By Senator Burgess

	23-00449A-24 20241542
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to bail bonds; amending s. 903.011,
3	F.S.; revising the monetary requirements for pretrial
4	release to include cash bail bonds; amending s.
5	903.045, F.S.; deleting surety bail bonds for criminal
6	offenses; authorizing residents of this state to
7	execute bail bonds; revising the obligation of
8	defendants to appear at all criminal proceedings to
9	include residents of this state if they execute such
10	bail bonds; amending s. 903.046, F.S.; deleting all
11	surety commitments related to bail bonds; deleting the
12	court's discretion related to a defendant's conditions
13	of release; making technical changes; amending s.
14	903.0471, F.S.; requiring posted bonds to be
15	discharged by the clerk of the court without further
16	order of the court if a defendant is found to have
17	violated a condition of pretrial release; repealing s.
18	903.08, F.S., relating to sufficiency of surety bail
19	bonds; amending s. 903.09, F.S.; requiring certain
20	sureties to post bail equal to the bond amount;
21	prohibiting one bail posting to be used for multiple
22	bonds; deleting a requirement that a surety execute an
23	affidavit stating she or he possesses the remaining
24	funds or assets to post the remainder of the surety
25	bond; amending s. 903.101, F.S.; conforming a
26	provision to changes made by the act; amending s.
27	903.16, F.S.; requiring, rather than authorizing, a
28	defendant, or a person acting on the defendant's
29	behalf, to deposit bail money of an amount equal to

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23-00449A-24 20241542 30 the bail amount set by the court; requiring the 31 official receiving the deposit to issue a receipt for 32 it in the name of the defendant; requiring, rather than authorizing, certain officials to remit only 33 34 money, rather than money or bonds, to the clerk to be 35 held for a certain timeframe; deleting the clerk's 36 presumed consent to sell bonds deposited as bail after 37 forfeiture of the bonds; repealing s. 903.17, F.S., relating to the substitution of cash bail for other 38 39 bail; amending ss. 903.18 and 903.20, F.S.; making 40 technical changes; amending s. 903.21, F.S.; requiring the clerk to discharge a bond under certain 41 conditions; making technical changes; amending s. 42 903.26, F.S.; requiring, rather than authorizing, 43 44 notice to the surety to be electronically transmitted in a certain manner; requiring the clerk of the court 45 46 to electronically transmit to certain persons notice 47 of bond forfeiture; requiring such notice to include certain information; deleting a requirement that 48 49 municipal officials having custody of the forfeited 50 money must deposit the money in a designated municipal 51 fund; deleting certain requirements of the clerk of 52 the court when a bond is forfeited; revising the 53 state's time to respond to seek extradition of a 54 fugitive defendant after receiving written notice from 55 the surety agent or bail agency; creating a 56 presumption that the state is unwilling to seek 57 extradition of a fugitive defendant if the state does 58 not respond in writing within a specified timeframe;

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59	providing that such unresponsiveness may be admitted
60	as evidence in extradition proceedings; requiring the
61	state to enter a defendant into the National Crime
62	Information Center database for the National Law
63	Enforcement Telecommunications System region or
64	regions within a specified timeframe if the state is
65	willing to extradite a fugitive defendant; prohibiting
66	the clerk, under certain circumstances, from
67	discharging certain costs and expenses incurred in
68	returning the defendant to the jurisdiction of the
69	court; requiring the clerk to discharge the forfeiture
70	and issue notice of the discharge to the surety;
71	requiring remission of payment to be granted pursuant
72	to certain motions if the disposition of the case
73	occurs after payment of a forfeiture or judgment;
74	prohibiting the clerk from objecting to any motions to
75	set aside a forfeiture, discharge a bond, or reinstate
76	bond if the time for payment or discharge of a
77	forfeiture has not elapsed; making technical changes;
78	amending s. 903.27, F.S.; conforming provisions to
79	changes made by the act; deleting obsolete language;
80	making technical changes; amending s. 903.28, F.S.;
81	revising the timeframe for an applicant seeking
82	remission of a bond forfeiture if the application has
83	been filed and the required notice is transmitted;
84	providing requirements for applying for remission;
85	revising the timeframe for remission for a defendant
86	who surrenders or is deceased, deported, or
87	apprehended after forfeiture; requiring the court to

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88	direct remission of the forfeited bond if the
89	defendant surrenders, is deceased, is deported, or is
90	apprehended within a specified timeframe or if the
91	surety apprehends and surrenders or assists in the
92	apprehension and surrender of a defendant; revising
93	the remission schedule if the defendant is brought
94	before the court within certain timeframes after
95	forfeiture; requiring the court to remit 100 percent
96	of the forfeiture if the state is unwilling to seek
97	extradition or fails to place a detainer on a
98	defendant in custody outside the jurisdiction;
99	requiring that certain timeframes be tolled when a
100	defendant is held outside the 50 states of the United
101	States if the state is willing to extradite the
102	defendant and the surety agent or surety company
103	consents to pay all costs and expenses incurred by an
104	official in returning the defendant to the
105	jurisdiction of the court; requiring, rather than
106	authorizing, the court to order remission of
107	forfeiture if the surety can show proof of attempts
108	made by the surety to apprehend the defendant or
109	surrender him or her back to the jurisdiction of the
110	court; revising the time to deliver notice to the
111	clerk of the circuit court and the state attorney
112	before a hearing on an application for remission;
113	authorizing the clerk to charge interest for the
114	remission of forfeiture; establishing the due date for
115	remission; amending s. 903.29, F.S.; revising the
116	timeframe within which a surety may arrest a principal

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23-00449A-24 20241542 117 to bring him or her to the official in whose custody 118 the principal should be; amending s. 903.31, F.S.; 119 requiring the clerk to discharge a bond if the case 120 the bond is under has been resolved within a specified 121 timeframe; revising the exceptions to exclude cases in 122 which a forfeiture was set aside or reinstated by the 123 court or a new bond was posted; providing that an 124 original appearance bond is not a guarantee for a sentencing deferral; making technical changes; 125 126 amending s. 924.065, F.S.; deleting the requirement 127 that an appellant retain at least two sureties for a 128 supersedeas bond; deleting conditions placed on 129 supersedeas bonds; amending s. 951.26, F.S.; adding a 130 licensed bail agent to the membership of public safety 131 coordinating councils; reenacting s. 903.36(4), F.S., 132 relating to guaranteed arrest bond certificates as 133 cash bail, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 134 903.045, F.S., in a reference thereto; reenacting ss. 135 903.047(1)(c) and 907.041(5)(c) and (d), F.S., 136 relating to conditions of pretrial release and 137 pretrial detention and release, respectively, to 138 incorporate the amendment made to s. 903.046, F.S., in 139 references thereto; reenacting s. 903.286, F.S., 140 relating to the return of cash bonds and requirements 141 to withhold unpaid fines, fees, and court costs, to 142 incorporate the amendments made to ss. 903.09 and 143 903.31, F.S., in references thereto; reenacting s. 144 924.14, F.S., relating to stays of execution when a defendant appeals, to incorporate the amendment made 145

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146	in s. 924.065, F.S., in a reference thereto;
147	reenacting ss. 394.657(1) and (3)(a), 921.187(1)(p),
148	and 948.51(2), F.S., relating to county planning
149	councils or committees, disposition and sentencing
150	alternatives, and community corrections assistance to
151	counties or county consortiums, respectively, to
152	incorporate the amendment made to s. 951.26, F.S., in
153	references thereto; providing an effective date.
154	
155	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
156	
157	Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 903.011, Florida
158	Statutes, is amended, and subsection (6) of that section is
159	republished, to read:
160	903.011 Pretrial release; general terms; statewide uniform
161	bond schedule
162	(2) Any monetary or cash component of any form of pretrial
163	release <u>must</u> may be met by a surety bond <u>or cash bond</u> .
164	(6) A person may not be released before his or her first
165	appearance hearing or bail determination and a judge must
166	determine the appropriate bail, if any, based on an
167	individualized consideration of the criteria in s. 903.046(2),
168	if the person meets any of the following criteria:
169	(a) The person was, at the time of arrest for any felony,
170	on pretrial release, probation, or community control in this
171	state or any other state;
172	(b) The person was, at the time of arrest, designated as a
173	sexual offender or sexual predator in this state or any other
174	state;

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175	(c) The person was arrested for violating a protective
176	injunction;
177	(d) The person was, at the time of arrest, on release from
178	supervision under s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, s. 947.149, or s.
179	944.4731;
180	(e) The person has, at any time before the current arrest,
181	been sentenced pursuant to s. 775.082(9) or s. 775.084 as a
182	prison releasee reoffender, habitual violent felony offender,
183	three-time violent felony offender, or violent career criminal;
184	(f) The person has been arrested three or more times in the
185	6 months immediately preceding his or her arrest for the current
186	offense; or
187	(g) The person's current offense of arrest is for one or
188	more of the following crimes:
189	1. A capital felony, life felony, felony of the first
190	degree, or felony of the second degree;
191	2. A homicide under chapter 782; or any attempt,
192	solicitation, or conspiracy to commit a homicide;
193	3. Assault in furtherance of a riot or an aggravated riot;
194	felony battery; domestic battery by strangulation; domestic
195	violence, as defined in s. 741.28; stalking; mob intimidation;
196	assault or battery on a law enforcement officer; assault or
197	battery on juvenile probation officer, or other staff of a
198	detention center or commitment facility, or a staff member of a
199	commitment facility, or health services personnel; assault or
200	battery on a person 65 years of age or older; robbery; burglary;
201	carjacking; or resisting an officer with violence;
202	4. Kidnapping, false imprisonment, human trafficking, or
203	human smuggling;

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204
          5. Possession of a firearm or ammunition by a felon,
205
     violent career criminal, or person subject to an injunction
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     against committing acts of domestic violence, stalking, or
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     cyberstalking;
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          6. Sexual battery; indecent, lewd, or lascivious touching;
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     exposure of sexual organs; incest; luring or enticing a child;
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     or child pornography;
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          7. Abuse, neglect, or exploitation of an elderly person or
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     disabled adult;
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          8. Child abuse or aggravated child abuse;
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          9. Arson; riot, aggravated riot, inciting a riot, or
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     aggravated inciting a riot; or a burglary or theft during a
     riot;
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          10. Escape; tampering or retaliating against a witness,
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     victim, or informant; destruction of evidence; or tampering with
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     a jury;
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          11. Any offense committed for the purpose of benefiting,
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     promoting, or furthering the interests of a criminal gang;
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          12. Trafficking in a controlled substance, including
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     conspiracy to engage in trafficking in a controlled substance;
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          13. Racketeering; or
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          14. Failure to appear at required court proceedings while
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     on bail.
227
          Section 2. Section 903.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to
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     read:
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          903.045 Nature of criminal surety bail bonds.-It is the
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     public policy of this state and the intent of the Legislature
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     that a criminal surety bail bond, executed by a bail bond agent
     licensed pursuant to chapter 648 or by a resident of this state,
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233	in connection with the pretrial or appellate release of a
234	criminal defendant, shall be construed as a commitment by and an
235	obligation upon the bail bond agent or the resident of this
236	state to ensure that the defendant appears at all criminal
237	proceedings for which the surety bond is posted.
238	Section 3. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section
239	903.046, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
240	903.046 Purpose of and criteria for bail determination
241	(2) When determining whether to release a defendant on bail
242	or other conditions, and what that bail or those conditions may
243	be, the court shall consider:
244	(d) The defendant's past and present conduct, including any
245	record of convictions, previous flight to avoid prosecution, or
246	failure to appear at court proceedings. However, any defendant
247	who had failed to appear on the day of any required court
248	proceeding in the case at issue , but who had later voluntarily
249	appeared or surrendered, shall not be eligible for a
250	recognizance bond; and any defendant who failed to appear on the
251	day of any required court proceeding in the case at issue and
252	who was later arrested shall not be eligible for a recognizance
253	bond or for any form of bond which does not require a monetary
254	undertaking or commitment equal to or greater than \$2,000 or
255	twice the value of the monetary commitment or undertaking of the
256	original bond, whichever is greater. Notwithstanding anything in
257	this section, the court has discretion in determining conditions
258	of release if the defendant proves circumstances beyond his or
259	her control for the failure to appear. This section may not be
260	construed as imposing additional duties or obligations on a
261	governmental entity related to monetary bonds.
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Section 4. 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 or violated any
other condition of pretrial release in a material respect. Upon
entry of such revocation or detention, any bond previously
posted as a condition of pretrial release shall be discharged by
the clerk of the court without further order of the court.
Section 5. Section 903.08, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 903.09, Florida
Statutes, is amended to read:
903.09 Justification of sureties
(1) A surety, other than a bail bond agent as defined in s.
648.25, shall justify her or his suretyship by attaching to the
bond United States currency, a United States postal money order,
or a cashier's check in the amount of the bond; however, the
United States currency, United States postal money order, or
cashier's check may not be used to secure more than one bond
shall execute an affidavit stating that she or he possesses the
qualifications and net worth required to become a surety. The
affidavit shall describe the surety's property and any
encumbrances and shall state the number and amount of any bonds
entered into by the surety at any court that remain
undischarged.
Section 7. Section 903.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to
read:

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23-00449A-24 20241542 291 903.101 Sureties; licensed persons; to have equal access.-292 Subject to rules adopted by the Department of Financial Services 293 and by the Financial Services Commission, every surety who meets 294 the requirements of ss. 903.05, 903.06, 903.08, and 903.09, and 295 every person who is currently licensed by the Department of 296 Financial Services and registered as required by s. 648.42 shall 297 have equal access to the jails of this state for the purpose of 298 making bonds. 299 Section 8. Section 903.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to 300 read: 301 903.16 Deposit of money or bonds as bail.-302 (1) A defendant who has been admitted to bail, or another 303 person in the defendant's behalf, must may deposit with the 304 official authorized to take bail money an amount equal to the 305 bail amount set in the court order. The official receiving such 306 deposit must issue a receipt in the name of the defendant or 307 nonregistered bonds of the United States, the state, or a city, 308 town, or county in the state, equal in market value to the 309 amount set in the order and the personal bond of the defendant 310 and an undertaking by the depositor if the money or bonds are 311 deposited by another. The sheriff or other officials must may 312 remit money or bonds received to the clerk to be held by the 313 clerk pending court action or return to the defendant or 314 depositor. The clerk shall accept money or bonds remitted by the sheriff. 315 316 (2) Consent is conclusively presumed for the clerk of the 317 circuit court to sell bonds deposited as bail after forfeiture of the bond. 318 Section 9. Section 903.17, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 319

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320	Section 10. Section 903.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to
321	read:
322	903.18 Bail after deposit of money or bonds.—Bail by
323	sureties may be substituted for a deposit of money or bonds as
324	bail any time before a <u>forfeiture</u> breach of the bond.
325	Section 11. Section 903.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to
326	read:
327	903.20 Surrender of defendantThe defendant may surrender
328	himself or herself or a surety may surrender the defendant any
329	time before a <u>forfeiture</u> breach of the bond.
330	Section 12. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section
331	903.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
332	903.21 Method of surrender; exoneration of obligors
333	(3)(a) The surety shall be exonerated of liability on the
334	bond if it is determined before <u>forfeiture</u> breach of the bond
335	that the defendant is in any jail or prison and the surety
336	agrees in writing to pay the costs and expenses incurred in
337	returning the defendant to the jurisdiction of the court. <u>Upon</u>
338	affirmation by a sheriff or the chief correctional officer of
339	the defendant being in any jail or prison and the surety
340	agreeing in writing to pay the costs and expenses incurred in
341	returning the defendant to the jurisdiction of the court, the
342	clerk must, without further hearing or order of the court,
343	discharge the bond. A surety is only responsible for the
344	itemized costs and expenses incurred for the transport of a
345	defendant to whom he or she has a fiduciary duty and is not
346	liable for the costs and expenses incurred in transporting any
347	other defendant.
348	Section 13. Subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection

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349	(2), and subsections (3), (4), (5), and (8) of section 903.26,
350	Florida Statutes, are amended, and new subsections (5) and (8)
351	and subsection (9) are added to that section, to read:
352	903.26 Forfeiture of the bond; when and how directed;
353	discharge; how and when made; effect of payment
354	(1) A bail bond shall not be forfeited unless:
355	(a) The information, indictment, or affidavit was filed
356	within 6 months from the date of arrest; $_{ au}$ and
357	(b) The clerk of <u>the</u> court gave the surety at least 72
358	hours' notice, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays,
359	before the time of the required appearance of the defendant.
360	Notice <u>is</u> shall not be necessary if the time for appearance is
361	within 72 hours from the time of arrest, or if the time is
362	stated on the bond. Such notice <u>must</u> may be mailed or
363	electronically transmitted, using the e-mail address on file
364	with the Division of Insurance Agent and Agency Services or the
365	e-mail address on file with the clerk. A certificate signed by
366	the clerk or the clerk's designee which certifies that the
367	notice required by this paragraph was electronically transmitted
368	on a specified date and which is accompanied by a copy of the
369	required notice constitutes sufficient proof that such
370	electronic transmission was properly accomplished.
371	(2)(a) If there is a failure of the defendant to appear as
372	required, the court must shall declare the bond and any bonds or
373	money deposited as bail forfeited. The clerk of the court shall
374	mail or electronically transmit a notice to the surety agent <u>,</u>

375 <u>the bail agency</u>, and <u>the</u> surety company <u>using the e-mail</u> 376 <u>addresses on file with the Division of Insurance Agent and</u> 377 Agency Services or the e-mail addresses on file with the clerk

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23-00449A-24 20241542 378 within 5 days after the forfeiture. Such notice must include the defendant's name, the case number, the criminal charge, the 379 380 power of attorney number, the bond amount, and the date of 381 forfeiture. A certificate signed by the clerk of the court or the clerk's designee, certifying that the notice required herein 382 383 was mailed or electronically transmitted on a specified date and 384 accompanied by a copy of the required notice, shall constitute 385 sufficient proof that such mailing or electronic transmission 386 was properly accomplished as indicated therein. If such mailing 387 or electronic transmission was properly accomplished as 388 evidenced by such certificate, the failure of the surety agent, 389 of a bail agency, of a company, or of a defendant to receive 390 such notice shall not constitute a defense to such forfeiture 391 and shall not be grounds for discharge, remission, reduction, set aside, or continuance of such forfeiture. The forfeiture 392 393 shall be paid within 60 days after the date the notice was 394 mailed or electronically transmitted. 395 (3) Sixty days after the forfeiture notice has been mailed 396 or electronically transmitted: 397 (a) State and county officials having custody of forfeited 398 money shall deposit the money in the fine and forfeiture fund 399 established pursuant to s. 142.01. 400 (b) <u>Municipal officials having custody of forfeited money</u> 401 shall deposit the money in a designated municipal fund. 402 (c) Officials having custody of bonds as authorized by s. 403 903.16 shall transmit the bonds to the clerk of the circuit court who shall sell them at market value and disburse the 404 405 proceeds as provided in paragraph (a) paragraphs (a) and (b). (4) (a) When a bond is forfeited, the clerk shall transmit 406

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407 the bond and any affidavits to the clerk of the circuit c	ourt in
408 which the bond and affidavits are filed. The clerk of the	
409 circuit court shall record the forfeiture in the deed or	
410 official records book. If the undertakings and affidavits	
411 describe real property in another county, the clerk shall	
412 transmit the bond and affidavits to the clerk of the circ	uit
413 court of the county where the property is located who sha	11
414 record and return them.	
415 (b) The bond and affidavits shall be a lien on the re	eal
416 property they describe from the time of recording in the	county
417 where the property is located for 2 years or until the fit	nal
418 determination of an action instituted thereon within a 2-	year
419 period. If an action is not instituted within 2 years from	m the
420 date of recording, the lien shall be discharged. The lien	will
421 be discharged 2 years after the recording even if an activ	on was
422 instituted within 2 years unless a lis pendens notice is	
423 recorded in the action.	
424 (4) (5) The court shall discharge a forfeiture within	60
425 days upon:	
426 (a) A determination that it was impossible for the	
427 defendant to appear as required or within 60 days after the	he
428 forfeiture notice has been electronically transmitted date	e of
429 the required appearance due to circumstances beyond the	
430 defendant's control. The potential adverse economic consec	quences
431 of appearing as required may not be considered as constitu	uting a
432 ground for such a determination;	
(b) A determination that, at the time of the required	d
434 appearance or within 60 days after the forfeiture notice 1	has

435 been electronically transmitted the date of the required

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23-00449A-24 20241542 436 appearance, the defendant is or was confined in an institution 437 or hospital; is or was confined in any county, state, federal, 438 or immigration detention facility; is being or was deported; or 439 is deceased; 440 (c) Surrender or arrest of the defendant at the time of the required appearance or within 60 days after the forfeiture 441 442 notice has been electronically transmitted the date of the required appearance in any county, state, or federal jail or 443 prison or any immigration detention facility and upon a hold 444 being placed to return the defendant to the jurisdiction of the 445 446 court. The court shall condition a discharge or remission on the 447 payment of costs and the expenses incurred by an official in 448 returning the defendant to the jurisdiction of the court, as 449 provided in s. 903.21(3); or (d) A determination that the state is unwilling to seek 450 451 extradition of the fugitive defendant within 10 30 days after a 452 written request by the surety agent or bail agency to do so, and 453 contingent upon the surety agent's consent to pay all costs and 454 the expenses incurred by an official in returning the defendant 455 to the jurisdiction of the court, up to the penal amount of the 456 bond, pursuant to s. 903.21(3). If the state does not respond in 457 writing within 10 days after receiving a written request by the 458 surety agent or bail agency to seek a determination of extradition, it shall be presumed that the state is unwilling to 459 460 seek extradition, and such unresponsiveness may be admitted as 461 evidence in extradition proceedings. 462 (5) If the state is willing to extradite, it must enter the 463 defendant into the National Crime Information Center database 464 for the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System

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465	region or regions within 10 days after a request by the surety
466	<u>to do so</u> .
467	(7) (8) If the defendant is arrested and returned to the

county of jurisdiction of the court or has posted a new bond for 468 469 the case at issue before judgment, the clerk, upon affirmation 470 by the sheriff or the chief correctional officer, shall, without 471 further hearing or order of the court, discharge the forfeiture of the bond. However, if the surety agent fails to pay the costs 472 473 and expenses incurred in returning the defendant to the county of jurisdiction, the clerk shall not discharge the costs and 474 475 expenses incurred in returning the defendant to the jurisdiction 476 of the court the forfeiture of the bond. If the surety agent and 477 the sheriff fail to agree on the amount of said costs, then the 478 court, after notice to the sheriff and the state attorney, shall 479 determine the amount of the costs.

480 (8) If, after forfeiture of a bond, the criminal charges for which the bond guaranteed appearance are resolved, 481 482 adjudicated, or otherwise disposed of by any action of the court 483 or state, the clerk must, without further order of the court, 484 discharge the forfeiture and issue a notice of discharge to the 485 surety. If such resolution or disposition occurs after payment 486 of a forfeiture or judgment, remission must be granted upon 487 proper motion and as directed pursuant to s. 903.28.

(9) Unless the time for payment or discharge of the forfeiture set forth in s. 903.27(1) has elapsed, or unless payment of the forfeiture has already been made, the clerk may not object to a motion to set aside a forfeiture pursuant to paragraph (2)(b), a motion to discharge bond pursuant to subsection (4), or a motion to reinstate bond pursuant to s.

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494	903.31(2).
495	Section 14. Subsections (1), (3), (4), and (5) of section
496	903.27, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
497	903.27 Forfeiture to judgment
498	(1) If the forfeiture is not paid or discharged by order of
499	<u>the</u> a court of competent jurisdiction within 60 days <u>after the</u>
500	forfeiture notice has been electronically transmitted and the
501	bond is secured other than by money and bonds authorized in s.
502	903.16 , the clerk of the circuit court for the county where the
503	order was made shall enter a judgment against the surety for the
504	amount of the penalty and issue execution. However, in any case
505	in which the bond forfeiture has been discharged by the court of
506	competent jurisdiction conditioned upon the payment by the
507	surety of certain costs or fees as allowed by statute, the
508	amount for which judgment may be entered may not exceed the
509	amount of the unpaid fees or costs upon which the discharge had
510	been conditioned. Judgment for the full amount of the forfeiture
511	shall not be entered if payment of a lesser amount will satisfy
512	the conditions to discharge the forfeiture. Within $5 \ 10$ days,
513	the clerk shall furnish the Department of Financial Services and
514	the Office of Insurance Regulation of the Financial Services
515	Commission with a certified copy of the judgment docket and
516	shall furnish the surety company at its home office a copy of
517	the judgment, which shall include the power of attorney number
518	of the bond and the name of the executing agent. If the judgment
519	is not paid within 35 days, the clerk shall furnish the
520	Department of Financial Services, the Office of Insurance
521	Regulation, and the sheriff of the county in which the bond was
522	executed, or the official responsible for operation of the

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523 county jail, if other than the sheriff, two copies of the 524 judgment and a certificate stating that the judgment remains 525 unsatisfied. When and if the judgment is properly paid or an 526 order to vacate the judgment has been entered by the a court of 527 competent jurisdiction, the clerk shall immediately notify the 528 sheriff, or the official responsible for the operation of the 529 county jail, if other than the sheriff, and the Department of 530 Financial Services and the Office of Insurance Regulation, if 531 the department and office had been previously notified of 532 nonpayment, of such payment or order to vacate the judgment. The 533 clerk may furnish documents or give notice as required in this 534 subsection by mail or electronic means. The clerk shall also 535 immediately prepare and record in the public records a 536 satisfaction of the judgment or record the order to vacate 537 judgment. If the defendant is returned to the county of 538 jurisdiction of the court, whenever a motion to set aside the 539 judgment is filed, the operation of this section is tolled until 540 the court makes a disposition of the motion.

541 (3) Surety bail bonds may not be executed by a bail bond 542 agent or a bail agency against whom a judgment has been entered 543 which has remained unpaid for 35 days and may not be executed 544 for a company against whom a judgment has been entered which has 545 remained unpaid for 50 days. No sheriff or other official who is 546 empowered to accept or approve surety bail bonds shall accept or approve such a bond executed by such a bail bond agent or 547 548 executed for such a company until such judgment has been paid.

549 (4) After notice of judgment against the surety, or bail
550 agency, given by the clerk of the circuit court, the surety or
551 bail bond agent shall, within 35 days after of the entry of

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23-00449A-24 20241542 552 judgment, submit to the clerk of the circuit court an amount 553 equal to the judgment, unless the judgment has been set aside by the court within 35 days $\underline{after} \rightarrow f$ the entry of judgment. If a 554 555 motion to set aside the judgment has been filed pursuant to 556 subsection (5), the amount submitted shall be held in escrow 557 until such time as the court has disposed of the motion. The 558 failure to comply with the provisions of this subsection 559 constitutes a failure to pay the judgment. 560 (5) After notice of judgment against the surety given by the clerk of the circuit court, the surety, bail agency, or bail 561 bond agent may within 35 days file a motion to set aside the 562 563 judgment or to stay the judgment. It shall be a condition of any 564 such motion and of any order to stay the judgment that the 565 surety pay the amount of the judgment to the clerk, which amount shall be held in escrow until such time as the court has 566 567 disposed of the motion to set aside the judgment. The filing of 568 such a motion, when accompanied by the required escrow deposit, 569 shall act as an automatic stay of further proceedings, including 570 execution, until the motion has been heard and a decision 571 rendered by the court. 572 Section 15. Section 903.28, Florida Statutes, is amended, 573 to read: 574 903.28 Remission of forfeiture; conditions.-575 (1) An application for remission may not be brought or 576 considered by the court unless such On application is filed 577 within 3 $\frac{2}{2}$ years after from the forfeiture notice has been 578 electronically transmitted. Upon a timely filed application for 579 remission forfeiture, the court shall order remission of the forfeiture in accordance with the remission schedule set forth 580

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581
     in subsection (2) if it determines that there was no breach of
582
     the bond.
           (2) If the defendant surrenders, is deceased, deported, or
583
584
     is apprehended within 3 years 90 \text{ days} after the forfeiture,
585
     notice was electronically transmitted; if the surety apprehended
586
     and surrendered the defendant; if the apprehension or surrender
587
     of the defendant was substantially procured or caused by the
588
     surety; or if the surety has substantially attempted to procure
589
     or cause the apprehension or surrender of the defendant, the
590
     court, on motion at a hearing upon notice having been given to
591
     the clerk of the circuit court and the state attorney as
592
     required in subsection (6) (8), shall direct remission of
593
     forfeiture, after deducting the costs to transport the defendant
594
     to the jurisdiction of the court, based upon the date of
595
     surrender, death, apprehension, or deportation, as follows:
596
          (a) If within 90 days after forfeiture, 100 percent.
597
          (b) If within 180 days after forfeiture, 95 percent.
598
          (c) If within 270 days after forfeiture, 90 percent.
599
          (d) If within 360 days after forfeiture, 85 percent.
600
          (e) If within 450 days after forfeiture, 80 percent.
601
          (f) If within 540 days after forfeiture, 75 percent.
602
          (g) If within 630 days after forfeiture, 70 percent.
603
          (h) If within 720 days after forfeiture, 65 percent.
          (i) If within 810 days after forfeiture, 60 percent.
604
605
          (j) If within 900 days after forfeiture, 55 percent.
606
          (k) If within 1,000 days after forfeiture, 50 percent.
607
          (1) If within 1,095 days after forfeiture, 45 percent.
608
609
        to, but not more than, 100 percent of a forfeiture if the
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610	
611	apprehension or surrender of the defendant was substantially
612	procured or caused by the surety, or the surety has
613	substantially attempted to procure or cause the apprehension or
614	surrender of the defendant, and the delay has not thwarted the
615	proper prosecution of the defendant. In addition, remission
616	shall be granted when the surety did not substantially
617	participate or attempt to participate in the apprehension or
618	surrender of the defendant when the costs of returning the
619	defendant to the jurisdiction of the court have been deducted
620	from the remission and when the delay has not thwarted the
621	proper prosecution of the defendant.
622	(3) Within 3 years after forfeiture, if the state is
623	unwilling to seek extradition of the defendant from any jail or
624	prison after a request by the surety agent, bail agency, or
625	surety company, and contingent upon the surety agent, bail
626	agency, or surety company consenting to pay all costs incurred
627	by an official in returning the defendant to the jurisdiction of
628	the court as provided in s. 903.21(3), up to the penal amount of
629	the bond, the court shall direct remission of 100 percent of the
630	forfeiture. In addition, if the defendant was confined in any
631	county, state, federal, or immigration detention facility and
632	subsequently released from custody or deported, without the
633	state placing a detainer on the defendant, the court must direct
634	remission of 100 percent of the forfeiture. If the defendant
635	surrenders or is apprehended within 180 days after forfeiture,
636	the court, on motion at a hearing upon notice having been given
637	to the clerk of the circuit court and the state attorney as
638	required in subsection (8), shall direct remission of up to, but

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23-00449A-24 20241542 639 not more than, 95 percent of a forfeiture if the surety 640 apprehended and surrendered the defendant or if the apprehension 641 or surrender of the defendant was substantially procured or 642 caused by the surety, or the surety has substantially attempted 643 to procure or cause the apprehension or surrender of the 644 defendant, and the delay has not thwarted the proper prosecution 645 of the defendant. In addition, remission shall be granted when 646 the surety did not substantially participate or attempt to 647 participate in the apprehension or surrender of the defendant when the costs of returning the defendant to the jurisdiction of 648 649 the court have been deducted from the remission and when the 650 delay has not thwarted the proper prosecution of the defendant. 651 (4) If the defendant is in a location other than one of the 652 50 states of the United States, and the state is willing to seek 653 extradition of the defendant contingent upon the surety agent's 654 or the surety company's consent to pay all costs and expenses 655 incurred by an official in returning the defendant to the 656 jurisdiction of the court, up to the penal amount of the bond, 657 the time periods in subsections (1) and (2) are tolled beginning 658 on the date the surety agent or the surety company informs the 659 state of the defendant's location and ending on the date the 660 defendant is returned to the jurisdiction of the court. If the 661 defendant surrenders or is apprehended within 270 days after forfeiture, the court, on motion at a hearing upon notice having 662 663 been given to the clerk of the circuit court and the state 664 attorney as required in subsection (8), shall direct remission of up to, but not more than, 90 percent of a forfeiture if the 665 666 surety apprehended and surrendered the defendant or if the apprehension or surrender of the defendant was substantially 667

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668 procured or caused by the surety, or the surety has 669 substantially attempted to procure or cause the apprehension or 670 surrender of the defendant, and the delay has not thwarted the 671 proper prosecution of the defendant. In addition, remission 672 shall be granted when the surety did not substantially 673 participate or attempt to participate in the apprehension or 674 surrender of the defendant when the costs of returning the 675 defendant to the jurisdiction of the court have been deducted 676 from the remission and when the delay has not thwarted the 677 proper prosecution of the defendant.

678 (5) If the defendant surrenders or is apprehended within 1 679 year after forfeiture, the court, on motion at a hearing upon notice having been given to the clerk of the circuit court and 680 681 the state attorney as required in subsection (8), shall direct 682 remission of up to, but not more than, 85 percent of a 683 forfeiture if the surety apprehended and surrendered the 684 defendant or if the apprehension or surrender of the defendant 685 was substantially procured or caused by the surety, or the 686 surety has substantially attempted to procure or cause the 687 apprehension or surrender of the defendant, and the delay has 688 not thwarted the proper prosecution of the defendant. In 689 addition, remission shall be granted when the surety did not 690 substantially participate or attempt to participate in the 691 apprehension or surrender of the defendant when the costs of 692 returning the defendant to the jurisdiction of the court have 693 been deducted from the remission and when the delay has not 694 thwarted the proper prosecution of the defendant.

695 (6) If the defendant surrenders or is apprehended within 2
 696 years after forfeiture, the court, on motion at a hearing upon

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697 notice having been given to the clerk of the circuit court and 698 the state attorney as required in subsection (8), shall direct 699 remission of up to, but not more than, 50 percent of a 700 forfeiture if the surety apprehended and surrendered the 701 defendant or if the apprehension or surrender of the defendant 702 was substantially procured or caused by the surety, or the 703 surety has substantially attempted to procure or cause the 704 apprehension or surrender of the defendant, and the delay has 705 not thwarted the proper prosecution of the defendant. In 706 addition, remission shall be granted when the surety did not 707 substantially participate or attempt to participate in the 708 apprehension or surrender of the defendant when the costs of 709 returning the defendant to the jurisdiction of the court have 710 been deducted from the remission and when the delay has not 711 thwarted the proper prosecution of the defendant.

712 (5) (7) The remission of a forfeiture may not be ordered for 713 any reason other than as specified herein.

714 (6) (8) An application for remission must be accompanied by 715 affidavits setting forth the facts on which it is founded; 716 however, the surety must establish by further documentation or 717 other evidence any claimed attempt at procuring or causing the 718 apprehension or surrender of the defendant before the court must 719 may order remission based upon an attempt to procure or cause 720 such apprehension or surrender. The clerk of the circuit court 721 and the state attorney must be given 10 20 days' notice before a 722 hearing on an application and be furnished copies of all papers, 723 applications, and affidavits. Remission shall be granted on the 724 condition of payment of costs pursuant to s. 903.21(3), unless the ground for remission is that there was no breach of the 725

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726	bond.
727	(7) (9) The clerk of the circuit court may enter into a
728	contract with a private attorney or into an interagency
729	agreement with a governmental agency to represent the clerk of
730	the court in an action for the remission of a forfeiture under
731	this section.
732	<u>(8)</u> The clerk of the circuit court is the real party in
733	interest for all appeals arising from an action for the
734	remission of a forfeiture under this section.
735	(9) The clerk may charge interest for the remission of a
736	forfeiture pursuant to s. 218.74(4). The due date for remission
737	is the date of the court granting remission.
738	Section 16. Section 903.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to
739	read:
740	903.29 Arrest of principal by surety after forfeiture
741	Within $3 + 2$ years from the date of forfeiture of a bond, the
742	surety may arrest the principal for the purpose of surrendering
743	the principal to the official in whose custody she or he was at
744	the time bail was taken or in whose custody the principal would
745	have been placed had she or he been committed.
746	Section 17. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 903.31,
747	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
748	903.31 Canceling the bond
749	(1) Within 10 business days after the conditions of a bond
750	have been satisfied or the forfeiture discharged or remitted,
751	the court shall order the bond canceled and, if the surety has
752	attached a certificate of cancellation to the original bond, the
753	clerk of the court shall mail or electronically furnish an
754	executed certificate of cancellation to the surety without cost.
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755	An adjudication of guilt or innocence or an acquittal, if a
756	period of <u>3 years</u> 36 months has passed since the original bond
757	was posted, or a withholding of an adjudication of guilt <u>, or</u>
758	finding of guilt or no action taken by the state satisfies shall
759	satisfy the conditions of the bond, and the clerk shall
760	discharge the bond. If the bond has been revoked by the court,
761	the clerk must discharge the bond. The original appearance bond
762	shall expire <u>3 years</u> 36 months after such bond has been posted
763	for the release of the defendant from custody. This subsection
764	does not apply to cases in which a bond has been declared
765	forfeited before the <u>3-year</u> 36-month expiration, unless the
766	forfeiture was set aside, the original bond was reinstated, or a
767	new bond was posted.
768	(2) The original appearance bond does not guarantee a
769	deferred sentence; a sentencing deferral; appearance during or
770	after a presentence investigation; appearance during or after
771	appeals; conduct during or appearance after admission to a
772	pretrial intervention program; placement in a court-ordered
773	program, including a residential mental health facility; payment
774	of fines; or attendance at educational or rehabilitation
775	facilities the court otherwise provides in the judgment. If the
776	original appearance bond has been forfeited or revoked, the bond
777	shall not be reinstated without approval from the surety on the
778	original bond.
779	Section 18. Subsection (2) of section 924.065, Florida
780	Statutes, is amended to read:
781	924.065 Denial of motion for new trial or arrest of
782	judgment; appeal bond; supersedeas

783

(2) An appeal may not be a supersedeas to the execution of

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784	the judgment, sentence, or order of until the appellant has
785	entered into a bond with at least two sureties to secure the
786	payment of the judgment, fine, and any future costs that may be
787	adjudged by the appellate court. The bond shall be conditioned
788	on the appellant's personally answering and abiding by the final
789	order, sentence, or judgment of the appellate court and, if the
790	action is remanded, on the appellant's appearing before the
791	court in which the case was originally determined and not
792	departing without leave of court.
793	Section 19. Subsection (1) of section 951.26, Florida
794	Statutes, is amended to read:
795	951.26 Public safety coordinating councils
796	(1) Each board of county commissioners shall establish a
797	county public safety coordinating council for the county or
798	shall join with a consortium of one or more other counties to
799	establish a public safety coordinating council for the
800	geographic area represented by the member counties.
801	(a)1. The public safety coordinating council for a county
802	shall consist of:
803	a. The state attorney, or an assistant state attorney
804	designated by the state attorney.
805	b. The public defender, or an assistant public defender
806	designated by the public defender.
807	c. The chief circuit judge, or another circuit judge
808	designated by the chief circuit judge.
809	d. The chief county judge, or another county judge
810	designated by the chief county judge.
811	e. The chief correctional officer.
812	f. The sheriff, or a member designated by the sheriff, if
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813	the sheriff is not the chief correctional officer.
814	g. The state probation circuit administrator, or a member
815	designated by the state probation circuit administrator, to be
816	appointed to a 4-year term.
817	h. The <u>chair</u> chairperson of the board of county
818	commissioners, or another county commissioner as designee.
819	i. If the county has such program available, the director
820	of any county probation or pretrial intervention program, to be
821	appointed to a 4-year term.
822	j. The director of a local substance abuse treatment
823	program, or a member designated by the director, to be appointed
824	to a 4-year term.
825	k. Representatives from county and state jobs programs and
826	other community groups who work with offenders and victims,
827	appointed by the <u>chair</u> chairperson of the board of county
828	commissioners to 4-year terms.
829	1. A bail agent licensed under chapter 648, designated by
830	the chair of the council, to be appointed to a 4-year term.
831	2. The <u>chair</u> chairperson of the board of county
832	commissioners, or another county commissioner as designee, shall
833	serve as the <u>chair</u> chairperson of the council until the council
834	elects a <u>chair</u> chairperson from the membership of the council.
835	(b)1. The public safety coordinating council for a
836	consortium of two or more counties shall consist of the
837	following members, appointed with the approval of each board of
838	county commissioners within the consortium:
839	a. A chief circuit judge, or a circuit judge designated by
840	a chief circuit judge.
841	b. A chief county judge, or a county judge designated by a
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1	23-00449A-24 20241542
842	chief county judge.
843	c. A state attorney, or an assistant state attorney
844	designated by a state attorney.
845	d. A public defender, or an assistant public defender
846	designated by a public defender.
847	e. A state probation circuit administrator, or a member
848	designated by a state probation circuit administrator, to be
849	appointed to a 4-year term.
850	f. A physician who practices in the area of alcohol and
851	substance abuse, to be appointed to a 4-year term.
852	g. A mental health professional who practices in the area
853	of alcohol and substance abuse, to be appointed to a 4-year
854	term.
855	h. A sheriff or a jail administrator for a county within
856	the consortium.
857	i. A chief of police for a municipality within the
858	geographic area of the consortium.
859	j. A county commissioner from each member county of the
860	consortium.
861	k. An elected member of the governing body of the most
862	populous municipality within the geographic area of the
863	consortium.
864	l. An elected member of a school board within the
865	geographic area of the consortium.
866	m. A bail agent licensed under chapter 648, designated by
867	the chair of the council, to be appointed to a 4-year term.
868	2. The members of the public safety coordinating council
869	shall elect a <u>chair</u> chairperson from among <u>the</u> its members.
870	Section 20. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment

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871	made by this act to section 903.045, Florida Statutes, in a
872	reference thereto, subsection (4) of section 903.36, Florida
873	Statutes, is reenacted to read:
874	903.36 Guaranteed arrest bond certificates as cash bail.—
875	(4) The provisions of s. 903.045 applicable to bail bond
876	agents shall apply to surety insurers and their licensed general
877	lines agents who execute bail bonds pursuant to this section.
878	Section 21. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
879	made by this act to section 903.046, Florida Statutes, in a
880	reference thereto, paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section
881	903.047, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:
882	903.047 Conditions of pretrial release
883	(1) As a condition of pretrial release, whether such
884	release is by surety bail bond or recognizance bond or in some
885	other form, the defendant must:
886	(c) Comply with all conditions of pretrial release imposed
887	by the court. A court must consider s. 903.046(2) when
888	determining whether to impose nonmonetary conditions in addition
889	to or in lieu of monetary bond. Such nonmonetary conditions may
890	include, but are not limited to, requiring a defendant to:
891	1. Maintain employment, or, if unemployed, actively seek
892	employment.
893	2. Maintain or commence an educational program.
894	3. Abide by specified restrictions on personal
895	associations, place of residence, or travel.
896	4. Report on a regular basis to a designated law
897	enforcement agency, pretrial services agency, or other agency.
898	5. Comply with a specified curfew.
899	6. Refrain from possessing a firearm, destructive device,

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900	or other dangerous weapon.
901	7. Refrain from excessive use of alcohol, or any use of a
902	narcotic drug or other controlled substance without a
903	prescription from a licensed medical practitioner.
904	8. Undergo available medical, psychological, psychiatric,
905	mental health, or substance abuse evaluation and follow all
906	recommendations, including treatment for drug or alcohol
907	dependency, and remain in a specified institution, if required
908	for that purpose.
909	9. Return to custody for specified hours following release
910	for employment, school, or other limited purposes.
911	10. Any other condition that is reasonably necessary to
912	assure the appearance of the defendant at subsequent proceedings
913	and to protect the community against unreasonable danger of
914	harm.
915	Section 22. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
916	made by this act to section 903.046, Florida Statutes, in
917	references thereto, paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (5) of
918	section 907.041, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:
919	907.041 Pretrial detention and release
920	(5) PRETRIAL DETENTION
921	(c) Upon motion by the state attorney, the court may order
922	pretrial detention if it finds a substantial probability, based
923	on a defendant's past and present patterns of behavior, the
924	criteria in s. 903.046, and any other relevant facts, that any
925	of the following circumstances exist:
926	1. The defendant has previously violated conditions of
927	release and that no further conditions of release are reasonably
928	likely to assure the defendant's appearance at subsequent

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929 proceedings;

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930 2. The defendant, with the intent to obstruct the judicial 931 process, has threatened, intimidated, or injured any victim, 932 potential witness, juror, or judicial officer, or has attempted 933 or conspired to do so, and that no condition of release will 934 reasonably prevent the obstruction of the judicial process;

935 3. The defendant is charged with trafficking in controlled 936 substances as defined by s. 893.135, that there is a substantial 937 probability that the defendant has committed the offense, and 938 that no conditions of release will reasonably assure the 939 defendant's appearance at subsequent criminal proceedings;

940 4. The defendant is charged with DUI manslaughter, as 941 defined by s. 316.193, and that there is a substantial 942 probability that the defendant committed the crime and that the 943 defendant poses a threat of harm to the community; conditions 944 that would support a finding by the court pursuant to this 945 subparagraph that the defendant poses a threat of harm to the 946 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 driverlicense when the charged crime was committed; or

953 c. The defendant has previously been found guilty of, or 954 has had adjudication of guilt withheld for, driving while the 955 defendant's driver license was suspended or revoked in violation 956 of s. 322.34;

957

5. The defendant poses the threat of harm to the community.

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23-00449A-24 20241542 958 The court may so conclude, if it finds that the defendant is 959 presently charged with a dangerous crime, that there is a 960 substantial probability that the defendant committed such crime, 961 that the factual circumstances of the crime indicate a disregard 962 for the safety of the community, and that there are no 963 conditions of release reasonably sufficient to protect the 964 community from the risk of physical harm to persons; 965 6. The defendant was on probation, parole, or other release 966 pending completion of sentence or on pretrial release for a 967 dangerous crime at the time the current offense was committed; 968 7. The defendant has violated one or more conditions of 969 pretrial release or bond for the offense currently before the 970 court and the violation, in the discretion of the court, 971 supports a finding that no conditions of release can reasonably 972 protect the community from risk of physical harm to persons or 973 assure the presence of the accused at trial; or

974 8.a. The defendant has ever been sentenced pursuant to s. 975 775.082(9) or s. 775.084 as a prison release reoffender, 976 habitual violent felony offender, three-time violent felony 977 offender, or violent career criminal, or the state attorney 978 files a notice seeking that the defendant be sentenced pursuant 979 to s. 775.082(9) or s. 775.084, as a prison releasee reoffender, 980 habitual violent felony offender, three-time violent felony offender, or violent career criminal; 981

982 b. There is a substantial probability that the defendant 983 committed the offense; and

984 c. There are no conditions of release that can reasonably 985 protect the community from risk of physical harm or ensure the 986 presence of the accused at trial.

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23-00449A-24 20241542 987 (d) If a defendant is arrested for a dangerous crime that 988 is a capital felony, a life felony, or a felony of the first 989 degree, and the court determines there is probable cause to 990 believe the defendant committed the offense, the state attorney, 991 or the court on its own motion, shall motion for pretrial 992 detention. If the court finds a substantial probability that the 993 defendant committed the offense and, based on the defendant's 994 past and present patterns of behavior, consideration of the 995 criteria in s. 903.046, and any other relevant facts, that no 996 conditions of release or bail will reasonably protect the community from risk of physical harm, ensure the presence of the 997 998 defendant at trial, or assure the integrity of the judicial 999 process, the court must order pretrial detention. 1000 Section 23. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments 1001

1001 made by this act to sections 903.09 and 903.31, Florida
1002 Statutes, in references thereto, section 903.286, Florida
1003 Statutes, is reenacted to read:

1004 903.286 Return of cash bond; requirement to withhold unpaid 1005 fines, fees, court costs; cash bond forms.-

1006 (1) Notwithstanding s. 903.31(2), the clerk of the court 1007 shall withhold from the return of a cash bond posted on behalf 1008 of a criminal defendant by a person other than a bail bond agent 1009 licensed pursuant to chapter 648 sufficient funds to pay any 1010 unpaid costs of prosecution, costs of representation as provided 1011 by ss. 27.52 and 938.29, court fees, court costs, and criminal 1012 penalties. If sufficient funds are not available to pay all 1013 unpaid costs of prosecution, costs of representation as provided by ss. 27.52 and 938.29, court fees, court costs, and criminal 1014 1015 penalties, the clerk of the court shall immediately obtain

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23-00449A-24 20241542 1016 payment from the defendant or enroll the defendant in a payment 1017 plan pursuant to s. 28.246. 1018 (2) All cash bond forms used in conjunction with the requirements of s. 903.09 must prominently display a notice 1019 1020 explaining that all funds are subject to forfeiture and 1021 withholding by the clerk of the court for the payment of costs 1022 of prosecution, costs of representation as provided by ss. 27.52 1023 and 938.29, court fees, court costs, and criminal penalties on 1024 behalf of the criminal defendant regardless of who posted the 1025 funds. 1026 Section 24. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 1027 made by this act to section 924.065, Florida Statutes, in a 1028 reference thereto, section 924.14, Florida Statutes, is 1029 reenacted to read: 1030 924.14 Stay of execution when defendant appeals.-An appeal by a defendant from either the judgment or sentence shall stay 1031 1032 execution of the sentence, subject to the provisions of s. 1033 924.065. 1034 Section 25. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 1035 made by this act to section 951.26, Florida Statutes, in 1036 references thereto, subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of 1037 subsection (3) of section 394.657, Florida Statutes, are 1038 reenacted to read: 1039 394.657 County planning councils or committees.-1040 (1) Each board of county commissioners shall designate the county public safety coordinating council established under s. 1041

1042 951.26, or designate another criminal or juvenile justice mental 1043 health and substance abuse council or committee, as the planning 1044 council or committee. The public safety coordinating council or

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23-00449A-24 20241542 1045 other designated criminal or juvenile justice mental health and 1046 substance abuse council or committee, in coordination with the 1047 county offices of planning and budget, shall make a formal 1048 recommendation to the board of county commissioners regarding 1049 how the Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse 1050 Reinvestment Grant Program may best be implemented within a 1051 community. The board of county commissioners may assign any 1052 entity to prepare the application on behalf of the county 1053 administration for submission to the Criminal Justice, Mental 1054 Health, and Substance Abuse Statewide Grant Review Committee for 1055 review. A county may join with one or more counties to form a 1056 consortium and use a regional public safety coordinating council 1057 or another county-designated regional criminal or juvenile 1058 justice mental health and substance abuse planning council or 1059 committee for the geographic area represented by the member 1060 counties.

1061 (3)(a) If a public safety coordinating council established 1062 under s. 951.26 acts as the planning council, its membership 1063 must include all persons listed in paragraph (2)(a).

Section 26. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 951.26, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (p) of subsection (1) of section 921.187, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

1068 921.187 Disposition and sentencing; alternatives; 1069 restitution.-

(1) The alternatives provided in this section for the disposition of criminal cases shall be used in a manner that will best serve the needs of society, punish criminal offenders, and provide the opportunity for rehabilitation. If the offender

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does not receive a state prison sentence, the court may:

(p) Impose any other sanction which is provided within the community and approved as an intermediate sanction by the county public safety coordinating council as described in s. 951.26.

Section 27. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 951.26, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 948.51, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

948.51 Community corrections assistance to counties or county consortiums.-

(2) ELIGIBILITY OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY CONSORTIUMS.-A county, or a consortium of two or more counties, may contract with the Department of Corrections for community corrections funds as provided in this section. In order to enter into a community corrections partnership contract, a county or county consortium must have a public safety coordinating council established under s. 951.26 and must designate a county officer or agency to be responsible for administering community corrections funds received from the state. The public safety coordinating council shall prepare, develop, and implement a comprehensive public safety plan for the county, or the geographic area represented by the county consortium, and shall submit an annual report to the Department of Corrections concerning the status of the program. In preparing the comprehensive public safety plan, the public safety coordinating council shall cooperate with the juvenile justice circuit advisory board established under s. 985.664 in order to include programs and services for juveniles in the plan. To be eligible 1102 for community corrections funds under the contract, the initial

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23-00449A-24 20241542 1103 public safety plan must be approved by the governing board of 1104 the county, or the governing board of each county within the 1105 consortium, and the Secretary of Corrections based on the requirements of this section. If one or more other counties 1106 1107 develop a unified public safety plan, the public safety 1108 coordinating council shall submit a single application to the 1109 department for funding. Continued contract funding shall be 1110 pursuant to subsection (5). The plan for a county or county consortium must cover at least a 5-year period and must include: 1111 1112 (a) A description of programs offered for the job placement 1113 and treatment of offenders in the community. 1114 (b) A specification of community-based intermediate 1115 sentencing options to be offered and the types and number of 1116 offenders to be included in each program. 1117 (c) Specific goals and objectives for reducing the projected percentage of commitments to the state prison system 1118 1119 of persons with low total sentencing scores pursuant to the 1120 Criminal Punishment Code. 1121 (d) Specific evidence of the population status of all 1122 programs which are part of the plan, which evidence establishes 1123 that such programs do not include offenders who otherwise would 1124 have been on a less intensive form of community supervision. 1125 (e) The assessment of population status by the public 1126 safety coordinating council of all correctional facilities owned 1127 or contracted for by the county or by each county within the 1128 consortium.

(f) The assessment of bed space that is available for substance abuse intervention and treatment programs and the assessment of offenders in need of treatment who are committed

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1132	to each correctional facility owned or contracted for by the
1133	county or by each county within the consortium.
1134	(g) A description of program costs and sources of funds for
1135	each community corrections program, including community
1136	corrections funds, loans, state assistance, and other financial
1137	assistance.
1138	Section 28. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.