A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to criminal justice; amending s. 384.34, 3 F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; 4 amending s. 775.0877, F.S.; deleting provisions relating 5 to criminal quarantine community control for offenders 6 convicted of criminal transmission of HIV; revising 7 penalties; amending s. 796.08, F.S.; conforming provisions 8 to changes made by the act; creating s. 800.09, F.S.; 9 providing definitions; prohibiting a lewd or lascivious 10 exhibition in the presence of a correctional facility 11 employee; providing penalties; amending s. 916.107, F.S.; revising provisions relating to physical custody and 12 treatment of forensic clients adjudicated incompetent to 13 proceed or not guilty by reason of insanity; clarifying 14 15 rights, responsibilities, and duties of forensic clients 16 housed with the Department of Corrections; revising 17 provisions relating to informed consent to treatment by forensic clients; clarifying application of certain 18 provisions; providing that forensic clients housed with 19 the department are subject to its rules; amending s. 20 21 916.13, F.S.; providing for retention of certain 22 defendants who have been adjudicated incompetent to 23 proceed due to mental illness in the physical custody of 24 the department; providing time limits relating to 25 competency hearings; amending s. 916.15, F.S.; providing 26 time limits relating to commitment hearings; providing for 27 retention of certain defendants who have been adjudicated 28 not guilty by reason of insanity in the physical custody

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of the department for the remainder of their sentences; requiring a report; amending s. 921.187, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to criminal quarantine community control; amending s. 940.061, F.S.; providing for electronic submission of certain information to the Parole Commission; amending s. 944.1905, F.S.; eliminating provisions relating to removal and reassignment of certain youthful offenders to the general inmate population in certain circumstances; repealing s. 944.293, F.S., relating to initiation of restoration of civil rights; amending s. 944.35, F.S.; applying prohibitions on sexual misconduct with inmates or offenders to employees of private correctional facilities; providing penalties; amending s. 944.605, F.S.; providing for electronic submission of certain information concerning released inmates to sheriffs or municipal police chiefs; amending s. 944.804, F.S.; providing for additional geriatric correctional facilities or dorms within correctional facilities; deleting obsolete provisions; amending s. 944.8041, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 945.41, F.S.; deleting a prohibition on the placement of youthful offenders at specified facilities for mental health treatment; permitting the designation of multiple mental health treatment facilities for certain offenders; amending s. 945.42, F.S.; removing refusal of voluntary placement in certain circumstances as a basis for determining that an inmate is in need of care and treatment; amending s. 945.43, F.S.; revising

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terminology concerning inmates in treatment facilities; requiring a petition for placement to be filed in the county in which an inmate is located; requiring reasonable access to an inmate and his or her records by an attorney representing the inmate in a placement proceeding; authorizing the department to transport an inmate to hearings in certain circumstances; amending s. 945.46, F.S.; authorizing the transport of a person being released from custody to a receiving or treatment facility for involuntary examination or placement in certain circumstances; creating s. 946.42, F.S.; providing definitions; authorizing the department to allow inmates who meet certain criteria to perform public works to enter onto private property for specified purposes; amending s. 948.001, F.S.; deleting the definition of the term "criminal quarantine community control"; amending s. 948.03, F.S.; providing as a condition of probation, community control, or any other form of court-ordered supervision that an offender live without violating any law; providing that a conviction in a court of law is not necessary for a violation of law to constitute a violation of such a condition; prohibiting an offender from possessing, carrying, or owning a firearm; prohibiting the possession, carrying, or ownership of any other weapon without first procuring the consent of a correctional probation officer; requiring that an offender on probation or community control submit to the taking of a digitized photograph; providing for display of such photographs on

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the department's public website while the offender is under supervision; providing exceptions; amending s. 948.09, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 948.101, F.S.; providing that an additional set of standard conditions of probation may be included for offenders placed on community control; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 948.11, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 951.26, F.S.; authorizing public safety coordinating councils to develop comprehensive local reentry plans to assist offenders released from incarceration in successfully reentering the community; providing requirements; amending s. 958.03, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "youthful offender"; defining the term "youthful offender facility"; amending s. 958.04, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to a basic training program; amending s. 958.045, F.S.; revising provisions relating to revocation of gain-time for an offender in a basic training program; providing for termination of an offender from a basic training program under certain circumstances; deleting provisions relating to transfer of an offender to a community residential program upon completion of a basic training program; deleting a requirement for continuous screening for eligible youthful offenders; deleting provisions relating to completion of basic training programs by youthful offenders; amending s. 958.09, F.S.; providing that a specified provision and rules developed thereunder govern the extension of limits

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of confinement of and restitution by youthful offenders; amending s. 958.11, F.S.; revising provisions relating to assignment of youthful offenders to non-youthful-offender facilities and management of such offenders; amending s. 958.12, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (5) of section 384.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

384.34 Penalties.-

- (5) Any person who violates the provisions of s. 384.24(2) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in <u>s. ss.</u> 775.082, <u>s.</u> 775.083, <u>or s.</u> 775.084, <u>and 775.0877(7)</u>. Any person who commits multiple violations of the provisions of s. 384.24(2) commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in <u>s. ss.</u> 775.082, <u>s.</u> 775.083, <u>or s.</u> 775.084, <u>and</u> 775.0877(7).
- Section 2. Subsections (3) and (7) of section 775.0877, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 775.0877 Criminal transmission of HIV; procedures;
 penalties.—
 - (3) An offender who has undergone HIV testing pursuant to subsection (1), and to whom positive test results have been disclosed pursuant to subsection (2), who commits a second or subsequent offense enumerated in paragraphs (1) (a) (n) $_{\tau}$ commits criminal transmission of HIV, a felony of the third degree,

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punishable as provided in <u>s. 775.082</u>, <u>s. 775.083</u>, or <u>s. 775.084</u> subsection (7). A person may be convicted and sentenced separately for a violation of this subsection and for the underlying crime enumerated in paragraphs (1) (a) - (n).

- (7) In addition to any other penalty provided by law for an offense enumerated in paragraphs (1)(a)-(n), the court may require an offender convicted of criminal transmission of HIV to serve a term of criminal quarantine community control, as described in s. 948.001.
- Section 3. Subsection (5) of section 796.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 796.08 Screening for HIV and sexually transmissible diseases; providing penalties.—
 - (5) A person who:

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- (a) Commits or offers to commit prostitution; or
- (b) Procures another for prostitution by engaging in sexual activity in a manner likely to transmit the human immunodeficiency virus,

and who, prior to the commission of such crime, had tested
positive for human immunodeficiency virus and knew or had been

informed that he or she had tested positive for human

immunodeficiency virus and could possibly communicate such

disease to another person through sexual activity commits

criminal transmission of HIV, a felony of the third degree,

166 punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084,

or s. 775.0877(7). A person may be convicted and sentenced

separately for a violation of this subsection and for the

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underlying crime of prostitution or procurement of prostitution.

Section 4. Section 800.09, Florida Statutes, is created to
read:

- 800.09 Lewd or lascivious exhibition in the presence of a facility employee.—
 - (1) As used in this section, the term:

- (a) "Employee" means any person employed by or performing contractual services for a public or private entity operating a facility or any person employed by or performing contractual services for the corporation operating the prison industry enhancement programs or the correctional work programs under part II of chapter 946. The term also includes any person who is a parole examiner with the Florida Parole Commission.
- (b) "Facility" means a state correctional institution defined in s. 944.02 or a private correctional facility as defined in s. 944.710.
- (2) (a) It is unlawful for any person, while being detained in a facility and with intent to harass, annoy, threaten, or alarm a person who he or she knows or reasonably should know is an employee of such facility, to intentionally masturbate, intentionally expose his or her genitals in a lewd or lascivious manner, or intentionally commit any other sexual act, including, but not limited to, sadomasochistic abuse, sexual bestiality, or the simulation of any act involving sexual activity, in the presence of such employee.
- (b) A person who violates paragraph (a) commits lewd or lascivious exhibition in the presence of a facility employee, a

felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 5. Subsection (1), paragraph (d) of subsection (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (3), paragraph (b) of subsection (4), subsections (5), (6), and (8), and paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section 916.107, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

916.107 Rights of forensic clients.-

(1) RIGHT TO INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY.—

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The policy of the state is that the individual dignity of the client shall be respected at all times and upon all occasions, including any occasion when the forensic client is detained, transported, or treated. Clients with mental illness, retardation, or autism and who are charged with committing felonies shall receive appropriate treatment or training. In a criminal case involving a client who has been adjudicated incompetent to proceed or not quilty by reason of insanity, a jail may be used as an emergency facility for up to 15 days following the date the department or agency receives a completed copy of the court commitment order containing all documentation required by the applicable Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure. For a forensic client who is held in a jail awaiting admission to a facility of the department or agency, evaluation and treatment or training may be provided in the jail by the local community mental health provider for mental health services, by the developmental disabilities program for persons with retardation or autism, the client's physician or psychologist, or any other appropriate program until the client is transferred

to a civil or forensic facility. In a criminal case involving a forensic client who is serving a sentence in the custody of the Department of Corrections and who has been adjudicated incompetent to proceed or not guilty by reason of insanity, the Department of Corrections may continue to retain physical custody of the forensic client. However, the department shall remain responsible for all necessary and appropriate competency evaluation, treatment, and training for the client. If ordered by the department's treating psychiatrist, the Department of Corrections shall provide and administer any necessary medications for the client.

- (b) Forensic clients who are initially placed in, or subsequently transferred to, a civil facility as described in part I of chapter 394 or to a residential facility as described in chapter 393 shall have the same rights as other persons committed to these facilities for as long as they remain there. Notwithstanding the rights described in this section, forensic clients who are housed with the Department of Corrections shall have the same duties, rights, and responsibilities as other inmates committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections and shall be subject to the rules adopted by the Department of Corrections to implement its statutory authority.
 - (2) RIGHT TO TREATMENT.—

- (d) Not more than 30 days after admission to a civil or forensic facility, each client shall have and receive, in writing, an individualized treatment or training plan which the client has had an opportunity to assist in preparing.
 - (3) RIGHT TO EXPRESS AND INFORMED CONSENT.-

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(a) A forensic client shall be asked to give express and informed written consent for treatment. If a client refuses such treatment as is deemed necessary and essential by the client's multidisciplinary treatment team for the appropriate care of the client, such treatment may be provided under the following circumstances:

- 1. In an emergency situation in which there is immediate danger to the safety of the client or others, such treatment may be provided upon the written order of a physician for a period not to exceed 48 hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays. If, after the 48-hour period, the client has not given express and informed consent to the treatment initially refused, the administrator or designee of the civil or forensic facility shall, within 48 hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays, petition the committing court or the circuit court serving the county in which the facility is located, or in which the forensic client is located, if in the Department of Corrections' custody, at the option of the facility administrator or designee, for an order authorizing the continued treatment of the client. In the interim, the need for treatment shall be reviewed every 48 hours and may be continued without the consent of the client upon the continued written order of a physician who has determined that the emergency situation continues to present a danger to the safety of the client or others.
- 2. In a situation other than an emergency situation, the administrator or designee of the facility shall petition the court for an order authorizing necessary and essential treatment for the client.

a. If the client has been receiving psychotherapeutic medication for a diagnosed mental disorder at a county jail at the time of transfer to the state forensic mental health treatment facility and lacks the capacity to make an informed decision regarding mental health treatment at the time of admission, the admitting physician may order a continuation of the psychotherapeutic medication if, in the clinical judgment of the physician, abrupt cessation of the psychotherapeutic medication could pose a risk to the health and safety of the client during the time a court order to medicate is pursued. The county jail physician shall provide a current psychotherapeutic medication order at the time of transfer to the admitting facility.

b. If a forensic client has been receiving

psychotherapeutic medication for a diagnosed mental disorder at
the Department of Corrections and lacks the capacity to make an
informed decision regarding mental health treatment, the
department's treating physician shall coordinate continuation of
the psychotherapeutic medication if, in the clinical judgment of
the Department of Corrections' physician, abrupt cessation of
the psychotherapeutic medication could pose a risk to the health
and safety of the forensic client during the time a court order
to medicate is pursued. The Department of Corrections' physician
shall provide a current psychotherapeutic medication order to
any department physician providing treatment to a forensic
client housed with the Department of Corrections.

c. The <u>court</u> order shall allow such treatment for a period not to exceed 90 days following the date of the entry of the

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order. Unless the court is notified in writing that the client has provided express and informed consent in writing or that the client has been discharged by the committing court, the administrator or designee shall, prior to the expiration of the initial 90-day order, petition the court for an order authorizing the continuation of treatment for another 90-day period. This procedure shall be repeated until the client provides consent or is discharged by the committing court.

- 3. At the hearing on the issue of whether the court should enter an order authorizing treatment for which a client was unable to or refused to give express and informed consent, the court shall determine by clear and convincing evidence that the client has mental illness, retardation, or autism, that the treatment not consented to is essential to the care of the client, and that the treatment not consented to is not experimental and does not present an unreasonable risk of serious, hazardous, or irreversible side effects. In arriving at the substitute judgment decision, the court must consider at least the following factors:
 - a. The client's expressed preference regarding treatment;
 - b. The probability of adverse side effects;
 - c. The prognosis without treatment; and
 - d. The prognosis with treatment.

The hearing shall be as convenient to the client as may be consistent with orderly procedure and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the client's condition. The court may appoint a general or special magistrate

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to preside at the hearing. The client or the client's guardian, and the representative, shall be provided with a copy of the petition and the date, time, and location of the hearing. The client has the right to have an attorney represent him or her at the hearing, and, if the client is indigent, the court shall appoint the office of the public defender to represent the client at the hearing. The client may testify or not, as he or she chooses, and has the right to cross-examine witnesses and may present his or her own witnesses.

(4) QUALITY OF TREATMENT.—

- (b) Forensic clients <u>housed in a civil or forensic</u>

 <u>facility</u> shall be free from the unnecessary use of restraint or seclusion. Restraints shall be employed only in emergencies or to protect the client or others from imminent injury. Restraints may not be employed as punishment or for the convenience of staff.
- (5) COMMUNICATION, ABUSE REPORTING, AND VISITS.—Each forensic client housed in a civil or forensic facility has the right to communicate freely and privately with persons outside the facility unless it is determined that such communication is likely to be harmful to the client or others. Clients shall have the right to contact and to receive communication from their attorneys at any reasonable time.
- (a) Each forensic client housed in a civil or forensic facility shall be allowed to receive, send, and mail sealed, unopened correspondence; and no client's incoming or outgoing correspondence shall be opened, delayed, held, or censored by the facility unless there is reason to believe that it contains

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items or substances that may be harmful to the client or others, in which case the administrator or designee may direct reasonable examination of such mail and may regulate the disposition of such items or substances. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "correspondence" does not include parcels or packages. Forensic facilities may promulgate reasonable institutional policies to provide for the inspection of parcels or packages and for the removal of contraband items for health or security reasons prior to the contents being given to a client.

- (b) If a client's right to communicate is restricted by the administrator, written notice of such restriction and the duration of the restriction shall be served on the client or his or her legal guardian or representatives, and such restriction shall be recorded on the client's clinical record with the reasons therefor. The restriction of a client's right to communicate shall be reviewed at least every 7 days.
- (c) Each forensic facility shall establish reasonable institutional policies governing visitors, visiting hours, and the use of telephones by clients in the least restrictive manner possible.
- (d) Each forensic client housed in a civil or forensic facility shall have ready access to a telephone in order to report an alleged abuse. The facility or program staff shall orally and in writing inform each client of the procedure for reporting abuse and shall present the information in a language the client understands. A written copy of that procedure, including the telephone number of the central abuse hotline and

reporting forms, shall be posted in plain view.

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- (e) The department's or agency's forensic facilities shall develop policies providing a procedure for reporting abuse. Facility staff shall be required, as a condition of employment, to become familiar with the procedures for the reporting of abuse.
- (6) CARE AND CUSTODY OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF CLIENTS.-A forensic client's right to possession of clothing and personal effects shall be respected. The department or agency by rule, or the administrator of any forensic facility by written institutional policy, may declare certain items to be hazardous to the health or welfare of clients or others or to the operation of the facility. Such items may be restricted from introduction into the facility or may be restricted from being in a client's possession. The administrator or designee may take temporary custody of such effects when required for medical and safety reasons. Custody of such personal effects shall be recorded in the client's clinical record. Forensic clients who are housed with the Department of Corrections shall be subject to the rules adopted by the Department of Corrections to implement its statutory authority.
- (8) CLINICAL RECORD; CONFIDENTIALITY.—A clinical record for each forensic client, including forensic clients housed with the Department of Corrections, shall be maintained. The record shall include data pertaining to admission and such other information as may be required under rules of the department or the agency. Unless waived by express and informed consent of the client or the client's legal guardian or, if the client is

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deceased, by the client's personal representative or by that family member who stands next in line of intestate succession or except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the clinical record is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

(a) Such clinical record may be released:

- 1. To such persons and agencies as are designated by the client or the client's legal guardian.
- 2. To persons authorized by order of court and to the client's counsel when the records are needed by the counsel for adequate representation.
- 3. To a qualified researcher, as defined by rule; a staff member of the facility; or an employee of the department or agency when the administrator of the facility, or secretary or director of the department or agency, deems it necessary for treatment of the client, maintenance of adequate records, compilation of treatment data, or evaluation of programs.
- 4. For statistical and research purposes if the information is abstracted in such a way as to protect the identity of individuals.
- 5. If a client receiving services has declared an intention to harm other persons, the administrator shall authorize the release of sufficient information to provide adequate warning to the person threatened with harm by the client, and to the committing court, the state attorney, and the attorney representing the client.
- 6. To the parent or next of kin of a client who is committed to, or is being served by, a facility or program when

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such information is limited to that person's service plan and current physical and mental condition. Release of such information shall be in accordance with the code of ethics of the profession involved and must comply with all state and federal laws and regulations pertaining to the release of personal health information.

- 7. To the Department of Corrections for forensic clients who are housed with the Department of Corrections.
- (b) Notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection, the department or agency may request or receive from or provide to any of the following entities client information, including client medical, mental health, and substance abuse treatment information, to facilitate treatment, habilitation, rehabilitation, and continuity of care of any forensic client:
- 1. The Social Security Administration and the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. \div
- 2. Law enforcement agencies, state attorneys, defense attorneys, and judges in regard to the client's status.÷
- 3. Jail personnel in the jail in which a client may be housed.; and
- 4. Community agencies and others expected to provide followup care to the client upon the client's return to the community.
- 5. The Department of Corrections for forensic clients who are housed with the Department of Corrections.
- (c) For forensic clients housed in a civil or forensic facility, the department or agency may provide notice to any client's next of kin or first representative regarding any

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serious medical illness or the death of the client.

- (d)1. Any law enforcement agency, facility, or other governmental agency that receives information pursuant to this subsection shall maintain the confidentiality of such information except as otherwise provided herein.
- 2. Any agency or private practitioner who acts in good faith in releasing information pursuant to this subsection is not subject to civil or criminal liability for such release.
 - (9) HABEAS CORPUS.-

- (a) At any time, and without notice, a forensic client detained by a <u>civil or forensic</u> facility, or a relative, friend, guardian, representative, or attorney on behalf of such client, may petition for a writ of habeas corpus to question the cause and legality of such detention and request that the committing court issue a writ for release. Each client shall receive a written notice of the right to petition for a writ of habeas corpus.
- Section 6. Section 916.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 916.13 Involuntary commitment of defendant adjudicated incompetent.—
- (1) Every defendant who is charged with a felony and who is adjudicated incompetent to proceed may be involuntarily committed or ordered to receive for treatment upon a finding by the court of clear and convincing evidence that:
- (a) The defendant has a mental illness and because of the mental illness:
 - 1. The defendant is manifestly incapable of surviving

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alone or with the help of willing and responsible family or friends, including available alternative services, and, without treatment, the defendant is likely to suffer from neglect or refuse to care for herself or himself and such neglect or refusal poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to the defendant's well-being; or

- 2. There is a substantial likelihood that in the near future the defendant will inflict serious bodily harm on herself or himself or another person, as evidenced by recent behavior causing, attempting, or threatening such harm;
- (b) All available, less restrictive treatment alternatives, including treatment in community residential facilities or community inpatient or outpatient settings, which would offer an opportunity for improvement of the defendant's condition have been judged to be inappropriate; and
- (c) There is a substantial probability that the mental illness causing the defendant's incompetence will respond to treatment and the defendant will regain competency to proceed in the reasonably foreseeable future.
- (2) (a) A defendant who has been charged with a felony and who has been adjudicated incompetent to proceed due to mental illness, and who meets the criteria for involuntary commitment for treatment to the department under the provisions of this chapter, may be committed to the department, and the department shall retain and treat the defendant. No later than 6 months after the date of admission and at the end of any period of extended commitment, or at any time the administrator or designee determines shall have determined that the defendant has

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regained competency to proceed or no longer meets the criteria for continued commitment, the administrator or designee shall file a report with the court pursuant to the applicable Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.

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- The court, based on input from the department and the Department of Corrections, may order that a defendant serving a sentence in the custody of the Department of Corrections who is charged with a new felony or is entitled to proceed with a direct appeal from his or her conviction, or is entitled to proceed under Rule 3.850 or Rule 3.851, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, and who has been adjudicated incompetent to proceed due to mental illness, be retained in the physical custody of the Department of Corrections. If the court orders a defendant who has been adjudicated incompetent to proceed due to mental illness be retained in the physical custody of the Department of Corrections, the department shall provide appropriate training, treatment, and evaluation for competency restoration, in accordance with this chapter. If the inmate is in the physical custody of the Department of Corrections and the department's treating psychiatrist orders medication, the Department of Corrections shall provide and administer any necessary medication. Within 6 months after the administration of any competency training or treatment and every 12 months thereafter, or at any time the department determines that the defendant has regained competency to proceed, the department shall file a report with the court pursuant to the applicable Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.
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Within 20 days after the court receives notification

that a defendant is competent to proceed or no longer meets the criteria for continued commitment, the defendant shall be transported back to jail pursuant to s. 916.107(10) for the purpose of holding a competency hearing.

- (d) A competency hearing shall be held within 30 days after the court receives notification that the defendant is competent to proceed or no longer meets criteria for continued commitment.
- Section 7. Section 916.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 916.15 Involuntary commitment of defendant adjudicated not guilty by reason of insanity.—
- (1) The determination of whether a defendant is not guilty by reason of insanity shall be determined in accordance with Rule 3.217, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- (2) A defendant who is acquitted of criminal charges because of a finding of not guilty by reason of insanity may be involuntarily committed pursuant to such finding if the defendant has a mental illness and, because of the illness, is manifestly dangerous to himself or herself or others.
- (3) Every defendant acquitted of criminal charges by reason of insanity and found to meet the criteria for involuntary commitment may be committed and treated in accordance with the provisions of this section and the applicable Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure. The department shall admit a defendant so adjudicated to an appropriate facility or program for treatment and shall retain and treat such defendant. No later than 6 months after the date of

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admission, prior to the end of any period of extended commitment, or at any time the administrator or designee determines shall have determined that the defendant no longer meets the criteria for continued commitment placement, the administrator or designee shall file a report with the court pursuant to the applicable Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.

- (4) (a) Within 20 days after the court is notified that a defendant no longer meets the criteria for involuntary commitment, the defendant shall be transported back to jail for the purpose of holding a commitment hearing.
- (b) The commitment hearing must be held within 30 days after the court receives notification that the defendant no longer meets the criteria for continued commitment.
- of the Department of Corrections, who has been charged with a new felony, and who has been adjudicated not guilty by reason of insanity shall be retained in the physical custody of the Department of Corrections for the remainder of his or her sentence. Within 30 days before the defendant's release date, the department shall evaluate the defendant and file a report with the court requesting that the defendant be returned to the court's jurisdiction to determine whether the defendant continues to meet the criteria for involuntary commitment.
- (6)(4) In all proceedings under this section, both the defendant and the state shall have the right to a hearing before the committing court. Evidence at such hearing may be presented by the hospital administrator or the administrator's designee as well as by the state and the defendant. The defendant shall have

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the right to counsel at any such hearing. In the event that a defendant is determined to be indigent pursuant to s. 27.52, the public defender shall represent the defendant. The parties shall have access to the defendant's records at the treating facilities and may interview or depose personnel who have had contact with the defendant at the treating facilities.

Section 8. Subsection (3) of section 921.187, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (2), and present subsection (2) of that section is amended to read:

921.187 Disposition and sentencing; alternatives; restitution.—

(2) In addition to any other penalty provided by law for an offense enumerated in s. 775.0877(1)(a)-(n), if the offender is convicted of criminal transmission of HIV pursuant to s. 775.0877, the court may sentence the offender to criminal quarantine community control as described in s. 948.001.

Section 9. Section 940.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

940.061 Informing persons about executive clemency and restoration of civil rights.—The Department of Corrections shall inform and educate inmates and offenders on community supervision about the restoration of civil rights. The department shall send the Parole Commission a monthly electronic list of the names of and assist eligible inmates released from incarceration and offenders who have been terminated from on community supervision and who may be eligible with the completion of the application for the restoration of civil rights.

Section 10. Subsection (5) of section 944.1905, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.1905 Initial inmate classification; inmate reclassification.—The Department of Corrections shall classify inmates pursuant to an objective classification scheme. The initial inmate classification questionnaire and the inmate reclassification questionnaire must cover both aggravating and mitigating factors.

- (5) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or chapter 958, the department shall assign to facilities housing youthful offenders all inmates who are less than 18 years of age and who have not been assigned to a facility for youthful offenders under the provisions of chapter 958. Such an inmate shall be assigned to a facility for youthful offenders until the inmate is 18 years of age; however, the department may assign the inmate to a facility for youthful offenders until the inmate reaches an age not to exceed 21 years if the department determines that the continued assignment is in the best interests of the inmate and the assignment does not pose an unreasonable risk to other inmates in the facility.
- (b) Any inmate who is assigned to a facility under paragraph (a) is subject to the provisions of s. 958.11 regarding facility assignments, and shall be removed and reassigned to the general inmate population if his or her behavior threatens the safety of other inmates or correctional staff.
- Section 11. <u>Section 944.293, Florida Statutes, is</u> repealed.

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Section 12. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 944.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 944.35 Authorized use of force; malicious battery and sexual misconduct prohibited; reporting required; penalties.—
 (3)
- (b)1. As used in this paragraph, the term "sexual misconduct" means the oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by, or union with, the sexual organ of another or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any other object, but does not include an act done for a bona fide medical purpose or an internal search conducted in the lawful performance of the employee's duty.
- 2. Any employee of the department or any employee of a private correctional facility as defined in s. 944.710 who engages in sexual misconduct with an inmate or an offender supervised by the department in the community, without committing the crime of sexual battery, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 3. The consent of the inmate or offender supervised by the department in the community to any act of sexual misconduct may not be raised as a defense to a prosecution under this paragraph.
- 4. This paragraph does not apply to any employee of the department or any employee of a private correctional facility as defined in s. 944.710 who is legally married to an inmate or an offender supervised by the department in the community, nor does it apply to any employee who has no knowledge, and would have no

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700 reason to believe, that the person with whom the employee has 701 engaged in sexual misconduct is an inmate or an offender under 702 community supervision of the department. 703 Section 13. Subsection (3) of section 944.605, Florida 704 Statutes, is amended to read: 705 944.605 Inmate release; notification. 706 (3) (a) If an inmate is to be released after having served 707 one or more sentences for a conviction of robbery, sexual 708 battery, home-invasion robbery, or carjacking, or an inmate to be released has a prior conviction for robbery, sexual battery, 709 710 home-invasion robbery, or carjacking or similar offense, in this 711 state or in another jurisdiction, and if such prior conviction 712 information is contained in department records, the department 713 shall release to the sheriff of the county in which the inmate plans to reside, and, if the inmate plans to reside within a 714 715 municipality, to the chief of police of that municipality, the 716 following information including, which must include, but need not be limited to: 717 718 1.(a) Name.; 719 2.(b) Social security number. 720 3.(c) Date of birth. \div 721 4.(d) Race.÷ 722 5.(e) Sex.+ 723 $6.\frac{(f)}{}$ Height.

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9. (i) Tattoos or other identifying marks. +

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8.(h) Hair and eye color.;

10.(j) Fingerprints.; and

7. $\frac{(g)}{}$ Weight. \div

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 $\frac{11.(k)}{(2)}$ A digitized photograph as provided in subsection 729 (2).

- The department shall release the information specified in this paragraph subsection within 6 months prior to the discharge of the inmate from the custody of the department.
- (b) The department may electronically submit the information listed in paragraph (a) to the sheriff of the county in which the inmate plans to reside, and, if the inmate plans to reside within a municipality, to the chief of police of that municipality.
- Section 14. Section 944.804, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 944.804 Elderly offenders $\underline{\text{in}}$ correctional facilities $\underline{\text{program of 2000.}}$
- of elderly offenders in the Florida prison system are is increasing and will continue to increase for the foreseeable future. The current cost to incarcerate elderly offenders is approximately three times the cost of incarceration of younger inmates. Alternatives to the current approaches to housing, programming, and treating the medical needs of elderly offenders, which may reduce the overall costs associated with this segment of the prison population, must be explored and implemented.
- (2) The department shall establish and operate a geriatric correctional facilities or geriatric dorms within a facility at the site known as River Junction Correctional Institution, which

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shall be an institution specifically for generally healthy elderly offenders who can perform general work appropriate for their physical and mental condition. Prior to reopening the facility, the department shall make modifications to the facility which will ensure its compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and decrease the likelihood of falls, accidental injury, and other conditions known to be particularly hazardous to the elderly.

- (a) In order to decrease long-term medical costs to the state, a preventive fitness/wellness program and diet specifically designed to maintain the mental and physical health of elderly offenders shall be developed and implemented. In developing the program, the department shall give consideration to preventive medical care for the elderly which shall include, but not be limited to, maintenance of bone density, all aspects of cardiovascular health, lung capacity, mental alertness, and orientation. Existing policies and procedures shall be reexamined and altered to encourage offenders to adopt a more healthy lifestyle and maximize their level of functioning. The program components shall be modified as data and experience are received which measure the relative success of the program components previously implemented.
- (b) Consideration must be given to redirecting resources as a method of offsetting increased medical costs. Elderly offenders are not likely to reenter society as a part of the workforce, and programming resources would be better spent in activities to keep the elderly offenders healthy, alert, and oriented. Limited or restricted programming or activities for

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elderly offenders will increase the daily cost of institutional and health care, and programming opportunities adequate to reduce the cost of care will be provided. Programming shall include, but not be limited to, recreation, education, and counseling which is needs-specific to elderly offenders.

Institutional staff shall be specifically trained to effectively supervise elderly offenders and to detect physical or mental changes which warrant medical attention before more serious problems develop.

- (3) The department shall adopt rules that specify which elderly offenders shall be eligible to be housed at the geriatric correctional facilities or dorms River Junction Correctional Institution.
- (4) While developing the criteria for eligibility, the department shall use the information in existing offender databases to determine the number of offenders who would be eligible. The Legislature directs the department to consider a broad range of elderly offenders for River Junction Correctional Institution who have good disciplinary records and a medical grade that will permit them to perform meaningful work activities, including participation in an appropriate correctional work program (PRIDE) facility, if available.
- (5) The department shall also submit a study based on existing offenders which projects the number of existing offenders who will qualify under the rules. An appendix to the study shall identify the specific offenders who qualify.
- Section 15. Section 944.8041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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944.8041 Elderly offenders; annual review.-For the purpose of providing information to the Legislature on elderly offenders within the correctional system, the department and the Correctional Medical Authority shall each submit annually a report on the status and treatment of elderly offenders in the state-administered and private state correctional systems, as well as such information on the department's geriatric correctional facilities and dorms River Junction Correctional Institution. In order to adequately prepare the reports, the department and the Department of Management Services shall grant access to the Correctional Medical Authority which includes access to the facilities, offenders, and any information the agencies require to complete their reports. The review shall also include an examination of promising geriatric policies, practices, and programs currently implemented in other correctional systems within the United States. The reports, with specific findings and recommendations for implementation, shall be submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on or before December 31 of each year.

Section 16. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 945.41, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

945.41 Legislative intent of ss. 945.40-945.49.—It is the intent of the Legislature that mentally ill inmates in the custody of the Department of Corrections receive evaluation and appropriate treatment for their mental illness through a continuum of services. It is further the intent of the Legislature that:

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(4) Any inmate sentenced as a youthful offender, or designated as a youthful offender by the department pursuant to chapter 958, who is transferred pursuant to this act to a mental health treatment facility be separated from other inmates, if necessary, as determined by the warden of the treatment facility. In no case shall any youthful offender be placed at the Florida State Prison or the Union Correctional Institution for mental health treatment.

- (5) The department may designate a mental health treatment facilities facility for adult, youthful, and female offenders or may contract with other appropriate entities, persons, or agencies for such services.
- Section 17. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) and paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 945.42, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 945.42 Definitions; ss. 945.40-945.49.—As used in ss. 945.40-945.49, the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them, unless the context shall clearly indicate otherwise:
- (5) "In immediate need of care and treatment" means that an inmate is apparently mentally ill and is not able to be appropriately cared for in the institution where he or she is confined and that, but for being isolated in a more restrictive and secure housing environment, because of the apparent mental illness:
- (b) 1. The inmate has refused voluntary placement for treatment at a mental health treatment facility after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of

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placement; or

2. The inmate is unable to determine for himself or herself whether placement is necessary; and

- (6) "In need of care and treatment" means that an inmate has a mental illness for which inpatient services in a mental health treatment facility are necessary and that, but for being isolated in a more restrictive and secure housing environment, because of the mental illness:
- (b) 1. The inmate has refused voluntary placement for treatment at a mental health treatment facility after sufficient and conscientious explanation and disclosure of the purpose of placement; or
- 2. The inmate is unable to determine for himself or herself whether placement is necessary; and
- Section 18. Section 945.43, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 945.43 <u>Placement Admission</u> of inmate <u>in</u> to mental health treatment facility.—
- (1) CRITERIA.—An inmate may be <u>placed in</u> admitted to a mental health treatment facility if he or she is mentally ill and is in need of care and treatment, as defined in s. 945.42.
- (2) PROCEDURE FOR PLACEMENT IN A MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT FACILITY.—
- (a) An inmate may be <u>placed in</u> admitted to a mental health treatment facility after notice and hearing, upon the recommendation of the warden of the facility where the inmate is confined. The recommendation shall be entered on a petition and must be supported by the expert opinion of a psychiatrist and

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the second opinion of a psychiatrist or psychological professional. The petition shall be filed with the court in the county where the inmate is located.

- (b) A copy of the petition shall be served on the inmate, accompanied by a written notice that the inmate may apply immediately to the court to have an attorney appointed if the inmate cannot afford one.
- (c) The petition for placement <u>shall</u> <u>may</u> be filed in the county in which the inmate is located. The hearing shall be held in the same county, and one of the inmate's physicians at the facility where the inmate is located shall appear as a witness at the hearing.
- (d) An attorney representing the inmate shall have reasonable access to the inmate and any records, including medical or mental health records, which are relevant to the representation of the inmate.
- (e) If the court finds that the inmate is mentally ill and in need of care and treatment, as defined in s. 945.42, the court shall order that he or she be placed in a mental health treatment facility or, if the inmate is at a mental health treatment facility, that he or she be retained there. The court shall authorize the mental health treatment facility to retain the inmate for up to 6 months. If, at the end of that time, continued placement is necessary, the warden shall apply to the Division of Administrative Hearings in accordance with s. 945.45 for an order authorizing continued placement.
- (3) PROCEDURE FOR HEARING ON PLACEMENT OF AN INMATE IN A MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT FACILITY.—

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The court shall serve notice on the warden of the facility where the inmate is confined and the allegedly mentally ill inmate. The notice must specify the date, time, and place of the hearing; the basis for the allegation of mental illness; and the names of the examining experts. The hearing shall be held within 5 days, and the court may appoint a general or special magistrate to preside. The court may waive the presence of the inmate at the hearing if such waiver is consistent with the best interests of the inmate and the inmate's counsel does not object. The department may transport the inmate to the location of the hearing if the hearing is not held at the facility and the inmate is unable to participate through electronic means. The hearing may be as informal as is consistent with orderly procedure. One of the experts whose opinion supported the petition for placement shall be present at the hearing for information purposes.

- (b) If, at the hearing, the court finds that the inmate is mentally ill and in need of care and treatment, as defined in s. 945.42, the court shall order that he or she be placed in a mental health treatment facility. The court shall provide a copy of its order authorizing placement and all supporting documentation relating to the inmate's condition to the warden of the treatment facility. If the court finds that the inmate is not mentally ill, it shall dismiss the petition for placement.
- (4) REFUSAL OF PLACEMENT.—The warden of an institution in which a mental health treatment facility is located may refuse to place any inmate in that treatment facility who is not accompanied by adequate court orders and documentation, as

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952 required in ss. 945.40-945.49.

Section 19. Subsection (3) is added to section 945.46, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 945.46 Initiation of involuntary placement proceedings with respect to a mentally ill inmate scheduled for release.—
- (3) The department may transport an individual who is being released from its custody to a receiving or treatment facility for involuntary examination or placement. Such transport shall be made to a facility specified by the Department of Children and Family Services that is able to meet the specific needs of the individual. If the Department of Children and Family Services does not specify a facility, transport may be made to the nearest receiving facility.
- Section 20. Section 946.42, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 946.42 Use of inmates on private property.-
 - (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Disaster" means any natural, technological, or civil emergency that causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to result in a declaration of a state of emergency by a county, the Governor, or the President of the United States.
- (b) "Donations" means gifts of tangible personal property and includes equipment, fixtures, construction materials, food items, and other tangible personal property, whether consumable or nonconsumable.
- (c) "Emergency" means any occurrence or threat of an
 occurrence, whether natural, technological, or manmade, in war
 or in peace, that results or may result in substantial injury or

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harm to the population or substantial damage to or loss of property.

- (2) The department may allow inmates who meet the criteria to perform public works provided in s. 946.40 to enter onto private property for the following purposes:
- (a) To accept and collect donations for the department's use and benefit.
- (b) To assist federal, state, local, and private agencies before, during, and after emergencies and disasters.

Section 21. Subsections (4) through (10) of section 948.001, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (3) through (9), respectively, and present subsection (3) of that section is amended to read:

- 948.001 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:
- (3) "Criminal quarantine community control" means intensive supervision, by officers with restricted caseloads, with a condition of 24-hour-per-day electronic monitoring, and a condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours.
- Section 22. Subsection (1) of section 948.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 948.03 Terms and conditions of probation.-
- (1) The court shall determine the terms and conditions of probation. Conditions specified in this section do not require oral pronouncement at the time of sentencing and may be considered standard conditions of probation. These conditions may include among them the following, that the probationer or offender in community control shall:

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(a) Report to the probation and parole supervisors as directed.

- (b) Permit such supervisors to visit him or her at his or her home or elsewhere.
- (c) Work faithfully at suitable employment insofar as may be possible.
 - (d) Remain within a specified place.

- (e) Live without violating any law. A conviction in a court of law is not necessary for such a violation of law to constitute a violation of probation, community control, or any other form of court-ordered supervision.
- <u>(f)</u> (e) Make reparation or restitution to the aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by his or her offense in an amount to be determined by the court. The court shall make such reparation or restitution a condition of probation, unless it determines that clear and compelling reasons exist to the contrary. If the court does not order restitution, or orders restitution of only a portion of the damages, as provided in s. 775.089, it shall state on the record in detail the reasons therefor.
- (g) (f) Effective July 1, 1994, and applicable for offenses committed on or after that date, 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 felony probationer while in that detention facility. The court, 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

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institution for the medical expenses incurred, the financial resources of the felony probationer, the present and potential future financial needs and earning ability of the probationer, and dependents, and other appropriate factors.

- $\underline{\text{(h)}}$ Support his or her legal dependents to the best of his or her ability.
- 1042 <u>(i) (h)</u> Make payment of the debt due and owing to the state 1043 under s. 960.17, subject to modification based on change of circumstances.
- 1045 (j) (i) Pay any application fee assessed under s.

 1046 27.52(1)(b) and attorney's fees and costs assessed under s.

 1047 938.29, subject to modification based on change of

 1048 circumstances.
 - $\underline{\text{(k)}}$ (j) Not associate with persons engaged in criminal activities.
 - $\underline{(1)}$ (k)1. Submit to random testing as directed by the correctional probation officer or the professional staff of the treatment center where he or she is receiving treatment to determine the presence or use of alcohol or controlled substances.
 - 2. If the offense was a controlled substance violation and the period of probation immediately follows a period of incarceration in the state correction system, the conditions shall include a requirement that the offender submit to random substance abuse testing intermittently throughout the term of supervision, upon the direction of the correctional probation officer as defined in s. 943.10(3).
 - (m) (l) Be prohibited from possessing, carrying, or owning:

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1. Any firearm unless authorized by the court and consented to by the probation officer.

- 2. Any weapon other than a firearm without first procuring the consent of the correctional probation officer.
- (n) (m) Be prohibited from using intoxicants to excess or possessing any drugs or narcotics unless prescribed by a physician. The probationer or community controllee shall not knowingly visit places where intoxicants, drugs, or other dangerous substances are unlawfully sold, dispensed, or used.
- $\underline{\text{(o)}}$ (n) Submit to the drawing of blood or other biological specimens as prescribed in ss. 943.325 and 948.014 $_{7}$ and reimburse the appropriate agency for the costs of drawing and transmitting the blood or other biological specimens to the Department of Law Enforcement.
- (p) Submit to the taking of a digitized photograph by the department as a part of his or her records. Unless the photograph is exempt from inspection or copying under chapter 119, it may be displayed on the department's public website while he or she is under any form of court-ordered supervision other than pretrial intervention supervision.
- Section 23. Subsection (7) of section 948.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 948.09 Payment for cost of supervision and rehabilitation.—
- (7) 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

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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.

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- Section 24. Section 948.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 948.101 Terms and conditions of community control and criminal quarantine community control.
 - (1) The court shall determine the terms and conditions of community control. Conditions specified in this subsection do not require oral pronouncement at the time of sentencing and may be considered standard conditions of community control.
 - (a) The court shall require intensive supervision and surveillance for an offender placed into community control, which may include, but is not limited to:
 - $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ 1. Specified contact with the parole and probation officer.
 - $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ 2. Confinement to an agreed-upon residence during hours away from employment and public service activities.
 - (c) 3. Mandatory public service.
- 1111 (d) 4. Supervision by the Department of Corrections by 1112 means of an electronic monitoring device or system.
- 1113 (e) 5. The standard conditions of probation set forth in s. 1114 948.03 or s. 948.30.
 - (b) For an offender placed on criminal quarantine community control, the court shall require:
 - 1. Electronic monitoring 24 hours per day.
- 2. Confinement to a designated residence during designated hours.

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The enumeration of specific kinds of terms and conditions does not prevent the court from adding thereto any other terms or conditions that the court considers proper. However, the sentencing court may only impose a condition of supervision allowing an offender convicted of s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145 to reside in another state if the order stipulates that it is contingent upon the approval of the receiving state interstate compact authority. The court may rescind or modify at any time the terms and conditions theretofore imposed by it upon the offender in community control. However, if the court withholds adjudication of quilt or imposes a period of incarceration as a condition of community control, the period may not exceed 364 days, and incarceration shall be restricted to a county facility, a probation and restitution center under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections, a probation program drug punishment phase I secure residential treatment institution, or a community residential facility owned or operated by any entity providing such services.

(3) The court may place a defendant who is being sentenced for criminal transmission of HIV in violation of s. 775.0877 on criminal quarantine community control. The Department of Corrections shall develop and administer a criminal quarantine community control program emphasizing intensive supervision with 24-hour-per-day electronic monitoring. Criminal quarantine community control status must include surveillance and may include other measures normally associated with community control, except that specific conditions necessary to monitor

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1148	this population may be ordered.
1149	Section 25. Subsection (1) of section 948.11, Florida
1150	Statutes, is amended to read:
1151	948.11 Electronic monitoring devices
1152	(1) $\frac{1}{1}$ The Department of Corrections may, at its
1153	discretion, electronically monitor an offender sentenced to
1154	community control.
1155	(b) The Department of Corrections shall electronically
1156	monitor an offender sentenced to criminal quarantine community
1157	control 24 hours per day.
1158	Section 26. Subsection (4) of section 951.26, Florida
1159	Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (5), and a new subsection
1160	(4) is added to that section to read:
1161	951.26 Public safety coordinating councils
1162	(4) The council may also develop a comprehensive local
1163	reentry plan that is designed to assist offenders released from
1164	incarceration in successfully reentering the community. The
1165	comprehensive local plan shall cover a period of at least 5
1166	years. In developing the plan, the council shall coordinate with
1167	public safety officials and local community organizations that
1168	can provide offenders with reentry services, such as assistance
1169	with housing, health care, education, substance abuse treatment,
1170	and employment.
1171	Section 27. Subsection (5) of section 958.03, Florida
1172	Statutes, is amended, and subsection (6) is added to that
1173	section, to read:
1174	958.03 Definitions.—As used in this act:
1175	(5) "Youthful offender" means any person who is sentenced

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as such by the court <u>pursuant to s. 958.04</u> or is classified as such by the department pursuant to s. 958.11(4) 958.04.

- (6) "Youthful offender facility" means any facility in the state correctional system that the department designates for the care, custody, control, and supervision of youthful offenders.
- Section 28. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 958.04, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 958.04 Judicial disposition of youthful offenders.-
- (4) Due to severe prison overcrowding, the Legislature declares the construction of a basic training program facility is necessary to aid in alleviating an emergency situation.
- (5) The department shall provide a special training program for staff selected for the basic training program.
- Section 29. Section 958.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 958.045 Youthful offender basic training program.-
- (1) The department shall develop and implement a basic training program for youthful offenders sentenced or classified by the department as youthful offenders pursuant to this chapter. The period of time to be served at the basic training program shall be no less than 120 days.
- (a) The program shall include marching drills, calisthenics, a rigid dress code, manual labor assignments, physical training with obstacle courses, training in decisionmaking and personal development, general education development and adult basic education courses, and drug counseling and other rehabilitation programs.
 - (b) The department shall adopt rules governing the

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administration of the youthful offender basic training program, requiring that basic training participants complete a structured disciplinary program, and allowing for a restriction on general inmate population privileges.

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- (2) Upon receipt of youthful offenders, the department shall screen offenders for the basic training program. To participate, an offender must have no physical limitations that preclude participation in strenuous activity, must not be impaired, and must not have been previously incarcerated in a state or federal correctional facility. In screening offenders for the basic training program, the department shall consider the offender's criminal history and the possible rehabilitative benefits of "shock" incarceration.
- If an offender meets the specified criteria and space (a) is available, the department shall request, in writing from the sentencing court, approval for the offender to participate in the basic training program. If the person is classified by the department as a youthful offender and the department is requesting approval from the sentencing court for placement in the program, the department shall, at the same time, notify the state attorney that the offender is being considered for placement in the basic training program. The notice must explain that the purpose of such placement is diversion from lengthy incarceration when a short "shock" incarceration could produce the same deterrent effect, and that the state attorney may, within 14 days after the mailing of the notice, notify the sentencing court in writing of objections, if any, to the placement of the offender in the basic training program.

(b) The sentencing court shall notify the department in writing of placement approval no later than 21 days after receipt of the department's request for placement of the youthful offender in the basic training program. Failure to notify the department within 21 days shall be considered an approval by the sentencing court for placing the youthful offender in the basic training program. Each state attorney may develop procedures for notifying the victim that the offender is being considered for placement in the basic training program.

- of rigorous training to offenders who require a greater degree of supervision than community control or probation provides.

 Basic training programs may be operated in secure areas in or adjacent to an adult institution notwithstanding s. 958.11. The program is not intended to divert offenders away from probation or community control but to divert them from long periods of incarceration when a short "shock" incarceration could produce the same deterrent effect.
- (4) Upon admittance to the department, an educational and substance abuse assessment shall be performed on each youthful offender. Upon admittance to the basic training program, each offender shall have a full substance abuse assessment to determine the offender's need for substance abuse treatment. The educational assessment shall be accomplished through the aid of the Test of Adult Basic Education or any other testing instrument approved by the Department of Education, as appropriate. Each offender who has not obtained a high school diploma shall be enrolled in an adult education program designed

to aid the offender in improving his or her academic skills and earning a high school diploma. Further assessments of the prior vocational skills and future career education shall be provided to the offender. A periodic evaluation shall be made to assess the progress of each offender, and upon completion of the basic training program the assessment and information from the department's record of each offender shall be transferred to the appropriate community residential program.

- (5) (a) If an offender in the basic training program becomes unmanageable, the department may revoke the offender's gain-time and place the offender in disciplinary confinement in accordance with department rule for up to 30 days. Except as provided in paragraph (b) Upon completion of the disciplinary process, the offender shall be readmitted to the basic training program upon completion of the disciplinary process. Any period of time in which the offender is unable to participate in the basic training activities may be excluded from the program's specified time requirements.
- (b) The department may terminate an offender from the basic training program if:
- 1. The offender has committed or threatened to commit a violent act;
- 2. The department determines that the offender is unable to participate in the basic training activities due to medical reasons;
 - 3. The offender's sentence is modified or expires;
- 1286 <u>4. The department reassigns the offender's classification</u>
 1287 status; or

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5. The department determines that removing the offender from the program is in the best interests of the offender or the security of the institution, except for an offender who has committed or threatened to commit a violent act.

- If the offender is terminated from the program, the department may place the offender in a youthful offender facility or assign a youthful offender to a non-youthful-offender facility in accordance with s. 958.11(3) the general population to complete the remainder of the offender's sentence. Any period of time in which the offender is unable to participate in the basic training activities may be excluded from the specified time requirements in the program.
- (c) (b) If the offender is unable to participate in the basic training activities due to medical reasons, certified medical personnel shall examine the offender and shall consult with the basic training program director concerning the offender's termination from the program.
- (d) (e) The portion of the sentence served before placement in the basic training program may not be counted toward program completion. The department shall submit a report to the court at least 30 days before the youthful offender is scheduled to complete the basic training program. The report must describe the offender's performance in the basic training program. If the youthful offender's performance is satisfactory, the court shall issue an order modifying the sentence imposed and place the offender under supervision on probation subject to the offender successfully completing the remainder of the basic training

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program. The term of probation may include placement in a community residential program. If the offender violates the conditions of supervision probation, the court may revoke supervision probation and impose any sentence that it might have originally imposed.

(6) (a) Upon completing the basic training program, an offender shall be transferred to a community residential program and reside there for a term designated by department rule. If the basic training program director determines that the offender is not suitable for the community residential program but is suitable for an alternative postrelease program or release plan, within 30 days prior to program completion the department shall evaluate the offender's needs and determine an alternative postrelease program or plan. The department's consideration shall include, but not be limited to, the offender's employment, residence, family situation, and probation or postrelease supervision obligations. Upon the approval of the department, the offender shall be released to an alternative postrelease program or plan.

(b) While in the community residential program, as appropriate, the offender shall engage in gainful employment, and if any, shall pay restitution to the victim. If appropriate, the offender may enroll in substance abuse counseling, and if suitable, shall enroll in a general education development or adult basic education class for the purpose of attaining a high school diploma. Upon release from the community residential program, the offender shall remain on probation, or other postrelease supervision, and abide by the conditions of the

offender's probation or postrelease supervision. If, upon transfer from the community residential program, the offender has not completed the enrolled educational program, the offender shall continue the educational program until completed. If the offender fails to complete the program, the department may request the court or the control release authority to execute an order returning the offender back to the community residential program until completion of the program.

- $\underline{(6)}$ (7) The department shall implement the basic training program to the fullest extent feasible within the provisions of this section.
- (8) (a) The Assistant Secretary for Youthful Offenders shall continuously screen all institutions, facilities, and programs for any inmate who meets the eligibility requirements for youthful offender designation specified in s. 958.04, whose age does not exceed 24 years. The department may classify and assign as a youthful offender any inmate who meets the criteria of s. 958.04.
- (b) A youthful offender who is designated as such by the department and assigned to the basic training program must be eligible for control release pursuant to s. 947.146.
- (c) The department shall work cooperatively with the Control Release Authority or the Parole Commission to effect the release of an offender who has successfully completed the requirements of the basic training program.
- (d) Upon an offender's completion of the basic training program, the department shall submit a report to the releasing authority that describes the offender's performance. If the

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performance has been satisfactory, the release authority shall establish a release date that is within 30 days following program completion. As a condition of release, the offender shall be placed in a community residential program as provided in this section or on community supervision as provided in chapter 947, and shall be subject to the conditions established therefor.

- (9) Upon commencement of the community residential program, the department shall submit annual reports to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives detailing the extent of implementation of the basic training program and the community residential program, and outlining future goals and any recommendation the department has for future legislative action.
- $\underline{(7)}$ (10) Due to serious and violent crime, the Legislature declares the construction of a basic training facility is necessary to aid in alleviating an emergency situation.
- $\underline{(8)}$ (11) The department shall provide a special training program for staff selected for the basic training program.
- $\underline{(9)}$ (12) The department may develop performance-based contracts with qualified individuals, agencies, or corporations for the provision of any or all of the youthful offender programs.
- (10) (13) An offender in the basic training program is subject to rules of conduct established by the department and may have sanctions imposed, including loss of privileges, restrictions, disciplinary confinement, alteration of release plans, or other program modifications in keeping with the nature

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and gravity of the program violation. Administrative or protective confinement, as necessary, may be imposed.

- (11) (14) The department may establish a system of incentives within the basic training program which the department may use to promote participation in rehabilitative programs and the orderly operation of institutions and facilities.
- (12) (15) The department shall develop a system for tracking recidivism, including, but not limited to, rearrests and recommitment of youthful offenders, and shall report on that system in its annual reports of the programs.
- Section 30. Section 958.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 958.09 Extension of limits of confinement; restitution.—

 Section 945.091 and the rules developed by the department to implement that section apply to youthful offenders.
- (1) The department shall adopt rules permitting the extension of the limits of the place of confinement of a youthful offender when there is reasonable cause to believe that the youthful offender will honor the trust placed in him or her. The department may authorize a youthful offender, under prescribed conditions and following investigation and approval by the department which shall maintain a written record of such action, to leave the place of his or her confinement for a prescribed period of time:
- (a) To visit a designated place or places for the purpose of visiting a dying relative, attending the funeral of a relative, or arranging for employment or for a suitable

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residence for use when released; to otherwise aid in the correction of the youthful offender; or for another compelling reason consistent with the public interest and to return to the same or another institution or facility designated by the department; or

- (b) To work at paid employment, participate in an educational or a training program, or voluntarily serve a public or nonprofit agency or a public service program in the community; provided, that the youthful offender shall be confined except during the hours of his or her employment, education, training, or service and while traveling thereto and therefrom.
- (2) The department shall adopt rules as to the eligibility of youthful offenders for such extension of confinement, the disbursement of any earnings of youthful offenders, or the entering into of agreements between the department and any municipal, county, or federal agency for the housing of youthful offenders in a local place of confinement. However, no youthful offender convicted of sexual battery pursuant to s. 794.011 is eligible for any extension of the limits of confinement under this section.
- (3) The willful failure of a youthful offender to remain within the extended limits of confinement or to return within the time prescribed to the place of confinement designated by the department is an escape from the custody of the department and a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided by s. 775.082.
 - (4) The department may contract with other public and

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private agencies for the confinement, treatment, counseling, aftercare, or community supervision of youthful offenders when consistent with the youthful offenders' welfare and the interest of society.

(5) The department shall document and account for all forms for disciplinary reports for inmates placed on extended limits of confinement, which reports shall include, but not be limited to, all violations of rules of conduct, the rule or rules violated, the nature of punishment administered, the authority ordering such punishment, and the duration of time during which the inmate was subjected to confinement.

(6) (a) The department is authorized to levy fines only through disciplinary reports and only against inmates placed on extended limits of confinement. Major and minor infractions and their respective punishments for inmates placed on extended limits of confinement shall be defined by the rules of the department, except that any fine shall not exceed \$50 for each infraction deemed to be minor and \$100 for each infraction deemed to be major. Such fines shall be deposited in the General Revenue Fund, and a receipt shall be given to the inmate.

(b) When the chief correctional officer determines that a fine would be an appropriate punishment for a violation of the rules of the department, both the determination of guilt and the amount of the fine shall be determined by the disciplinary committee pursuant to the method prescribed in s. 944.28(2)(c).

(c) The department shall develop rules defining the policies and procedures for the administering of such fines.

Section 31. Subsection (3) of section 958.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 958.11 Designation of institutions and programs for youthful offenders; assignment from youthful offender institutions and programs.—
- (3) The department may assign a youthful offender to a non-youthful-offender facility and manage the youthful offender in a manner consistent with inmates in the adult population in the state correctional system which is not designated for the care, custody, control, and supervision of youthful offenders or an age group only in the following circumstances:
- (a) If the youthful offender is convicted of a new crime which is a felony under the laws of this state.
- (b) If the youthful offender becomes such a serious management or disciplinary problem resulting from serious repeated violations of the rules of the department that his or her original assignment would be detrimental to the interests of the program and to other inmates committed thereto.
- (c) If the youthful offender needs medical treatment, health services, or other specialized treatment otherwise not available at the youthful offender facility.
- (d) If the department determines that the youthful offender should be transferred outside of the state correctional system, as provided by law, for services not provided by the department.
- (e) If bed space is not available in a designated community residential facility, the department may assign a youthful offender to a community residential facility, provided

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that the youthful offender is separated from other offenders insofar as is practical.

- (f) If the youthful offender was originally assigned to a facility designated for 14-year-old to 18-year-old youthful offenders, but subsequently reaches the age of 19 years, the department may retain the youthful offender in the facility if the department determines that it is in the best interest of the youthful offender and the department.
- (g) If the department determines that a youthful offender originally assigned to a facility designated for the 19-24 age group is mentally or physically vulnerable by such placement, the department may reassign a youthful offender to a facility designated for the 14-18 age group if the department determines that a reassignment is necessary to protect the safety of the youthful offender or the institution.
- (h) If the department determines that a youthful offender originally assigned to a facility designated for the 14-18 age group is disruptive, incorrigible, or uncontrollable, the department may reassign a youthful offender to a facility designated for the 19-24 age group if the department determines that a reassignment would best serve the interests of the youthful offender and the department.
 - (i) If the youthful offender has reached the age of 25.
- (j) If the department cannot adequately ensure the safety of a youthful offender within a youthful offender facility.
- (k) If the youthful offender has a documented history of benefiting, promoting, or furthering the interests of a criminal gang, as defined in s. 874.03, while housed in a youthful

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1539	offender facility.
1540	(1) If the department has classified an offender as a
1541	youthful offender under subsection (4) but determines such
1542	assignment is necessary for population management purposes.
1543	Section 32. Subsection (1) of section 958.12, Florida
1544	Statutes, is amended to read:
1545	958.12 Participation in certain activities required
1546	(1) A youthful offender shall be required to participate
1547	in work assignments, and in career, academic, counseling, and
1548	other rehabilitative programs in accordance with this section,
1549	including, but not limited to:
1550	(a) All youthful offenders may be required, as
1551	appropriate, to participate in:
1552	1. Reception and orientation.
1553	2. Evaluation, needs assessment, and classification.
1554	3. Educational programs.
1555	4. Career and job training.
1556	5. Life and socialization skills training, including
1557	anger/aggression control.

- 6. Prerelease orientation and planning.
 - 7. Appropriate transition services.
- (b) In addition to the requirements in paragraph (a), the department shall make available:
 - 1. Religious services and counseling.
- 2. Social services.

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- 3. Substance abuse treatment and counseling.
- 1565 4. Psychological and psychiatric services.
- 1566 5. Library services.

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- 6. Medical and dental health care.
- 7. Athletic, recreational, and leisure time activities.
- 8. Mail and visiting privileges.

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Income derived by a youthful offender from participation in such activities may be used, in part, to defray a portion of the costs of his or her incarceration or supervision; to satisfy preexisting obligations; to pay fines, counseling fees, or other costs lawfully imposed; or to pay restitution to the victim of the crime for which the youthful offender has been convicted in an amount determined by the sentencing court. Any such income not used for such reasons or not used as provided in s. 946.513 or s. 958.09 shall be placed in a bank account for use by the youthful offender upon his or her release.

Section 33. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.