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20-1162-98 See HB

A bill to be entitled An act relating to offenders under correctional supervision; amending s. 948.03, F.S., relating to probation and community control; requiring probationers and community controllees on supervision for controlled substance violations or certain firearm offenses to submit to random searches without a warrant; prohibiting a probationer or community controllee from having "contact," as defined, with the victim unless authorized by the court; reenacting s. 947.23(6), F.S., relating to action of Parole Commission upon arrest of parolee, s. 948.001(5), F.S., relating to definition of "probation" with respect to chapter 948, F.S., and s. 958.03(4), F.S., relating to definition of "probation" with respect to specified provisions in chapter 958, F.S., to incorporate said amendment in references; amending s. 948.06, F.S., relating to violations of probation or community control; authorizing law enforcement officers and probation or community control officers to search without a warrant, or request search without a warrant of, the person, residence, or property of probationers and community controllees under certain circumstances; prohibiting the exclusion or suppression of evidence from trials for subsequent offenses by offenders on probation, community control, or parole, or from hearings for violation of probation, community control,

1 or parole, under certain circumstances when 2 there was reasonable suspicion to believe that 3 at the time of the search the offender violated 4 the law or the terms of probation, community 5 control, or parole; providing an exception with 6 respect to offenders on probation, community 7 control, or parole for substance violations or certain firearms offenses; prohibiting the 8 9 exclusion or suppression of evidence from 10 hearings for violation of supervision of 11 offenders on probation, community control, or parole for controlled substance violations or 12 certain firearm offenses when such exclusion or 13 suppression is based solely on insufficient 14 15 suspicion or reason to believe a violation by the offender occurred, under certain 16 17 circumstances; reenacting s. 948.01(9), (11)(b), and (13)(b), F.S., relating to 18 19 circumstances when a court may place a 20 defendant on probation or into community control, and s. 958.14, F.S., relating to 21 violation of probation or community control 22 program, to incorporate said amendment in 23 24 references; providing an effective date. WHEREAS, the Legislature finds that over 42 percent of 26 27 offenders on community supervision with the Department of 28

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Corrections have been under such supervision previously and have reoffended, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature finds that offenders on community supervision require closer supervision to adequately protect the public from offenders on community supervision, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature further finds that, in order to ensure the effectiveness of community supervision programs, it is necessary that officers be given greater authority to search offenders on community supervision to the extent allowed under the United States Constitution as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court, and

WHEREAS, in Griffin v. Wisconsin, 483 U.S. 868, 875 (1987), the United States Supreme Court noted that recent research suggests that more intensive supervision can reduce recidivism, and that the importance of supervision has grown as probation has become an increasingly common sentence for those convicted of serious crimes, NOW, THEREFORE,

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

 Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 948.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

948.03 Terms and conditions of probation or community control.--

(1) The court shall determine the terms and conditions of probation or community control. Conditions specified in paragraphs (a) through and including (p) (m) do not require oral pronouncement at the time of sentencing and may be considered standard conditions of probation. Conditions specified in paragraphs (a) through and including (p) (m) and (2) (a) do not require oral pronouncement at sentencing and may be considered standard conditions of community control. These conditions may include among them the following, that the probationer or offender in community control shall:

- 1 (a) Report to the probation and parole supervisors as 2 directed.
 - (b) Permit such supervisors to visit him or her at his or her home or elsewhere.
 - (c) Work faithfully at suitable employment insofar as may be possible.
 - (d) Remain within a specified place.
 - (e) Make reparation or restitution to the aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by his or her offense in an amount to be determined by the court. The court shall make such reparation or restitution a condition of probation, unless it determines that clear and compelling reasons exist to the contrary. If the court does not order restitution, or orders restitution of only a portion of the damages, as provided in s. 775.089, it shall state on the record in detail the reasons therefor.
 - offenses committed on or after that date, make payment of the debt due and owing to a county or municipal detention facility under s. 951.032 for medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation received by the felony probationer while in that detention facility. The court, in determining whether to order such repayment and the amount of such repayment, shall consider the amount of the debt, whether there was any fault of the institution for the medical expenses incurred, the financial resources of the felony probationer, the present and potential future financial needs and earning ability of the probationer, and dependents, and other appropriate factors.
 - (g) Support his or her legal dependents to the best of his or her ability.

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- CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

(h) Make payment of the debt due and owing to the

- (i) Pay any application fee assessed under s. 27.52(1)(c) and attorney's fees and costs assessed under s. 938.29, subject to modification based on change of circumstances.
- (j) Not associate with persons engaged in criminal activities.
- (k)1. Submit to random testing as directed by the correctional probation officer or the professional staff of the treatment center where he or she is receiving treatment to determine the presence or use of alcohol or controlled substances.
- 2. If the offense was a controlled substance violation and the period of probation immediately follows a period of incarceration in the state correction system, the conditions shall include a requirement that the offender submit to random substance abuse testing intermittently throughout the term of supervision, upon the direction of the correctional probation officer as defined in s. 943.10(3).
- (1) Be prohibited from possessing, carrying, or owning any firearm unless authorized by the court and consented to by the probation officer.
- (m) Be prohibited from using intoxicants to excess or possessing any drugs or narcotics unless prescribed by a physician. The probationer or community controllee shall not knowingly visit places where intoxicants, drugs, or other dangerous substances are unlawfully sold, dispensed, or used.
- (n) If the offense was a controlled substance violation or an offense involving the possession or use of a

firearm, submit to warrantless, random searches of his or her person, property, and residence as requested by the supervising probation officer.

- (o) For offenses involving victims, not have contact with the victim unless otherwise authorized by the court. If the court authorizes the defendant to have contact with the victim, over the objection of the victim or state attorney, the court shall state on the record in detail the reasons therefor. For purposes of this paragraph, "contact" means being physically in the presence of the victim in any manner which is intentional, or oral or written communication to the victim by any means. Contact is established by the conduct of the defendant, or by anyone acting at the direction of the defendant. It shall be the duty of the defendant to leave immediately the presence of the victim under any circumstance when incidental or unintended contact takes place.
- (p) Consent to search of his or her person, property, and residence as requested by the supervising probation officer.
- $\underline{(q)(n)}$ Attend an HIV/AIDS awareness program consisting of a class of not less than 2 hours or more than 4 hours in length, the cost for which shall be paid by the offender, if such a program is available in the county of the offender's residence.
- $\underline{(r)}$ (o) Pay not more than \$1 per month during the term of probation or community control to a nonprofit organization established for the sole purpose of supplementing the rehabilitative efforts of the Department of Corrections.
- Section 2. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 948.03, Florida

Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (6) of section 947.23, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

947.23 Action of commission upon arrest of parolee.--

- (6) Within a reasonable time after the hearing, the commissioner, commissioners, or duly authorized representative of the commission who conducted the hearing shall make findings of fact in regard to the alleged parole violation.
- (a) If the hearing was conducted by three or more commissioners, a majority of them shall enter an order determining whether the charges of parole violation have been sustained, based on the findings of fact made by them. By such order they shall revoke the parole and return the parolee to prison to serve the sentence theretofore imposed upon her or him, reinstate the original order of parole, order the placement of the parolee into a community control program as set forth in s. 948.03, or enter such other order as is proper.
- (b) If the hearing was conducted by one or two commissioners or a duly authorized representative of the commission, at least two commissioners shall enter an order determining whether or not the charges of parole violation have been sustained, based on the findings of fact made by the commissioner, commissioners, or duly authorized representative of the commission. The commissioners, by such order, shall revoke the parole and return the parolee to prison to serve the sentence theretofore imposed upon her or him, reinstate the original order of parole, order the placement of the parolee into a community control program as set forth in s. 948.03, or enter such other order as is proper.
- (c) If the disposition after the revocation hearing is to place the parolee into a community control program, the

commission shall be guided by the procedures and requirements provided in chapter 948 which apply to the courts regarding the development and implementation of community control.

However, any decision to revoke parole shall be based on a violation of a term or condition specifically enumerated in the parole release order. In a case in which parole is revoked, the majority of the commission or the two commissioners shall make a written statement of the evidence relied on and the reasons for revoking parole.

Section 3. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 948.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (5) of section 948.001, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

948.001 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term:

(5) "Probation" means a form of community supervision requiring specified contacts with parole and probation officers and other terms and conditions as provided in s. 948.03.

Section 4. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 948.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (4) of section 958.03, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

958.03 Definitions.--As used in this act:

(4) "Probation" means a form of community supervision requiring specified contacts with parole and probation officers and other terms and conditions as provided in s. 948.03.

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30 31 Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 948.06, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (8) and (9) are added to said section, to read:

948.06 Violation of probation or community control; revocation; modification; continuance; failure to pay restitution or cost of supervision.--

(1) Whenever within the period of probation or community control there are reasonable grounds to believe that a probationer or offender in community control has violated his or her probation or community control, any law enforcement officer who is aware of the probationary or community control status of the probationer or offender in community control or any parole or probation supervisor may search without a warrant, or request any county or municipal law enforcement officer to search without a warrant, such probationer or offender or such probationer's or offender's residence or property. Whenever within the period of probation or community control there are reasonable grounds to believe that a probationer or offender in community control has violated his or her probation or community control in a material respect, any law enforcement officer who is aware of the probationary or community control status of the probationer or offender in community control or any parole or probation supervisor may arrest or request any county or municipal law enforcement officer to arrest such probationer or offender without warrant wherever found and forthwith return him or her to the court granting such probation or community control. Any committing magistrate may issue a warrant, upon the facts being made known to him or her by affidavit of one having knowledge of such facts, for the arrest of the probationer or offender, returnable forthwith before the court granting such probation

or community control. Any parole or probation supervisor, any 2 officer authorized to serve criminal process, or any peace 3 officer of this state is authorized to serve and execute such 4 warrant. The court, upon the probationer or offender being 5 brought before it, shall advise him or her of such charge of 6 violation and, if such charge is admitted to be true, may 7 forthwith revoke, modify, or continue the probation or community control or place the probationer into a community 8 9 control program. If probation or community control is revoked, 10 the court shall adjudge the probationer or offender guilty of 11 the offense charged and proven or admitted, unless he or she has previously been adjudged guilty, and impose any sentence 12 13 which it might have originally imposed before placing the probationer on probation or the offender into community 14 control. If such violation of probation or community control 15 is not admitted by the probationer or offender, the court may 16 17 commit him or her or release him or her with or without bail to await further hearing, or it may dismiss the charge of 18 19 probation or community control violation. If such charge is 20 not at that time admitted by the probationer or offender and 21 if it is not dismissed, the court, as soon as may be practicable, shall give the probationer or offender an 22 opportunity to be fully heard on his or her behalf in person 23 24 or by counsel. After such hearing, the court may revoke, modify, or continue the probation or community control or 25 place the probationer into community control. If such 26 probation or community control is revoked, the court shall 27 28 adjudge the probationer or offender quilty of the offense 29 charged and proven or admitted, unless he or she has previously been adjudged guilty, and impose any sentence which 30 31 it might have originally imposed before placing the

probationer or offender on probation or into community control.

- (8) Evidence may not be excluded or suppressed from the trial of a new substantive offense if:
- (a) The defendant has previously been convicted of a felony;
- (b) The defendant was on probation or community control at the time of the offense;
- (c) The defendant was subject to random searches, as a condition of supervision, at the time the search was conducted; and
- (d) The search was conducted when there was reasonable suspicion to believe that the defendant was in violation of the law or in violation of the terms of probation, community control, or parole.
- (9) Evidence may not be excluded or suppressed from a hearing for a violation of probation, community control, or parole, if the search was conducted when there was reasonable suspicion to believe that the offender was in violation of the law or in violation of the terms of probation, community control, or parole. However, in any case where the defendant was on probation, community control, or parole for a controlled substance violation, or for an offense involving the possession or use of a firearm, and at the time the search was conducted the defendant was subject to random searches as a condition of supervision, evidence may not be excluded or suppressed from a hearing for a violation of supervision if the sole basis for the exclusion or suppression of evidence is that the search was conducted without sufficient suspicion or reasonable grounds to believe that the defendant was in

 violation of the law or in violation of the terms of supervision.

Section 6. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 948.06, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (9), paragraph (b) of subsection (11), and paragraph (b) of subsection (13) of section 948.01, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

948.01 When court may place defendant on probation or into community control.--

- (9) Procedures governing violations of community control shall be the same as those described in s. 948.06 with respect to probation.
- (11) The court may also impose a split sentence whereby the defendant is sentenced to a term of probation which may be followed by a period of incarceration or, with respect to a felony, into community control, as follows:
- (b) If the offender does not meet the terms and conditions of probation or community control, the court may revoke, modify, or continue the probation or community control as provided in s. 948.06. If the probation or community control is revoked, the court may impose any sentence that it could have imposed at the time the offender was placed on probation or community control. The court may not provide credit for time served for any portion of a probation or community control term toward a subsequent term of probation or community control. However, the court may not impose a subsequent term of probation or community control which, when combined with any amount of time served on preceding terms of probation or community control for offenses pending before the court for sentencing, would exceed the maximum penalty allowable as provided in s. 775.082. Such term of

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incarceration shall be served under applicable law or county ordinance governing service of sentences in state or county jurisdiction. This paragraph does not prohibit any other sanction provided by law.

- (13) If it appears to the court upon a hearing that the defendant is a chronic substance abuser whose criminal conduct is a violation of chapter 893, the court may either adjudge the defendant guilty or stay and withhold the adjudication of guilt; and, in either case, it may stay and withhold the imposition of sentence and place the defendant on drug offender probation.
- (b) Offenders placed on drug offender probation are subject to revocation of probation as provided in s. 948.06.

Section 7. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 948.06, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 958.14, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

958.14 Violation of probation or community control program.—A violation or alleged violation of probation or the terms of a community control program shall subject the youthful offender to the provisions of s. 948.06(1). However, no youthful offender shall be committed to the custody of the department for a substantive violation for a period longer than the maximum sentence for the offense for which he or she was found guilty, with credit for time served while incarcerated, or for a technical or nonsubstantive violation for a period longer than 6 years or for a period longer than the maximum sentence for the offense for which he or she was found guilty, whichever is less, with credit for time served while incarcerated.

Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1 of the year in which enacted. ********** LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY Requires probationers and community controllees on supervision for controlled substance violations or certain offenses involving firearms to submit to random searches without a warrant. Prohibits contact by an offender with the victim, unless authorized by the court, as a standard condition of probation or community control. Authorizes certain searches of the person, control. Authorizes certain searches of the person, residence, or property of a probationer or community controllee. Prohibits the exclusion or suppression of evidence from trials for subsequent offenses by offenders on probation, community control, or parole, or from hearings for violations of probation, community control, or parole, under certain circumstances when there was reasonable suspicion to believe that the offender violated the law or the terms of probation, community control, or parole. Provides an exception with respect to offenders under supervision for controlled substance violations or certain firearms offenses. Prohibits suppression of evidence in hearings for a violation of supervision by such offenders when the suppression is based solely on insufficient suspicion or reason to based solely on insufficient suspicion or reason to believe a violation of law or the terms of supervision occurred, under certain circumstances.