Bill No. CS/CS/SB 346, 2nd Eng. (2020)

Amendment No.

	CHAMBER ACTION
	<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>
1	Representative DuBose offered the following:
2	Representative Babele errerea ene rerrearing.
3	Amendment (with title amendment)
4	Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:
5	Section 1. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 20.316,
6	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
7	20.316 Department of Juvenile JusticeThere is created a
8	Department of Juvenile Justice.
9	(2) DEPARTMENT PROGRAMS.—The following programs are
10	established within the Department of Juvenile Justice:
11	(a) Accountability and Program Support.
12	(d) (a) Prevention and Victim Services.
13	(c) (b) Intake and Detention.
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- 14 (f)<del>(c)</del> Residential and Correctional Facilities.
- 15 (e) (d) Probation and Community Corrections.
- 16 (b)<del>(c)</del> Administration.
- 17

18 The secretary may establish assistant secretary positions and a 19 chief of staff position as necessary to administer the 20 requirements of this section.

21 (3) JUVENILE JUSTICE OPERATING CIRCUITS.-The department shall plan and administer its programs through a substate 22 structure that conforms to the boundaries of the judicial 23 circuits prescribed in s. 26.021. A county may seek placement in 24 25 a juvenile justice operating circuit other than as prescribed in 26 s. 26.021 for participation in the Prevention and Victim 27 Services Program and the Probation and Community Corrections Program by making a request of the chief circuit judge in each 28 29 judicial circuit affected by such request. Upon a showing that 30 geographic proximity, community identity, or other legitimate concern for efficiency of operations merits alternative 31 32 placement, each affected chief circuit judge may authorize the 33 execution of an interagency agreement specifying the alternative 34 juvenile justice operating circuit in which the county is to be placed and the basis for the alternative placement. Upon the 35 execution of said interagency agreement by each affected chief 36 circuit judge, the secretary may administratively place a county 37

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38 in an alternative juvenile justice operating circuit pursuant to
39 the agreement.
40 Section 2. Section 925.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to
41 read:
42 925.11 Postsentencing <u>forensic analysis</u> <del>DNA testing</del>
43 (1) DEFINITIONSAs used in this section, the term:
44 (a) "CODIS" has the same meaning as provided in s.
45 <u>943.325.</u>
(b) "Department" means the Department of Law Enforcement.
47 (c) "Forensic analysis" means the process by which a
48 forensic or scientific technique is applied to physical evidence
49 or biological material to identify the perpetrator of, or
50 accomplice to, a crime. The term includes, but is not limited
51 to, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) testing.
52 (d) "Petitioner" means a defendant who has been convicted
53 of and sentenced for a felony.
54 (2)-(1) PETITION FOR EXAMINATION
55 (a) <del>1.</del> A person who has been tried and found guilty of
56 committing a felony and has been sentenced by a court
57 established by the laws of <u>the</u> this state may petition that
58 court to order the <u>forensic analysis</u> <del>examination</del> of physical
59 evidence collected at the time of the investigation of the crime
60 for which he or she has been sentenced that <u>may result in</u>
61 evidence material to the identity of the perpetrator of, or
62 accomplice to, the crime that resulted in the person's
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64 would exonerate that person or mitigate the sentence that person 65 received. 66 2. A person who has entered a plea of guilty or nolo 67 contendere to a felony prior to July 1, 2006, and has been sentenced by a court established by the laws of this state may 68 69 petition that court to order the examination of physical evidence collected at the time of the investigation of the crime 70 71 for which he or she has been sentenced that may contain DNA 72 (deoxyribonucleic acid) and that would exonerate that person. 73 A petition for postsentencing forensic analysis DNA (b) 74 testing under paragraph (a) may be filed or considered at any 75 time following the date that the judgment and sentence in the 76 case becomes final. 77 (3) (2) METHOD FOR SEEKING POSTSENTENCING FORENSIC ANALYSIS 78 DNA TESTING.-79 (a) A The petition for postsentencing forensic analysis 80 DNA testing must be made under oath by the sentenced defendant 81 and must include the following: 82 1. A statement of the facts relied on in support of the 83 petition, including a description of the physical evidence containing DNA to be tested and, if known, the present location 84 or the last known location of the evidence and how it was 85 originally obtained. + 86 053169 Approved For Filing: 3/10/2020 8:17:49 AM

conviction may contain DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) and that

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87	2. A statement that the evidence was not previously
88	subjected to forensic analysis tested for DNA or a statement
89	that the results of any previous <u>forensic analysis</u> <del>DNA testing</del>
90	were inconclusive and that subsequent scientific developments in
91	forensic analysis <del>DNA testing techniques</del> would likely produce
92	evidence material to a definitive result establishing that the
93	identity of the perpetrator of, or accomplice to, petitioner is
94	not the person who committed the crime. $\cdot$
95	3. A statement that the <u>petitioner</u> <del>sentenced defendant</del> is
96	innocent and how the <u>forensic analysis</u> <del>DNA testing</del> requested by
97	the petitioner may result in evidence that is material to
98	petition will exonerate the identity of the perpetrator of, or
99	accomplice to, the defendant of the crime for which the
100	defendant was sentenced or will mitigate the sentence received
101	by the defendant for that crime.;
102	4. A statement that identification of the defendant is a
103	genuinely disputed issue in the case, and why it is an issue $\underline{\cdot}  extsf{+}$
104	5. A statement that the petitioner will comply with any
105	court order to provide a biological sample for the purpose of
106	conducting requested forensic analysis and acknowledging that
107	such analysis could produce exculpatory evidence or evidence
108	confirming the petitioner's identity as the perpetrator of, or
109	accomplice to, the crime or a separate crime.
110	<u>6.5.</u> Any other facts relevant to the petition.; and

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7.6. A certificate that a copy of the petition has been 111 112 served on the prosecuting authority. 113 8. The petitioner's sworn statement attesting to the 114 contents of the petition. 115 (b) Upon receiving the petition, the clerk of the court 116 shall file it and deliver the court file to the assigned judge. The court shall review the petition and deny it if it 117 (C) is insufficient. If the petition is sufficient, the prosecuting 118 119 authority shall be ordered to respond to the petition within 30 120 days. Upon receiving the response of the prosecuting 121 (d) 122 authority, the court shall review the response and enter an 123 order on the merits of the petition or set the petition for 124 hearing. 125 (e) Counsel may be appointed to assist the petitioner 126 sentenced defendant if the petition proceeds to a hearing and if the court determines that the assistance of counsel is necessary 127 and makes the requisite finding of indigency. 128 129 (f) The court shall make the following findings when 130 ruling on the petition: 131 Whether the petitioner sentenced defendant has shown 1. that the physical evidence that may be subjected to forensic 132 133 analysis contain DNA still exists.; Whether the results of forensic analysis DNA testing of 134 2. that physical evidence would be admissible at trial and whether 135 053169 Approved For Filing: 3/10/2020 8:17:49 AM

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136 there exists reliable proof to establish that the evidence has 137 not been materially altered and would be admissible at a future 138 hearing.; and

3. Whether there is a reasonable probability that the forensic analysis may result in evidence that is material to the identity of the perpetrator of, or accomplice to, the crime there is a reasonable probability that the sentenced defendant would have been acquitted or would have received a lesser sentence if the DNA evidence had been admitted at trial.

(g) If the court orders <u>forensic analysis</u> <u>DNA testing</u> of the physical evidence, the cost of such <u>analysis</u> testing may be assessed against the <u>petitioner</u> sentenced defendant unless he or she is indigent. If the <u>petitioner</u> sentenced defendant is indigent, the state shall bear the cost of the <u>forensic analysis</u> DNA testing ordered by the court, unless otherwise specified in paragraph (i).

(h) <u>Except as provided in paragraph (i)</u>, any <u>forensic</u>
analysis <del>DNA testing</del> ordered by the court shall be <u>performed</u>
<del>carried out</del> by the department <del>of Law Enforcement</del> or its
designee, as provided in s. 943.3251.

(i) The court may order forensic analysis to be performed
 by a private laboratory when the petitioner is able to pay for
 the cost of such analysis.

(j) Before the court may order a private laboratory to perform forensic analysis in the form of DNA testing, the

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161	petitioner must obtain and submit certification to the court of
162	the following:
163	1. Proof of the private laboratory's accreditation by an
164	accreditation body that is a signatory to the International
165	Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation Mutual Recognition
166	Arrangement.
167	2. Proof that the private laboratory is designated by the
168	Federal Bureau of Investigation as possessing an accreditation
169	that includes DNA testing and the laboratory is compliant with
170	Federal Bureau of Investigation quality assurance standards
171	adopted in accordance with 34 U.S.C. s. 12591.
172	3. Verification by the department that the private
173	laboratory's operating procedures, testing kits, and
174	instrumentation meet CODIS requirements and submission standards
175	for inclusion in the statewide DNA database. The department must
176	comply with a court order to verify private laboratory
177	eligibility under this section.
178	(k) If the court orders forensic analysis in the form of
179	DNA testing and the resulting DNA sample meets statewide DNA
180	database submission standards established by the department, the
181	department must perform a DNA database search. A private
182	laboratory ordered to perform forensic analysis under paragraph
183	(i) must cooperate with the prosecuting authority and the
184	department for the purpose of carrying out this requirement.

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185	1. The department shall compare any DNA profile obtained
186	from the testing to DNA profiles of known offenders and DNA
187	profiles from unsolved crimes maintained in the statewide DNA
188	database under s. 943.325.
189	2. If the testing complies with the Federal Bureau of
190	Investigation requirements and the data meets national DNA index
191	system criteria, the department shall request the national DNA
192	index system to search its database of DNA profiles using any
193	profile obtained from the testing.
194	(1) (i) The results of the forensic analysis and the
195	results of any search of CODIS and the statewide DNA databases
196	DNA testing ordered by the court shall be provided to the court,
197	the <u>petitioner</u> sentenced defendant, and the prosecuting
198	authority. The petitioner or the state may use the information
199	for any lawful purpose.
200	(4) (3) RIGHT TO APPEAL; REHEARING
201	(a) An appeal from the court's order on the petition for
202	postsentencing <u>forensic analysis</u> <del>DNA testing</del> may be taken by any
203	adversely affected party.
204	(b) An order denying relief shall include a statement that
205	the <u>petitioner</u> <del>sentenced defendant</del> has the right to appeal
206	within 30 days after the order denying relief is entered.
207	(c) The <u>petitioner</u> <del>sentenced defendant</del> may file a motion
208	for rehearing of any order denying relief within 15 days after
209	service of the order denying relief. The time for filing an
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210 appeal shall be tolled until an order on the motion for 211 rehearing has been entered.

(d) The clerk of the court shall serve on all parties a
copy of any order rendered with a certificate of service,
including the date of service.

215

(5) (4) PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE.-

(a) Governmental entities that may be in possession of any
physical evidence in the case, including, but not limited to,
any investigating law enforcement agency, the clerk of the
court, the prosecuting authority, or the department of Law
Enforcement shall maintain any physical evidence collected at
the time of the crime for which a postsentencing testing of DNA
may be requested.

(b) In a case in which the death penalty is imposed, the evidence shall be maintained for 60 days after execution of the sentence. In all other cases, a governmental entity may dispose of the physical evidence if the term of the sentence imposed in the case has expired and no other provision of law or rule requires that the physical evidence be preserved or retained.

(c) In a case in which physical evidence requested for forensic analysis, last known to be in possession of a governmental entity, is reported to be missing or destroyed in violation of this section, the court may order the evidence custodian to conduct a physical search for the evidence. If a

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234	search is ordered, the governmental entity must produce a report
235	containing the following information:
236	1. The nature of the search conducted.
237	2. The date the search was conducted.
238	3. The results of the search.
239	4. Any records showing the physical evidence was lost or
240	destroyed.
241	5. The signature of the person who supervised the search,
242	attesting to the accuracy of the contents of the report.
243	
244	The report must be provided to the court, the petitioner, and
245	the prosecuting authority.
246	Section 3. Section 925.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to
247	read:
248	925.12 Forensic analysis DNA testing; defendants entering
249	pleas
250	(1) As used in this section, the terms "forensic analysis"
251	and "petitioner" have the same meanings as provided in s.
252	<u>925.11.</u>
253	<u>(2)</u> <u>A</u> person <del>For defendants</del> who <u>has</u> <del>have</del> entered a plea
254	of guilty or nolo contendere to a felony and has been sentenced
255	by a court established by the laws of the state <del>on or after July</del>
256	1, 2006, a defendant may petition the court for postsentencing
257	forensic analysis <del>DNA testing</del> under s. 925.11 under the
258	following circumstances:
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259	(a) If the person entered a plea before July 1, 2006, the
260	person may petition for forensic analysis under s. 925.11.
261	(b) If the person entered a plea on or after July 1, 2006,
262	but before July 1, 2020, the person may petition for:
263	1. Forensic analysis, other than DNA testing, under s.
264	<u>925.11.</u>
265	2. DNA testing, when either of the following applies:
266	a. The facts on which the petition is predicated were
267	unknown to the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney at the
268	time the plea was entered and could not have been ascertained by
269	the exercise of due diligence; or
270	<u>b.(b)</u> The physical evidence for which DNA testing is
271	sought was not disclosed to the defense by the state <u>before</u>
272	<del>prior to</del> the entry of the plea by the petitioner.
273	(c) If the person entered a plea on or after July 1, 2020,
273 274	(c) If the person entered a plea on or after July 1, 2020, the person may petition for forensic analysis when either of the
274	the person may petition for forensic analysis when either of the
274 275	the person may petition for forensic analysis when either of the following applies:
274 275 276	the person may petition for forensic analysis when either of the following applies: <u>1. The facts on which the petition is predicated were</u>
274 275 276 277	the person may petition for forensic analysis when either of the following applies: 1. The facts on which the petition is predicated were unknown to the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney at the
274 275 276 277 278	the person may petition for forensic analysis when either of the following applies: 1. The facts on which the petition is predicated were unknown to the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney at the time the plea was entered and could not have been ascertained by
274 275 276 277 278 279	the person may petition for forensic analysis when either of the following applies: 1. The facts on which the petition is predicated were unknown to the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney at the time the plea was entered and could not have been ascertained by the exercise of due diligence; or
274 275 276 277 278 279 280	the person may petition for forensic analysis when either of the following applies: 1. The facts on which the petition is predicated were unknown to the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney at the time the plea was entered and could not have been ascertained by the exercise of due diligence; or 2. The physical evidence for which forensic analysis is
274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281	the person may petition for forensic analysis when either of the following applies: 1. The facts on which the petition is predicated were unknown to the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney at the time the plea was entered and could not have been ascertained by the exercise of due diligence; or 2. The physical evidence for which forensic analysis is sought was not disclosed to the defense by the state before the

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283 (3) (2) For defendants seeking to enter a plea of guilty or 284 nolo contendere to a felony on or after July 1, 2020 July 1, 285 2006, the court shall inquire of the defendant and of counsel 286 for the defendant and the state as to physical evidence 287 containing DNA known to exist that, if subjected to forensic 288 analysis, could produce evidence that is material to the 289 identification of the perpetrator of, or accomplice to, the 290 crime before could exonerate the defendant prior to accepting a 291 plea of guilty or nolo contendere. If no such physical evidence 292 containing DNA that could exonerate the defendant is known to 293 exist, the court may proceed with consideration of accepting the 294 plea. If such physical evidence containing DNA that could 295 exonerate the defendant is known to exist, the court may postpone the proceeding on the defendant's behalf and order 296 297 forensic analysis DNA testing upon motion of counsel specifying 298 the physical evidence to be tested.

299 <u>(4)(3)</u> It is the intent of the Legislature that the 300 Supreme Court adopt rules of procedure consistent with this 301 section for a court, <u>before</u> prior to the acceptance of a plea, 302 to make an inquiry into the following matters:

303 (a) Whether counsel for the defense has reviewed the
304 discovery disclosed by the state and whether such discovery
305 included a listing or description of physical items of evidence.

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306 (b) Whether the nature of the evidence against the 307 defendant disclosed through discovery has been reviewed with the 308 defendant.

(c) Whether the defendant or counsel for the defendant is aware of any physical evidence disclosed by the state for which forensic analysis could produce a result material to the identification of the perpetrator of, or accomplice to, the crime DNA testing may exonerate the defendant.

(d) Whether the state is aware of any physical evidence for which <u>forensic analysis could produce a result material to</u> <u>the identification of the perpetrator of, or accomplice to, the</u> crime <u>DNA testing may exonerate the defendant</u>.

318 <u>(5)(4)</u> It is the intent of the Legislature that the 319 postponement of the proceedings by the court on the defendant's 320 behalf under subsection <u>(3)</u> <del>(2)</del> constitute an extension 321 attributable to the defendant for purposes of the defendant's 322 right to a speedy trial.

323 Section 4. Subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection
324 (3) of section 943.0582, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
325 943.0582 Diversion program expunction.-

(1) Notwithstanding any law dealing generally with the preservation and destruction of public records, the department shall adopt rules to provide for the expunction of a nonjudicial record of the arrest of a minor who has successfully completed a diversion program for a misdemeanor offense.

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331 (3) The department shall expunge the nonjudicial arrest 332 record of a minor who has successfully completed a diversion 333 program if that minor:

334 Submits to the department, with the application, an (b) 335 official written statement from the state attorney for the 336 county in which the arrest occurred certifying that he or she has successfully completed that county's diversion program, that 337 338 his or her participation in the program was based on an arrest for a misdemeanor, and that he or she has not otherwise been 339 340 charged by the state attorney with, or found to have committed, 341 any criminal offense or comparable ordinance violation.

342 Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 943.0585, Florida 343 Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and 344 subsection (3) of that section are reenacted, to read:

345 943.0585 Court-ordered expunction of criminal history 346 records.-

347 (1) ELIGIBILITY.-A person is eligible to petition a court348 to expunge a criminal history record if:

(a) An indictment, information, or other charging document
was not filed or issued in the case giving rise to the criminal
history record.

(b) An indictment, information, or other charging document was filed or issued in the case giving rise to the criminal history record, was dismissed or nolle prosequi by the state attorney or statewide prosecutor, or was dismissed by a court of 053169

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356 competent jurisdiction or a judgment of acquittal was rendered 357 by a judge, or a verdict of not guilty was rendered by a judge 358 or jury.

(c) The person is not seeking to expunge a criminal history record that is ineligible for court-ordered expunction under s. 943.0584.

(d) The person has never, as of the date the application for a certificate of expunction is filed, been adjudicated guilty in this state of a criminal offense or been adjudicated delinquent in this state for committing any felony or any of the following misdemeanors, unless the record of such adjudication of delinquency has been expunged pursuant to s. 943.0515:

1. Assault, as defined in s. 784.011;

368 369

374

2. Battery, as defined in s. 784.03;

370 3. Assault on a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, or
371 other specified officers, as defined in s. 784.07(2)(a);

4. Carrying a concealed weapon, as defined in s.

373 790.01(1);

5. Open carrying of a weapon, as defined in s. 790.053;

375 6. Unlawful possession or discharge of a weapon or firearm
376 at a school-sponsored event or on school property, as defined in
377 s. 790.115;

378 7. Unlawful use of destructive devices or bombs, as 379 defined in s. 790.1615(1);

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380	8. Unlawful possession of a firearm, as defined in s.
381	790.22(5);
382	9. Exposure of sexual organs, as defined in s. 800.03;
383	10. Arson, as defined in s. 806.031(1);
384	11. Petit theft, as defined in s. 812.014(3);
385	12. Neglect of a child, as defined in s. 827.03(1)(e); or
386	13. Cruelty to animals, as defined in s. 828.12(1).
387	(e) The person has not been adjudicated guilty of, or
388	adjudicated delinquent for committing, any of the acts stemming
389	from the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the
390	petition pertains.
391	(f) The person is no longer under court supervision
392	applicable to the disposition of arrest or alleged criminal
393	activity to which the petition to expunge pertains.
394	(g) The person has never secured a prior sealing or
395	expunction of a criminal history record under this section, s.
396	943.059, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, or former s.
397	943.058, unless <u>:</u>
398	1. Expunction is sought of a criminal history record
399	previously sealed for 10 years pursuant to paragraph (h) and the
400	record is otherwise eligible for expunction; or
401	2. The prior expunction of a criminal history record was
402	granted for an offense that was committed when he or she was a
403	minor and the record is otherwise eligible for expunction. This
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# 404 <u>subparagraph does not apply when the prior expunction was for an</u> 405 offense in which the minor was charged as an adult.

406 (h) The person has previously obtained a court-ordered 407 sealing of a the criminal history record under s. 943.059, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, or former s. 943.058 for a 408 409 minimum of 10 years because adjudication was withheld or because all charges related to the arrest or alleged criminal activity 410 411 to which the petition to expunge pertains were not dismissed before trial, without regard to whether the outcome of the trial 412 413 was other than an adjudication of guilt. The requirement for the 414 record to have previously been sealed for a minimum of 10 years 415 does not apply if a plea was not entered or all charges related to the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition 416 417 to expunge pertains were dismissed before trial or a judgment of 418 acquittal was rendered by a judge or a verdict of not guilty was 419 rendered by a judge or jury.

(2) CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.-Before petitioning a court
to expunge a criminal history record, a person seeking to
expunge a criminal history record must apply to the department
for a certificate of eligibility for expunction. The department
shall adopt rules to establish procedures for applying for and
issuing a certificate of eligibility for expunction.

426 (a) The department shall issue a certificate of
427 eligibility for expunction to a person who is the subject of a
428 criminal history record if that person:

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429 Satisfies the eligibility criteria in paragraphs 1. 430 (1)(a)-(h) and is not ineligible under s. 943.0584. 431 2. Has submitted to the department a written certified 432 statement from the appropriate state attorney or statewide 433 prosecutor which confirms the criminal history record complies 434 with the criteria in paragraph (1)(a) or paragraphs (1)(b) and 435 (C). Has submitted to the department a certified copy of the 436 3. disposition of the charge to which the petition to expunge 437 438 pertains. 439 4. Remits a \$75 processing fee to the department for 440 placement in the Department of Law Enforcement Operating Trust 441 Fund, unless the executive director waives such fee. 442 (3) PETITION.-Each petition to expunge a criminal history 443 record must be accompanied by: 444 A valid certificate of eligibility issued by the (a) 445 department. 446 The petitioner's sworn statement that he or she: (b) 447 1. Satisfies the eligibility requirements for expunction 448 in subsection (1). 449 2. Is eligible for expunction to the best of his or her 450 knowledge and does not have any other petition to seal or 451 expunge a criminal history record pending before any court. 452 A person who knowingly provides false information on such sworn 453 053169 Approved For Filing: 3/10/2020 8:17:49 AM

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454 statement commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as 455 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 456 Section 6. Subsections (6) and (14) of section 943.325, 457 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 943.325 DNA database.-458 459 (6) SAMPLES.-The statewide DNA database may contain DNA 460 data obtained from the following types of biological samples: 461 (a) Crime scene samples. 462 Samples obtained from qualifying offenders required by (b) this section to provide a biological sample for DNA analysis and 463 464 inclusion in the statewide DNA database. 465 (C) Samples lawfully obtained during the course of a 466 criminal investigation. Samples from deceased victims or suspects that were 467 (d) 468 lawfully obtained during the course of a criminal investigation. 469 Samples from unidentified human remains. (e) 470 (f) Samples from persons reported missing. 471 Samples voluntarily contributed by relatives of (q) 472 missing persons. 473 (h) Samples obtained from DNA testing ordered under s. 474 925.11. (i) (h) Other samples approved by the department. 475 476 (14) RESULTS.-The results of a DNA analysis and the comparison of analytic results shall be released only to 477 criminal justice agencies as defined in s. 943.045 at the 478 053169 Approved For Filing: 3/10/2020 8:17:49 AM

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479 request of the agency <u>or as required by s. 925.11</u>. Otherwise, 480 such information is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) 481 and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

482 Section 7. Section 943.3251, Florida Statutes, is amended 483 to read:

484 943.3251 Postsentencing <u>forensic analysis and DNA database</u>
485 searches <u>DNA testing</u>.-

(1) When a court orders postsentencing <u>forensic analysis</u>
DNA testing of physical evidence, pursuant to s. 925.11, the
Florida Department of Law Enforcement, or its designee, or a
private laboratory shall carry out the <u>analysis</u>. If the forensic
analysis produces a DNA sample meeting statewide DNA database
submission standards, the department shall conduct a DNA
database search testing.

493 (2) The cost of <u>forensic analysis and any database search</u>
494 such testing may be assessed against the <u>petitioner</u> sentenced
495 defendant, pursuant to s. 925.11, unless he or she is indigent.

496 (3) The results of postsentencing <u>forensic analysis and</u>
497 <u>any database search</u> <del>DNA testing</del> shall be provided to the court,
498 the <u>petitioner</u> <del>sentenced defendant</del>, and the prosecuting
499 authority.

500 Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 501 961.03, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (c) is added 502 to that subsection, to read:

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503 961.03 Determination of status as a wrongfully 504 incarcerated person; determination of eligibility for 505 compensation.-506 (1)507 (b) The person must file the petition with the court: 508 1. Within 2 years after the order vacating a conviction and sentence becomes final and the criminal charges against the 509 510 person are dismissed or the person is retried and acquitted, if 511 the person's conviction and sentence is vacated on or after July 512 1, 2020. 513 2. By July 1, 2022, if the person's conviction and 514 sentence was vacated and the criminal charges against the person 515 were dismissed or the person was retried and acquitted on or after July 1, 2006, but before July 1, 2020, and he or she 516 517 previously filed a petition under this section that was 518 dismissed or did not file a petition under this section because 519 the: 520 a. Date when the criminal charges against the person were 521 dismissed or the date the person was acquitted upon retrial 522 occurred more than 90 days after the date of the final order 523 vacating the conviction and sentence; or 524 b. Person was convicted of an unrelated felony before or 525 during his or her wrongful conviction and incarceration and was 526 ineligible for compensation under former s. 961.04.

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527	1. Within 90 days after the order vacating a conviction
528	and sentence becomes final if the person's conviction and
529	sentence is vacated on or after July 1, 2008.
530	2. By July 1, 2010, if the person's conviction and
531	sentence was vacated by an order that became final prior to July
532	1 <del>, 2008.</del>
533	(c) A deceased person's heirs, successors, or assigns do
534	not have standing to file a petition on the deceased person's
535	behalf under this section.
536	Section 9. Section 961.04, Florida Statutes, is amended,
537	to read:
538	961.04 Eligibility for compensation for wrongful
539	incarceration
540	(1) A wrongfully incarcerated person is not eligible for
541	compensation under the act <del>if:</del> for any period of incarceration
542	during which the person was concurrently serving a sentence for
543	a conviction of another crime for which such person was lawfully
544	incarcerated.
545	(1) Before the person's wrongful conviction and
546	incarceration, the person was convicted of, or pled guilty or
547	nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, any violent
548	felony, or a crime committed in another jurisdiction the
549	elements of which would constitute a violent felony in this
550	state, or a crime committed against the United States which is
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551	designated a violent felony, excluding any delinquency
552	disposition;
553	(2) Before the person's wrongful conviction and
554	incarceration, the person was convicted of, or pled guilty or
555	nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, more than one
556	felony that is not a violent felony, or more than one crime
557	committed in another jurisdiction, the elements of which would
558	constitute a felony in this state, or more than one crime
559	committed against the United States which is designated a
560	felony, excluding any delinquency disposition;
561	(3) During the person's wrongful incarceration, the person
562	was convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to,
563	regardless of adjudication, any violent felony;
564	(4) During the person's wrongful incarceration, the person
565	was convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to,
566	regardless of adjudication, more than one felony that is not a
567	violent felony; or
568	(5) During the person's wrongful incarceration, the person
569	was also serving a concurrent sentence for another felony for
570	which the person was not wrongfully convicted.
571	Section 10. Section 961.06, Florida Statutes, is amended,
572	to read:
573	961.06 Compensation for wrongful incarceration
574	(1) Except as otherwise provided in this act and subject
575	to the limitations and procedures prescribed in this section, a
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576 person who is found to be entitled to compensation under the 577 provisions of this act is entitled to:

578 Monetary compensation for wrongful incarceration, (a) 579 which shall be calculated at a rate of \$50,000 for each year of 580 wrongful incarceration, prorated as necessary to account for a 581 portion of a year. For persons found to be wrongfully incarcerated after December 31, 2006 2008, the Chief Financial 582 583 Officer may adjust the annual rate of compensation for inflation using the change in the December-to-December "Consumer Price 584 585 Index for All Urban Consumers" of the Bureau of Labor Statistics 586 of the Department of Labor;

587 (b) A waiver of tuition and fees for up to 120 hours of 588 instruction at any career center established under s. 1001.44, 589 any Florida College System institution as defined in s. 590 1000.21(3), or any state university as defined in s. 1000.21(6), 591 if the wrongfully incarcerated person meets and maintains the 592 regular admission requirements of such career center, Florida 593 College System institution, or state university; remains 594 registered at such educational institution; and makes 595 satisfactory academic progress as defined by the educational 596 institution in which the claimant is enrolled;

597 (c) The amount of any fine, penalty, or court costs598 imposed and paid by the wrongfully incarcerated person;

(d) The amount of any reasonable <u>attorney</u> attorney's fees and expenses incurred and paid by the wrongfully incarcerated 053169

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601 person in connection with all criminal proceedings and appeals 602 regarding the wrongful conviction, to be calculated by the 603 department based upon the supporting documentation submitted as 604 specified in s. 961.05; and

605 (e) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in s. 606 943.0583 or s. 943.0585, immediate administrative expunction of the person's criminal record resulting from his or her wrongful 607 608 arrest, wrongful conviction, and wrongful incarceration. The Department of Legal Affairs and the Department of Law 609 Enforcement shall, upon a determination that a claimant is 610 entitled to compensation, immediately take all action necessary 611 612 to administratively expunge the claimant's criminal record arising from his or her wrongful arrest, wrongful conviction, 613 and wrongful incarceration. All fees for this process shall be 614 615 waived.

616

617 The total compensation awarded under paragraphs (a), (c), and 618 (d) may not exceed \$2 million. No further award for <u>attorney</u> 619 <u>attorney's</u> fees, lobbying fees, costs, or other similar expenses 620 shall be made by the state.

621 (2) In calculating monetary compensation under paragraph 622 (1)(a), a wrongfully incarcerated person who is placed on parole 623 or community supervision while serving the sentence resulting 624 from the wrongful conviction and who commits no more than one 625 felony that is not a violent felony which results in revocation 053169

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626 of the parole or community supervision is eligible for 627 compensation for the total number of years incarcerated. A 628 wrongfully incarcerated person who commits one violent felony or 629 more than one felony that is not a violent felony that results 630 in revocation of the parole or community supervision is 631 ineligible for any compensation under subsection (1).

632 (2)(3) Within 15 calendar days after issuing notice to the 633 claimant that his or her claim satisfies all of the requirements 634 under this act, the department shall notify the Chief Financial 635 Officer to draw a warrant from the General Revenue Fund or 636 another source designated by the Legislature in law for the 637 purchase of an annuity for the claimant based on the total 638 amount determined by the department under this act.

(3) (4) The Chief Financial Officer shall issue payment in 639 640 the amount determined by the department to an insurance company 641 or other financial institution admitted and authorized to issue 642 annuity contracts in this state to purchase an annuity or annuities, selected by the wrongfully incarcerated person, for a 643 term of not less than 10 years. The Chief Financial Officer is 644 645 directed to execute all necessary agreements to implement this 646 act and to maximize the benefit to the wrongfully incarcerated 647 person. The terms of the annuity or annuities shall:

(a) Provide that the annuity or annuities may not be sold,
discounted, or used as security for a loan or mortgage by the
wrongfully incarcerated person.

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651 (b) Contain beneficiary provisions for the continued 652 disbursement of the annuity or annuities in the event of the 653 death of the wrongfully incarcerated person. 654 (4) (5) If, at the time monetary compensation is determined 655 under paragraph (1)(a), a court has previously entered a monetary judgment in favor of the claimant in a civil action 656 657 related to the claimant's wrongful incarceration, or the 658 claimant has entered into a settlement agreement with the state 659 or any political subdivision thereof related to the claimant's 660 wrongful incarceration, the amount of the damages in the civil action or settlement agreement, less any sums paid for attorney 661 fees or for costs incurred in litigating the civil action or 662 663 obtaining the settlement agreement, shall be deducted from the 664 total monetary compensation to which the claimant is entitled 665 under this section Before the department approves the 666 application for compensation, the wrongfully incarcerated person 667 must sign a release and waiver on behalf of the wrongfully 668 incarcerated person and his or her heirs, successors, and 669 assigns, forever releasing the state or any agency, 670 instrumentality, or any political subdivision thereof, or any 671 other entity subject to s. 768.28, from all present or future 672 claims that the wrongfully incarcerated person or his or her heirs, successors, or assigns may have against such entities 673 arising out of the facts in connection with the wrongful 674 conviction for which compensation is being sought under the act. 675 053169 Approved For Filing: 3/10/2020 8:17:49 AM

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676	(5) If subsection (4) does not apply, and if after the
677	time monetary compensation is determined under paragraph (1)(a)
678	the court enters a monetary judgment in favor of the claimant in
679	a civil action related to the claimant's wrongful incarceration,
680	or the claimant enters into a settlement agreement with the
681	state or any political subdivision thereof related to the
682	claimant's wrongful incarceration, the claimant shall reimburse
683	the state for the monetary compensation in paragraph (1)(a),
684	less any sums paid for attorney fees or for costs incurred in
685	litigating the civil action or obtaining the settlement
686	agreement. A reimbursement required under this subsection shall
687	not exceed the amount of the monetary award the claimant
688	received for damages in a civil action or settlement agreement.
689	In the order of judgment, the court shall award to the state any
690	amount required to be deducted under this subsection.
691	(6)(a) A wrongfully incarcerated person may not submit an
692	application for compensation under this act if the person has a
693	lawsuit pending against the state or any agency,
694	instrumentality, or any political subdivision thereof, or any
695	other entity subject to the provisions of s. 768.28, in state or
696	federal court requesting compensation arising out of the facts
697	in connection with the claimant's conviction and incarceration.
698	(6)(a) The claimant shall notify the department upon
699	filing a civil action against the state or any political
700	subdivision thereof in which the claimant is seeking monetary
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701 damages related to the claimant's wrongful incarceration for 702 which he or she previously received or is applying to receive 703 compensation under paragraph (1)(a). 704 (b) Upon notice of the claimant's civil action, the 705 department shall file in the case a notice of payment of 706 monetary compensation to the claimant under paragraph (1)(a). 707 The notice shall constitute a lien upon any monetary judgment or 708 settlement recovered under the civil action that is equal to the 709 sum of monetary compensation paid to the claimant under 710 paragraph (1)(a), less any attorney fees and costs incurred in 711 litigating the civil action or obtaining the settlement 712 agreement.

713 <u>(7) (a) (b)</u> A wrongfully incarcerated person may not submit 714 an application for compensation under this act if the person is 715 the subject of a claim bill pending for claims arising out of 716 the facts in connection with the claimant's conviction and 717 incarceration.

718 (b) (c) Once an application is filed under this act, a 719 wrongfully incarcerated person may not pursue recovery under a 720 claim bill until the final disposition of the application.

721 <u>(c) (d) Any amount awarded under this act is intended to</u> 722 provide the sole compensation for any and all present and future 723 claims arising out of the facts in connection with the 724 claimant's conviction and incarceration. Upon notification by 725 the department that an application meets the requirements of 053169

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726 this act, a wrongfully incarcerated person may not recover under 727 a claim bill.

728 <u>(d) (e)</u> Any compensation awarded under a claim bill shall 729 be the sole redress for claims arising out of the facts in 730 connection with the claimant's conviction and incarceration and, 731 upon any award of compensation to a wrongfully incarcerated 732 person under a claim bill, the person may not receive 733 compensation under this act.

734 <u>(8) (7)</u> Any payment made under this act does not constitute 735 a waiver of any defense of sovereign immunity or an increase in 736 the limits of liability on behalf of the state or any person 737 subject to the provisions of s. 768.28 or other law.

738 Section 11. Section 961.07, Florida Statutes, is amended 739 to read:

961.07 Continuing appropriation. – Beginning in the <u>2020–</u>
<u>2021</u> <del>2008–2009</del> fiscal year and continuing each fiscal year
thereafter, a sum sufficient to pay the approved payments under
<u>s. 961.03(1)(b)1.</u> this act is appropriated from the General
Revenue Fund to the Chief Financial Officer, which sum is
further appropriated for expenditure pursuant to the provisions
of this act.

747 Section 12. For the 2020-2021 fiscal year, the sum of \$9.9
748 million in non-recurring funds is appropriated from the General
749 Revenue Fund to the Chief Financial Officer to pay the approved
750 payments under s. 961.03(1) (b)2., Florida Statutes, as amended

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751	by this act. Any funds remaining unexpended from this
752	appropriation on June 30, 2021, shall revert and are
753	appropriated for same purpose for the 2021-2022 fiscal year.
754	Section 13. Subsection (5) of section 985.126, Florida
755	Statutes, is amended to read:
756	985.126 Diversion programs; data collection; denial of
757	participation or expunged record
758	(5) A minor who successfully completes a diversion program
759	for a first-time misdemeanor offense may lawfully deny or fail
760	to acknowledge his or her participation in the program and an
761	expunction of a nonjudicial arrest record under s. 943.0582,
762	unless the inquiry is made by a criminal justice agency, as
763	defined in s. 943.045, for a purpose described in s.
764	943.0582(2)(b)1.
765	Section 14. Section 985.686, Florida Statutes, is
766	repealed.
767	Section 15. Subsections (1) through (4) and (6) of section
768	985.6865, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
769	985.6865 Juvenile detention
770	(1) The Legislature finds that various counties and the
771	Department of Juvenile Justice have engaged in a multitude of
772	legal proceedings regarding detention cost sharing for
773	juveniles. Such litigation has largely focused on how the
774	Department of Juvenile Justice calculates the detention costs
775	that the counties are responsible for paying, leading to the
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776 overbilling of counties for a period of years. Additionally, 777 litigation pending in 2016 is a financial burden on the 778 taxpayers of this state. 779 (2) It is the intent of the Legislature that all counties 780 that are not fiscally constrained counties and that have pending 781 administrative or judicial claims or challenges file a notice of voluntary dismissal with prejudice to dismiss all actions 782 pending on or before February 1, 2016, against the state or any 783 state agency related to juvenile detention cost sharing. 784 785 Furthermore, all counties that are not fiscally constrained 786 shall execute a release and waiver of any existing or future 787 claims and actions arising from detention cost share prior to 788 the 2016-2017 fiscal year. The department may not seek 789 reimbursement from counties complying with this subsection for 790 any underpayment for any cost-sharing requirements before the 791 2016-2017 fiscal year. 792 (1) (1) (3) As used in this section, the term: 793 "Detention care" means secure detention and respite (a) 794 beds for juveniles charged with a domestic violence crime. 795 (b) "Fiscally constrained county" means a county within a 796 rural area of opportunity as designated by the Governor pursuant 797 to s. 288.0656 or each county for which the value of a mill will 798 raise no more than \$5 million in revenue, based on the certified 799 school taxable value certified pursuant to s. 1011.62(4)(a)1.a., from the previous July 1. 800 053169 Approved For Filing: 3/10/2020 8:17:49 AM

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(c) "Total shared detention costs" means the amount of funds expended by the department for the costs of detention care for the prior fiscal year. This amount includes the most recent actual certify forward amounts minus any funds it expends on detention care for juveniles residing in fiscally constrained counties or out of state.

807 (2) (4) Notwithstanding s. 985.686, for the 2017-2018 fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter, each county that 808 is not a fiscally constrained county and that has taken the 809 action fulfilling the intent of this section as described in 810 811 subsection (2) shall pay its annual percentage share of 50 812 percent of the total shared detention costs. Annually by July 813 15, <del>2017, and each year thereafter,</del> the department shall calculate and provide to each county that is not a fiscally 814 815 constrained county and that does not provide its own detention 816 care for juveniles its annual percentage share by dividing the 817 total number of detention days for juveniles residing in the county for the most recently completed 12-month period by the 818 819 total number of detention days for juveniles in all counties 820 that are not fiscally constrained counties during the same 821 period. The annual percentage share of each county that is not a 822 fiscally constrained county and that does not provide its own detention care for juveniles must be multiplied by 50 percent of 823 824 the total shared detention costs to determine that county's share of detention costs. Beginning August 1, each such county 825 053169

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826 shall pay to the department its share of detention costs, which 827 shall be paid in 12 equal payments due on the first day of each 828 month. The state shall pay the remaining actual costs of 829 detention care.

830 <u>(4) (6)</u> Each county that is not a fiscally constrained 831 county and that <u>does not provide its own detention care for</u> 832 <u>juveniles</u> has taken the action fulfilling the intent of this 833 section as described in subsection (2) shall incorporate into 834 its annual county budget sufficient funds to pay its annual 835 percentage share of the total shared detention costs required by 836 subsection (2) <u>(4)</u>.

837 Section 16. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 838 made by this act to section 961.04, Florida Statutes, in a 839 reference thereto, subsection (4) of section 961.02, Florida 840 Statutes, is reenacted to read:

841 961.02 Definitions.—As used in ss. 961.01-961.07, the 842 term:

(4) "Eligible for compensation" means that a person meets the definition of the term "wrongfully incarcerated person" and is not disqualified from seeking compensation under the criteria prescribed in s. 961.04.

Section 17. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 961.04, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and

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850 subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section 961.03, Florida 851 Statutes, are reenacted to read:

852 961.03 Determination of status as a wrongfully 853 incarcerated person; determination of eligibility for 854 compensation.-

855 (1) (a) In order to meet the definition of a "wrongfully incarcerated person" and "eligible for compensation," upon entry 856 857 of an order, based upon exonerating evidence, vacating a conviction and sentence, a person must set forth the claim of 858 859 wrongful incarceration under oath and with particularity by 860 filing a petition with the original sentencing court, with a 861 copy of the petition and proper notice to the prosecuting 862 authority in the underlying felony for which the person was 863 incarcerated. At a minimum, the petition must:

1. State that verifiable and substantial evidence of actual innocence exists and state with particularity the nature and significance of the verifiable and substantial evidence of actual innocence; and

868 2. State that the person is not disqualified, under the 869 provisions of s. 961.04, from seeking compensation under this 870 act.

871 (2) The prosecuting authority must respond to the petition872 within 30 days. The prosecuting authority may respond:

(a) By certifying to the court that, based upon the petition and verifiable and substantial evidence of actual 053169

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innocence, no further criminal proceedings in the case at bar can or will be initiated by the prosecuting authority, that no questions of fact remain as to the petitioner's wrongful incarceration, and that the petitioner is not ineligible from seeking compensation under the provisions of s. 961.04; or

(b) By contesting the nature, significance, or effect of the evidence of actual innocence, the facts related to the petitioner's alleged wrongful incarceration, or whether the petitioner is ineligible from seeking compensation under the provisions of s. 961.04.

If the prosecuting authority responds as set forth in 885 (3) 886 paragraph (2) (a), the original sentencing court, based upon the 887 evidence of actual innocence, the prosecuting authority's certification, and upon the court's finding that the petitioner 888 889 has presented clear and convincing evidence that the petitioner 890 committed neither the act nor the offense that served as the 891 basis for the conviction and incarceration, and that the 892 petitioner did not aid, abet, or act as an accomplice to a 893 person who committed the act or offense, shall certify to the 894 department that the petitioner is a wrongfully incarcerated 895 person as defined by this act. Based upon the prosecuting 896 authority's certification, the court shall also certify to the department that the petitioner is eligible for compensation 897 898 under the provisions of s. 961.04.

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899 (4) (a) If the prosecuting authority responds as set forth 900 in paragraph (2)(b), the original sentencing court shall make a 901 determination from the pleadings and supporting documentation 902 whether, by a preponderance of the evidence, the petitioner is 903 ineligible for compensation under the provisions of s. 961.04, 904 regardless of his or her claim of wrongful incarceration. If the 905 court finds the petitioner ineligible under the provisions of s. 906 961.04, it shall dismiss the petition.

907 If the prosecuting authority responds as set forth in (b) 908 paragraph (2)(b), and the court determines that the petitioner 909 is eligible under the provisions of s. 961.04, but the 910 prosecuting authority contests the nature, significance or 911 effect of the evidence of actual innocence, or the facts related 912 to the petitioner's alleged wrongful incarceration, the court 913 shall set forth its findings and transfer the petition by 914 electronic means through the division's website to the division 915 for findings of fact and a recommended determination of whether 916 the petitioner has established that he or she is a wrongfully 917 incarcerated person who is eligible for compensation under this 918 act.

 919
 Section 18. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

 920
 921

 922
 TITLE AMENDMENT

 923
 Remove everything before the enacting clause and insert:

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924	A bill to be entitled
925	An act relating to criminal justice; amending s.
926	20.316, F.S.; revising the name of a program and
927	creating an additional program within the Department
928	of Juvenile Justice; conforming a provision to changes
929	made by the act; amending s. 925.11, F.S.; providing
930	definitions; authorizing specified persons to petition
931	a court for postsentencing forensic analysis that may
932	result in evidence of the identity of a perpetrator or
933	accomplice to a crime; providing requirements for such
934	a petition; requiring a court to make specified
935	findings before entering an order for forensic
936	analysis; requiring the forensic analysis to be
937	performed by the Department of Law Enforcement;
938	providing an exception; requiring the department to
939	submit a DNA profile meeting submission standards to
940	certain DNA databases; requiring the results of the
941	DNA database search to be provided to specified
942	parties; authorizing a court to order specified
943	persons to conduct a search for physical evidence
944	reported to be missing or destroyed in violation of
945	law; requiring a report of the results of such a
946	search; amending s. 925.12, F.S.; authorizing
947	specified persons to petition for forensic analysis
948	after entering a plea of guilty or nolo contendere;
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949 requiring a court to inquire of a defendant about 950 specified information relating to physical evidence 951 before accepting a plea; amending s. 943.0582, F.S.; 952 deleting a requirement that limits diversion program 953 expunction to programs for misdemeanor offenses; reenacting and amending s. 943.0585, F.S.; expanding 954 955 an exception to an eligibility requirement for 956 expunction of a criminal history record to allow a 957 prior expunction of a criminal history record granted 958 for an offense committed when the person was a minor; 959 providing an exception; amending s. 943.325, F.S.; 960 authorizing certain samples obtained from 961 postsentencing forensic analysis to be entered into 962 the statewide DNA database; authorizing DNA analysis 963 and results to be released to specified entities; 964 amending s. 943.3251, F.S.; requiring the department 965 to perform forensic analysis and searches of the 966 statewide DNA database; providing an exception; 967 requiring the results of forensic analysis and a DNA 968 database search to be provided to specified entities; 969 amending s. 961.03, F.S.; extending the filing 970 deadline for a petition claiming wrongful incarceration; providing limited retroactivity for 971 972 filing a petition claiming wrongful incarceration; amending s. 961.04, F.S.; disqualifying a person 973 053169

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974 serving a concurrent sentence for a lawful conviction 975 during any period of wrongful incarceration from 976 eligibility for compensation for such period; deleting 977 eligibility requirements relating to a person's 978 conduct before the person's wrongful conviction or incarceration; amending s. 961.06, F.S.; revising 979 980 eligibility requirements for compensation for wrongful 981 incarceration; authorizing the state to deduct the 982 amount of a civil award from the state compensation 983 amount owed if the claimant first receives a civil 984 award; deleting a requirement that a wrongfully 985 incarcerated person sign a liability release before 986 receiving compensation; requiring a claimant to 987 reimburse the state for any difference between state 988 compensation and a civil award if the claimant 989 receives statutory compensation prior to a civil 990 award; deleting provisions prohibiting an application 991 for compensation if the applicant has a pending civil 992 suit requesting compensation; requiring a claimant to 993 notify the Department of Legal Affairs upon filing a 994 civil action; requiring the department to file a 995 notice of payment of monetary compensation in the 996 civil action; amending s. 961.07, F.S.; providing a 997 continuing appropriation for specified claims; 998 providing a specific appropriation for specified

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999 claims; amending s. 985.126, F.S.; conforming a 1000 provision to changes made by the act; repealing s. 1001 985.686, F.S., relating to shared county and state 1002 responsibility for juvenile detention; amending s. 1003 985.6865, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to 1004 legislative findings and legislative intent; deleting 1005 a provision requiring each county that is not a 1006 fiscally constrained county to pay its annual 1007 percentage share of the total shared detention costs; 1008 requiring the Department of Juvenile Justice to 1009 calculate and provide to each county that is not a 1010 fiscally constrained county and that does not provide its own detention care for juveniles its annual 1011 1012 percentage share; requiring each county that is not a 1013 fiscally constrained county and that does not provide its own detention care for juveniles to incorporate 1014 1015 into its annual budget sufficient funds to pay its annual percentage share; conforming a provision to 1016 1017 changes made by the act; conforming a cross-reference; 1018 reenacting ss. 961.02(4) and 961.03(1)(a), (2), (3), and (4), F.S., all relating to eligibility for 1019 1020 compensation for wrongfully incarcerated persons; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; 1021 1022 providing an effective date.

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