time, which must be credited and applied as provided by law. Active participation means, at a minimum, that the inmate is attentive, responsive, cooperative, and completes assigned work.
- Section 25. <u>Section 940.031, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u>
- Section 26. Subsection (1) of section 775.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 775.15 Time limitations; general time limitations; exceptions.—
- (1) A prosecution for a capital felony, a life felony, or a felony that resulted in a death may be commenced at any time.
- 675 If the death penalty is held to be unconstitutional by the

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Florida Supreme Court or the United States Supreme Court, all crimes designated as capital felonies shall be considered life felonies for the purposes of this section, and prosecution for such crimes may be commenced at any time.

Section 27. Subsection (4) of section 790.161, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.161 Making, possessing, throwing, projecting, placing, or discharging any destructive device or attempt so to do, felony; penalties.—A person who willfully and unlawfully makes, possesses, throws, projects, places, discharges, or attempts to make, possess, throw, project, place, or discharge any destructive device:

(4) If the act results in the death of another person, commits a capital felony, punishable as provided in s. 775.082. In the event the death penalty in a capital felony is held to be unconstitutional by the Florida Supreme Court or the United States Supreme Court, the court having jurisdiction over a person previously sentenced to death for a capital felony shall cause such person to be brought before the court, and the court shall sentence such person to life imprisonment if convicted of murder in the first degree or of a capital felony under this subsection, and such person shall be ineligible for parole. No sentence of death shall be reduced as a result of a determination that a method of execution is held to be unconstitutional under the State Constitution or the

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| / U T | Constitution of the United States. |
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| 702 | Section 28. <u>Sections 913.13, 921.137, 921.141, and</u> |
| 703 | 921.142, Florida Statutes, are repealed. |
| 704 | Section 29. Paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section |
| 705 | 775.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: |
| 706 | 775.021 Rules of construction |
| 707 | (5) Whoever commits an act that violates a provision of |
| 708 | this code or commits a criminal offense defined by another |
| 709 | statute and thereby causes the death of, or bodily injury to, an |
| 710 | unborn child commits a separate offense if the provision or |
| 711 | statute does not otherwise specifically provide a separate |
| 712 | offense for such death or injury to an unborn child. |
| 713 | (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the death |
| 714 | penalty may not be imposed for an offense under this subsection. |
| 715 | Section 30. Subsection (1) of section 782.04, Florida |
| 716 | Statutes, is amended to read: |
| 717 | 782.04 Murder.— |
| 718 | (1) (a) The unlawful killing of a human being: |
| 719 | $\underline{\text{(a)}}^{1}$. When perpetrated from a premeditated design to |
| 720 | effect the death of the person killed or any human being; |
| 721 | $\underline{\text{(b)}_{2.}}$ When committed by a person engaged in the |
| 722 | perpetration of, or in the attempt to perpetrate, any: |
| 723 | 1.a. Trafficking offense prohibited by s. 893.135(1), |
| 724 | <u>2.b.</u> Arson, |
| 725 | 3.e. Sexual battery, |
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726
           4.<del>d.</del> Robbery,
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           5.e. Burglary,
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           6.f. Kidnapping,
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           7.<del>g.</del> Escape,
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           8.h. Aggravated child abuse,
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           9.i. Aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled
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      adult,
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           10.<del>j.</del> Aircraft piracy,
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           11.k. Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a
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      destructive device or bomb,
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           12.<del>1.</del> Carjacking,
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           13.m. Home-invasion robbery,
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           14.<del>n.</del> Aggravated stalking,
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           15.<del>o.</del> Murder of another human being,
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           16.<del>p.</del> Resisting an officer with violence to his or her
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      person,
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           17.<del>q.</del> Aggravated fleeing or eluding with serious bodily
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      injury or death,
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           18.<del>r.</del> Felony that is an act of terrorism or is in
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      furtherance of an act of terrorism, including a felony under s.
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      775.30, s. 775.32, s. 775.33, s. 775.34, or s. 775.35, or
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           19.s. Human trafficking; or
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           (c) 3. Which resulted from the unlawful distribution by a
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      person 18 years of age or older of any of the following
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      substances, or mixture containing any of the following
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     substances, when such substance or mixture is proven to be the
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     proximate cause of the death of the user:
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          1.a. A substance controlled under s. 893.03(1);
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          2.<del>b.</del> Cocaine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)4.;
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           3.e. Opium or any synthetic or natural salt, compound,
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     derivative, or preparation of opium;
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          4.<del>d.</del> Methadone;
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           5.e. Alfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)1.;
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          6.f. Carfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2) (b) 6.;
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          7.g. Fentanyl, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)9.;
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          8.h. Sufentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)30.; or
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           9.i. A controlled substance analog, as described in s.
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     893.0356, of any substance specified in subparagraphs 1.-8. sub-
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     subparagraphs a.-h.,
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     is murder in the first degree and constitutes a capital felony,
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     punishable as provided in s. 775.082.
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           (b) In all cases under this section, the procedure set
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                          shall be followed in
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     sentence of death or life imprisonment. If the prosecutor
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     intends to seek the death penalty, the prosecutor must give
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     notice to the defendant and file the notice with the court
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     within 45 days after arraignment. The notice must contain a list
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     of the aggravating factors the state intends to prove and has
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     reason to believe it can prove beyond a reasonable doubt. The
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776 court may allow the prosecutor to amend the notice upon a 777 showing of good cause. 778 Section 31. Subsection (2) of section 775.30, Florida 779 Statutes, is amended to read: 780 775.30 Terrorism; defined; penalties.-781 (2) A person who violates s. 782.04(1) (a) s. 782 782.04(1) (a) 1. or (2), s. 782.065, s. 782.07(1), s. 782.09, s. 783 784.045, s. 784.07, s. 787.01, s. 787.02, s. 787.07, s. 790.115, 784 s. 790.15, s. 790.16, s. 790.161, s. 790.1615, s. 790.162, s. 785 790.166, s. 790.19, s. 806.01, s. 806.031, s. 806.111, s. 786 815.06, s. 815.061, s. 859.01, or s. 876.34, in furtherance of 787 intimidating or coercing the policy of a government, or in 788 furtherance of affecting the conduct of a government by mass 789 destruction, assassination, or kidnapping, commits the crime of 790 terrorism, a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided 791 in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 792 Section 32. Paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section 793 394.912, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 794 394.912 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term: (9) "Sexually violent offense" means: 795 796 Murder of a human being while engaged in sexual 797 battery in violation of s. 782.04(1)(b) s. 782.04(1)(a)2.; 798 Section 33. Subsection (1) of section 782.065, Florida 799 Statutes, is amended to read: 800 782.065 Murder; law enforcement officer, correctional

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officer, correctional probation officer.—Notwithstanding ss. 775.082, 775.0823, 782.04, 782.051, and chapter 921, a defendant shall be sentenced to life imprisonment without eligibility for release upon findings by the trier of fact that, beyond a reasonable doubt:

- (1) The defendant committed murder in the first degree in violation of s. 782.04(1) and a death sentence was not imposed; murder in the second or third degree in violation of s. 782.04(2), (3), or (4); attempted murder in the first or second degree in violation of s. 782.04(1)(a) s. 782.04(1)(a)1. or (2); or attempted felony murder in violation of s. 782.051; and Section 34. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section
 - 794.011 Sexual battery.-

794.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- (2)(a) A person 18 years of age or older who commits sexual battery upon, or in an attempt to commit sexual battery injures the sexual organs of, a person less than 12 years of age commits a capital felony, punishable as provided in <u>s. 775.082</u> ss. 775.082 and 921.141.
- Section 35. Paragraphs (b) through (l) and paragraph (n) of subsection (l) 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

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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 actual or constructive possession of, 150 kilograms or more of cocaine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)4., commits

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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
- 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 $\underline{s.775.082}$ $\underline{ss.775.082}$ and $\underline{921.142}$. 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 s. 775.082

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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 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

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901 \$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.g., or any salt thereof, or 28 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 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

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926 \$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 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.

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| 951 | 4.a. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, |
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| 952 | manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is |
| 953 | knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 4 grams or |
| 954 | more of: |
| 955 | (I) Alfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)1.; |
| 956 | (II) Carfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)6.; |
| 957 | (III) Fentanyl, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)9.; |
| 958 | (IV) Sufentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)30.; |
| 959 | (V) A fentanyl derivative, as described in s. |
| 960 | 893.03(1)(a)62.; |
| 961 | (VI) A controlled substance analog, as described in s. |
| 962 | 893.0356, of any substance described in sub-sub-subparagraphs |
| 963 | (I)-(V); or |
| 964 | (VII) A mixture containing any substance described in sub- |
| 965 | sub-subparagraphs (I)-(VI), |
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| 967 | commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be |
| 968 | known as "trafficking in fentanyl," punishable as provided in s. |
| 969 | 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. |
| 970 | b. If the quantity involved under sub-subparagraph a.: |
| 971 | (I) Is 4 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such |
| 972 | person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of |
| 973 | imprisonment of 3 years, and shall be ordered to pay a fine of |
| 974 | \$50,000. |
| 975 | (II) Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such |
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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.

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- (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. 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

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1001 result; or

1002 The person's conduct in committing that act led to a b. 1003 natural, though not inevitable, lethal result,

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1005 such person commits the capital felony of trafficking in illegal 1006 drugs, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 ss. 775.082 and 1007 921.142. A person sentenced for a capital felony under this 1008 paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine

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provided under subparagraph 1.

- 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 s. 775.082 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.
- (d)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

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- 1026 more of phencyclidine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)23., a 1027 substituted phenylcyclohexylamine, as described in s. 1028 893.03(1)(c)195., or a substance described in s. 893.03(1)(c)13., 32., 38., 103., or 146., or of any mixture 1029 1030 containing phencyclidine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)23., a 1031 substituted phenylcyclohexylamine, as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)195., or a substance described in s. 1032 1033 893.03(1)(c)13., 32., 38., 103., or 146., commits a felony of 1034 the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in 1035 phencyclidine, "punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved: 1036 1037 Is 28 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such 1038 person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of 1039 imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to 1040 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, 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 brings into this state 800 grams or more of phencyclidine, as described in s.
 893.03(2)(b)23., a substituted phenylcyclohexylamine, as

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1051 described in s. 893.03(1)(c)195., or a substance described in s. 1052 893.03(1)(c)13., 32., 38., 103., or 146., or of any mixture 1053 containing phencyclidine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)23., a substituted phenylcyclohexylamine, as described in s. 1054 1055 893.03(1) (c) 195., or a substance described in s. 893.03(1)(c)13., 32., 38., 103., or 146., and who knows that the 1056 1057 probable result of such importation would be the death of any 1058 person commits capital importation of phencyclidine, a capital felony punishable as provided in s. 775.082 ss. 775.082 and 1059 1060 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this 1061 paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine 1062 provided under subparagraph 1.

- (e)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 200 grams or more of methaqualone or of any mixture containing methaqualone, as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in methaqualone," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 200 grams or more, but less than 5 kilograms, 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 5 kilograms or more, but less than 25 kilograms,

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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 25 kilograms or more, 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 brings into this state 50 kilograms or more of methaqualone or of any mixture containing methaqualone, as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), and who knows that the probable result of such importation would be the death of any person commits capital importation of methaqualone, a capital felony punishable as provided in s. 775.082 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.
- (f)1. Any 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 amphetamine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(c)2., or methamphetamine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(c)5., or of any mixture containing amphetamine or methamphetamine, or phenylacetone, phenylacetic acid, pseudoephedrine, or ephedrine in conjunction with other chemicals and equipment utilized in the manufacture of amphetamine or methamphetamine, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as

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"trafficking in amphetamine," punishable as provided in s.
1102 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 the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 200 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 200 grams or more, 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 manufactures or brings into this state 400 grams or more of amphetamine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(c)2., or methamphetamine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(c)5., or of any mixture containing amphetamine or methamphetamine, or phenylacetone, phenylacetic acid, pseudoephedrine, or ephedrine in conjunction with other chemicals and equipment used in the manufacture of amphetamine or methamphetamine, and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of amphetamine, a capital felony punishable as provided in s. 775.082 ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under

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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 actual or constructive possession of 30 kilograms or more of flunitrazepam or any mixture containing flunitrazepam

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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 $\underline{s.775.082}$ $\underline{ss.775.082}$ $\underline{and 921.142}$. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

(h)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 1 kilogram or more of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing gamma-hydroxybutyric

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acid (GHB), commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB)," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

- a. Is 1 kilogram or more but less than 5 kilograms, 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 5 kilograms or more but less than 10 kilograms, 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 10 kilograms or more, 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 manufactures or brings into this state 150 kilograms or more of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), a capital felony punishable as provided in s. 775.082 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

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1201 subparagraph 1.

- (i)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 1 kilogram or more of gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in gamma-butyrolactone (GBL)," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 1 kilogram or more but less than 5 kilograms, 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 5 kilograms or more but less than 10 kilograms, 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 10 kilograms or more, 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 manufactures or brings into the state 150 kilograms or more of gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), and who knows that the probable result of

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such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of gammabutyrolactone (GBL), a capital felony punishable as provided in s. 775.082 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.

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- (j)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 1 kilogram or more of 1,4-Butanediol as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or of any mixture containing 1,4-Butanediol, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in 1,4-Butanediol," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 1 kilogram or more, but less than 5 kilograms, 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 5 kilograms or more, but less than 10 kilograms, 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 10 kilograms or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$500,000.

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2. Any person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 150 kilograms or more of 1,4-Butanediol as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing 1,4-Butanediol, and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of 1,4-Butanediol, a capital felony punishable as provided in s. 775.082 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.

- (k)1. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 10 grams or more of a:
- a. Substance described in s. 893.03(1)(c)4., 5., 10., 11., 15., 17., 21.-27., 29., 39., 40.-45., 58., 72.-80., 81.-86., 90.-102., 104.-108., 110.-113., 143.-145., 148.-150., 160.-163., 165., or 187.-189., a substituted cathinone, as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)191., or substituted phenethylamine, as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)192.;
- b. Mixture containing any substance described in subsubparagraph a.; or
- c. Salt, isomer, ester, or ether or salt of an isomer, ester, or ether of a substance described in sub-subparagraph a.,

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commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in phenethylamines," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- 2. If the quantity involved under subparagraph 1.:
- a. Is 10 grams or more, but less than 200 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 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 shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 400 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$250,000.
- 3. A person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 30 kilograms or more of a substance described in subsubparagraph 1.a., a mixture described in sub-subparagraph 1.b., or a salt, isomer, ester, or ether or a salt of an isomer, ester, or ether described in sub-subparagraph 1.c., and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of phenethylamines, a capital felony punishable as provided in s. 775.082 and 921.142. A person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall

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1301 also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine under subparagraph 2.

- (1)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 1 gram or more of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) as described in s. 893.03(1)(c), or of any mixture containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.
- a. Is 1 gram or more, but less than 5 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.

775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

- b. Is 5 grams or more, but less than 7 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 7 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$500,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 7 grams or more of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) as described in s. 893.03(1)(c), or any mixture containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), and who knows that the

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probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), a capital felony punishable as provided in <u>s. 775.082</u> 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.

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- (n)1. 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:
- a. A substance described in s. 893.03(1)(c)164., 174., or 175., a n-benzyl phenethylamine compound, as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)193.; or
- b. A mixture containing any substance described in subsubparagraph a.,

commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in n-benzyl phenethylamines," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- 2. If the quantity involved under subparagraph 1.:
- a. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 100 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.

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b. Is 100 grams or more, but less than 200 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 200 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.
- 3. A person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 400 grams or more of a substance described in subsubparagraph 1.a. or a mixture described in subsubparagraph 1.b., and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of a n-benzyl phenethylamine compound, a capital felony punishable as provided in s. 775.082 and 921.142. A person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine under subparagraph 2.

Section 36. Paragraph (e) of subsection (4) of section 944.275, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.275 Gain-time.-

1371 (4)

(e) Notwithstanding subparagraph (b) 3., for sentences imposed for offenses committed on or after October 1, 2014, the department may not grant incentive gain-time if the offense is a violation of $\underline{s. 782.04(1)(b) 3.}$ $\underline{s. 782.04(1)(a) 2.c.}$; s.

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      787.01(3)(a)2. or 3.; s. 787.02(3)(a)2. or 3.; s. 794.011,
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      excluding s. 794.011(10); s. 800.04; s. 825.1025; or s.
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      847.0135(5).
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           Section 37. Subsection (4) and paragraph (a) of subsection
      (5) of section 948.012, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
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            948.012 Split sentence of probation or community control
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      and imprisonment. -
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                Effective for offenses committed on or after September
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      1, 2005, the court must impose a split sentence pursuant to
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      subsection (1) for any person who is convicted of a life felony
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      for lewd and lascivious molestation pursuant to s. 800.04(5)(b)
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      if the court imposes a term of years in accordance with s.
      775.082(2)(a)4.a.(II) s. 775.082(3)(a)4.a.(II) rather than life
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      imprisonment. The probation or community control portion of the
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      split sentence imposed by the court for a defendant must extend
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      for the duration of the defendant's natural life and include a
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      condition that he or she be electronically monitored.
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            (5)(a) Effective for offenses committed on or after
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      October 1, 2014, if the court imposes a term of years in
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      accordance with s. 775.082 which is less than the maximum
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      sentence for the offense, the court must impose a split sentence
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      pursuant to subsection (1) for any person who is convicted of a
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      violation of:
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           1. Section 782.04(1) (b) 3. \frac{782.04(1)}{(a)2.c.};
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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

2. Section 787.01(3)(a)2. or 3.;

1401 Section 787.02(3)(a)2. or 3.; 3. 1402 4. Section 794.011, excluding s. 794.011(10); 1403 5. Section 800.04; 1404 Section 825.1025; or 6. 1405 Section 847.0135(5). 7. 1406 Section 38. Sections 922.052, 922.06, 922.07, 922.08, 1407 922.095, 922.10, 922.105, 922.108, 922.11, 922.111, 922.12, 1408 922.14, 922.15, 924.055, 924.056, and 924.057, Florida Statutes, 1409 are repealed. 1410 Section 39. Subsection (4) of section 925.11, Florida 1411 Statutes, is amended to read: 1412 925.11 Postsentencing DNA testing.-PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE. -1413 1414 (a) Governmental entities that may be in possession of any 1415 physical evidence in the case, including, but not limited to, 1416 any investigating law enforcement agency, the clerk of the court, the prosecuting authority, or the Department of Law 1417 1418 Enforcement shall maintain any physical evidence collected at 1419 the time of the crime for which a postsentencing testing of DNA 1420 may be requested. 1421 (b) In a case in which the death penalty is imposed, the 1422 evidence shall be maintained for 60 days after execution of the 1423 sentence. In all other cases, a governmental entity may dispose of the physical evidence if the term of the sentence imposed in 1424 the case has expired and no other provision of law or rule 1425

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1426 requires that the physical evidence be preserved or retained. 1427 Section 40. Paragraphs (q), (h), and (i) of subsection (1) 1428 and subsection (2) of section 945.10, Florida Statutes, are 1429 amended to read: 1430 945.10 Confidential information. 1431 Except as otherwise provided by law or in this 1432 section, the following records and information held by the 1433 Department of Corrections are confidential and exempt from the 1434 provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State 1435 Constitution: 1436 (g) Information which identifies an executioner, or any 1437 person prescribing, preparing, compounding, dispensing, or 1438 administering a lethal injection. 1439 (g) (h) The identity of any inmate or offender upon whom an 1440 HIV test has been performed and the inmate's or offender's test 1441 results, in accordance with s. 381.004. The term "HIV test" has the same meaning as provided in s. 381.004. This paragraph is 1442 1443 subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act of 1995 in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 1444 1445 2022, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment 1446 by the Legislature. 1447 (h) (i) Records that are otherwise confidential or exempt 1448 from public disclosure by law.

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(1)(a)-(h) $\frac{(1)(a)-(i)}{(1)}$ may be released as follows unless

The records and information specified in paragraphs

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

1449

1451 expressly prohibited by federal law:

- (a) Information specified in paragraphs (1)(b), (d), and (f) to the Executive Office of the Governor, the Legislature, the Florida Commission on Offender Review, the Department of Children and Families, a private correctional facility or program that operates under a contract, the Department of Legal Affairs, a state attorney, the court, or a law enforcement agency. A request for records or information pursuant to this paragraph need not be in writing.
- (b) Information specified in paragraphs (1)(c), (e), and (h) (i) to the Executive Office of the Governor, the Legislature, the Florida Commission on Offender Review, the Department of Children and Families, a private correctional facility or program that operates under contract, the Department of Legal Affairs, a state attorney, the court, or a law enforcement agency. A request for records or information pursuant to this paragraph must be in writing and a statement provided demonstrating a need for the records or information.
- (c) Information specified in paragraph (1) (b) to an attorney representing an inmate under sentence of death, except those portions of the records containing a victim's statement or address, or the statement or address of a relative of the victim. A request for records of information pursuant to this paragraph must be in writing and a statement provided demonstrating a need for the records or information.

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(d) Information specified in paragraph (1) (b) to a public defender representing a defendant, except those portions of the records containing a victim's statement or address, or the statement or address of a relative of the victim. A request for records or information pursuant to this paragraph need not be in writing.

- (e) Information specified in paragraph (1) (b) to state or local governmental agencies. A request for records or information pursuant to this paragraph must be in writing and a statement provided demonstrating a need for the records or information.
- (f) Information specified in paragraph (1) (b) to a person conducting legitimate research. A request for records and information pursuant to this paragraph must be in writing, the person requesting the records or information must sign a confidentiality agreement, and the department must approve the request in writing.
- (g) Protected health information and records specified in paragraphs (1)(a) and (g) (h) to the Department of Health and the county health department where an inmate plans to reside if he or she has tested positive for the presence of the antibody or antigen to human immunodeficiency virus infection or as authorized in s. 381.004.
- (h) Protected health information and mental health, medical, or substance abuse records specified in paragraph

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(1) (a) to the Executive Office of the Governor, the Correctional Medical Authority, and the Department of Health for health care oversight activities authorized by state or federal law, including audits; civil, administrative, or criminal investigations; or inspections relating to the provision of health services, in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 164, subpart E.

- (i) Protected health information and mental health, medical, or substance abuse records specified in paragraph (1)(a) to a state attorney, a state court, or a law enforcement agency conducting an ongoing criminal investigation, if the inmate agrees to the disclosure and provides written consent or, if the inmate refuses to provide written consent, in response to an order of a court of competent jurisdiction, a subpoena, including a grand jury, investigative, or administrative subpoena, a court-ordered warrant, or a statutorily authorized investigative demand or other process as authorized by law, in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 164, subpart E, provided that:
- 1. The protected health information and records sought are relevant and material to a legitimate law enforcement inquiry;
- 2. There is a clear connection between the investigated incident and the inmate whose protected health information and records are sought;
- 3. The request is specific and limited in scope to the extent reasonably practicable in light of the purpose for which

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1526 the information or records are sought; and

- 4. Deidentified information could not reasonably be used.
- (j) Protected health information and mental health, medical, or substance abuse records specified in paragraph (1)(a) of an inmate who is or is suspected of being the victim of a crime, to a state attorney or a law enforcement agency if the inmate agrees to the disclosure and provides written consent or if the inmate is unable to agree because of incapacity or other emergency circumstance, in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 164, subpart E, provided that:
- 1. Such protected health information and records are needed to determine whether a violation of law by a person other than the inmate victim has occurred;
- 2. Such protected health information or records are not intended to be used against the inmate victim;
- 3. The immediate law enforcement activity that depends upon the disclosure would be materially and adversely affected by waiting until the inmate victim is able to agree to the disclosure; and
- 4. The disclosure is in the best interests of the inmate victim, as determined by the department.
- (k) Protected health information and mental health,medical, or substance abuse records specified in paragraph(1)(a) to a state attorney or a law enforcement agency if the department believes in good faith that the information and

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records constitute evidence of criminal conduct that occurred in a correctional institution or facility, in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 164, subpart E, provided that:

- 1. The protected health information and records disclosed are specific and limited in scope to the extent reasonably practicable in light of the purpose for which the information or records are sought;
- 2. There is a clear connection between the criminal conduct and the inmate whose protected health information and records are sought; and
 - 3. Deidentified information could not reasonably be used.
- (1) Protected health information and mental health, medical, or substance abuse records specified in paragraph (1)(a) to the Division of Risk Management of the Department of Financial Services, in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 164, subpart E, upon certification by the Division of Risk Management that such information and records are necessary to investigate and provide legal representation for a claim against the Department of Corrections.
- (m) Protected health information and mental health, medical, or substance abuse records specified in paragraph (1)(a) of an inmate who is bringing a legal action against the department, to the Department of Legal Affairs or to an attorney retained to represent the department in a legal proceeding, in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 164, subpart E.

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(n) Protected health information and mental health, medical, or substance abuse records of an inmate as specified in paragraph (1)(a) to another correctional institution or facility or law enforcement official having lawful custody of the inmate, in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 164, subpart E, if the protected health information or records are necessary for:

1. The provision of health care to the inmate;

- 2. The health and safety of the inmate or other inmates;
- 3. The health and safety of the officers, employees, or others at the correctional institution or facility;
- 4. The health and safety of the individuals or officers responsible for transporting the inmate from one correctional institution, facility, or setting to another;
- 5. Law enforcement on the premises of the correctional institution or facility; or
- 6. The administration and maintenance of the safety, security, and good order of the correctional institution or facility.
- (o) Protected health information and mental health, medical, or substance abuse records of an inmate as specified in paragraph (1)(a) to the Department of Children and Families and the Florida Commission on Offender Review, in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 164, subpart E, if the inmate received mental health treatment while in the custody of the Department of Corrections and becomes eligible for release under supervision or upon the

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1601 end of his or her sentence.

- (p) Notwithstanding s. 456.057 and in accordance with 45 C.F.R. part 164, subpart E, protected health information and mental health, medical, or substance abuse records specified in paragraph (1)(a) of a deceased inmate or offender to an individual with authority to act on behalf of the deceased inmate or offender, upon the individual's request. For purposes of this section, the following individuals have authority to act on behalf of a deceased inmate or offender only for the purpose of requesting access to such protected health information and records:
- 1. A person appointed by a court to act as the personal representative, executor, administrator, curator, or temporary administrator of the deceased inmate's or offender's estate;
- 2. If a court has not made a judicial appointment under subparagraph 1., a person designated by the inmate or offender to act as his or her personal representative in a last will that is self-proved under s. 732.503; or
- 3. If a court has not made a judicial appointment under subparagraph 1. or if the inmate or offender has not designated a person in a self-proved last will as provided in subparagraph 2., only the following individuals:
 - a. A surviving spouse.
- b. If there is no surviving spouse, a surviving adult child of the inmate or offender.

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c. If there is no surviving spouse or adult child, a parent of the inmate or offender.

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- (q) All requests for access to a deceased inmate's or offender's protected health information or mental health, medical, or substance abuse records specified in paragraph (1) (a) must be in writing and must be accompanied by the following:
- 1. If made by a person authorized under subparagraph (p)1., a copy of the letter of administration and a copy of the court order appointing such person as the representative of the inmate's or offender's estate.
- 2. If made by a person authorized under subparagraph (p)2., a copy of the self-proved last will designating the person as the inmate's or offender's representative.
- 3. If made by a person authorized under subparagraph (p)3., a letter from the person's attorney verifying the person's relationship to the inmate or offender and the absence of a court-appointed representative and self-proved last will.

Records and information released under this subsection remain confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution when held by the receiving person or entity.

Section 41. Subsection (2) of section 316.3026, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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| 1651 | 316.3026 Unlawful operation of motor carriers |
|------|--|
| 1652 | (2) Any motor carrier enjoined or prohibited from |
| 1653 | operating by an out-of-service order by this state, any other |
| 1654 | state, or the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration may |
| 1655 | not operate on the roadways of this state until the motor |
| 1656 | carrier has been authorized to resume operations by the |
| 1657 | originating enforcement jurisdiction. Commercial motor vehicles |
| 1658 | owned or operated by any motor carrier prohibited from operation |
| 1659 | found on the roadways of this state shall be placed out of |
| 1660 | service by law enforcement officers of the Department of Highway |
| 1661 | Safety and Motor Vehicles, and the motor carrier assessed a |
| 1662 | \$10,000 civil penalty pursuant to 49 C.F.R. s. 383.53, in |
| 1663 | addition to any other penalties imposed on the driver or other |
| 1664 | responsible person. Any person who knowingly drives, operates, |
| 1665 | or causes to be operated any commercial motor vehicle in |
| 1666 | violation of an out-of-service order issued by the department in |
| 1667 | accordance with this section commits a felony of the third |
| 1668 | degree, punishable as provided in $s. 775.082(2)(e)$ s. |
| 1669 | 775.082(3)(e). Any costs associated with the impoundment or |
| 1670 | storage of such vehicles are the responsibility of the motor |
| 1671 | carrier. Vehicle out-of-service orders may be rescinded when the |
| 1672 | department receives proof of authorization for the motor carrier |
| 1673 | to resume operation. |
| 1674 | Section 42. Subsection (3) of section 373.409, Florida |
| 1675 | Statutes, is amended to read: |

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373.409 Headgates, valves, and measuring devices.-

(3) No person shall alter or tamper with a measuring device so as to cause it to register other than the actual amount of water diverted, discharged, or taken. Violation of this subsection shall be a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable under s. 775.082(3) (b) $\frac{1}{8.082(4)}$ (b).

Section 43. Subsections (3), (4), and (5) of section 373.430, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 373.430 Prohibitions, violation, penalty, intent.-
- (3) A person who willfully commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(a) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(2)(e) ss. 775.082(3)(e) and 775.083(1)(g), by a fine of not more than \$50,000 or by imprisonment for 5 years, or by both, for each offense. Each day during any portion of which such violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.
- (4) A person who commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(a) or paragraph (1)(b) due to reckless indifference or gross careless disregard commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in <u>ss.</u>

 775.082(3)(b) <u>ss. 775.082(4)(b)</u> and 775.083(1)(g), by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or 60 days in jail, or by both, for each offense.
- (5) A person who willfully commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(b) or who commits a violation specified in

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paragraph (1)(c) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in $\underline{ss. 775.082(3)(a)} \underline{ss. 775.082(4)(a)}$ and 775.083(1)(g), by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by 6 months in jail, or by both, for each offense.

Section 44. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 376.302, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

376.302 Prohibited acts; penalties.-

- (3) Any person who willfully commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(a) or paragraph (1)(b) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree punishable as provided in <u>ss.</u> 775.082(3)(a) <u>ss. 775.082(4)(a)</u> and 775.083(1)(g), by a fine of not less than \$2,500 or more than \$25,000, or punishable by 1 year in jail, or by both for each offense. Each day during any portion of which such violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.
- (4) Any person who commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(c) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(3)(a) ss. 775.082(4)(a) and 775.083(1)(g), by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by 6 months in jail, or by both for each offense.

Section 45. Subsections (3), (4), and (5) of section 403.161, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

403.161 Prohibitions, violation, penalty, intent.-

(3) A person who willfully commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(a) commits a felony of the third degree,

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punishable as provided in <u>ss. 775.082(2)(e)</u> <u>ss. 775.082(3)(e)</u> and 775.083(1)(g) by a fine of not more than \$50,000 or by imprisonment for 5 years, or by both, for each offense. Each day during any portion of which such violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.

- (4) A person who commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(a) or paragraph (1)(b) due to reckless indifference or gross careless disregard commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(4)(b) and 775.083(1)(g) by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by 60 days in jail, or by both, for each offense.
- (5) A person who willfully commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(b) or who commits a violation specified in paragraph (1)(c) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree punishable as provided in $\underline{ss. 775.082(3)(a)} \underline{ss. 775.082(4)(a)}$ and 775.083(1)(g) by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by 6 months in jail, or by both for each offense.

Section 46. Subsection (2) of section 448.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 448.09 Unauthorized aliens; employment prohibited.-
- (2) The first violation of subsection (1) shall be a noncriminal violation as defined in s. 775.08(3) and, upon conviction, shall be punishable as provided in $\underline{s. 775.082(4)}$ s. $\underline{775.082(5)}$ by a civil fine of not more than \$500, regardless of

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1751 the number of aliens with respect to whom the violation 1752 occurred. 1753 Section 47. Section 504.013, Florida Statutes, is amended 1754 to read: 1755 504.013 Penalties.—Any person, firm, or corporation 1756 engaged in the business of the retail vending of fresh fruits, 1757 fresh vegetables, bee pollen, or honey who willfully and 1758 knowingly removes any labels or identifying marks from fruits, 1759 vegetables, bee pollen, or honey so labeled is quilty of a 1760 noncriminal violation as defined in s. 775.08(3) and upon 1761 conviction shall be punished as provided in s. 775.082(4) s. 1762 775.082(5) by a civil fine of not more than \$500. 1763 Section 48. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 1764 648.571, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1765 648.571 Failure to return collateral; penalty.-1766 (3) 1767 Allowable expenses incurred in apprehending a 1768 defendant because of a bond forfeiture or judgment under s. 1769 903.29 may be deducted if such expenses are accounted for. The 1770 failure to return collateral under these terms is punishable as 1771 follows: 1772 1. If the collateral is of a value less than \$100, as 1773 provided in s. $775.082(3)(a) \frac{s. 775.082(4)(a)}{s}$. 1774 If the collateral is of a value of \$100 or more, as

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provided in s. 775.082(2) (e) s. 775.082(3) (e).

- 3. If the collateral is of a value of \$1,500 or more, as provided in s. $775.082(2)(d) \frac{s.}{775.082(3)(d)}$.
- 4. If the collateral is of a value of \$10,000 or more, as provided in <u>s. 775.082(2)(b)</u> s. 775.082(3)(b).
 - Section 49. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 775.261, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 775.261 The Florida Career Offender Registration Act.-
 - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
 - (a) "Career offender" means any person who is designated as a habitual violent felony offender, a violent career criminal, or a three-time violent felony offender under s. 775.084 or as a prison releasee reoffender under s. 775.082(8) s. 775.082(9).
 - Section 50. Paragraph (g) of subsection (3) of section 787.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 787.06 Human trafficking.-

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- (3) Any person who knowingly, or in reckless disregard of the facts, engages in human trafficking, or attempts to engage in human trafficking, or benefits financially by receiving anything of value from participation in a venture that has subjected a person to human trafficking:
- (g) For commercial sexual activity in which any child younger than 18 years of age or an adult believed by the person to be a child younger than 18 years of age, or in which any person who is mentally defective or mentally incapacitated as

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those terms are defined in s. 794.011(1), is involved commits a life felony, punishable as provided in <u>s. 775.082(2)(a)6.</u> s. 775.082(3)(a)6., s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

For each instance of human trafficking of any individual under this subsection, a separate crime is committed and a separate punishment is authorized.

Section 51. Subsection (6) of section 794.0115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

794.0115 Dangerous sexual felony offender; mandatory sentencing.—

(6) Notwithstanding <u>s. 775.082(2)</u> <u>s. 775.082(3)</u>, chapter 958, any other law, or any interpretation or construction thereof, a person subject to sentencing under this section must be sentenced to the mandatory term of imprisonment provided under this section. If the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment imposed under this section exceeds the maximum sentence authorized under s. 775.082, s. 775.084, or chapter 921, the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment under this section must be imposed. If the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment under this section is less than the sentence that could be imposed under s. 775.082, s. 775.084, or chapter 921, the sentence imposed must include the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment under this section.

Section 52. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section

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1826 800.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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800.04 Lewd or lascivious offenses committed upon or in the presence of persons less than 16 years of age.—

- (5) LEWD OR LASCIVIOUS MOLESTATION. -
- (b) An offender 18 years of age or older who commits lewd or lascivious molestation against a victim less than 12 years of age commits a life felony, punishable as provided in \underline{s} . 775.082(2)(a)4. \underline{s} . 775.082(3)(a)4.

Section 53. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 907.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

907.041 Pretrial detention and release. -

- (4) PRETRIAL DETENTION. -
- (c) The court may order pretrial detention if it finds a substantial probability, based on a defendant's past and present patterns of behavior, the criteria in s. 903.046, and any other relevant facts, that any of the following circumstances exist:
- 1. The defendant has previously violated conditions of release and that no further conditions of release are reasonably likely to assure the defendant's appearance at subsequent proceedings;
- 2. The defendant, with the intent to obstruct the judicial process, has threatened, intimidated, or injured any victim, potential witness, juror, or judicial officer, or has attempted or conspired to do so, and that no condition of release will reasonably prevent the obstruction of the judicial process;

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3. The defendant is charged with trafficking in controlled substances as defined by s. 893.135, that there is a substantial probability that the defendant has committed the offense, and that no conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance at subsequent criminal proceedings;

- 4. The defendant is charged with DUI manslaughter, as defined by s. 316.193, and that there is a substantial probability that the defendant committed the crime and that the defendant poses a threat of harm to the community; conditions that would support a finding by the court pursuant to this subparagraph that the defendant poses a threat of harm to the community include, but are not limited to, any of the following:
- a. The defendant has previously been convicted of any crime under s. 316.193, or of any crime in any other state or territory of the United States that is substantially similar to any crime under s. 316.193;
- b. The defendant was driving with a suspended driver license when the charged crime was committed; or
- c. The defendant has previously been found guilty of, or has had adjudication of guilt withheld for, driving while the defendant's driver license was suspended or revoked in violation of s. 322.34;
- 5. The defendant poses the threat of harm to the community. The court may so conclude, if it finds that the defendant is presently charged with a dangerous crime, that

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there is a substantial probability that the defendant committed such crime, that the factual circumstances of the crime indicate a disregard for the safety of the community, and that there are no conditions of release reasonably sufficient to protect the community from the risk of physical harm to persons;

- 6. The defendant was on probation, parole, or other release pending completion of sentence or on pretrial release for a dangerous crime at the time the current offense was committed;
- 7. The defendant has violated one or more conditions of pretrial release or bond for the offense currently before the court and the violation, in the discretion of the court, supports a finding that no conditions of release can reasonably protect the community from risk of physical harm to persons or assure the presence of the accused at trial; or
- 8.a. The defendant has ever been sentenced pursuant to \underline{s} . $\underline{775.082(8)}$ s. $\underline{775.082(9)}$ or s. 775.084 as a prison releasee reoffender, habitual violent felony offender, three-time violent felony offender, or violent career criminal, or the state attorney files a notice seeking that the defendant be sentenced pursuant to \underline{s} . $\underline{775.082(8)}$ s. $\underline{775.082(9)}$ or s. $\underline{775.084}$, as a prison releasee reoffender, habitual violent felony offender, three-time violent felony offender, or violent career criminal;
- b. There is a substantial probability that the defendant committed the offense; and

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1901 There are no conditions of release that can reasonably 1902 protect the community from risk of physical harm or ensure the 1903 presence of the accused at trial. 1904 Section 54. Subsection (1) of section 921.1401, Florida 1905 Statutes, is amended to read: 1906 921.1401 Sentence of life imprisonment for persons who are 1907 under the age of 18 years at the time of the offense; sentencing 1908 proceedings.-1909 (1)Upon conviction or adjudication of quilt of an offense 1910 described in s. 775.082(1)(b), s. 775.082(2)(a)5. s. $\frac{775.082(3)(a)5.}{(a)5.}$, s. $\frac{775.082(3)(b)2.}{(a)5.}$, or s. 1911 1912 775.082(2)(c) s. $\frac{775.082(3)}{(c)}$ which was committed on or after 1913 July 1, 2014, the court may conduct a separate sentencing 1914 hearing to determine if a term of imprisonment for life or a 1915 term of years equal to life imprisonment is an appropriate 1916 sentence. Section 55. Paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of subsection (2) 1917 1918 of section 921.1402, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1919 921.1402 Review of sentences for persons convicted of 1920 specified offenses committed while under the age of 18 years.-(2) 1921 1922 A juvenile offender sentenced to a term of more than (b) 1923 25 years under s. 775.082(2)(a)5.a. $\frac{5.775.082(3)(a)5.a.}{5.082(3)(a)5.a.}$ or s.

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775.082(2)(b)2.a. s. $\frac{775.082(3)(b)2.a.}{(b)2.a.}$ is entitled to a review

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of his or her sentence after 25 years.

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| | (C) | A ju | ven | ile o | ffen | der | sent | ence | ed to | a · | term | of | mor | e th | an |
|----|----------|--------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|--------|------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| 15 | years | under | s. | 775. | 082 (| 1) (b |)2., | s. | 775. | 082 | (2) (a | ı)5. | b. | s. | |
| 77 | 5.082 (3 | 3) (a)5 | .b. | , or | s. 7 | 75.0 | 82 (2 | 2) (b) | 2.b. | s. | 775. | 0.82 | 2 (3) | (b) 2 | 2.b. |
| is | entit | led to | a | revie | w of | his | or | her | sent | ence | e aft | er | 15 | year | s. |

- (d) A juvenile offender sentenced to a term of 20 years or more under $\underline{s.775.082(2)(c)}$ $\underline{s.775.082(3)(c)}$ is entitled to a review of his or her sentence after 20 years. If the juvenile offender is not resentenced at the initial review hearing, he or she is eligible for one subsequent review hearing 10 years after the initial review hearing.
- Section 56. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 944.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1938 944.17 Commitments and classification; transfers.—
 1939 (3)

- (c)1. When the highest ranking offense for which the prisoner is convicted is a felony, the trial court shall sentence the prisoner pursuant to the Criminal Punishment Code in chapter 921.
- 2. When the highest ranking offense for which the prisoner is convicted is a misdemeanor, the trial court shall sentence the prisoner pursuant to s. 775.082(3) s. 775.082(4).
- Section 57. Subsection (1) of section 944.608, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1949 944.608 Notification to Department of Law Enforcement of 1950 information on career offenders.—

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| 1951 | (1) As used in this section, the term "career offender" |
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| 1952 | means a person who is in the custody or control of, or under the |
| 1953 | supervision of, the department or is in the custody or control |
| 1954 | of, or under the supervision of, a private correctional |
| 1955 | facility, and who is designated as a habitual violent felony |
| 1956 | offender, a violent career criminal, or a three-time violent |
| 1957 | felony offender under s. 775.084 or as a prison releasee |
| 1958 | reoffender under <u>s. 775.082(8)</u> s. 775.082(9) . |
| 1959 | Section 58. Subsection (1) of section 944.609, Florida |
| 1960 | Statutes, is amended to read: |
| 1961 | 944.609 Career offenders; notification upon release |
| 1962 | (1) As used in this section, the term "career offender" |
| 1963 | means a person who is in the custody or control of, or under the |
| 1964 | supervision of, the department or is in the custody or control |
| 1965 | of, or under the supervision of a private correctional facility, |
| 1966 | who is designated as a habitual violent felony offender, a |
| 1967 | violent career criminal, or a three-time violent felony offender |
| 1968 | under s. 775.084 or as a prison releasee reoffender under $\underline{s.}$ |
| 1969 | 775.082(8) s. 775.082(9). |
| 1970 | Section 59. Subsection (7) of section 944.705, Florida |
| 1971 | Statutes, is amended to read: |
| 1972 | 944.705 Release orientation program.— |
| 1973 | (7)(a) The department shall notify every inmate in the |

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1. Of all outstanding terms of the inmate's sentence at

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inmate's release documents:

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the time of release to assist the inmate in determining his or her status with regard to the completion of all terms of sentence, as that term is defined in s. 98.0751. This subparagraph does not apply to inmates who are being released from the custody of the department to any type of supervision monitored by the department; and

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- In not less than 18-point type, that the inmate may be sentenced pursuant to s. 775.082(8) s. 775.082(9) if the inmate commits any felony offense described in s. 775.082(8) s. 775.082(9) within 3 years after the inmate's release. This notice must be prefaced by the word "WARNING" in boldfaced type.
- This section does not preclude the sentencing of a person pursuant to $\underline{s.775.082(8)}$ $\underline{s.775.082(9)}$, and evidence that the department failed to provide this notice does not prohibit a person from being sentenced pursuant to s. 775.082(8) s. 775.082(9). The state is not required to demonstrate that a person received any notice from the department in order for the court to impose a sentence pursuant to s. 775.082(8) s. 775.082(9).
- Section 60. This act shall take effect upon becoming a 1996 law.

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