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

1 supervision; providing that evidence is 2 admissible at a hearing for violation of 3 supervision even if no reasonable ground for 4 seizure exists; prohibiting the exclusion or 5 suppression of evidence from hearings for 6 violation of supervision of offenders on 7 probation, parole, conditional release, or community control; reenacting s. 948.01(9), 8 9 (11)(b), and (13)(b), F.S., relating to circumstances when a court may place a 10 defendant on probation or into community 11 12 control, and s. 958.14, F.S., relating to violation of probation or community control 13 14 program, to incorporate said amendment in 15 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:

947.1405 Conditional release program.--

- (1) This section and s. 947.141 may be cited as the "Conditional Release Program Act."
 - (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 correctional institution;

- (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 period of probation or community control must be substituted 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 10 the offense, the offender must consent to a search of his or 12 her person, property, or residence as requested by the correctional probation officer. The commission shall also 13 14 determine whether the terms and conditions of such release have been violated and whether such violation warrants 15 revocation of the conditional release. 16

Section 2. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to s. 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. --

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(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 2 3 finds that there is reasonable probability that, if the person 4 is placed on parole, he or she will live and conduct himself 5 or herself as a respectable and law-abiding person and that 6 the person's release will be compatible with his or her own 7 welfare and the welfare of society. No person shall be placed 8 on parole unless and until the commission is satisfied that he 9 or she will be suitably employed in self-sustaining employment or that he or she will not become a public charge. The 10 commission shall determine the terms upon which such person 11 12 shall be granted parole. If the person's conviction was for a controlled substance violation, one of the conditions must be 13 14 that the person submit to random substance abuse testing intermittently throughout the term of supervision, upon the 15 direction of the correctional probation officer as defined in 16 17 s. 943.10(3). Regardless of the offense, the offender must consent to a search of his or her person, property, or 18 19 residence as requested by the correctional probation officer. 20 In addition to any other lawful condition of parole, the commission may make the payment of the debt due and owing to 21 the state under s. 960.17 or the payment of the attorney's 22 23 fees and costs due and owing to a county under s. 938.29 a condition of parole subject to modification based on change of 24 25 circumstances.

Section 4. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 947.22, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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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 representative may issue a warrant for the arrest of such parolee. 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.

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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 only be admitted 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.
- (n) 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 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

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 by a probation or community control officer in order for the offender to be subject to this paragraph.

 $\underline{(p)}$ (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.

 $\underline{(q)}$ (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, the following sections or subdivisions of Florida Statutes are 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.

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.

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 7. 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.--

- community control there are reasonable grounds to believe that a violation of probation or community control 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:
- (b) A community control officer who is aware that the person is on community control; or

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

- (6) Any parolee in a community control program who has allegedly violated the terms and conditions of such placement is subject to the provisions of ss. 947.22 and 947.23.
- (8) Evidence may not be excluded or suppressed from the trial of a new substantive offense if:

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(a) The defendant was on probation, parole, conditional release, or community control at the time of the offense; and 1 (b) The search was conducted when there were
2 reasonable grounds to believe that the defendant was in
3 violation of the law or in violation of the terms of
4 probation, parole, conditional release, or community control.

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.

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

Section 8. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments to section 948.06, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, the following sections or subdivisions of 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 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.
- 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 9. This act shall take effect July 1 of the year in which enacted.

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