By Senator Campbell

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to criminal justice; repealing s. 843.085, F.S.; deleting a prohibition against wearing or displaying certain badges or indicia of authority of certain federal, state, county, or municipal agencies without authorization; deleting a prohibition against owning or operating a motor vehicle marked or identified with certain indicia of a criminal justice agency; deleting a prohibition against selling, transferring, or giving away an authorized badge of a criminal justice agency; deleting an exception; deleting a penalty; repealing s. 918.19, F.S.; deleting a requirement that the prosecuting attorney open the closing arguments after the closing of evidence in a criminal prosecution; deleting a provision authorizing the accused or the accused's attorney to reply; deleting a provision authorizing the prosecuting attorney to reply in rebuttal; deleting a provision requiring such criminal procedures method to control under certain circumstances; repealing s. 922.095, F.S.; deleting a requirement that a person convicted and sentenced to death pursue all possible collateral remedies in state court in accordance with specified rules; repealing s. 922.108, F.S.; deleting prohibitions against specifying a particular method of execution in a sentence of death and against reversing any sentence over the wording or form of the sentencing order; repealing s. 924.051, F.S.; deleting definitions of

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terms; deleting requirements that the terms and conditions of direct appeals and collateral review in criminal cases be strictly enforced; deleting provisions relating to legislative intent; amending s. 925.12, F.S.; deleting provisions specifying that the Legislature intends that the Supreme Court adopt certain rules of procedure; deleting a provision relating to legislative intent; amending s. 948.01, F.S.; deleting a requirement that the Department of Corrections, in consultation with the Office of the State Courts Administrator, revise and make available uniform order of supervision forms annually or as necessary for the courts to use for persons placed on community supervision; amending s. 948.06, F.S.; deleting a provision authorizing a court to impose a sanction with a term of a certain duration upon the revocation or modification of probation or community control; amending s. 948.09, F.S.; deleting provisions authorizing the department, at its discretion, to require offenders under any form of supervision to submit to and pay for urinalysis testing; deleting a provision that makes a failure to make such payment grounds for revocation of supervision or removal from a pretrial intervention program; deleting an exemption to the payment requirement; deleting a requirement that the department establish a payment plan for all costs ordered by a court for collection by the department and a priority order for victim restitution payments over all other court-ordered payments;

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deleting a provision authorizing the department not to disburse cumulative amounts of less than a specified value to certain payees; amending s. 985.534, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference to changes made by the act; reenacting ss. 948.012(2)(b), 948.10(3), 948.20(3), and 958.14, F.S., relating to split sentences of probation or community control and imprisonment, community control programs and home confinement, drug offender probation, and violation of probation or community control programs, respectively, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 948.06, F.S., in references thereto; reenacting ss. 944.4731(2)(b) and (7)(b), 947.1405(2), 948.01(6), and 948.06(5), F.S., relating to the Addiction-Recovery Supervision Program, a conditional release program, when a court may place a defendant on probation or into community control, and failure to pay restitution or costs of supervision, respectively, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 948.09, F.S., in references thereto; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 843.085, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
Section 2. Section 918.19, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
Section 3. Section 922.095, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
Section 4. Section 922.108, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
Section 5. Section 924.051, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
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Section 6. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 925.12,

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Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 925.12 DNA testing; defendants entering pleas.-
- (3) It is the intent of the Legislature that the Supreme Court adopt rules of procedure consistent with this section for a court, prior to the acceptance of a plea, to make an inquiry into the following matters:
- (a) Whether counsel for the defense has reviewed the discovery disclosed by the state and whether such discovery included a listing or description of physical items of evidence.
- (b) Whether the nature of the evidence against the defendant disclosed through discovery has been reviewed with the defendant.
- (c) Whether the defendant or counsel for the defendant is aware of any physical evidence disclosed by the state for which DNA testing may exonerate the defendant.
- (d) Whether the state is aware of any physical evidence for which DNA testing may exonerate the defendant.
- (4) It is the intent of the Legislature that the postponement of the proceedings by the court on the defendant's behalf under subsection (2) constitute an extension attributable to the defendant for purposes of the defendant's right to a speedy trial.
- Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 948.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 948.01 When court may place defendant on probation or into community control.—
- (1) Any state court having original jurisdiction of criminal actions may at a time to be determined by the court, with or without an adjudication of the guilt of the defendant,

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hear and determine the question of the probation of a defendant in a criminal case, except for an offense punishable by death, who has been found guilty by the verdict of a jury, has entered a plea of guilty or a plea of nolo contendere, or has been found guilty by the court trying the case without a jury.

- (a) If the court places the defendant on probation or into community control for a felony, the department shall provide immediate supervision by an officer employed in compliance with the minimum qualifications for officers as provided in s. 943.13. A private entity may not provide probationary or supervision services to felony or misdemeanor offenders sentenced or placed on probation or other supervision by the circuit court.
- (b) The department, in consultation with the Office of the State Courts Administrator, shall revise and make available to the courts uniform order of supervision forms by July 1 of each year or as necessary. The courts shall use the uniform order of supervision forms provided by the department for all persons placed on community supervision.

Section 8. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 948.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(2)

(f) Notwithstanding s. 775.082, when a period of probation or community control has been tolled, upon revocation or modification of the probation or community control, the court may impose a sanction with a term that when combined with the

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amount of supervision served and tolled, exceeds the term permissible pursuant to s. 775.082 for a term up to the amount of the tolled period of supervision.

Section 9. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 948.09, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

948.09 Payment for cost of supervision and other monetary obligations.—

- (5) In addition to any other required contributions, the department, at its discretion, may require offenders under any form of supervision to submit to and pay for urinalysis testing to identify drug usage as part of the rehabilitation program. Any failure to make such payment, or participate, may be considered a ground for revocation by the court, the Florida Commission on Offender Review, or the Control Release Authority, or for removal from the pretrial intervention program by the state attorney. The department may exempt a person from such payment if it determines that any of the factors specified in subsection (3) exist.
- (6) The department shall establish a payment plan for all costs ordered by the courts for collection by the department and a priority order for payments, except that victim restitution payments authorized under s. 948.03(1)(f) take precedence over all other court-ordered payments. The department is not required to disburse cumulative amounts of less than \$10 to individual payees established on this payment plan.

Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 985.534, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.534 Appeal.-

(1) An appeal from an order of the court affecting a party

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to a case involving a child under this chapter may be taken to the appropriate district court of appeal within the time and in the manner prescribed by $\frac{924.051}{100}$ and the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure by:

- (a) Any child, and any parent or legal guardian or custodian of any child.
 - (b) The state, which may appeal from:
 - 1. An order dismissing a petition or any section thereof;
 - 2. An order granting a new adjudicatory hearing;
 - 3. An order arresting judgment;
- 4. A ruling on a question of law when the child is adjudicated delinquent and appeals from the judgment;
 - 5. The disposition, on the ground that it is illegal;
 - 6. A judgment discharging a child on habeas corpus;
- 7. An order adjudicating a child insane under the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure; and
- 8. All other preadjudicatory hearings, except that the state may not take more than one appeal under this subsection in any case.

In the case of an appeal by the state, the notice of appeal shall be filed by the appropriate state attorney or his or her authorized assistant under s. 27.18. Such an appeal shall embody all assignments of error in each preadjudicatory hearing order that the state seeks to have reviewed. The state shall pay all costs of the appeal except for the child's attorney's fee.

Section 11. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 948.06, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section

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948.012, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

948.012 Split sentence of probation or community control and imprisonment.—

- (2) The court may also impose a split sentence whereby the defendant is sentenced to a term of probation which may be followed by a period of incarceration or, with respect to a felony, into community control, as follows:
- (b) If the offender does not meet the terms and conditions of probation or community control, the court may revoke, modify, or continue the probation or community control as provided in s. 948.06. If the probation or community control is revoked, the court may impose any sentence that it could have imposed at the time the offender was placed on probation or community control. The court may not provide credit for time served for any portion of a probation or community control term toward a subsequent term of probation or community control. However, the court may not impose a subsequent term of probation or community control which, when combined with any amount of time served on preceding terms of probation or community control for offenses pending before the court for sentencing, would exceed the maximum penalty allowable as provided in s. 775.082. Such term of incarceration shall be served under applicable law or county ordinance governing service of sentences in state or county jurisdiction. This paragraph does not prohibit any other sanction provided by law.

Section 12. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 948.06, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 948.10, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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948.10 Community control programs; home confinement.-

(3) Procedures governing violations of community control are the same as those described in s. 948.06 with respect to probation.

Section 13. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 948.06, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 948.20, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

948.20 Drug offender probation.-

(3) Offenders placed on drug offender probation are subject to revocation of probation as provided in s. 948.06.

Section 14. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 948.06, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 958.14, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

958.14 Violation of probation or community control program.—A violation or alleged violation of probation or the terms of a community control program shall subject the youthful offender to the provisions of s. 948.06. However, no youthful offender shall be committed to the custody of the department for a substantive violation for a period longer than the maximum sentence for the offense for which he or she was found guilty, with credit for time served while incarcerated, or for a technical or nonsubstantive violation for a period longer than 6 years or for a period longer than the maximum sentence for the offense for which he or she was found guilty, whichever is less, with credit for time served while incarcerated.

Section 15. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 948.09, Florida Statutes, in a

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reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 944.4731, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

944.4731 Addiction-Recovery Supervision Program.-

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(b) An offender released under addiction-recovery supervision shall be subject to specified terms and conditions, including payment of the costs of supervision under s. 948.09 and any other court-ordered payments, such as child support and restitution. If an offender has received a term of probation or community control to be served after release from incarceration, the period of probation or community control may not be substituted for addiction-recovery supervision and shall follow the term of addiction-recovery supervision. A panel of not fewer than two commissioners shall establish the terms and conditions of supervision, and the terms and conditions must be included in the supervision order. In setting the terms and conditions of supervision, the commission shall weigh heavily the program requirements, including, but not limited to, work at paid employment while participating in treatment and traveling restrictions. The commission shall also determine whether an offender violates the terms and conditions of supervision and whether a violation warrants revocation of addiction-recovery supervision pursuant to s. 947.141. The commission shall review the offender's record for the purpose of establishing the terms and conditions of supervision. The commission may impose any special conditions it considers warranted from its review of the record. The length of supervision may not exceed the maximum penalty imposed by the court.

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(7) While participating in a substance abuse transition housing program, an offender shall:

(b) Pay fees to defray program costs, costs of supervision required under s. 948.09, and any restitution or obligations for child support.

Section 16. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 948.09, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

947.1405 Conditional release program. -

- (2) Any inmate who:
- (a) Is convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1988, and before January 1, 1994, and any inmate who is convicted of a crime committed on or after January 1, 1994, which crime is or was contained in category 1, category 2, category 3, or category 4 of Rule 3.701 and Rule 3.988, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure (1993), and who has served at least one prior felony commitment at a state or federal correctional institution;
- (b) Is sentenced as a habitual or violent habitual offender or a violent career criminal pursuant to s. 775.084; or
- (c) Is found to be a sexual predator under s. 775.21 or former s. 775.23,

shall, upon reaching the tentative release date or provisional release date, whichever is earlier, as established by the Department of Corrections, be released under supervision subject to specified terms and conditions, including payment of the cost of supervision pursuant to s. 948.09. Such supervision shall be

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applicable to all sentences within the overall term of sentences if an inmate's overall term of sentences includes one or more sentences that are eligible for conditional release supervision as provided herein. Effective July 1, 1994, and applicable for offenses committed on or after that date, the commission may require, as a condition of conditional release, that the releasee make payment of the debt due and owing to a county or municipal detention facility under s. 951.032 for medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation received by the releasee while in that detention facility. The commission, in determining whether to order such repayment and the amount of such repayment, shall consider the amount of the debt, whether there was any fault of the institution for the medical expenses incurred, the financial resources of the releasee, the present and potential future financial needs and earning ability of the releasee, and dependents, and other appropriate factors. If any inmate placed on conditional release supervision is also subject to probation or community control, resulting from a probationary or community control split sentence within the overall term of sentences, the Department of Corrections shall supervise such person according to the conditions imposed by the court and the commission shall defer to such supervision. If the court revokes probation or community control and resentences the offender to a term of incarceration, such revocation also constitutes a sufficient basis for the revocation of the conditional release supervision on any nonprobationary or noncommunity control sentence without further hearing by the commission. If any such supervision on any nonprobationary or noncommunity control sentence is revoked, such revocation may result in a forfeiture

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of all gain-time, and the commission may revoke the resulting deferred conditional release supervision or take other action it considers appropriate. If the term of conditional release supervision exceeds that of the probation or community control, then, upon expiration of the probation or community control, authority for the supervision shall revert to the commission and the supervision shall be subject to the conditions imposed by the commission. A panel of no fewer than two commissioners shall establish the terms and conditions of any such release. If the offense was a controlled substance violation, the conditions shall include a requirement that the offender submit to random substance abuse testing intermittently throughout the term of conditional release supervision, upon the direction of the correctional probation officer as defined in s. 943.10(3). The commission shall also determine whether the terms and conditions of such release have been violated and whether such violation warrants revocation of the conditional release.

Section 17. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 948.09, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (6) of section 948.01, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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

(6) When the court, under any of the foregoing subsections, places a defendant on probation or into community control, it may specify that the defendant serve all or part of the probationary or community control period in a community residential or nonresidential facility under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections or the Department of Children and

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Families or any public or private entity providing such services, and it shall require the payment prescribed in s. 948.09.

Section 18. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 948.09, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (5) of section 948.06, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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

(5) In any hearing in which the failure of a probationer or offender in community control to pay restitution or the cost of supervision as provided in s. 948.09, as directed, is established by the state, if the probationer or offender asserts his or her inability to pay restitution or the cost of supervision, it is incumbent upon the probationer or offender to prove by clear and convincing evidence that he or she does not have the present resources available to pay restitution or the cost of supervision despite sufficient bona fide efforts legally to acquire the resources to do so. If the probationer or offender cannot pay restitution or the cost of supervision despite sufficient bona fide efforts, the court shall consider alternate measures of punishment other than imprisonment. Only if alternate measures are not adequate to meet the state's interests in punishment and deterrence may the court imprison a probationer or offender in community control who has demonstrated sufficient bona fide efforts to pay restitution or the cost of supervision.

Section 19. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.