By the Committee on Criminal Justice and Senator Crist

307-2104-98

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to offenders under correctional supervision; amending s. 947.1405, F.S., relating to conditional release; providing that a conditional releasee must submit to searches of his or her person, property, or residence as requested by a correctional probation officer; reenacting s. 775.084(4)(i), F.S., relating to habitual felony offenders and habitual violent felony offenders, to incorporate such amendment in a reference; amending s. 947.18, F.S., relating to conditions of parole; providing that a parolee must submit to searches of his or her person, property, or residence as requested by a correctional probation officer; amending s. 947.22, F.S.; providing for issuance of arrest warrant for a parole violator by a correctional probation officer, under specified circumstances; authorizing a correctional probation officer to arrest without warrant a parolee, control releasee, or conditional releasee, or to search or request search by a law enforcement officer of the parolee or releasee's person, property, or residence, under specified circumstances if there are reasonable grounds to believe a violation has occurred or if there are reasonable grounds to believe the parolee or releasee possesses prohibited items; providing that evidence is admissible at a hearing for violation of supervision even if no reasonable

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1 ground for seizure exists; amending s. 948.03, 2 F.S., relating to probation and community 3 control; requiring a probationer or community controllee on supervision to submit to certain 4 5 searches of his or her person, property, or 6 residence; prohibiting a probationer or 7 community controllee from having "contact," as defined, with the victim unless authorized by 8 9 the court; reenacting s. 947.23(6), F.S., 10 relating to action of Parole Commission upon 11 arrest of parolee, s. 948.001(5), F.S., relating to definition of "probation" with 12 respect to chapter 948, F.S., and s. 958.03(4), 13 F.S., relating to definition of "probation" 14 with respect to specified provisions in chapter 15 958, F.S., to incorporate such amendment in 16 17 references; amending s. 948.06, F.S., relating to violations of probation or community 18 19 control; authorizing law enforcement officers 20 and probation or community control officers to search without a warrant, or request law 21 enforcement officers to search without a 22 23 warrant, the person, property, or residence of 24 any of specified offenders under certain circumstances; prohibiting the exclusion or 25 suppression of evidence from trials for 26 subsequent offenses by offenders on probation, 27 28 parole, conditional release, or community 29 control under certain circumstances when there were "reasonable grounds," defined as the 30 31 reasonable suspicion standard, to believe that

at the time of the search the offender violated the law or the terms of supervision; providing that evidence is admissible at a hearing for violation of supervision even if no reasonable ground for seizure exists; prohibiting the exclusion or suppression of evidence from hearings for violation of supervision of offenders on probation, parole, conditional release, or community control; reenacting s. 948.01(9), (11)(b), and (13)(b), F.S., relating to circumstances in which a court may place a defendant on probation or into community control, and s. 958.14, F.S., relating to violation of probation or of a community control program, to incorporate such amendment in references; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

22 947.1405 Conditional release program. --

- (2) Any inmate who:
- (a) Is convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1988, and before January 1, 1994, and any inmate who is convicted of a crime committed on or after January 1, 1994, which crime is or was contained in category 1, category 2, category 3, or category 4 of Rule 3.701 and Rule 3.988, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure (1993), and who has served at least one prior felony commitment at a state or federal 31 | correctional institution;

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(b) Is sentenced as a habitual or violent habitual offender or a violent career criminal pursuant to s. 775.084; or

(c) Is found to be a sexual predator under s. 775.21 or former s. 775.23,

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shall, upon reaching the tentative release date or provisional release date, whichever is earlier, as established by the Department of Corrections, be released under supervision subject to specified terms and conditions, including payment of the cost of supervision pursuant to s. 948.09. Such supervision shall be applicable to all sentences within the overall term of sentences if an inmate's overall term of sentences includes one or more sentences that are eliqible for conditional release supervision as provided herein. Effective July 1, 1994, and applicable for offenses committed on or after that date, the commission may require, as a condition of conditional release, that the releasee 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 releasee while in that detention facility. The commission, 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 releasee, the present and potential future financial needs and earning ability of the releasee, and dependents, and other appropriate factors. If an inmate has received a term of probation or community control supervision to be served after release from incarceration, the 31 period of probation or community control must be substituted

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for the conditional release supervision. A panel of no fewer than two commissioners shall establish the terms and conditions of any such release. If the offense was a controlled substance violation, the conditions shall include a requirement that the offender submit to random substance abuse testing intermittently throughout the term of conditional release supervision, upon the direction of the correctional probation officer as defined in s. 943.10(3). Regardless of the offense, the offender must consent to a search of his or her person, property, or residence as requested by the correctional probation officer. The commission shall also determine whether the terms and conditions of such release have been violated and whether such violation warrants revocation of the conditional release.

Section 2. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (i) of subsection (4) of section 775.084, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

775.084 Violent career criminals; habitual felony offenders and habitual violent felony offenders; definitions; procedure; enhanced penalties.--

(4)

(i) The provisions of s. 947.1405 shall apply to persons sentenced as habitual felony offenders and persons sentenced as habitual violent felony offenders.

Section 3. Section 947.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.18 Conditions of parole.--No person shall be placed on parole merely as a reward for good conduct or efficient performance of duties assigned in prison. No person shall be placed on parole until and unless the commission

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finds that there is reasonable probability that, if the person is placed on parole, he or she will live and conduct himself or herself as a respectable and law-abiding person and that the person's release will be compatible with his or her own welfare and the welfare of society. No person shall be placed on parole unless and until the commission is satisfied that he or she will be suitably employed in self-sustaining employment or that he or she will not become a public charge. The commission shall determine the terms upon which such person shall be granted parole. If the person's conviction was for a controlled substance violation, one of the conditions must be that the person submit to random substance abuse testing 12 intermittently throughout the term of supervision, upon the direction of the correctional probation officer as defined in 14 s. 943.10(3). Regardless of the offense, the offender must consent to a search of his or her person, property, or residence as requested by the correctional probation officer. In addition to any other lawful condition of parole, the commission may make the payment of the debt due and owing to the state under s. 960.17 or the payment of the attorney's fees and costs due and owing to a county under s. 938.29 a condition of parole subject to modification based on change of circumstances.

Section 4. Section 947.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.22 Authority to arrest and search parole violators with or without warrant.--

(1) If a member of the commission or a duly authorized representative of the commission has reasonable grounds to believe that a parolee has violated the terms and conditions of her or his parole in a material respect, such member or

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representative may issue a warrant for the arrest of such The warrant shall be returnable before a member of the commission or a duly authorized representative of the commission. The commission, a commissioner, or a parole examiner with approval of the parole examiner supervisor, may release the parolee on bail or her or his own recognizance, conditioned upon her or his appearance at any hearings noticed by the commission. If not released on bail or her or his own recognizance, the parolee shall be committed to jail pending hearings pursuant to s. 947.23. The commission, at its election, may have the hearing conducted by one or more commissioners or by a duly authorized representative of the commission. Any correctional probation officer parole and probation officer, any officer authorized to serve criminal process, or any peace officer of this state is authorized to execute the warrant.

(2) Any correctional probation officer parole and probation officer, when she or he has reasonable ground to believe that a parolee, control releasee, or conditional releasee has violated the terms and conditions of her or his parole, control release, or conditional release in a material respect, has the right to arrest the releasee or parolee without warrant and bring her or him forthwith before one or more commissioners or a duly authorized representative of the Parole Commission or Control Release Authority; and proceedings shall thereupon be had as provided herein when a warrant has been issued by a member of the commission or authority or a duly authorized representative of the commission or authority. When any correctional probation officer has reasonable grounds to believe that a parolee, control releasee, or conditional releasee has violated the

terms and conditions of her or his parole, control release, or conditional release in a material respect or is in possession of contraband or other items that the person is prohibited from possessing, the correctional probation officer may search the person, property, or residence of the parolee or releasee or request a law enforcement officer to do the same. However, if a correctional probation officer conducts a search without reasonable grounds, the evidence seized may be admitted only at a hearing for a violation of supervision.

Section 5. 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(o)(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(o)(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:
- (a) Report to the probation and parole supervisors as 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.
- (h) Make payment of the debt due and owing to the state under s. 960.17, subject to modification based on change of circumstances.
- (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.
- 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 willful and knowing intent to be physically in the presence of the victim in any manner, or oral or written communication to the victim by any means. Contact is established by the conduct

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30 31 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.

(o) Consent to search of his or her person, property, or residence as requested by the supervising probation or community control officer. The offender must be given notice of this paragraph by either the court or a probation or community control officer in order for the offender to be subject to this paragraph.

(p) (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.

(q) (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 6. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 948.03, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (6) of section 847.23, 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

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sustained, based on the findings of fact made by them. 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.

- 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 31 relied on and the reasons for revoking parole.

 Section 7. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 948.03, Florida Statutes, in references 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 8. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 948.03, Florida Statutes, in references 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.

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

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

community control there are reasonable grounds to believe that a violation of probation or community control has occurred, or there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person under supervision is in possession of contraband or other items that the person is prohibited from possessing, the person on

probation or community control may be arrested without a warrant or have his or her person, property, or residence searched without a warrant by any of the following people:

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(a) A probation officer who is aware that the person is on probation;

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(b) A community control officer who is aware that the person is on community control; or

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(c) A law enforcement officer who is requested by a probation or community control officer who has knowledge that the person is on probation or community control.

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However, if a supervising officer conducts a search without reasonable grounds, the evidence seized may be admitted only at a hearing for violation of supervision. 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 officer authorized to 31 serve criminal process, or any peace officer of this state is

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authorized to serve and execute such warrant. The court, upon the probationer or offender being brought before it, shall advise him or her of such charge of violation and, if such charge is admitted to be true, may forthwith revoke, modify, or continue the probation or community control or place the probationer into a community control program. If probation or community control is revoked, the court shall adjudge the probationer or offender guilty of the offense charged and proven or admitted, unless he or she has previously been adjudged guilty, and impose any sentence which it might have originally imposed before placing the probationer on probation or the offender into community control. If such violation of 12 probation or community control is not admitted by the probationer or offender, the court may commit him or her or 14 release him or her with or without bail to await further hearing, or it may dismiss the charge of probation or community control violation. If such charge is not at that time admitted by the probationer or offender and if it is not dismissed, the court, as soon as may be practicable, shall give the probationer or offender an opportunity to be fully heard on his or her behalf in person or by counsel. After such hearing, the court may revoke, modify, or continue the probation or community control or place the probationer into community control. If such probation or community control is revoked, the court shall adjudge the probationer or offender guilty of the offense charged and proven or admitted, unless he or she has previously been adjudged quilty, and impose any sentence which 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 was on probation, parole, conditional release, or community control at the time of the offense; and
- (b) The search was conducted when there were reasonable grounds to believe that the defendant was in violation of the law or in violation of the terms of probation, parole, conditional release, or community control.

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For the purposes of the search of a person on probation, parole, conditional release, or community control, the term "reasonable grounds" means that the reasonable suspicion standard applies.

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(9) Evidence may not be excluded or suppressed from a hearing for a violation of probation, parole, conditional release, or community control.

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Section 10. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments to section 948.06, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (9), paragraph (b) of subsection (11), and subsection (13) of section 948.01, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

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

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(9) Procedures governing violations of community control shall be the same as those described in s. 948.06 with respect to probation.

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(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 31 respect to a felony, into community control, as follows:

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- 1 (b) If the offender does not meet the terms and 2 conditions of probation or community control, the court may 3 revoke, modify, or continue the probation or community control 4 as provided in s. 948.06. If the probation or community 5 control is revoked, the court may impose any sentence that it 6 could have imposed at the time the offender was placed on 7 probation or community control. The court may not provide 8 credit for time served for any portion of a probation or 9 community control term toward a subsequent term of probation 10 or community control. However, the court may not impose a 11 subsequent term of probation or community control which, when combined with any amount of time served on preceding terms of 12 13 probation or community control for offenses pending before the court for sentencing, would exceed the maximum penalty 14 allowable as provided in s. 775.082. Such term of 15 incarceration shall be served under applicable law or county 16 17 ordinance governing service of sentences in state or county 18 jurisdiction. This paragraph does not prohibit any other 19 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 11. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments to section 948.06, Florida Statutes, in references

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 12. This act shall take effect July 1, 1998.

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

| 1 2 | STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN<br>COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR<br>Senate Bill 1214  |
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| 4   | . Deletes the "Whereas Clauses."   |
| 5   | . Provides that offenders released to conditional release  |
| 6   | supervision after prison and parolees must consent to a<br>search of his or her person, property, or residence as  |
| 7   | requested by the correctional probation officer.   |
| 8   | Deletes language that would have created the condition of<br>random warrantless searches of a person, property, or<br>residence for offenders whose offenses involved a<br>controlled substance or use of a firearm. |
| 10  | . Rearranges and clarifies language pertaining to  |
| 11  | violations of probation or community control pertaining<br>to searches without a warrant by a probation officer or   |
| 12  | community control officer or a law enforcement officer who is requested by a probation or community control  |
| 13  | officer.   |
| 14  | . Clarifies that a supervising officer who conducts a warrantless search of an offender or offender's property   |
| 15  | who is on supervision without "reasonable grounds" can only use evidence seized from that search for a violation   |
| 16  | of community supervision hearing only.   |
| 17  | . Changes the circumstances in which evidence seized from a warrantless search may not be excluded or suppressed from  |
| 18  | a trial on a new substantive offense if the defendant was on community supervision at the time the new offense was   |
| 19  | committed and at the time the search was conducted there were reasonable grounds to believe the defendant had  |
| 20  | committed a crime or otherwise violated the terms of supervision.  |
| 21  | . Changes the language pertaining to evidence used in a  |
| 22  | hearing for violation of community supervision by simply not allowing the evidence obtained from a warrantless   |
| 23  | search from being excluded or suppressed from all hearings for a violation of probation, community control, parole, or conditional release.  |
| 24  | . Clarifies that the term "reasonable grounds" means that  |
| 25  | the reasonable suspicion standard applies.   |
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