By the Committee on Criminal Justice; and Senator Dean

591-02204B-13 2013540c1

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to mandatory supervision of specified offenders by the Department of Corrections; providing legislative intent; amending s. 944.291, F.S.; requiring that persons convicted on or after a specified date of crimes in specified categories be released only under mandatory supervision; amending s. 947.1405, F.S.; renaming the conditional release program as the "mandatory supervision program"; creating a reporting requirement; amending ss. 216.136, 394.926, 394.927, 775.084, 775.16, 775.21, 775.261, 893.11, 943.0435, 943.325, 944.171, 944.28, 944.606, 944.607, 944.608, 944.70, 945.36, 947.071, 947.13, 947.141, 947.16, 947.22, 947.24, 948.09, 948.32, and 957.06, F.S.; revising provisions to conform to changes made by the act; 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. Legislative intent.——It is the intent of the Legislature to require intensive postrelease supervision of offenders who have been convicted of violent offenses, thereby assisting them in successfully transitioning from prison back to the community and reducing their rate of reoffending. It is also the intent of the Legislature that the renaming of conditional release supervision to mandatory supervision does not create a new program, but it is merely a name change to accurately reflect the nature of this non-discretionary release.

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Section 2. Section 944.291, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.291 Prisoner released by reason of gain-time allowances or attainment of provisional release date.—

- (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a prisoner who has served his or her term or terms, less allowable gain-time deductions as provided by law, or who has attained his or her provisional release date shall, upon release, be placed under further supervision and control of the department. A Any released prisoner who is not under further supervision and control of the department or who is not subject to any statute relating to parole is shall be eligible, on a voluntary basis, for any assistance available to him or her through any parole or probation office under the department.
- (2) A Any prisoner who is convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1988, which crime is contained in category 1, category 2, category 3, or category 4 of Rule 3.701 and Rule 3.988, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, and who has served at least one prior felony commitment at a state or federal correctional institution, or is sentenced as a habitual or violent habitual offender pursuant to s. 775.084, or is convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 2013, which crime is or was contained in category 1, category 2, category 3, or category 4 of Rule 3.701 and Rule 3.988, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure (1993), may only be released only under mandatory conditional release supervision as described in chapter 947. At least Not fewer than 90 days before prior to the tentative release date or provisional release date, whichever is earlier, the department shall provide the commission with the

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name and inmate identification number for each eligible inmate.

Section 3. Section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.1405 <u>Mandatory supervision</u> Conditional release program.—

- (1) This section and s. 947.141 may be cited as the "Mandatory Supervision Conditional Release Program Act."
 - (2) An Any inmate who:
- (a) Is convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1988, and before January 1, 1994, and any inmate who is convicted of a crime committed on or after January 1, 1994, which crime is or was contained in category 1, category 2, category 3, or category 4 of Rule 3.701 and Rule 3.988, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure (1993), and who has served at least one prior felony commitment at a state or federal correctional institution;
- (b) Is sentenced as a habitual or violent habitual offender or a violent career criminal pursuant to s. 775.084; or
- (c) Is found to be a sexual predator under s. 775.21 or former s. 775.23; or τ
- (d) Is convicted of a crime committed on or after October

 1, 2013, which crime is or was contained in category 1, category

 2, category 3, or category 4 of Rule 3.701 and Rule 3.988,

 Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure (1993),

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

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of supervision pursuant to s. 948.09. Such supervision is shall be applicable to all sentences within the overall term of sentences if an inmate's overall term of sentences includes one or more sentences that are eligible for mandatory conditional release supervision as provided herein. Effective July 1, 1994, and applicable for offenses committed on or after that date, the commission may require, as a condition of mandatory supervision conditional release, that the releasee make payment of the debt due and owing to a county or municipal detention facility under s. 951.032 for medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation received by the releasee while in that detention facility. The commission, in determining whether to order such repayment and the amount of such repayment, shall consider the amount of the debt, whether there was any fault of the institution for the medical expenses incurred, the financial resources of the releasee, the present and potential future financial needs and earning ability of the releasee, and dependents, and other appropriate factors. If an any inmate placed on mandatory conditional release supervision is also subject to probation or community control, resulting from a probationary or community control split sentence within the overall term of sentences, the Department of Corrections shall supervise such person according to the conditions imposed by the court and the commission shall defer to such supervision. If the court revokes probation or community control and resentences the offender to a term of incarceration, such revocation also constitutes a sufficient basis for the revocation of the mandatory conditional release supervision on any nonprobationary or noncommunity control sentence without further hearing by the

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

- (3) As part of the <u>mandatory supervision</u> conditional release process, the commission, through review and consideration of information provided by the department, shall determine:
 - (a) The amount of reparation or restitution.
- (b) The consequences of the offense as reported by the aggrieved party.
 - (c) The aggrieved party's fear of the inmate or concerns

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about the release of the inmate.

(4) The commission shall provide to the aggrieved party information regarding the manner in which notice of any developments concerning the status of the inmate during the term of mandatory supervision conditional release may be requested.

- date or provisional release date, whichever is earlier, a representative of the department shall review the inmate's program participation, disciplinary record, psychological and medical records, criminal records, and any other information pertinent to the impending release. The department shall gather and compile information necessary for the commission to make the determinations set forth in subsection (3). A department representative shall conduct a personal interview with the inmate for the purpose of determining the details of the inmate's release plan, including the inmate's planned residence and employment. The department representative shall forward the inmate's release plan to the commission and recommend to the commission the terms and conditions of the mandatory supervision conditional release.
- (6) The commission shall review the recommendations of the department, and such other information as it deems relevant, and may conduct a review of the inmate's record for the purpose of establishing the terms and conditions of the mandatory supervision conditional release. The commission may impose any special conditions it considers warranted from its review of the release plan and recommendation. If the commission determines that the inmate is eligible for release under this section, the commission shall enter an order establishing the length of

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supervision and the conditions attendant thereto. However, an inmate who has been convicted of a violation of chapter 794 or found by the court to be a sexual predator is subject to the maximum level of supervision provided, with the mandatory conditions as required in subsection (7), and that supervision shall continue through the end of the releasee's original courtimposed sentence. The length of supervision must not exceed the maximum penalty imposed by the court.

- (7) (a) An Any inmate who is convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995, or who has been previously convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995, in violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145, and is subject to mandatory conditional release supervision, shall have, in addition to any other conditions imposed, the following special conditions imposed by the commission:
- 1. A mandatory curfew from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. The commission may designate another 8-hour period if the offender's employment precludes the above specified time, and such alternative is recommended by the Department of Corrections. If the commission determines that imposing a curfew would endanger the victim, the commission may consider alternative sanctions.
- 2. If the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition on living within 1,000 feet of a school, child care facility, park, playground, designated public school bus stop, or other place where children regularly congregate. A releasee who is subject to this subparagraph may not relocate to a residence that is within 1,000 feet of a public school bus stop. Beginning October 1, 2004, the commission or the department may not approve a

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591-02204B-13 2013540c1 204 residence that is located within 1,000 feet of a school, child 205 care facility, park, playground, designated school bus stop, or 206 other place where children regularly congregate for any releasee 207 who is subject to this subparagraph. On October 1, 2004, the 208 department shall notify each affected school district of the 209 location of the residence of a releasee 30 days before prior to 210 release and thereafter, if the releasee relocates to a new 211 residence, shall notify any affected school district of the residence of the releasee within 30 days after relocation. If, 212 213 on October 1, 2004, any public school bus stop is located within 214 1,000 feet of the existing residence of such releasee, the 215 district school board shall relocate that school bus stop. 216 Beginning October 1, 2004, a district school board may not 217 establish or relocate a public school bus stop within 1,000 feet 218 of the residence of a releasee who is subject to this 219 subparagraph. The failure of the district school board to comply 220 with this subparagraph is not grounds for a finding of shall not 221 result in a violation of mandatory conditional release 222 supervision. A releasee who is subject to this subparagraph may 223 not be forced to relocate and does not violate his or her 224 mandatory conditional release supervision if he or she is living 225 in a residence that meets the requirements of this subparagraph 226 and a school, child care facility, park, playground, designated public school bus stop, or other place where children regularly 227 congregate is subsequently established within 1,000 feet of his 228 229 or her residence. 230

3. Active participation in and successful completion of a sex offender treatment program with qualified practitioners specifically trained to treat sex offenders, at the releasee's

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own expense. If a qualified practitioner is not available within a 50-mile radius of the releasee's residence, the offender shall participate in other appropriate therapy.

- 4. A prohibition on any contact with the victim, directly or indirectly, including through a third person, unless approved by the victim, a qualified practitioner in the sexual offender treatment program, and the sentencing court.
- 5. If the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition against contact with children under the age of 18 without review and approval by the commission. The commission may approve supervised contact with a child under the age of 18 if the approval is based upon a recommendation for contact issued by a qualified practitioner who is basing the recommendation on a risk assessment. Further, the sex offender must be currently enrolled in or have successfully completed a sex offender therapy program. The commission may not grant supervised contact with a child if the contact is not recommended by a qualified practitioner and may deny supervised contact with a child at any time. When considering whether to approve supervised contact with a child, the commission must review and consider the following:
- a. A risk assessment completed by a qualified practitioner. The qualified practitioner must prepare a written report that must include the findings of the assessment and address each of the following components:
 - (I) The sex offender's current legal status;
- (II) The sex offender's history of adult charges with apparent sexual motivation;
 - (III) The sex offender's history of adult charges without

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- (IV) The sex offender's history of juvenile charges, whenever available;
 - (V) The sex offender's offender treatment history, including a consultation from the sex offender's treating, or most recent treating, therapist;
 - (VI) The sex offender's current mental status;
 - (VII) The sex offender's mental health and substance abuse history as provided by the Department of Corrections;
 - (VIII) The sex offender's personal, social, educational, and work history;
 - (IX) The results of current psychological testing of the sex offender if determined necessary by the qualified practitioner;
 - (X) A description of the proposed contact, including the location, frequency, duration, and supervisory arrangement;
 - (XI) The child's preference and relative comfort level with the proposed contact, when age-appropriate;
 - (XII) The parent's or legal guardian's preference regarding the proposed contact; and
 - (XIII) The qualified practitioner's opinion, along with the basis for that opinion, as to whether the proposed contact would likely pose significant risk of emotional or physical harm to the child.

The written report of the assessment must be given to the commission.

b. A recommendation made as a part of the risk-assessment report as to whether supervised contact with the child should be

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c. A written consent signed by the child's parent or legal guardian, if the parent or legal guardian is not the sex offender, agreeing to the sex offender having supervised contact with the child after receiving full disclosure of the sex offender's present legal status, past criminal history, and the results of the risk assessment. The commission may not approve contact with the child if the parent or legal guardian refuses to give written consent for supervised contact.

- d. A safety plan prepared by the qualified practitioner, who provides treatment to the offender, in collaboration with the sex offender, the child's parent or legal guardian, and the child, when age appropriate, which details the acceptable conditions of contact between the sex offender and the child. The safety plan must be reviewed and approved by the Department of Corrections before being submitted to the commission.; and
- e. Evidence that the child's parent or legal guardian, if the parent or legal guardian is not the sex offender, understands the need for and agrees to the safety plan and has agreed to provide, or to designate another adult to provide, constant supervision any time the child is in contact with the offender.

The commission may not appoint a person to conduct a risk assessment and may not accept a risk assessment from a person who has not demonstrated to the commission that he or she has met the requirements of a qualified practitioner as defined in this section.

6. If the victim was under age 18, a prohibition on working

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for pay or as a volunteer at any school, child care facility, park, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate, as prescribed by the commission.

- 7. Unless otherwise indicated in the treatment plan provided by a qualified practitioner in the sexual offender treatment program, a prohibition on viewing, owning, or possessing any obscene, pornographic, or sexually stimulating visual or auditory material, including telephone, electronic media, computer programs, or computer services that are relevant to the offender's deviant behavior pattern.
- 8. Effective for a releasee whose crime is committed on or after July 1, 2005, a prohibition on accessing the Internet or other computer services until a qualified practitioner in the offender's sex offender treatment program, after a risk assessment is completed, approves and implements a safety plan for the offender's accessing or using the Internet or other computer services.
- 9. A requirement that the releasee must submit two specimens of blood to the Department of Law Enforcement to be registered with the DNA database.
- 10. A requirement that the releasee make restitution to the victim, as determined by the sentencing court or the commission, for all necessary medical and related professional services relating to physical, psychiatric, and psychological care.
- 11. Submission to a warrantless search by the community control or probation officer of the probationer's or community controllee's person, residence, or vehicle.
- (b) For a releasee whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 1997, in violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s.

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827.071, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145, and who is subject to
mandatory conditional release supervision, in addition to any
other provision of this subsection, the commission shall impose
the following additional conditions of mandatory 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 who is a member of a national or state polygraph association and who is certified as a postconviction sex offender polygrapher, where available, and at the expense of the releasee. The results of the examination shall be provided to the releasee's probation officer and qualified practitioner and may 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 releasee's expense, an HIV test with the results to be released to the victim or the victim's parent or quardian.
- 5. Electronic monitoring of any form when ordered by the commission. Any person who has been placed under supervision and is electronically monitored by the department must pay the department for the cost of the electronic monitoring service at

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a rate that may not exceed the full cost of the monitoring service. Funds collected under this subparagraph shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund. The department may exempt a person from the payment of all or any part of the electronic monitoring service cost if the department finds that any of the factors listed in s. 948.09(3) exist.

- (8) It is the finding of the Legislature that the population of offenders released from state prison into the community who meet the <u>mandatory supervision</u> conditional release criteria poses the greatest threat to the public safety of the groups of offenders under community supervision. Therefore, the Department of Corrections <u>shall</u> is to provide intensive supervision by experienced correctional probation officers to <u>mandatory supervision</u> conditional release offenders. Subject to specific appropriation by the Legislature, caseloads may be restricted to a maximum of 40 <u>mandatory supervision</u> conditional release offenders per officer to provide for enhanced public safety and to effectively monitor conditions of electronic monitoring or curfews, if so ordered by the commission.
- (9) The commission shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 necessary to <u>administer</u> implement the provisions of the <u>Mandatory Supervision</u> Conditional Release Program Act.
- (10) Effective for a releasee whose crime was committed on or after September 1, 2005, in violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04(4), (5), or (6), s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, and the unlawful activity involved a victim who was 15 years of age or younger and the offender is 18 years of age or older or for a releasee who is designated as a sexual predator pursuant to s.

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775.21, in addition to any other provision of this section, the commission must order electronic monitoring for the duration of the releasee's supervision.

- (11) Effective for a releasee whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 2008, and who has been found to have committed the crime for the purpose of benefiting, promoting, or furthering the interests of a criminal gang, the commission shall, in addition to any other conditions imposed, impose a condition prohibiting the releasee from knowingly associating with other criminal gang members or associates, except as authorized by law enforcement officials, prosecutorial authorities, or the court, for the purpose of aiding in the investigation of criminal activity.
- (12) In addition to all other conditions imposed, for a releasee who is subject to mandatory supervision conditional release for a crime that was committed on or after May 26, 2010, and who has been convicted at any time of committing, or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit, any of the criminal offenses listed in s. 943.0435(1)(a)1.a.(I), or a similar offense in another jurisdiction against a victim who was under 18 years of age at the time of the offense, if the releasee has not received a pardon for any felony or similar law of another jurisdiction necessary for the operation of this subsection, if a conviction of a felony or similar law of another jurisdiction necessary for the operation of this subsection has not been set aside in any postconviction proceeding, or if the releasee has not been removed from the requirement to register as a sexual offender or sexual predator pursuant to s. 943.04354, the commission must impose the

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following conditions:

- (a) A prohibition on visiting schools, child care facilities, parks, and playgrounds without prior approval from the releasee's supervising officer. The commission may also designate additional prohibited locations to protect a victim. The prohibition ordered under this paragraph does not prohibit the releasee from visiting a school, child care facility, park, or playground for the sole purpose of attending a religious service as defined in s. 775.0861 or picking up or dropping off the releasee's child or grandchild at a child care facility or school.
- (b) A prohibition on distributing candy or other items to children on Halloween; wearing a Santa Claus costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Christmas; wearing an Easter Bunny costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Easter; entertaining at children's parties; or wearing a clown costume without prior approval from the commission.
- (13) The commission, in conjunction with the Department of Corrections, shall develop a report to track offenders placed on mandatory supervision to determine their rate of return to prison, indicating whether the offender returned to prison for a new crime or for a technical violation of probation. A report providing such information shall be submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate on or before July 1, 2017, and on or before July 1 every year thereafter.
- Section 4. Paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 216.136, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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216.136 Consensus estimating conferences; duties and principals.—

- (5) CRIMINAL JUSTICE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE.—The Criminal Justice Estimating Conference shall:
- (c) Develop official information relating to the number of sexual offenders and sexual predators who are required by law to be placed on community control, probation, or <a href="mailto:mailt

Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 394.926, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.926 Notice to victims of release of persons committed as sexually violent predators; notice to Department of Corrections and Parole Commission.—

(2) If a sexually violent predator who has an active or pending term of probation, community control, parole, <u>mandatory supervision conditional release</u>, or other court-ordered or postprison release supervision is released from custody, the department must immediately notify the Department of Corrections' Office of Community Corrections in Tallahassee. The Parole Commission must also be immediately notified of any releases of a sexually violent predator who has an active or pending term of parole, <u>mandatory supervision conditional release</u>, or other postprison release supervision that is administered by the Parole Commission.

Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 394.927, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.927 Escape while in lawful custody; notice to victim; notice to the Department of Corrections and Parole Commission.—

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(2) If a person who is held in custody pursuant to a finding of probable cause or commitment as a sexually violent predator escapes while in custody, the department shall immediately notify the victim in accordance with s. 394.926. The state attorney that filed the petition for civil commitment of the escapee must also be immediately notified by the department. If the escapee has an active or pending term of probation, community control, parole, mandatory supervision conditional release, or other court-ordered or postprison release supervision, the department shall also immediately notify the Department of Corrections' Office of Community Corrections in Tallahassee. The Parole Commission shall also be immediately notified of an escape if the escapee has an active or pending term of parole, mandatory supervision conditional release, or other postprison release supervision that is administered by the Parole Commission.

Section 7. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) of subsection (1) of section 775.084, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

775.084 Violent career criminals; habitual felony offenders and habitual violent felony offenders; three-time violent felony offenders; definitions; procedure; enhanced penalties or mandatory minimum prison terms.—

- (1) As used in this act:
- (a) "Habitual felony offender" means a defendant for whom the court may impose an extended term of imprisonment, as provided in paragraph (4)(a), if it finds that:
- 1. The defendant has previously been convicted of any combination of two or more felonies in this state or other qualified offenses.

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2. The felony for which the defendant is to be sentenced was committed:

- a. While the defendant was serving a prison sentence or other sentence, or court-ordered or lawfully imposed supervision that is imposed as a result of a prior conviction for a felony or other qualified offense; or
- b. Within 5 years of the date of the conviction of the defendant's last prior felony or other qualified offense, or within 5 years of the defendant's release from a prison sentence, probation, community control, control release, mandatory supervision, conditional release, parole or court-ordered or lawfully imposed supervision or other sentence that is imposed as a result of a prior conviction for a felony or other qualified offense, whichever is later.
- 3. The felony for which the defendant is to be sentenced, and one of the two prior felony convictions, is not a violation of s. 893.13 relating to the purchase or the possession of a controlled substance.
- 4. The defendant has not received a pardon for any felony or other qualified offense that is necessary for the operation of this paragraph.
- 5. A conviction of a felony or other qualified offense necessary to the operation of this paragraph has not been set aside in any postconviction proceeding.
- (b) "Habitual violent felony offender" means a defendant for whom the court may impose an extended term of imprisonment, as provided in paragraph (4)(b), if it finds that:
- 1. The defendant has previously been convicted of a felony or an attempt or conspiracy to commit a felony and one or more

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parole, or court-ordered or lawfully imposed supervision or

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other sentence that is imposed as a result of a prior conviction for an enumerated felony, whichever is later.

- 3. The defendant has not received a pardon on the ground of innocence for any crime that is necessary for the operation of this paragraph.
- 4. A conviction of a crime necessary to the operation of this paragraph has not been set aside in any postconviction proceeding.
- (d) "Violent career criminal" means a defendant for whom the court must impose imprisonment pursuant to paragraph (4)(d), if it finds that:
- 1. The defendant has previously been convicted as an adult three or more times for an offense in this state or other qualified offense that is:
 - a. Any forcible felony, as described in s. 776.08;
- b. Aggravated stalking, as described in s. 784.048(3) and (4);
 - c. Aggravated child abuse, as described in s. 827.03(2)(a);
 - d. Aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult, as described in s. 825.102(2);
 - e. Lewd or lascivious battery, lewd or lascivious molestation, lewd or lascivious conduct, or lewd or lascivious exhibition, as described in s. 800.04 or s. 847.0135(5);
 - f. Escape, as described in s. 944.40; or
 - g. A felony violation of chapter 790 involving the use or possession of a firearm.
 - 2. The defendant has been incarcerated in a state prison or a federal prison.
 - 3. The primary felony offense for which the defendant is to

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be sentenced is a felony enumerated in subparagraph 1. and was committed on or after October 1, 1995, and:

- a. While the defendant was serving a prison sentence or other sentence, or court-ordered or lawfully imposed supervision that is imposed as a result of a prior conviction for an enumerated felony; or
- b. Within 5 years after the conviction of the last prior enumerated felony, or within 5 years after the defendant's release from a prison sentence, probation, community control, control release, mandatory supervision conditional release, parole, or court-ordered or lawfully imposed supervision or other sentence that is imposed as a result of a prior conviction for an enumerated felony, whichever is later.
- 4. The defendant has not received a pardon for any felony or other qualified offense that is necessary for the operation of this paragraph.
- 5. A conviction of a felony or other qualified offense necessary to the operation of this paragraph has not been set aside in any postconviction proceeding.

Section 8. Section 775.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

775.16 Drug offenses; additional penalties.—In addition to any other penalty provided by law, a person who has been convicted of sale of or trafficking in, or conspiracy to sell or traffic in, a controlled substance under chapter 893, if such offense is a felony, or who has been convicted of an offense under the laws of any state or country which, if committed in this state, would constitute the felony of selling or trafficking in, or conspiracy to sell or traffic in, a

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controlled substance under chapter 893, is:

(1) Disqualified from applying for employment by any agency of the state, unless:

- (a) The person has completed all sentences of imprisonment or supervisory sanctions imposed by the court, by the Parole Commission, or by law; or
- (b) The person has complied with the conditions of subparagraphs 1. and 2. which shall be monitored by the Department of Corrections while the person is under any supervisory sanctions. The person under supervision may:
- 1. Seek evaluation and enrollment in, and once enrolled maintain enrollment in until completion, a drug treatment and rehabilitation program that which is approved by the Department of Children and Family Services, unless it is deemed by the program that the person does not have a substance abuse problem. The treatment and rehabilitation program may be specified by:
- a. The court, in the case of court-ordered supervisory sanctions;
- b. The Parole Commission, in the case of parole, control release, or mandatory supervision conditional release; or
- c. The Department of Corrections, in the case of imprisonment or any other supervision required by law.
- 2. Submit to periodic urine drug testing pursuant to procedures prescribed by the Department of Corrections. If the person is indigent, the costs shall be paid by the Department of Corrections.
- (2) Disqualified from applying for a license, permit, or certificate required by any agency of the state to practice, pursue, or engage in any occupation, trade, vocation,

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profession, or business, unless:

- (a) The person has completed all sentences of imprisonment or supervisory sanctions imposed by the court, by the Parole Commission, or by law;
- (b) The person has complied with the conditions of subparagraphs 1. and 2. which shall be monitored by the Department of Corrections while the person is under any supervisory sanction. If the person fails to comply with provisions of these subparagraphs by either failing to maintain treatment or by testing positive for drug use, the department shall notify the licensing, permitting, or certifying agency, which may refuse to reissue or reinstate such license, permit, or certification. The licensee, permittee, or certificateholder under supervision may:
- 1. Seek evaluation and enrollment in, and once enrolled maintain enrollment in until completion, a drug treatment and rehabilitation program which is approved or regulated by the Department of Children and Family Services, unless it is deemed by the program that the person does not have a substance abuse problem. The treatment and rehabilitation program may be specified by:
- a. The court, in the case of court-ordered supervisory sanctions;
- b. The Parole Commission, in the case of parole, control release, or mandatory supervision conditional release; or
- c. The Department of Corrections, in the case of imprisonment or any other supervision required by law.
- 2. Submit to periodic urine drug testing pursuant to procedures prescribed by the Department of Corrections. If the

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person is indigent, the costs shall be paid by the Department of Corrections; or

(c) The person has successfully completed an appropriate program under the Correctional Education Program.

The provisions of this section do not apply to any of the taxes, fees, or permits regulated, controlled, or administered by the Department of Revenue in accordance with the provisions of s.

Section 9. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 775.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

775.21 The Florida Sexual Predators Act.-

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (e) "Conviction" means a determination of guilt which is the result of a trial or the entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, regardless of whether adjudication is withheld. A conviction for a similar offense includes, but is not limited to, a conviction by a federal or military tribunal, including courts-martial conducted by the Armed Forces of the United States, and includes a conviction or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere resulting in a sanction in any state of the United States or other jurisdiction. A sanction includes, but is not limited to, a fine, probation, community control, parole, mandatory supervision conditional release, control release, or incarceration in a state prison, federal prison, private correctional facility, or local detention facility.

Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 775.261, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

775.261 The Florida Career Offender Registration Act.-

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(3) CRITERIA FOR REGISTRATION AS A CAREER OFFENDER.-

- (a) A career offender released on or after July 1, 2002, from a sanction imposed in this state must register as required under subsection (4) and is subject to community and public notification as provided under subsection (5). For purposes of this section, a sanction imposed in this state includes, but is not limited to, a fine, probation, community control, parole, mandatory supervision conditional release, control release, or incarceration in a state prison, private correctional facility, or local detention facility, and:
- 1. The career offender has not received a pardon for any felony or other qualified offense that is necessary for the operation of this paragraph; or
- 2. A conviction of a felony or other qualified offense necessary to the operation of this paragraph has not been set aside in any postconviction proceeding.

Section 11. Section 893.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

893.11 Suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of business and professional licenses.—For the purposes of s. 120.60(6), any conviction in any court reported to the Comprehensive Case Information System of the Florida Association of Court Clerks and Comptrollers, Inc., for the sale of, or trafficking in, a controlled substance or for conspiracy to sell, or traffic in, a controlled substance constitutes an immediate serious danger to the public health, safety, or welfare, and is grounds for disciplinary action by the licensing state agency. A state agency shall initiate an immediate emergency suspension of an individual professional license

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issued by the agency, in compliance with the procedures for summary suspensions in s. 120.60(6), upon the agency's findings of the licensee's conviction in any court reported to the Comprehensive Case Information System of the Florida Association of Court Clerks and Comptrollers, Inc., for the sale of, or trafficking in, a controlled substance, or for conspiracy to sell, or traffic in, a controlled substance. Before renewing any professional license, a state agency that issues a professional license must use the Comprehensive Case Information System of the Florida Association of Court Clerks and Comptrollers, Inc., to obtain information relating to any conviction for the sale of, or trafficking in, a controlled substance or for conspiracy to sell, or traffic in, a controlled substance. The clerk of court shall provide electronic access to each state agency at no cost and also provide certified copies of the judgment upon request to the agency. Upon a showing by any such convicted defendant whose professional license has been suspended or revoked pursuant to this section that his or her civil rights have been restored or upon a showing that the convicted defendant meets the following criteria, the agency head may reinstate or reactivate such license when:

(1) The person has complied with the conditions of paragraphs (a) and (b) which shall be monitored by the Department of Corrections while the person is under any supervisory sanction. If the person fails to comply with provisions of these paragraphs by either failing to maintain treatment or by testing positive for drug use, the department shall notify the licensing agency, which shall revoke the license. The person under supervision may:

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(a) Seek evaluation and enrollment in, and once enrolled maintain enrollment in until completion, a drug treatment and rehabilitation program that which is approved or regulated by the Department of Children and Family Services. The treatment and rehabilitation program shall be specified by:

- 1. The court, in the case of court-ordered supervisory sanctions;
- 2. The Parole Commission, in the case of parole, control release, or mandatory supervision conditional release; or
- 3. The Department of Corrections, in the case of imprisonment or any other supervision required by law.
- (b) Submit to periodic urine drug testing pursuant to procedures prescribed by the Department of Corrections. If the person is indigent, the costs shall be paid by the Department of Corrections; or
- (2) The person has successfully completed an appropriate program under the Correctional Education Program.
- (3) As used in this section, the term "professional license" includes any license, permit, or certificate that authorizes a person to practice his or her profession. However, the term does not include any of the taxes, fees, or permits regulated, controlled, or administered by the Department of Revenue in accordance with s. 213.05.

Section 12. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of section 943.0435, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

943.0435 Sexual offenders required to register with the department; penalty.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a)1. "Sexual offender" means a person who meets the

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criteria in sub-subparagraph a., sub-subparagraph b., subsubparagraph c., or sub-subparagraph d., as follows:

- a.(I) Has been convicted of committing, or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit, any of the criminal offenses proscribed in the following statutes in this state or similar offenses in another jurisdiction: s. 787.01, s. 787.02, or s. 787.025(2)(c), where the victim is a minor and the defendant is not the victim's parent or guardian; s. 787.06(3)(b), (d), (f), (g), or (h); s. 794.011, excluding s. 794.011(10); s. 794.05; s. 796.03; s. 796.035; s. 800.04; s. 810.145(8); s. 825.1025; s. 827.071; s. 847.0133; s. 847.0135, excluding s. 847.0135(6); s. 847.0137; s. 847.0138; s. 847.0145; or s. 985.701(1); or any similar offense committed in this state which has been redesignated from a former statute number to one of those listed in this sub-sub-subparagraph; and
- (II) Has been released on or after October 1, 1997, from the sanction imposed for any conviction of an offense described in sub-sub-subparagraph (I). For purposes of sub-sub-subparagraph (I), a sanction imposed in this state or in any other jurisdiction includes, but is not limited to, a fine, probation, community control, parole, mandatory supervision conditional release, control release, or incarceration in a state prison, federal prison, private correctional facility, or local detention facility;
- b. Establishes or maintains a residence in this state and who has not been designated as a sexual predator by a court of this state but who has been designated as a sexual predator, as a sexually violent predator, or by another sexual offender designation in another state or jurisdiction and was, as a

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result of such designation, subjected to registration or community or public notification, or both, or would be if the person were a resident of that state or jurisdiction, without regard to whether the person otherwise meets the criteria for registration as a sexual offender;

- c. Establishes or maintains a residence in this state who is in the custody or control of, or under the supervision of, any other state or jurisdiction as a result of a conviction for committing, or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit, any of the criminal offenses proscribed in the following statutes or similar offense in another jurisdiction: s. 787.01, s. 787.02, or s. 787.025(2)(c), where the victim is a minor and the defendant is not the victim's parent or guardian; s. 787.06(3)(b), (d), (f), (g), or (h); s. 794.011, excluding s. 794.011(10); s. 794.05; s. 796.03; s. 796.035; s. 800.04; s. 810.145(8); s. 825.1025; s. 827.071; s. 847.0133; s. 847.0135, excluding s. 847.0135(6); s. 847.0137; s. 847.0138; s. 847.0145; or s. 985.701(1); or any similar offense committed in this state which has been redesignated from a former statute number to one of those listed in this sub-subparagraph; or
- d. On or after July 1, 2007, has been adjudicated delinquent for committing, or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit, any of the criminal offenses proscribed in the following statutes in this state or similar offenses in another jurisdiction when the juvenile was 14 years of age or older at the time of the offense:
 - (I) Section 794.011, excluding s. 794.011(10);
- (II) Section 800.04(4)(b) where the victim is under 12 years of age or where the court finds sexual activity by the use

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871 of force or coercion;

- (III) Section 800.04(5)(c)1. where the court finds molestation involving unclothed genitals; or
- (IV) Section 800.04(5)(d) where the court finds the use of force or coercion and unclothed genitals.
- 2. For all qualifying offenses listed in sub-subparagraph (1)(a)1.d., the court shall make a written finding of the age of the offender at the time of the offense.

For each violation of a qualifying offense listed in this subsection, the court shall make a written finding of the age of the victim at the time of the offense. For a violation of s. 800.04(4), the court shall additionally make a written finding indicating that the offense did or did not involve sexual activity and indicating that the offense did or did not involve force or coercion. For a violation of s. 800.04(5), the court shall additionally make a written finding that the offense did or did not involve unclothed genitals or genital area and that the offense did or did not involve the use of force or coercion.

(b) "Convicted" means that there has been a determination of guilt as a result of a trial or the entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, regardless of whether adjudication is withheld, and includes an adjudication of delinquency of a juvenile as specified in this section. Conviction of a similar offense includes, but is not limited to, a conviction by a federal or military tribunal, including courts-martial conducted by the Armed Forces of the United States, and includes a conviction or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere resulting in a sanction in any state of the United States or

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other jurisdiction. A sanction includes, but is not limited to, a fine, probation, community control, parole, <u>mandatory</u> <u>supervision</u> <u>conditional release</u>, control release, or incarceration in a state prison, federal prison, private correctional facility, or local detention facility.

Section 13. Paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 943.325, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.325 DNA database.-

- (7) COLLECTION OF DNA SAMPLES FROM OFFENDERS.-
- (a) Any qualifying offender, who is:
- 1. Arrested in this state;
- 2. Incarcerated in this state; or
- 3. On probation, community control, parole, <u>mandatory</u> <u>supervision</u> <u>conditional release</u>, control release, or any other type of court-ordered supervision in this state,

shall be required to submit a DNA sample to a department-designated facility.

Section 14. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 944.171, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.171 Housing of inmates.-

- (2) Notwithstanding s. 944.17, the department may enter into contracts with another state, a political subdivision of another state, or a correctional management services vendor in another state for the transfer and confinement in that state of inmates who have been committed to the custody of the department.
 - (a) Any such contract must include:
 - 1. A termination date.

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2. Provisions concerning the costs of inmate maintenance, extraordinary medical and dental expenses, and any participation in or receipt by inmates of rehabilitative or correctional services, facilities, programs, or treatment, including those costs not reasonably included as part of normal maintenance.

- 3. Provisions concerning participation in programs of inmate employment, if any, the disposition or crediting of any payments received by inmates on account of employment, and the crediting of proceeds or disposal of any products resulting from employment.
 - 4. Provisions for the delivery and retaking of inmates.
- 5. A provision for a waiver of extradition by the parties to the contract.
- 6. Retention of jurisdiction of the inmates transferred by Florida.
- 7. Regular reporting procedures concerning Florida inmates by officials of the state, political subdivision, or correctional management services vendor with which the department is contracting.
- 8. Provisions concerning procedures for community supervision, including probation, parole, <u>mandatory supervision</u> conditional release, and discharge.
- 9. The same standards of reasonable and humane care as the inmates would receive in an appropriate institution in this state.
- 10. Any other matters that are necessary and appropriate to establish the obligations, responsibilities, and rights of Florida and the state, political subdivision, or correctional management services vendor with which the department is

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958 contracting.

Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 944.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.28 Forfeiture of gain-time and the right to earn gain-time in the future.—

(1) If a prisoner is convicted of escape, or if the clemency, mandatory supervision as described in chapter 947, conditional release as described in chapter 947 prior to July 1, 2013, probation or community control as described in chapter 948, provisional release as described in s. 944.277, parole, or control release as described in s. 947.146 granted to the prisoner is revoked, the department may, without notice or hearing, declare a forfeiture of all gain-time earned according to the provisions of law by such prisoner prior to such escape or his or her release under such clemency, mandatory supervision conditional release, probation, community control, provisional release, control release, or parole.

Section 16. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 944.606, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.606 Sexual offenders; notification upon release.-

- (1) As used in this section:
- (a) "Convicted" means there has been a determination of guilt as a result of a trial or the entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, regardless of whether adjudication is withheld. A conviction for a similar offense includes, but is not limited to, a conviction by a federal or military tribunal, including courts-martial conducted by the Armed Forces of the United States, and includes a conviction or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere resulting in a sanction in any state of the

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United States or other jurisdiction. A sanction includes, but is not limited to, a fine; probation; community control; parole; mandatory supervision conditional release; control release; or incarceration in a state prison, federal prison, private correctional facility, or local detention facility.

Section 17. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsection (6) of section 944.607, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

944.607 Notification to Department of Law Enforcement of information on sexual offenders.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (b) "Conviction" means a determination of guilt which is the result of a trial or the entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, regardless of whether adjudication is withheld. Conviction of a similar offense includes, but is not limited to, a conviction by a federal or military tribunal, including courts-martial conducted by the Armed Forces of the United States, and includes a conviction or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere resulting in a sanction in any state of the United States or other jurisdiction. A sanction includes, but is not limited to, a fine; probation; community control; parole; mandatory supervision conditional release; control release; or incarceration in a state prison, federal prison, private correctional facility, or local detention facility.
- (6) The information provided to the Department of Law Enforcement must include:
- (a) The information obtained from the sexual offender under subsection (4);
- (b) The sexual offender's most current address, place of permanent, temporary, or transient residence within the state or

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out of state, and address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state, while the sexual offender is under supervision in this state, including the name of the county or municipality in which the offender permanently or temporarily resides, or has a transient residence, and address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state, and, if known, the intended place of permanent, temporary, or transient residence, and address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state upon satisfaction of all sanctions;

- (c) The legal status of the sexual offender and the scheduled termination date of that legal status;
- (d) The location of, and local telephone number for, any Department of Corrections' office that is responsible for supervising the sexual offender;
- (e) An indication of whether the victim of the offense that resulted in the offender's status as a sexual offender was a minor;
- (f) The offense or offenses at conviction which resulted in the determination of the offender's status as a sex offender; and
- (g) A digitized photograph of the sexual offender which must have been taken within 60 days before the offender is released from the custody of the department or a private correctional facility by expiration of sentence under s. 944.275 or must have been taken by January 1, 1998, or within 60 days after the onset of the department's supervision of any sexual

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offender who is on probation, community control, <u>mandatory</u> <u>supervision</u> <u>conditional release</u>, parole, provisional release, or control release or who is supervised by the department under the Interstate Compact Agreement for Probationers and Parolees. If the sexual offender is in the custody of a private correctional facility, the facility shall take a digitized photograph of the sexual offender within the time period provided in this paragraph and shall provide the photograph to the department.

If any information provided by the department changes during the time the sexual offender is under the department's control, custody, or supervision, including any change in the offender's name by reason of marriage or other legal process, the department shall, in a timely manner, update the information and provide it to the Department of Law Enforcement in the manner prescribed in subsection (2).

Section 18. Subsection (5) of section 944.608, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.608 Notification to Department of Law Enforcement of information on career offenders.—

- (5) The information provided to the Department of Law Enforcement must include:
- (a) The information obtained from the career offender under subsection (3);
- (b) The career offender's most current address and place of permanent and temporary residence within the state or out of state while the career offender is under supervision in this state, including the name of the county or municipality in which the career offender permanently or temporarily resides and, if

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known, the intended place of permanent or temporary residence upon satisfaction of all sanctions;

- (c) The legal status of the career offender and the scheduled termination date of that legal status;
- (d) The location of, and local telephone number for, any Department of Corrections' office that is responsible for supervising the career offender; and
- (e) A digitized photograph of the career offender, which must have been taken within 60 days before the career offender is released from the custody of the department or a private correctional facility or within 60 days after the onset of the department's supervision of any career offender who is on probation, community control, mandatory supervision conditional release, parole, provisional release, or control release. If the career offender is in the custody or control of, or under the supervision of, a private correctional facility, the facility shall take a digitized photograph of the career offender within the time period provided in this paragraph and shall provide the photograph to the department.

Section 19. Section 944.70, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.70 Conditions for release from incarceration.-

- (1) (a) A person who is convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1983, but before January 1, 1994, may be released from incarceration only:
 - 1. Upon expiration of the person's sentence;
- 2. Upon expiration of the person's sentence as reduced by accumulated gain-time;
 - 3. As directed by an executive order granting clemency;

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- 4. Upon attaining the provisional release date;
- 5. Upon placement in a <u>mandatory supervision</u> conditional release program pursuant to s. 947.1405; or
 - 6. Upon the granting of control release pursuant to s. 947.146.
 - (b) A person who is convicted of a crime committed on or after January 1, 1994, may be released from incarceration only:
 - 1. Upon expiration of the person's sentence;
 - 2. Upon expiration of the person's sentence as reduced by accumulated meritorious or incentive gain-time;
 - 3. As directed by an executive order granting clemency;
 - 4. Upon placement in a <u>mandatory supervision conditional</u> release program pursuant to s. 947.1405 or a conditional medical release program pursuant to s. 947.149; or
 - 5. Upon the granting of control release, including emergency control release, pursuant to s. 947.146.
 - (2) A person who is convicted of a crime committed on or after December 1, 1990, and who receives a control release date may not refuse to accept the terms or conditions of control release.
 - Section 20. Section 945.36, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 945.36 Exemption from health testing regulations for law enforcement personnel conducting drug tests on inmates and releasees.—
 - (1) Any law enforcement officer, state or county probation officer, or employee of the Department of Corrections, who is certified by the Department of Corrections pursuant to subsection (2), is exempt from part I of chapter 483, for the

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limited purpose of administering a urine screen drug test to:

- (a) Persons during incarceration;
- (b) Persons released as a condition of probation for either a felony or misdemeanor;
 - (c) Persons released as a condition of community control;
- (d) Persons released as a condition of mandatory supervision conditional release;
 - (e) Persons released as a condition of parole;
 - (f) Persons released as a condition of provisional release;
 - (g) Persons released as a condition of pretrial release; or
 - (h) Persons released as a condition of control release.
- (2) The Department of Corrections shall develop a procedure for certification of any law enforcement officer, state or county probation officer, or employee of the Department of Corrections to perform a urine screen drug test on the persons specified in subsection (1).
- Section 21. Section 947.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 947.071 Rulemaking procedures; indexing of orders.-
- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that all rulemaking procedures by the commission be conducted pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 120.
- (2) The only final orders of the commission which <u>must</u> shall be indexed pursuant to chapter 120 are:
 - (a) Orders granting parole.
 - (b) Orders revoking parole.
 - (c) Orders restoring to supervision.
- (d) Orders releasing from custody and further supervision.
 - (e) Early parole termination orders.

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(f) Orders granting <u>mandatory supervision</u> conditional release.

(g) Orders revoking <u>mandatory supervision</u> conditional release.

Section 22. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section 947.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.13 Powers and duties of commission.

- (1) The commission shall have the powers and perform the duties of:
- (f) Establishing the terms and conditions of persons released on <u>mandatory supervision</u> conditional release under s. 947.1405, and determining subsequent ineligibility for <u>mandatory supervision</u> conditional release due to a violation of the terms or conditions of <u>mandatory supervision</u> conditional release and taking action with respect to such a violation.

Section 23. Section 947.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 947.141 Violations of <u>mandatory supervision</u> conditional release, control release, or conditional medical release, or addiction-recovery supervision.—
- (1) If a member of the commission or a duly authorized representative of the commission has reasonable grounds to believe that an offender who is on release supervision under s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, s. 947.149, or s. 944.4731 has violated the terms and conditions of the release in a material respect, such member or representative may cause a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the release; if the offender was found to be a sexual predator, the warrant must be issued.
 - (2) Upon the arrest on a felony charge of an offender who

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is on release supervision under s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, s. 947.149, or s. 944.4731, the offender must be detained without bond until the initial appearance of the offender at which a judicial determination of probable cause is made. If the trial court judge determines that there was no probable cause for the arrest, the offender may be released. If the trial court judge determines that there was probable cause for the arrest, such determination also constitutes reasonable grounds to believe that the offender violated the conditions of the release. Within 24 hours after the trial court judge's finding of probable cause, the detention facility administrator or designee shall notify the commission and the department of the finding and transmit to each a facsimile copy of the probable cause affidavit or the sworn offense report upon which the trial court judge's probable cause determination is based. The offender must continue to be detained without bond for a period not exceeding 72 hours excluding weekends and holidays after the date of the probable cause determination, pending a decision by the commission whether to issue a warrant charging the offender with violation of the conditions of release. Upon the issuance of the commission's warrant, the offender must continue to be held in custody pending a revocation hearing held in accordance with this section.

(3) Within 45 days after notice to the Parole Commission of the arrest of a releasee charged with a violation of the terms and conditions of mandatory supervision conditional release, control release, conditional medical release, or addiction-recovery supervision, the releasee must be afforded a hearing conducted by a commissioner or a duly authorized representative

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thereof. If the releasee elects to proceed with a hearing, the releasee must be informed orally and in writing of the following:

- (a) The alleged violation with which the releasee is charged.
 - (b) The releasee's right to be represented by counsel.
 - (c) The releasee's right to be heard in person.
- (d) The releasee's right to secure, present, and compel the attendance of witnesses relevant to the proceeding.
- (e) The releasee's right to produce documents on the releasee's own behalf.
- (f) The releasee's right of access to all evidence used against the releasee and to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses.
 - (g) The releasee's right to waive the hearing.
- (4) Within a reasonable time following the hearing, the commissioner or the commissioner's duly authorized representative who conducted the hearing shall make findings of fact in regard to the alleged violation. A panel of no fewer than two commissioners shall enter an order determining whether the charge of violation of mandatory supervision conditional release, control release, conditional medical release, or addiction-recovery supervision has been sustained based upon the findings of fact presented by the hearing commissioner or authorized representative. By such order, the panel may revoke mandatory supervision conditional release, control release, conditional medical release, or addiction-recovery supervision and thereby return the release to prison to serve the sentence imposed, reinstate the original order granting the release, or

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enter such other order as it considers proper. Effective for inmates whose offenses were committed on or after July 1, 1995, the panel may order the placement of a releasee, upon a finding of violation pursuant to this subsection, into a local detention facility as a condition of supervision.

(5) Effective for inmates whose offenses were committed on or after July 1, 1995, notwithstanding the provisions of ss. 775.08, former 921.001, 921.002, 921.187, 921.188, 944.02, and 951.23, or any other law to the contrary, by such order as provided in subsection (4), the panel, upon a finding of guilt, may, as a condition of continued supervision, place the releasee in a local detention facility for a period of incarceration not to exceed 22 months. Prior to the expiration of the term of incarceration, or upon recommendation of the chief correctional officer of that county, the commission shall cause inquiry into the inmate's release plan and custody status in the detention facility and consider whether to restore the inmate to supervision, modify the conditions of supervision, or enter an order of revocation, thereby causing the return of the inmate to prison to serve the sentence imposed. The provisions of This section does do not prohibit the panel from entering such other order or conducting any investigation that it deems proper. The commission may only place a person in a local detention facility pursuant to this section only if there is a contractual agreement between the chief correctional officer of that county and the Department of Corrections. The agreement must provide for a per diem reimbursement for each person placed under this section, which is payable by the Department of Corrections for the duration of the offender's placement in the facility. This

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section does not limit the commission's ability to place a person in a local detention facility for less than 1 year.

- (6) Whenever a mandatory supervision, conditional release, control release, conditional medical release, or addiction-recovery supervision is revoked by a panel of no fewer than two commissioners and the releasee is ordered to be returned to prison, the releasee, by reason of the misconduct, shall be deemed to have forfeited all gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided for by law, earned up to the date of release. However, if a conditional medical release is revoked due to the improved medical or physical condition of the releasee, the releasee does shall not forfeit gain-time accrued before the date of conditional medical release. This subsection does not deprive the prisoner of the right to gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided by law, from the date of return to prison.
- (7) If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that an offender who is on release supervision under s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, s. 947.149, or s. 944.4731 has violated the terms and conditions of his or her release by committing a felony offense, the officer shall arrest the offender without a warrant, and a warrant need not be issued in the case.

Section 24. Paragraphs (a) and (f) of subsection (2) of section 947.16, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 947.16 Eligibility for parole; initial parole interviews; powers and duties of commission.—
- (2) The following special types of cases shall have their initial parole interview as follows:
 - (a) An initial interview may be postponed for a period not

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to exceed 90 days. Such postponement shall be for good cause, which <u>includes</u> shall include, but need not be limited to, the need for the department to obtain a presentence or postsentence investigation report or a probation or parole or mandatory <u>supervision</u> conditional release violation report. The reason for postponement shall be noted in writing and included in the official record. No postponement for good cause shall result in an initial interview being conducted later than 90 days after the inmate's initially scheduled initial interview.

(f) An initial interview may be held at the discretion of the commission after the entry of a commission order to revoke parole or mandatory supervision conditional release.

Section 25. Subsection (2) of section 947.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.22 Authority to arrest parole violators with or without warrant.—

(2) Any parole and probation officer, when she or he has reasonable ground to believe that a parolee, control releasee, or mandatory supervision participant conditional releasee has violated the terms and conditions of her or his parole, control release, or mandatory supervision conditional release in a material respect, has the right to arrest the releasee or parolee without warrant and bring her or him forthwith before one or more commissioners or a duly authorized representative of the Parole Commission or Control Release Authority; and proceedings shall thereupon be had as provided herein when a warrant has been issued by a member of the commission or authority or a duly authorized representative of the commission or authority.

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Section 26. Section 947.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.24 Discharge from parole supervision or release supervision.—

- (1) When a person is placed on parole, control release, or mandatory supervision conditional release, the commission shall determine the period of time the person will be under parole supervision or release supervision in the following manner:
- (a) If the person is being paroled or released under supervision from a single or concurrent sentence, the period of time the person will be under parole supervision or release supervision may not exceed 2 years unless the commission designates a longer period of time, in which case it must advise the parolee or releasee in writing of the reasons for the extended period. In any event, the period of parole supervision or release supervision may not exceed the maximum period for which the person has been sentenced.
- (b) If the person is being paroled or released under supervision from a consecutive sentence or sentences, the period of time the person will be under parole supervision or release supervision will be for the maximum period for which the person was sentenced.
- (2) The commission shall review the progress of each person who has been placed on parole, control release, or <u>mandatory</u> <u>supervision</u> <u>conditional release</u> after 2 years of supervision in the community and biennially thereafter. The department shall provide to the commission the information necessary to conduct such a review. Such review must include consideration of whether to modify the reporting schedule, thereby authorizing the person

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under parole supervision or release supervision to submit reports quarterly, semiannually, or annually. The commission, after having retained jurisdiction of a person for a sufficient length of time to evidence satisfactory rehabilitation and cooperation, may further modify the terms and conditions of the person's parole, control release, or <u>mandatory supervision</u> conditional release, may discharge the person from parole supervision or release supervision, may relieve the person from making further reports, or may permit the person to leave the state or country, upon finding that such action is in the best interests of the person and society.

- (3) This section does not affect the rights of a parolee to request modification of the terms and conditions of parole under s. 947.19.
- Section 27. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection (3) of section 948.09, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 948.09 Payment for cost of supervision and rehabilitation.—
- (1) (a) 1. Any person ordered by the court, the Department of Corrections, or the parole commission to be placed on probation, drug offender probation, community control, parole, control release, provisional release supervision, addiction-recovery supervision, or mandatory supervision conditional release supervision under chapter 944, chapter 945, chapter 947, this chapter 948, or chapter 958, or in a pretrial intervention program, must, as a condition of any placement, pay the department a total sum of money equal to the total month or portion of a month of supervision times the court-ordered amount, but not to exceed the actual per diem cost of the supervision. The department shall adopt rules by which an

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offender who pays in full and in advance of regular termination of supervision may receive a reduction in the amount due. The rules shall incorporate provisions by which the offender's ability to pay is linked to an established written payment plan. Funds collected from felony offenders may be used to offset costs of the Department of Corrections associated with community supervision programs, subject to appropriation by the Legislature.

- 2. In addition to any other contribution or surcharge imposed by this section, each felony offender assessed under this paragraph shall pay a \$2-per-month surcharge to the department. The surcharge shall be deemed to be paid only after the full amount of any monthly payment required by the established written payment plan has been collected by the department. These funds shall be used by the department to pay for correctional probation officers' training and equipment, including radios, and firearms training, firearms, and attendant equipment necessary to train and equip officers who choose to carry a concealed firearm while on duty. Nothing in This subparagraph does not shall be construed to limit the department's authority to determine who shall be authorized to carry a concealed firearm while on duty, or to limit the right of a correctional probation officer to carry a personal firearm approved by the department.
- (3) Any failure to pay contribution as required under this section may constitute a ground for the revocation of probation by the court, the revocation of parole or <u>mandatory supervision</u> conditional release by the Parole Commission, the revocation of control release by the Control Release Authority, or removal

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from the pretrial intervention program by the state attorney.

The Department of Corrections may exempt a person from the

payment of all or any part of the contribution if it finds any

of the following factors to exist:

- (a) The offender has diligently attempted, but has been unable, to obtain employment $\underline{\text{that}}$ which provides him or her sufficient income to make such payments.
- (b) The offender is a student in a school, college, university, or course of career training designed to fit the student for gainful employment. Certification of such student status shall be supplied to the Secretary of Corrections by the educational institution in which the offender is enrolled.
- (c) The offender has an employment handicap, as determined by a physical, psychological, or psychiatric examination acceptable to, or ordered by, the secretary.
- (d) The offender's age prevents him or her from obtaining employment.
- (e) The offender is responsible for the support of dependents, and the payment of such contribution constitutes an undue hardship on the offender.
- (f) The offender has been transferred outside the state under an interstate compact adopted pursuant to chapter 949.
- (g) There are other extenuating circumstances, as determined by the secretary.

Section 28. Section 948.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 948.32 Requirements of law enforcement agency upon arrest of persons for certain sex offenses.—
 - (1) When any state or local law enforcement agency

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1451 investigates or arrests a person for committing, or attempting, 1452 soliciting, or conspiring to commit, a violation of s. 787.025(2)(c), chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 1453 1454 847.0133, s. 847.0135, or s. 847.0145, the law enforcement 1455 agency shall contact the Department of Corrections to verify 1456 whether the person under investigation or under arrest is on 1457 probation, community control, parole, mandatory supervision conditional release, or control release. 1458

(2) If the law enforcement agency finds that the person under investigation or under arrest is on probation, community control, parole, <u>mandatory supervision</u> conditional release, or control release, the law enforcement agency shall immediately notify the person's probation officer or release supervisor of the investigation or the arrest.

Section 29. Subsection (6) of section 957.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

957.06 Powers and duties not delegable to contractor.—A contract entered into under this chapter does not authorize, allow, or imply a delegation of authority to the contractor to:

(6) Make recommendations to the Parole Commission with respect to the denial or granting of parole, control release, mandatory supervision conditional release, or conditional medical release. However, the contractor may submit written reports to the Parole Commission and must respond to a written request by the Parole Commission for information.

Section 30. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.