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A bill to be entitled An act relating to state attorneys; amending s. 27.366, F.S.; deleting a provision that requires each state attorney to report why a case-qualified defendant did not receive the mandatory minimum prison sentence in cases involving the possession or use of a weapon; amending s. 775.082, F.S.; deleting a provision that requires each state attorney to report why a case-qualified defendant did not receive the mandatory minimum prison sentence in cases involving certain specified offenses; repealing s. 775.08401, F.S., relating to criteria to be used when state attorneys decide to pursue habitual felony offenders or habitual violent felony offenders; repealing s. 775.087(5), relating to a provision that requires each state attorney to report why a case-qualified defendant did not receive the mandatory minimum prison sentence in cases involving certain specified offenses; amending s. 903.286, F.S.; requiring the clerk of the court to withhold sufficient funds to pay any unpaid costs of prosecution from the return of a cash bond posted on behalf of a criminal defendant by a person other than a bail bond agent; amending s. 938.27, F.S.; providing that persons whose cases are disposed of under any diversionary alternative are liable for payment of the costs of prosecution; deleting provisions regarding the burden of establishing financial resources of the defendant;

requiring the clerk of court to separately record each

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assessment and payment of costs of prosecution; requiring the clerk to prepare a monthly report to the state attorney's office of the recorded assessments and payments; amending s. 943.0585, F.S.; requiring a person to remit a processing fee to the state attorney's office in order to receive a certificate of eligibility for expunction of a criminal history record; amending s. 943.059, F.S.; requiring a person to remit a processing fee to the state attorney's office in order to receive a certificate of eligibility for sealing a criminal history record; repealing s. 985.557(4), F.S., relating to direct-file policies and guidelines for juveniles; amending s. 775.0843, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; providing an effective date.

4.3

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

Section 1. Section 27.366, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

27.366 Legislative intent and policy in cases meeting criteria of s. 775.087(2) and (3); report.—

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that convicted criminal offenders who meet the criteria in s. 775.087(2) and (3) be sentenced to the minimum mandatory prison terms provided herein. It is the intent of the Legislature to establish zero tolerance of criminals who use, threaten to use, or avail themselves of firearms in order to commit crimes and thereby

demonstrate their lack of value for human life. It is also the

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intent of the Legislature that prosecutors should appropriately exercise their discretion in those cases in which the offenders' possession of the firearm is incidental to the commission of a crime and not used in furtherance of the crime, used in order to commit the crime, or used in preparation to commit the crime. For every case in which the offender meets the criteria in this act and does not receive the mandatory minimum prison sentence, the state attorney must explain the sentencing deviation in writing and place such explanation in the case file maintained by the state attorney. On a quarterly basis, each state attorney shall submit copies of deviation memoranda regarding offenses committed on or after the effective date of this act to the President of the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Inc. The association must maintain such information and make such information available to the public upon request for at least a 10-year period.

(2) Effective July 1, 2000, each state attorney shall annually report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Executive Office of the Governor regarding the prosecution and sentencing of offenders who met the criteria in s. 775.087(2) and (3). The report must categorize the defendants by age, gender, race, and ethnicity. Cases in which a final disposition has not yet been reached shall be reported in a subsequent annual report.

Section 2. Paragraph (d) of subsection (9) of section 775.082, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

775.082 Penalties; applicability of sentencing structures; mandatory minimum sentences for certain reoffenders previously released from prison.—

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(d) 1. It is the intent of the Legislature that offenders previously released from prison who meet the criteria in paragraph (a) be punished to the fullest extent of the law and as provided in this subsection, unless the state attorney determines that extenuating circumstances exist which preclude the just prosecution of the offender, including whether the victim recommends that the offender not be sentenced as provided in this subsection.

2. For every case in which the offender meets the criteria in paragraph (a) and does not receive the mandatory minimum prison sentence, the state attorney must explain the sentencing deviation in writing and place such explanation in the case file maintained by the state attorney. On an annual basis, each state attorney shall submit copies of deviation memoranda regarding offenses committed on or after the effective date of this subsection, to the president of the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Inc. The association must maintain such information, and make such information available to the public upon request, for at least a 10-year period.

Section 3. <u>Section 775.08401</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, is repealed.

Section 4. <u>Subsection (5) of section 775.087</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 903.286, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(1) Notwithstanding s. 903.31(2), the clerk of the court

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shall withhold from the return of a cash bond posted on behalf of a criminal defendant by a person other than a bail bond agent licensed pursuant to chapter 648 sufficient funds to pay any unpaid court fees, court costs, costs of prosecution, and criminal penalties. If sufficient funds are not available to pay all unpaid court fees, court costs, costs of prosecution, and criminal penalties, the clerk of the court shall immediately obtain payment from the defendant or enroll the defendant in a payment plan pursuant to s. 28.246.

Section 6. Section 938.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

938.27 Judgment for costs on conviction and disposition.-

- (1) In all criminal and violation-of-probation or community-control cases, convicted persons and persons whose cases are disposed of under any diversionary alternative are liable for payment of the costs of prosecution, including investigative costs incurred by law enforcement agencies, by fire departments for arson investigations, and by investigations of the Department of Financial Services or the Office of Financial Regulation of the Financial Services Commission, if requested by such agencies. The court shall include these costs in every judgment rendered against the convicted person. For purposes of this section, "convicted" means a determination of guilt, or of violation of probation or community control, which is a result of a plea, trial, or violation proceeding, regardless of whether adjudication is withheld.
- (2) (a) The court shall impose the costs of prosecution and investigation notwithstanding the defendant's present ability to pay. The court shall require the defendant to pay the costs

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within a specified period or in specified installments.

- (b) The end of such period or the last such installment shall not be later than:
- 1. The end of the period of probation or community control, if probation or community control is ordered;
- 2. Five years after the end of the term of imprisonment imposed, if the court does not order probation or community control; or
- 3. Five years after the date of sentencing in any other case.

However, in no event shall the obligation to pay any unpaid amounts expire if not paid in full within the period specified in this paragraph.

- (c) If not otherwise provided by the court under this section, costs shall be paid immediately.
- (3) If a defendant is placed on probation or community control, payment of any costs under this section shall be a condition of such probation or community control. The court may revoke probation or community control if the defendant fails to pay these costs.
- (4) Any dispute as to the proper amount or type of costs shall be resolved by the court by the preponderance of the evidence. The burden of demonstrating the amount of costs incurred is on the state attorney. The burden of demonstrating the financial resources of the defendant and the financial needs of the defendant is on the defendant. The burden of demonstrating such other matters as the court deems appropriate is upon the party designated by the court as justice requires.

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(5) Any default in payment of costs may be collected by any means authorized by law for enforcement of a judgment.

- payments in any case. The clerk of court shall separately record each assessment and the payment of costs of prosecution. Costs of prosecution must be assessed with respect to each case number before the court. The clerk shall provide a monthly report to the state attorney's office of the assessments and payments recorded.
- (7) Investigative costs that are recovered shall be returned to the appropriate investigative agency that incurred the expense. Such costs include actual expenses incurred in conducting the investigation and prosecution of the criminal case; however, costs may also include the salaries of permanent employees. Any investigative costs recovered on behalf of a state agency must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the agency operating trust fund, and a report of the payment must be sent to the agency, except that any investigative costs recovered on behalf of the Department of Law Enforcement shall be deposited in the department's Forfeiture and Investigative Support Trust Fund under s. 943.362.
- (8) Costs for the state attorney shall be set in all cases at no less than \$50 per case when a misdemeanor or criminal traffic offense is charged and no less than \$100 per case when a felony offense is charged, including a proceeding in which the underlying offense is a violation of probation or community control. The court may set a higher amount upon a showing of sufficient proof of higher costs incurred. Costs recovered on behalf of the state attorney under this section shall be

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deposited into the state attorney's grants and donations trust fund to be used during the fiscal year in which the funds are collected, or in any subsequent fiscal year, for actual expenses incurred in investigating and prosecuting criminal cases, which may include the salaries of permanent employees, or for any other purpose authorized by the Legislature.

Section 7. Present paragraphs (c) through (h) of subsection (2) of section 943.0585, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (d) through (i), respectively, and a new paragraph (c) is added to that subsection, to read:

943.0585 Court-ordered expunction of criminal history records.-The courts of this state have jurisdiction over their own procedures, including the maintenance, expunction, and correction of judicial records containing criminal history information to the extent such procedures are not inconsistent with the conditions, responsibilities, and duties established by this section. Any court of competent jurisdiction may order a criminal justice agency to expunge the criminal history record of a minor or an adult who complies with the requirements of this section. The court shall not order a criminal justice agency to expunge a criminal history record until the person seeking to expunge a criminal history record has applied for and received a certificate of eligibility for expunction pursuant to subsection (2). A criminal history record that relates to a violation of s. 393.135, s. 394.4593, s. 787.025, chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 810.14, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 893.135, s. 916.1075, a violation enumerated in s. 907.041, or any violation specified as a predicate offense for registration

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as a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21, without regard to whether that offense alone is sufficient to require such registration, or for registration as a sexual offender pursuant to s. 943.0435, may not be expunged, without regard to whether adjudication was withheld, if the defendant was found quilty of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to the offense, or if the defendant, as a minor, was found to have committed, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to committing, the offense as a delinquent act. The court may only order expunction of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity, except as provided in this section. The court may, at its sole discretion, order the expunction of a criminal history record pertaining to more than one arrest if the additional arrests directly relate to the original arrest. If the court intends to order the expunction of records pertaining to such additional arrests, such intent must be specified in the order. A criminal justice agency may not expunge any record pertaining to such additional arrests if the order to expunge does not articulate the intention of the court to expunge a record pertaining to more than one arrest. This section does not prevent the court from ordering the expunction of only a portion of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a criminal justice agency may comply with laws, court orders, and official requests of other jurisdictions relating to expunction, correction, or confidential handling of criminal history records or information derived therefrom. This section does not confer any right to the expunction of any criminal history record, and any request for

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expunction of a criminal history record may be denied at the sole discretion of the court.

- (2) CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY FOR EXPUNCTION.-Prior to petitioning the court to expunge a criminal history record, a person seeking to expunge a criminal history record shall apply to the department for a certificate of eligibility for expunction. The department shall, by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 120, establish procedures pertaining to the application for and issuance of certificates of eligibility for expunction. A certificate of eligibility for expunction is valid for 12 months after the date stamped on the certificate when issued by the department. After that time, the petitioner must reapply to the department for a new certificate of eligibility. Eligibility for a renewed certification of eligibility must be based on the status of the applicant and the law in effect at the time of the renewal application. The department shall issue a certificate of eligibility for expunction to a person who is the subject of a criminal history record if that person:
- (c) Remits a \$75 processing fee to the state attorney's office to be deposited into the state attorney's grants and donations trust fund unless the fee is waived by the state attorney.
- Section 8. Present paragraphs (c) through (f) of subsection (2) of section 943.059, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (d) through (g), respectively, and a new paragraph (c) is added to that subsection, to read:
- 943.059 Court-ordered sealing of criminal history records.—
 The courts of this state shall continue to have jurisdiction over their own procedures, including the maintenance, sealing,

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and correction of judicial records containing criminal history information to the extent such procedures are not inconsistent with the conditions, responsibilities, and duties established by this section. Any court of competent jurisdiction may order a criminal justice agency to seal the criminal history record of a minor or an adult who complies with the requirements of this section. The court shall not order a criminal justice agency to seal a criminal history record until the person seeking to seal a criminal history record has applied for and received a certificate of eligibility for sealing pursuant to subsection (2). A criminal history record that relates to a violation of s. 393.135, s. 394.4593, s. 787.025, chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 810.14, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 893.135, s. 916.1075, a violation enumerated in s. 907.041, or any violation specified as a predicate offense for registration as a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21, without regard to whether that offense alone is sufficient to require such registration, or for registration as a sexual offender pursuant to s. 943.0435, may not be sealed, without regard to whether adjudication was withheld, if the defendant was found guilty of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to the offense, or if the defendant, as a minor, was found to have committed or pled guilty or nolo contendere to committing the offense as a delinquent act. The court may only order sealing of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity, except as provided in this section. The court may, at its sole discretion, order the sealing of a criminal history record pertaining to more than one arrest if the additional arrests directly relate

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to the original arrest. If the court intends to order the sealing of records pertaining to such additional arrests, such intent must be specified in the order. A criminal justice agency may not seal any record pertaining to such additional arrests if the order to seal does not articulate the intention of the court to seal records pertaining to more than one arrest. This section does not prevent the court from ordering the sealing of only a portion of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a criminal justice agency may comply with laws, court orders, and official requests of other jurisdictions relating to sealing, correction, or confidential handling of criminal history records or information derived therefrom. This section does not confer any right to the sealing of any criminal history record, and any request for sealing a criminal history record may be denied at the sole discretion of the court.

(2) CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY FOR SEALING.—Prior to petitioning the court to seal a criminal history record, a person seeking to seal a criminal history record shall apply to the department for a certificate of eligibility for sealing. The department shall, by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 120, establish procedures pertaining to the application for and issuance of certificates of eligibility for sealing. A certificate of eligibility for sealing is valid for 12 months after the date stamped on the certificate when issued by the department. After that time, the petitioner must reapply to the department for a new certificate of eligibility. Eligibility for a renewed certification of eligibility must be based on the status of the applicant and the law in effect at the time of the

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renewal application. The department shall issue a certificate of eligibility for sealing to a person who is the subject of a criminal history record provided that such person:

- (c) Remits a \$75 processing fee to the state attorney's office to be deposited into the state attorney's grants and donations trust fund unless the fee is waived by the state attorney.
- Section 9. <u>Subsection (4) of section 985.557</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 10. Subsection (5) of section 775.0843, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 775.0843 Policies to be adopted for career criminal cases.-
- (5) Each career criminal apprehension program shall concentrate on the identification and arrest of career criminals and the support of subsequent prosecution. The determination of which suspected felony offenders shall be the subject of career criminal apprehension efforts shall be made in accordance with written target selection criteria selected by the individual law enforcement agency and state attorney consistent with the provisions of this section and s. ss. 775.08401 and 775.0842.
 - Section 11. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.