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A bill to be entitled An act relating to criminal justice; amending s. 775.084, F.S.; clarifying that the gain-time that the Department of Corrections may award to a habitual felony offender, a habitual violent felony offender, or a violent career criminal is limited to monthly incentive gain-time; amending s. 921.0017, F.S.; clarifying that credit for time served means time spent in state prison or county jail on the same offense; amending s. 944.279, F.S.; providing that a prisoner who is found to have brought a frivolous or malicious action or brought false information before the court is subject to disciplinary procedures; defining the term "prisoner"; amending s. 944.35, F.S., relating to authorized use of force by a departmental employee against an inmate or supervised offender; removing requirement that a report on such use of force be kept in the file of an employee; providing for notation of a use-of-force incident and outcome in the file of an employee; amending s. 944.472, F.S., relating to drug-free corrections; providing legislative findings and purposes with respect to reasonable suspicion of substance-abuse testing programs for inmates; amending s. 944.473, F.S.; providing for adoption of rules for such programs; amending s. 944.801, F.S., relating to education for state prisoners; entitling certain inmates who qualify for

1 special educational services and programs under 2 federal law to request hearings before the 3 Division of Administrative Hearings; providing 4 that administrative law judges are not required 5 to travel to state and private correctional 6 institutions and facilities to conduct such 7 hearings; amending s. 948.01, F.S., relating to the court's authority to place a defendant on 8 9 probation or community control; authorizing the court to revoke, modify, or continue 10 supervision upon violation; providing certain 11 12 sentencing authority upon violation; prohibiting the court from giving credit for 13 14 time served; providing limitations on the court for subsequent supervision upon violation; 15 amending s. 948.03, F.S., relating to terms and 16 conditions of probation or community control; 17 deleting attendance at an HIV/AIDS awareness 18 19 program as a standard condition; authorizing 20 courts to impose such a condition if such a 21 program is available as specified; amending s. 22 948.06, F.S.; prohibiting the award of credit 23 for time served while on probation or community control for subsequent terms of supervision 24 following a revocation of probation or 25 26 community control; providing limitations on the 27 court for imposing a subsequent term of 28 supervision following revocation; amending s. 29 947.04, F.S.; authorizing the chairman of the 30 Parole Commission to serve successive terms; amending s. 947.1405, F.S.; clarifying the 31

1 inclusion of violent career criminals as 2 eligible for conditional release supervision; 3 clarifying that conditional release supervision 4 applies to all sentences of an inmate if the 5 inmate's overall sentences include one or more 6 sentences that are eligible for conditional 7 release supervision; repealing s. 775.0121, F.S., relating to a continuous revision cycle 8 9 of criminal penalties; amending s. 921.0016, F.S.; providing that addiction, alcoholism, or 10 substance abuse, or diminished capacity due to 11 the influence of alcohol or controlled 12 substances, shall not be the basis for 13 14 mitigating a recommended guidelines sentence; reenacting s. 921.001(6), F.S., relating to 15 Sentencing Commission and sentencing 16 17 guidelines, generally, to incorporate a 18 reference to said amendment; providing an 19 effective date. 20 21 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 22 23 Section 1. Paragraph (j) of subsection (4) of section 775.084, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to 24 25 read: 26 775.084 Violent career criminals; habitual felony offenders and habitual violent felony offenders; definitions; 27 28 procedure; enhanced penalties. --29 (4)30 (j)1. A defendant sentenced under this section as a

habitual felony offender, a habitual violent felony offender,

or a violent career criminal is eligible for gain-time granted by the Department of Corrections as provided in \underline{s} . 944.275(4)(b) \underline{s} . 944.275(4).

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2. For an offense committed on or after October 1, 1995, a defendant sentenced under this section as a violent career criminal is not eligible for any form of discretionary early release, other than pardon or executive clemency, or conditional medical release granted pursuant to s. 947.149.

Section 2. Section 921.0017, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

921.0017 Credit upon recommitment of offender serving split sentence. -- Effective for offenses committed on or after January 1, 1994, if an offender's probation or community control is revoked and the offender is serving a split sentence pursuant to s. 948.01, upon recommitment to the Department of Corrections, the court shall order credit for time served in state prison or county jail only, without considering any type of gain-time earned before release to supervision, or any type of sentence reduction granted to avoid prison overcrowding, including, but not limited to, any sentence reduction resulting from administrative gain-time, provisional credits, or control release. The court shall determine the amount of jail-time credit to be awarded for time served between the date of arrest as a violator and the date of recommitment, and shall direct the Department of Corrections to compute and apply credit for all other time served previously on the prior sentence for the offense for which the offender is being recommitted. This section does not affect or limit the department's authority to forfeit gain-time under ss. 944.28(1) and 948.06(6).

Section 3. Section 944.279, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

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944.279 <u>Disciplinary procedures applicable to prisoner</u>

*O>Loss of gain-time for filing frivolous or malicious actions or bringing false information before court.--

- (1) At any time, and upon its own motion or on motion of a party, a court may conduct an inquiry into whether any action or appeal brought by a prisoner was brought in good faith. A prisoner who is found by a court to have brought a frivolous or malicious suit, action, claim, proceeding, or appeal in any court of this state or in any federal court, which is filed after June 30, 1996, or who knowingly or with reckless disregard for the truth brought false information or evidence before the court, is subject to disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Department of Corrections forfeiture of gain-time and the right to earn gain-time. The court shall issue a written finding and direct that a certified copy be forwarded to the appropriate institution or facility for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the department action as provided in s. 944.09 944.28(2).
- (2) This section does not apply to a criminal proceeding or a collateral criminal proceeding.
- (3) For purposes of this section, "prisoner" means a person who is convicted of a crime and is incarcerated for that crime or who is being held in custody pending extradition or sentencing.

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 944.35, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

944.35 Authorized use of force; malicious battery and sexual misconduct prohibited; reporting required; penalties.--

(2) Each employee of the department who either applies 1 2 physical force or was responsible for making the decision to 3 apply physical force upon an inmate or an offender supervised 4 by the department in the community pursuant to this subsection 5 shall prepare, date, and sign an independent report within 5 6 working days of the incident. The report shall be delivered to 7 the superintendent or the regional administrator, who shall 8 have an investigation made and shall approve or disapprove the 9 force used. The employee's report, together with the superintendent's or regional administrator's written approval 10 or disapproval of the force used and the reasons therefor, 11 12 shall be forwarded within 5 working days of the date of the completion of the investigation to the regional director. The 13 14 regional director shall, in writing, concur in the superintendent's or regional administrator's evaluation or 15 disapprove it. Copies of the employee's report, the 16 superintendent's or regional administrator's evaluation, and 17 18 the regional director's review shall be kept in the files of 19 both the inmate or the offender supervised by the department in the community, and the employee. A notation of each 20 incident involving use of force and the outcome based on the 21 superintendent's or regional director's evaluation and the 22 23 regional administrator's review shall be kept in the employee's file. 24 25 Section 5. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and 26 subsection (2) of section 944.472, Florida Statutes, are 27 amended to read: 28 944.472 Drug-free corrections; legislative findings 29 and purposes .--30 (1) FINDINGS. -- The Legislature finds that:

- 1 (c) Certain substance abuse testing standards are
 2 necessary to ensure uniform and economical application of
 3 policy throughout the state's institutions and to protect both
 4 inmates and employers participating in random and reasonable
 5 suspicion substance abuse testing programs.
 6 (2) PURPOSES.--The purposes of the Drug-Free
 - (2) PURPOSES.--The purposes of the Drug-Free Corrections Act of 1992 are to:

- (a) Promote the goal of a drug-free correctional system through fair, economical, and reasonable methods of random and reasonable suspicion substance abuse testing of inmates for the protection of inmates, employees, employers, and the public.
- (b) Establish an aggressive, routine random substance abuse testing program and a reasonable suspicion substance abuse testing program to identify substance-abusing inmates, determine appropriate treatment, and provide a strong deterrent to future substance abuse.

Section 6. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 944.473, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

944.473 Inmate substance abuse testing program. --

establish programs a program for random and reasonable suspicion drug and alcohol testing by urinalysis or other noninvasive procedure for inmates to effectively identify those inmates abusing drugs, alcohol, or both. The department shall also adopt rules relating to fair, economical, and accurate operations and procedures of a random inmate substance abuse testing program and a reasonable suspicion substance abuse testing program by urinalysis or other noninvasive procedure which enumerate penalties for positive test results, including but not limited to the forfeiture of

both basic and incentive gain-time, and which do not limit the number of times an inmate may be tested in any one fiscal or calendar year.

(3) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.--The department shall, as part of its annual report, report the number of random and reasonable suspicion substance abuse tests administered in the fiscal year, the number of positive results obtained, the number of negative results obtained, the number of inmates requesting and participating in substance abuse treatment programs as the result of a positive random or reasonable suspicion substance abuse test, and the number of repeat substance abuse offenders.

Section 7. Effective upon this act becoming a law, subsection (4) is added to section 944.801, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, to read:

944.801 Education for state prisoners.--

years of age who qualify for special educational services and programs pursuant to the Individuals with Disabilities

Education Act, 20 U.S.C. ss. 1400 et seq., and who request a due process hearing as provided by that act shall be entitled to such hearing before the Division of Administrative

Hearings. Administrative law judges shall not be required to travel to state or private correctional institutions and facilities in order to conduct these hearings.

Section 8. Subsection (11) of section 948.01, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

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

 $\,$ (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:

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- (a) If the offender meets the terms and conditions of probation or community control, any term of incarceration may be modified by court order to eliminate the term of incarceration.
- (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 of 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 shall impose a term of incarceration equal to the remaining portion of the order of probation or community control. 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.

Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 948.03, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, 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 $\operatorname{including}(m)(n)$ 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 $\operatorname{including}(m)(n)$ 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 at his 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 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.
- (f) Effective July 1, 1994, and applicable for 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 legal dependents to the best of his 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 attorney's fees and costs assessed unders. 27.56, 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 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 controlee shall not knowingly visit places where intoxicants, drugs, or other dangerous substances are unlawfully sold, dispensed, or used.
- (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.
- (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 10. Section 948.06, Florida Statutes, is amended 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 probation or community control in a material respect, 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 to the court granting such probation or community control. Any committing magistrate may issue a

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

he has previously been adjudged guilty, and impose any sentence which it might have originally imposed before placing the probationer or offender on probation or into community control.

- supervision following a revocation of probation or community control, it shall not provide credit for time served while on probation or community control toward any 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 before the court for sentencing, would exceed the maximum penalty allowable as provided by s. 775.082.No part of the time that the defendant is on probation or in community control shall be considered as any part of the time that he or she shall be sentenced to serve.
- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a probationer or an offender in community control who is arrested for violating his probation or community control in a material respect may be taken before the court in the county or circuit in which he was arrested. That court shall advise him of such charge of a violation and, if such charge is admitted, shall cause him to be brought before the court which granted the probation or community control. If such violation is not admitted by the probationer or offender, the court may commit him or release him with or without bail to await further hearing. The court, as soon as is practicable, shall give the probationer or offender an opportunity to be fully heard on his behalf in person or by counsel. After such hearing, the court shall make findings of fact and forward the

findings to the court which granted the probation or community control and to the probationer or offender or his attorney. The findings of fact by the hearing court are binding on the court which granted the probation or community control. Upon the probationer or offender being brought before it, the court which granted the probation or community control may revoke, modify, or continue the probation or community control or may place the probationer into community control as provided in this section.

- (4) In any hearing in which the failure of a probationer or offender in community control to pay restitution or the cost of supervision as provided in s. 948.09, as directed, is established by the state, if the probationer or offender asserts his inability to pay restitution or the cost of supervision, it is incumbent upon him to prove by clear and convincing evidence that he does not have the present resources available to pay restitution or the cost of supervision despite sufficient bona fide efforts legally to acquire the resources to do so. If the probationer or offender cannot pay restitution or the cost of supervision despite sufficient bona fide efforts, the court shall consider alternate measures of punishment other than imprisonment. Only if alternate measures are not adequate to meet the state's interests in punishment and deterrence may the court imprison a probationer or offender in community control who has demonstrated sufficient bona fide efforts to pay restitution or the cost of supervision.
- (5) 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.

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(6) Any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, whenever probation, community control, or control release, including the probationary, community control portion of a split sentence, is violated and the probation or community control is revoked, the offender, by reason of his misconduct, may be deemed to have forfeited all gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided by law, earned up to the date of his release on probation, community control, or control release. This subsection does not deprive the prisoner of his right to gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided by law, from the date on which he is returned to prison. However, if a prisoner is sentenced to incarceration following termination from a drug punishment program imposed as a condition of probation, the sentence may include incarceration without the possibility of gain-time or early release for the period of time remaining in his treatment program placement term.

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Section 11. Section 947.04, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

947.04 Organization of commission; officers; offices.--

(1) Before July 1 of each even-numbered year, the Governor and Cabinet shall select a chairman who shall serve for a period of 2 years and until a successor is selected and qualified. The Governor and Cabinet shall, at the same time that a chairman is selected, select a vice chairman to serve during the same 2-year period as the chairman, in the absence of the chairman. The chairman may not succeed himself or herself. The chairman, as chief administrative officer of the commission, has the authority and responsibility to plan, direct, coordinate, and execute the powers, duties, and

responsibilities assigned to the commission, except those of 1 2 granting and revoking parole as provided for in this chapter. 3 Subject to approval by the Governor and the Cabinet, the 4 chairman may assign consenting retired commissioners or former 5 commissioners to temporary duty when there is a workload need. 6 Any such commissioner shall be paid \$100 for each day or 7 portion of a day spent on the work of the commission and shall 8 be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061. 9 The chairman is authorized to provide or disseminate information relative to parole by means of documents, 10 seminars, programs, or otherwise as he determines necessary. 11 12 The chairman shall establish, execute, and be held accountable for all administrative policy decisions. However, decisions to 13 14 grant or revoke parole shall be made in accordance with the provisions of ss. 947.172, 947.174, and 947.23. The 15 commissioners shall be directly accountable to the chairman in 16 the execution of their duties as commissioners, and the 17 chairman has authority to recommend to the Governor suspension 18 19 of a commissioner who fails to perform the duties provided for 20 by statute. 21

- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 20.05(1)(g), the chairman shall appoint administrators with responsibility for the management of commission activities in the following functional areas:
 - (a) Administration.
 - (b) Operations.
 - (c) Clemency.

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(3) The commissioners shall select from their number a secretary who shall serve for a period of 1 year or until a successor is elected and qualified.

- (4) The commission may establish and maintain offices in centrally and conveniently located places in Florida. Headquarters shall be located in Tallahassee. The business of the commission shall be transacted anywhere in the state as provided in s. 947.06. The commission shall keep its official records and papers at the headquarters, which it shall furnish and equip.
- (5) Acts and decisions of the chairman may be modified as provided in s. 947.06.

Section 12. Section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, 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 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,

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 2 3 supervision is applicable to all sentences within the overall 4 term of sentences if an inmate's overall term of sentences 5 includes one or more sentences that are eligible for 6 conditional release supervision as provided in this section. 7 Effective July 1, 1994, and applicable for offenses committed 8 on or after that date, the commission may require, as a 9 condition of conditional release, that the releasee make payment of the debt due and owing to a county or municipal 10 detention facility under s. 951.032 for medical care, 11 12 treatment, hospitalization, or transportation received by the releasee while in that detention facility. The commission, in 13 14 determining whether to order such repayment and the amount of such repayment, shall consider the amount of the debt, whether 15 there was any fault of the institution for the medical 16 17 expenses incurred, the financial resources of the releasee, the present and potential future financial needs and earning 18 19 ability of the releasee, and dependents, and other appropriate factors. If an inmate has received a term of probation or 20 community control supervision to be served after release from 21 incarceration, the period of probation or community control 22 must be substituted for the conditional release supervision. A 23 panel of no fewer than two commissioners shall establish the 24 terms and conditions of any such release. If the offense was a 25 26 controlled substance violation, the conditions shall include a requirement that the offender submit to random substance abuse 27 testing intermittently throughout the term of conditional 28 29 release supervision, upon the direction of the correctional probation officer as defined in s. 943.10(3). The commission 30 shall also determine whether the terms and conditions of such

release have been violated and whether such violation warrants revocation of the conditional release.

(3) As part of the conditional release process, the commission shall determine:

- (a) The amount of reparation or restitution.
- (b) The consequences of the offense as reported by the aggrieved party.
- (c) The aggrieved party's fear of the inmate or concerns about the release of the inmate.
- (4) The commission shall provide to the aggrieved party information regarding the manner in which notice of any developments concerning the status of the inmate during the term of conditional release may be requested.
- date or provisional release date, whichever is earlier, a representative of the commission shall interview the inmate. The commission representative shall review the inmate's program participation, disciplinary record, psychological and medical records, and any other information pertinent to the impending release. A commission representative shall conduct a personal interview with the inmate for the purpose of determining the details of the inmate's release plan, including his planned residence and employment. The results of the interview must be forwarded to the commission in writing.
- (6) Upon receipt of notice as required under s. 947.175, the commission shall conduct a review of the inmate's record for the purpose of establishing the terms and conditions of the conditional release. The commission may impose any special conditions it considers warranted from its review of the record. If the commission determines that the

inmate is eligible for release under this section, the commission shall enter an order establishing the length of supervision and the conditions attendant thereto. However, an inmate who has been convicted of a violation of chapter 794 or found by the court to be a sexual predator is subject to the maximum level of supervision provided, with the mandatory conditions as required in subsection (7), and that supervision shall continue through the end of the releasee's original court-imposed sentence. The length of supervision must not exceed the maximum penalty imposed by the court.

- (7) Any inmate who is convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995, or has been previously convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995, and who meets the criteria of s. 775.21 or former s. 775.23(2)(a) or (b) shall have, in addition to any other conditions imposed, the following special conditions imposed by the commission:
- (a) A curfew, if appropriate, during hours set by the commission.
- (b) If the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition on living within 1,000 feet of a school, day care center, park, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate.
- (c) Active participation in and successful completion of a sex offender treatment program, at the releasee's own expense, unless one is not available within a 50-mile radius of the releasee's residence.
- (d) A prohibition on any contact with the victim, directly or indirectly, including through a third person, unless approved by the commission.
- (e) If the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition, until successful completion of a sex offender

treatment program, on unsupervised contact with a child under the age of 18, unless authorized by the commission without another adult present who is responsible for the child's welfare, has been advised of the crime, and is approved by the commission.

- (f) If the victim was under age 18, a prohibition on working for pay or as a volunteer at any school, day care center, park, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate, as prescribed by the commission.
- (g) Unless otherwise indicated in the treatment plan provided by the sexual offender treatment program, a prohibition on viewing, owning, or possessing any obscene, pornographic, or sexually explicit material.
- (h) A requirement that the releasee must submit two specimens of blood to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to be registered with the DNA database.
- Section 13. <u>Section 775.0121, Florida Statutes, as</u> created by section 1 of chapter 96-388, Laws of Florida, is repealed.
- Section 14. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (4) of section 921.0016, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are amended to read:
- 921.0016 Recommended sentences; departure sentences; aggravating and mitigating circumstances.--
- (4) Mitigating circumstances under which a departure from the sentencing guidelines is reasonably justified include, but are not limited to:
- (c) The capacity of the defendant to appreciate the criminal nature of the conduct or to conform that conduct to the requirements of law was substantially impaired. However, a person's capacity, if diminished by the influence of alcohol

or controlled substances at the time of the offense, may not in any manner be considered a reason to impose a sentence below the guidelines, or for any other manner of mitigation.

(d) The defendant requires specialized treatment for <u>a</u> <0>addiction, mental disorder, or physical disability, and the defendant is amenable to treatment. However, addiction, alcoholism, or substance abuse may not in any manner be considered a reason to impose a sentence below the guidelines, or for any other manner of mitigation.

Section 15. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to s. 921.0016, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, in a reference thereto, subsection (6) of section 921.001, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

921.001 Sentencing Commission and sentencing guidelines generally.--

(6) A court may impose a departure sentence outside the sentencing guidelines based upon circumstances or factors which reasonably justify the aggravation or mitigation of the sentence in accordance with s. 921.0016. The level of proof necessary to establish facts supporting a departure from a sentence under the guidelines is a preponderance of the evidence. When multiple reasons exist to support a departure from a guidelines sentence, the departure shall be upheld when at least one circumstance or factor justifies the departure regardless of the presence of other circumstances or factors found not to justify departure. Any sentence imposed outside the range recommended by the guidelines must be explained in writing by the trial court judge.

Section 16. This act shall take effect July 1, 1997.