By Senator Laurent

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to pretrial detention; amending s. 907.041, F.S.; revising criteria for pretrial detention; deleting requirement for additional court findings for pretrial detention; permitting pretrial detention for any violation of conditions of pretrial release or bond which, in the discretion of the court, supports a finding that no condition of release can reasonably protect the community from physical harm, assure the presence of the accused at trial, or assure the integrity of the judicial process; deleting limitation upon detention period when detention is based on threat of harm to the community; authorizing a court to detain a defendant at a bail hearing without separate hearing or motion for pretrial detention; authorizing the state to orally move for pretrial detention anytime the defendant is before the court for a bail hearing; providing for construction; repealing Rules 3.131 and 3.132, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, relating to pretrial release and pretrial detention, to the extent of inconsistency with the act; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Subsection (4) of section 907.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 907.041 Pretrial detention and release. --

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

1 (4) PRETRIAL DETENTION. --(a) As used in this subsection, "dangerous crime" 2 3 means any of the following: 4 1. Arson; 5 2. Aggravated assault; 6 Aggravated battery; 7 Illegal use of explosives; 4. 8 5. Child abuse or aggravated child abuse; 9 6. Abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult; or 10 aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult; 11 7. Hijacking; Kidnapping; 12 8. 9. Homicide; 13 10. Manslaughter; 14 15 11. Sexual battery; 12. Robbery; 16 17 13. Carjacking; Lewd, lascivious, or indecent assault or act upon 14. 18 19 or in presence of a child under the age of 16 years; 20 Sexual activity with a child, who is 12 years of 21 age or older but less than 18 years of age, by or at solicitation of person in familial or custodial authority; 22 16. Burglary of a dwelling; 23 24 17. Stalking and aggravated stalking; 18. Act of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28; 25 26 and 27 Attempting or conspiring to commit any such crime; 28 and home-invasion robbery. (b) The court may order pretrial detention if it finds 29 30 a substantial probability, based on a defendant's past and 31 present patterns of behavior, the criteria in s. 903.046, and

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any other relevant facts, that any of the following circumstances exists:

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The defendant has previously violated conditions of release and that no further conditions of release are reasonably likely to assure the defendant's appearance at subsequent proceedings;

- The defendant, with the intent to obstruct the judicial process, has threatened, intimidated, or injured any victim, potential witness, juror, or judicial officer, or has attempted or conspired to do so, or that no condition of release will reasonably assure the integrity of prevent the obstruction of the judicial process;
- The defendant is charged with trafficking in controlled substances as defined by s. 893.135, that there is a substantial probability that the defendant has committed the offense, and that no conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance at subsequent criminal proceedings; or
- 4. The defendant poses the threat of harm to the community. The court may so conclude if it finds that the defendant is presently charged with a dangerous crime, that there is a substantial probability that the defendant committed such crime, that the factual circumstances of the crime indicate a disregard for the safety of the community, and that there are no conditions of release reasonably sufficient to protect the community from the risk of physical harm to persons. In addition, the court must find that at least one of the following conditions is present:
- a. The defendant has previously been convicted of a crime punishable by death or life imprisonment.

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b. The defendant has been convicted of a dangerous crime within the 10 years immediately preceding the date of his or her arrest for the crime presently charged.

5.c. The defendant was is on probation, parole, or other release pending completion of sentence or on pretrial release for a dangerous crime at the time of the current offense was committed arrest.

- 6. The defendant has violated one or more conditions of pretrial release or bond for the offense currently before the court and the violation, in the discretion of the court, supports a finding that no conditions of release can reasonably protect the community from risk of physical harm to persons, assure the presence of the accused at trial, or assure the integrity of the judicial process.
- (c) When a person charged with a crime for which pretrial detention could be ordered is arrested, the arresting agency shall promptly notify the state attorney of the arrest and shall provide the state attorney with such information as the arresting agency has obtained relative to:
- The nature and circumstances of the offense charged;
- The nature of any physical evidence seized and the contents of any statements obtained from the defendant or any witness;
- The defendant's family ties, residence, employment, 3. financial condition, and mental condition; and
- The defendant's past conduct and present conduct, including any record of convictions, previous flight to avoid prosecution, or failure to appear at court proceedings.
- (d) When a person charged with a crime for which 31 pretrial detention could be ordered is arrested, the arresting

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agency may detain such defendant, prior to the filing by the state attorney of a motion seeking pretrial detention, for a period not to exceed 24 hours.

- (e) The court shall order detention only after a pretrial detention hearing. The pretrial detention hearing shall be held within 5 days of the filing by the state attorney of a complaint to seek pretrial detention. The defendant may request a continuance. No continuance shall be for longer than 5 days unless there are extenuating circumstances. The defendant may be detained pending the hearing. The state attorney shall be entitled to one continuance for good cause.
- (f) The state attorney has the burden of showing the need for pretrial detention.
- (g) The defendant is entitled to be represented by counsel, to present witnesses and evidence, and to cross-examine witnesses. The court may admit relevant evidence without complying with the rules of evidence, but evidence secured in violation of the United States Constitution or the Constitution of the State of Florida shall not be admissible. No testimony by the defendant shall be admissible to prove guilt at any other judicial proceeding, but such testimony may be admitted in an action for perjury, based upon the defendant's statements made at the pretrial detention hearing, or for impeachment.
- (h) The pretrial detention order of the court shall be based solely upon evidence produced at the hearing and shall contain findings of fact and conclusions of law to support it. The order shall be made either in writing or orally on the record. The court shall render its findings within 24 hours of 31 the pretrial detention hearing.

(i) If ordered detained pending trial pursuant to subparagraph (b)4., the defendant may not be held for more than 90 days. Failure of the state to bring the defendant to trial within that time shall result in the defendant's release from detention, subject to any conditions of release, unless the trial delay was requested or caused by the defendant or his or her counsel.

(i)(j) A defendant convicted at trial following the issuance of a pretrial detention order shall have credited to his or her sentence, if imprisonment is imposed, the time the defendant was held under the order, pursuant to s. 921.161.

 $\underline{(j)}$ (k) The defendant shall be entitled to dissolution of the pretrial detention order whenever the court finds that a subsequent event has eliminated the basis for detention.

(k) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the filing of a motion for pretrial detention as a condition precedent to detaining the defendant if the defendant is brought before the court for a bail hearing.

Notwithstanding paragraph (e), the state may orally move for pretrial detention any time a defendant is before the court for a bail hearing.

Section 2. Rules 3.131 and 3.132, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, are hereby repealed to the extent that they are inconsistent with this act.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, except that section 2 shall take effect only if this act is passed by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the membership of each house of the Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

Revises the criteria for pretrial detention. Deletes the requirement for additional court findings for pretrial detention. Allows detention for any violation of the conditions of pretrial release or the bond which supports a finding that no condition of pretrial release can reasonably protect the community from physical harm, assure the presence of the accused at trial, or assure the integrity of the judicial process. Allows a court to detain a defendant at a bail hearing. Allows the state to orally move for detention whenever the defendant is before the court for a bail hearing. Repeals rules of criminal procedure relating to pretrial release and pretrial detention to the extent that they are inconsistent with the act.