By Senator Rouson

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to conditions of pretrial release; amending s. 901.15, F.S.; providing an exception to warrantless arrest; creating s. 901.1502, F.S.; requiring an officer to issue a notice to appear rather than make a custodial arrest in certain circumstances; requiring persons receiving such notices to appear to be scheduled for a court appearance within a specified time period; amending s. 903.046, F.S.; specifying that criminal defendants who are not charged with felony offenses are presumed to be entitled to release without monetary bail or bail with a monetary component to the conditions of their release; requiring that such defendants be released within a specified time period; providing requirements before a court may set or modify a condition of pretrial release that includes monetary bail or bail with a monetary component; providing requirements for monetary bail or bail with a monetary component; amending s. 903.047, F.S.; requiring that all pretrial releasees be enrolled in a specified notification system; amending s. 903.0471, F.S.; requiring a court to issue an arrest order if the court finds there is probable cause to believe that a defendant on pretrial release committed a specified offense; amending s. 907.041, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; revising the factors to be considered in determining whether a defendant charged with DUI manslaughter poses a threat of harm to the community

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for purposes of considering pretrial detention; 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. Subsection (1) of section 901.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

901.15 When arrest by officer without warrant is lawful.—A law enforcement officer may arrest a person without a warrant when:

(1) Except as provided in s. 901.1502, the person has committed a felony or misdemeanor or violated a municipal or county ordinance in the presence of the officer. An arrest for the commission of a misdemeanor or the violation of a municipal or county ordinance shall be made immediately or in fresh pursuit.

Section 2. Section 901.1502, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

901.1502 Notice to appear in lieu of arrest for certain violations.—

- (1) A law enforcement officer shall issue a notice to appear in lieu of making a custodial arrest to a person accused of a traffic violation or a nonviolent second degree misdemeanor offense if the person:
  - (a) Verifies his or her identity;
- (b) Poses no obvious threat to the community or any person; and
- (c) Has no obvious physical or mental health issues that pose a risk to his or her own safety.

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(2) A person who receives a notice to appear under this section shall be scheduled to appear in court within 21 days after the date the notice is issued.

Section 3. Section 903.046, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

903.046 Purpose of and criteria for bail determination.

- (1) The purpose of a bail determination in criminal proceedings is to ensure the appearance of the criminal defendant at subsequent proceedings and to protect the community against unreasonable danger from the criminal defendant. A criminal defendant who is not charged with a felony offense is presumed to be entitled to release without monetary bail or bail with a monetary component to the conditions of his or her release.
- (2) When determining whether to release a defendant on bail or other conditions, and what that bail or those conditions may be, the court shall consider:
  - (a) The nature and circumstances of the offense charged.
  - (b) The weight of the evidence against the defendant.
- (c) The defendant's family ties, length of residence in the community, employment history, financial resources, and mental condition.
- (d) The defendant's past and present conduct, including any record of convictions, previous flight to avoid prosecution, or failure to appear at court proceedings. However, any defendant who had failed to appear on the day of any required court proceeding in the case at issue, but who had later voluntarily appeared or surrendered, shall not be eligible for a recognizance bond; and any defendant who failed to appear on the

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day of any required court proceeding in the case at issue and who was later arrested shall not be eligible for a recognizance bond or for any form of bond which does not require a monetary undertaking or commitment equal to or greater than \$2,000 or twice the value of the monetary commitment or undertaking of the original bond, whichever is greater. Notwithstanding anything in this section, the court has discretion in determining conditions of release if the defendant proves circumstances beyond his or her control for the failure to appear. This section may not be construed as imposing additional duties or obligations on a governmental entity related to monetary bonds.

- (e) The nature and probability of danger which the defendant's release poses to the community.
- appearance bond, particularly whether the proffered funds, real property, property, or any proposed collateral or bond premium may be linked to or derived from the crime alleged to have been committed or from any other criminal or illicit activities. The burden of establishing the noninvolvement in or nonderivation from criminal or other illicit activity of such proffered funds, real property, property, or any proposed collateral or bond premium falls upon the defendant or other person proffering them to obtain the defendant's release.
- (g) Whether the defendant is already on release pending resolution of another criminal proceeding or on probation, parole, or other release pending completion of a sentence.
- (h) The street value of any drug or controlled substance connected to or involved in the criminal charge. It is the finding and intent of the Legislature that crimes involving

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drugs and other controlled substances are of serious social concern, that the flight of defendants to avoid prosecution is of similar serious social concern, and that frequently such defendants are able to post monetary bail using the proceeds of their unlawful enterprises to defeat the social utility of pretrial bail. Therefore, the courts should carefully consider the utility and necessity of substantial bail in relation to the street value of the drugs or controlled substances involved.

- (i) The nature and probability of intimidation and danger to victims.
- (j) Whether there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed a new crime while on pretrial release.
  - (k) Any other facts that the court considers relevant.
- (1) Whether the crime charged is a violation of chapter 874 or alleged to be subject to enhanced punishment under chapter 874 or reclassification under s. 843.22. If any such violation is charged against a defendant or if the defendant is charged with a crime that is alleged to be subject to such enhancement or reclassification, he or she is not eligible for release on bail or surety bond until the first appearance on the case in order to ensure the full participation of the prosecutor and the protection of the public.
- (m) Whether the defendant, other than a defendant whose only criminal charge is a misdemeanor offense under chapter 316, is required to register as a sexual offender under s. 943.0435 or a sexual predator under s. 775.21; and, if so, he or she is not eligible for release on bail or surety bond until the first appearance on the case in order to ensure the full participation of the prosecutor and the protection of the public.

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(3) A defendant who has not been charged with a felony offense shall be released without monetary bail or bail with a monetary component to the conditions of his or her release if he or she is otherwise entitled to pretrial release under subsection (2). Such defendant shall be released within 48 hours after his or her arrest.

- (4) (a) Before setting or modifying a condition of pretrial release that includes monetary bail or bail with a monetary component, the court shall conduct an inquiry into the defendant's ability to post monetary bail or bail with a monetary component. Such inquiry shall allow the prosecutor, defense counsel, and defendant the opportunity to provide the court with information pertinent to the defendant's ability to post monetary bail or bail with a monetary component. Such information may be provided by proffer and may include statements by the defendant's relatives or other persons who are present at the hearing and have information about the defendant's ability to post monetary bail or bail with a monetary component. All information shall be admissible if it is relevant and reliable, regardless of whether it would be admissible under the rules of evidence applicable at a criminal trial.
- (b) When the court determines that monetary bail is a necessary condition of pretrial release, the court shall make the following findings and state, together with sufficient supporting facts, on the record in open court, that:
- 1. No other conditions of pretrial release, without monetary bail, will reasonably ensure the defendant's appearance in court.

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2. The amount of monetary bail is not oppressive and is considerate of the defendant's financial resources, and the defendant has the present ability to post the amount necessary to secure his or her pretrial release on bail.

- 3. The defendant will comply with the other conditions of pretrial release.
- (5) When setting bail, there shall be a presumption that any conditions of pretrial release imposed shall be nonmonetary in nature, and the court shall impose the least restrictive conditions or combination of conditions necessary to reasonably ensure the defendant's appearance in court. Such conditions or combination of conditions shall include conditions necessary to ensure that the defendant does not pose a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person. The court shall consider the defendant's social and economic circumstances when setting conditions of pretrial release. The court shall require another hearing if a defendant remains in jail 48 hours after being offered pretrial release on monetary bail.

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 903.047, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

903.047 Conditions of pretrial release.

(2) Upon motion by the defendant when bail is set, or upon later motion properly noticed pursuant to law, the court may modify the condition required by paragraph (1)(b) if good cause is shown and the interests of justice so require. The victim shall be permitted to be heard at any proceeding in which such modification is considered, and the state attorney shall notify the victim of the provisions of this subsection and of the pendency of any such proceeding. Each defendant released shall

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be enrolled in e-Notify, the state's court event notification system, to receive notification of upcoming court events.

Section 5. Section 903.0471, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

903.0471 Violation of condition of pretrial release.—
Notwithstanding s. 907.041, a court may, on its own motion, revoke pretrial release and order pretrial detention if the court finds probable cause to believe that the defendant committed a new crime while on pretrial release. The court shall issue an arrest order if it finds there is probable cause to believe that the defendant on pretrial release committed an offense listed in s. 775.084(1)(b)1.

Section 6. Subsection (1) and paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (4) of section 907.041, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

907.041 Pretrial detention and release.

(1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.—It is the policy of this state that persons committing serious felony criminal offenses, posing a threat to the safety of the community or the integrity of the judicial process, or failing to appear at trial be detained upon arrest. However, persons found to meet specified criteria shall be released under certain conditions until proceedings are concluded and adjudication has been determined. The Legislature finds that this policy of pretrial detention and release will assure the detention of those persons posing a threat to society while reducing the costs for incarceration by releasing, until trial, those persons not considered a danger to the community who meet certain criteria. It is the intent of the Legislature that the primary consideration be the protection of the

19-01100A-22 20221766 233 community from risk of physical harm to persons. 234 (4) PRETRIAL DETENTION. -(a) As used in this subsection, "dangerous crime" means a 235 236 felony violation of any of the following: 237 1. Arson; 238 2. Aggravated assault; 239 3. Aggravated battery; 240 4. Illegal use of explosives; 5. Child abuse or aggravated child abuse; 241 242 6. Abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult, or 243 aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult; 244 7. Aircraft piracy; 245 8. Kidnapping; 9. Homicide; 246 247 10. Manslaughter; 248 11. Sexual battery; 249 12. Robbery; 250 13. Carjacking; 14. Lewd, lascivious, or indecent assault or act upon or in 251 252 presence of a child under the age of 16 years; 253 15. Sexual activity with a child, who is 12 years of age or 254 older but less than 18 years of age, by or at solicitation of 255 person in familial or custodial authority; 256 16. Burglary of a dwelling; 257 17. Stalking and aggravated stalking; 258 18. Act of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28; 259 19. Home invasion robbery; 20. Act of terrorism as defined in s. 775.30; 260

21. Manufacturing any substances in violation of chapter

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- 22. Attempting or conspiring to commit any such crime; and
- 23. Human trafficking.
- (b)  $\underline{A}$  No person charged with a dangerous crime  $\underline{may}$  not shall be granted nonmonetary pretrial release at a first appearance hearing; however, the court shall retain the discretion to release an accused on electronic monitoring or on recognizance bond if the findings on the record of facts and circumstances warrant such a release.
- (c) The court may <u>only</u> order pretrial detention if it finds a substantial probability, based on a defendant's past and present patterns of behavior, the criteria in s. 903.046, and any other relevant facts, that any of the following circumstances exist:
- 1. The defendant has previously violated conditions of release and that no further conditions of release are reasonably likely to assure the defendant's appearance at subsequent proceedings;
- 2. The defendant, with the intent to obstruct the judicial process, has threatened, intimidated, or injured any victim, potential witness, juror, or judicial officer, or has attempted or conspired to do so, and that no condition of release will reasonably prevent the obstruction of the judicial process;
- 3. The defendant is charged with trafficking in controlled substances as defined by s. 893.135, that there is a substantial probability that the defendant has committed the offense, and that no conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance at subsequent criminal proceedings;
  - 4. The defendant is charged with DUI manslaughter, as

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defined by s. 316.193, and that there is a substantial probability that the defendant committed the crime and that the defendant poses a threat of harm to the community; conditions that would support a finding by the court pursuant to this subparagraph that the defendant poses a threat of harm to the community include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

- a. The defendant has previously been convicted of any crime under s. 316.193, or of any crime in any other state or territory of the United States that is substantially similar to any crime under s. 316.193;
- b. The defendant was driving with a suspended driver license when the charged crime was committed; or
- $\underline{\text{b.c.}}$  The defendant has previously been found guilty of, or has had adjudication of guilt withheld for, driving while the defendant's driver license was suspended or revoked in violation of s. 322.34;
- 5. The defendant poses the threat of harm to the community. The court may so conclude, if it finds that the defendant is presently charged with a dangerous crime, that there is a substantial probability that the defendant committed such crime, that the factual circumstances of the crime indicate a disregard for the safety of the community, and that there are no conditions of release reasonably sufficient to protect the community from the risk of physical harm to persons;
- 6. The defendant was on probation, parole, or other release pending completion of sentence or on pretrial release for a dangerous crime at the time the current offense was committed;
- 7. The defendant has violated one or more conditions of pretrial release or bond for the offense currently before the

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court and the violation, in the discretion of the court, supports a finding that no conditions of release can reasonably protect the community from risk of physical harm to persons or assure the presence of the accused at trial; or

- 8.a. The defendant has ever been sentenced pursuant to s. 775.082(9) or s. 775.084 as a prison releasee reoffender, habitual violent felony offender, three-time violent felony offender, or violent career criminal, or the state attorney files a notice seeking that the defendant be sentenced pursuant to s. 775.082(9) or s. 775.084, as a prison releasee reoffender, habitual violent felony offender, three-time violent felony offender, or violent career criminal;
- b. There is a substantial probability that the defendant committed the offense; and
- c. There are no conditions of release that can reasonably protect the community from risk of physical harm or ensure the presence of the accused at trial.
- Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2022.