A bill to be entitled

An act relating to sexual predators and sexual offenders; providing a popular name; amending s. 775.21, F.S.; revising criteria for sexual predator designation, extending period for petition to remove sexual predator designation; creating s. 775.235, F.S.; prohibiting the harboring of a sexual predator or sexual offender; providing criminal penalties; amending s. 921.141, F.S.; creating an aggravating circumstance pertaining to sexual predators for purposes of imposing the death penalty; amending s. 947.1405, F.S.; requiring sexual offenders and sexual predators on conditional release to be placed on electronic monitoring; creating s. 947.1406, F.S.; providing requirements for electronic monitoring of sexual offenders and sexual predators on conditional release; amending s. 948.30, F.S.; requiring sexual offenders and sexual predators on community control or probation to be placed on electronic monitoring; amending s. 948.11, F.S.; providing requirements for electronic monitoring of sexual offenders and sexual predators on community control or probation; 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. This act may be cited as the "Jessica Lunsford Act."

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Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) and paragraph (1) of subsection (6) of section 775.21, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 775.21 The Florida Sexual Predators Act.--
- (4) SEXUAL PREDATOR CRITERIA. --

- (b) In order to be counted as a prior felony for purposes of this subsection, the felony must have resulted in a conviction sentenced separately, or an adjudication of delinquency for an offense committed entered separately, prior to the current offense and sentenced or adjudicated separately from any other felony conviction that is to be counted as a prior felony. If the offender's prior enumerated felony was committed more than 10 years before the primary offense, it shall not be considered a prior felony under this subsection if the offender has not been convicted of any other crime for a period of 10 consecutive years from the most recent date of release from confinement, supervision, or sanction, whichever is later.
 - (6) REGISTRATION. --
- (1) A sexual predator must maintain registration with the department for the duration of his or her life, unless the sexual predator has received a full pardon or has had a conviction set aside in a postconviction proceeding for any offense that met the criteria for the sexual predator designation. However, a sexual predator who was designated as a sexual predator by a court before October 1, 1998, and who has been lawfully released from confinement, supervision, or sanction, whichever is later, for at least 10 years and has not

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

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been arrested for any felony or misdemeanor offense since release, may petition the criminal division of the circuit court in the circuit in which the sexual predator resides for the purpose of removing the sexual predator designation. A sexual predator who was designated a sexual predator by a court on or after October 1, 1998, who has been lawfully released from confinement, supervision, or sanction, whichever is later, for at least 20 years, and who has not been arrested for any felony or misdemeanor offense since release may petition the criminal division of the circuit court in the circuit in which the sexual predator resides for the purpose of removing the sexual predator designation. A sexual predator who was designated a sexual predator by a court on or after October 1, 2005, who has been lawfully released from confinement, supervision, or sanction, whichever is later, for at least 30 years and who has not been arrested for any felony or misdemeanor offense since release may petition the criminal division of the circuit court in the circuit in which the sexual predator resides for the purpose of removing the sexual predator designation. The court may grant or deny such relief if the petitioner demonstrates to the court that he or she has not been arrested for any crime since release, the requested relief complies with the provisions of the federal Jacob Wetterling Act, as amended, and any other federal standards applicable to the removal of the designation as a sexual predator or required to be met as a condition for the receipt of federal funds by the state, and the court is otherwise satisfied that the petitioner is not a current or potential threat to public safety. The state attorney in the

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circuit in which the petition is filed must be given notice of the petition at least 3 weeks before the hearing on the matter. The state attorney may present evidence in opposition to the requested relief or may otherwise demonstrate the reasons why the petition should be denied. If the court denies the petition, the court may set a future date at which the sexual predator may again petition the court for relief, subject to the standards for relief provided in this paragraph. Unless specified in the order, a sexual predator who is granted relief under this paragraph must comply with the requirements for registration as a sexual offender and other requirements provided under s. 943.0435 or s. 944.607. If a petitioner obtains an order from the court that imposed the order designating the petitioner as a sexual predator which removes such designation, the petitioner shall forward a certified copy of the written findings or order to the department in order to have the sexual predator designation removed from the sexual predator registry.

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The sheriff shall promptly provide to the department the information received from the sexual predator.

Section 3. Section 775.235, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

775.235 Harboring sexual predator or sexual offender.--Any person who permits a sexual predator or sexual offender to reside with that person knowing that the sexual predator or sexual offender has failed to comply with requirements of s. 775.21, s. 943.0435, or s. 944.607 commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

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Section 4. Paragraph (o) is added to subsection (5) of section 921.141, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 921.141 Sentence of death or life imprisonment for capital felonies; further proceedings to determine sentence.--
- (5) AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES.--Aggravating circumstances shall be limited to the following:
- (o) The capital felony was committed by a person designated a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21 or a person previously designated a sexual predator whose sexual predator designation had been removed.
- Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, is amended, subsection (9) is renumbered as subsection (10), and a new subsection (9) is added to said section, to read:
 - 947.1405 Conditional release program.--

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- (b) For a releasee whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 1997, in violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, and who is subject to conditional release supervision, in addition to any other provision of this section subsection, the commission shall impose the following additional conditions of conditional release supervision:
- 1. As part of a treatment program, participation in a minimum of one annual polygraph examination to obtain information necessary for risk management and treatment and to reduce the sex offender's denial mechanisms. The polygraph examination must be conducted by a polygrapher trained specifically in the use of the polygraph for the monitoring of

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sex offenders, where available, and at the expense of the sex offender. The results of the polygraph examination shall not be used as evidence in a hearing to prove that a violation of supervision has occurred.

- 2. Maintenance of a driving log and a prohibition against driving a motor vehicle alone without the prior approval of the supervising officer.
- 3. A prohibition against obtaining or using a post office box without the prior approval of the supervising officer.
- 4. If there was sexual contact, a submission to, at the probationer's or community controllee's expense, an HIV test with the results to be released to the victim or the victim's parent or guardian.
- 5. Electronic monitoring of any form when ordered by the commission.
- (9) Effective for a releasee whose crime was committed on or after July 1, 2005, in violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, or who is designated a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21, in addition to any other provision of this section, the court shall order electronic monitoring as provided in s. 947.1406.
- Section 6. Section 947.1406, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 947.1406 Electronic monitoring for certain sex offenders and sexual predators.--For any conditional releasee placed on electronic monitoring pursuant to s. 947.1405(9), the department shall use a system of active electronic monitoring that identifies the location of a monitored offender and that can

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produce upon request reports or records of the offender's presence near or within a crime scene or prohibited area or the offender's departure from specified geographic limitations.

Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 948.30, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (3) is added to said section, to read:

- 948.30 Additional terms and conditions of probation or community control for certain sex offenses.—Conditions imposed pursuant to this section do not require oral pronouncement at the time of sentencing and shall be considered standard conditions of probation or community control for offenders specified in this section.
- (2) Effective for a probationer or community controllee whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 1997, and who is placed on sex offender probation for a violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, in addition to any other provision of this <u>section</u> subsection, the court must impose the following conditions of probation or community control:
- (a) As part of a treatment program, participation at least annually in polygraph examinations to obtain information necessary for risk management and treatment and to reduce the sex offender's denial mechanisms. A polygraph examination must be conducted by a polygrapher trained specifically in the use of the polygraph for the monitoring of sex offenders, where available, and shall be paid for by the sex offender. The results of the polygraph examination shall not be used as

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- Maintenance of a driving log and a prohibition against driving a motor vehicle alone without the prior approval of the supervising officer.
- A prohibition against obtaining or using a post office box without the prior approval of the supervising officer.
- If there was sexual contact, a submission to, at the probationer's or community controllee's expense, an HIV test with the results to be released to the victim or the victim's parent or quardian.
- Electronic monitoring when deemed necessary by the community control or probation officer and his or her supervisor, and ordered by the court at the recommendation of the Department of Corrections.
- (3) Effective for a probationer or community controllee whose crime was committed on or after July 1, 2005, and who is placed on sex offender probation for a violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, or who is designated a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21, in addition to any other provision of this section, the court shall order electronic monitoring as provided in s. 948.11(6).
- Section 8. Subsection (6) is added to section 948.11, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 948.11 Electronic monitoring devices.--
- (6) For any probationer or community controllee placed on electronic monitoring pursuant to s. 948.30(3), the Department of Corrections shall use a system of active electronic

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monitoring that identifies the location of a monitored offender
and that can produce, upon request, reports or records of the
offender's presence near or within a crime scene or prohibited
area or the offender's departure from specified geographic
limitations.
Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2005.

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