

STORAGE NAME: h1137s1.cj

DATE: April 3, 2000

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AS REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE ON
CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS
ANALYSIS**

BILL #: CS/HB 1137

RELATING TO: Probation & Community Control

SPONSOR(S): Committee on Corrections and Representative Lacasa

TIED BILL(S): CS/SB 1132

ORIGINATING COMMITTEE(S)/COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERENCE:

- (1) COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS YEAS 8 NAYS 0
 - (2) CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS
 - (3)
 - (4)
 - (5)
-

I. SUMMARY:

This CS proposes to toll the time period for probation or community control upon the filing of an affidavit alleging violation and the issuance of a warrant pursuant to s. 901.02(1), and to continue the tolling until such time as the probation or community control is revoked, modified, or continued. If continued, the probation or community control shall continue as previously imposed, "notwithstanding any period the probation or community control was tolled."

II. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS:

A. DOES THE BILL SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>Less Government</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. <u>Lower Taxes</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. <u>Individual Freedom</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. <u>Personal Responsibility</u> | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. <u>Family Empowerment</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

For any principle that received a "no" above, please explain:

B. PRESENT SITUATION:

Certain due process rights attach to those on probation, parole, or other forms of supervision:¹

Even though the revocation of parole is not a part of the criminal prosecution, we held that the loss of liberty entailed is a serious deprivation requiring that the parolee be accorded due process. The United States Supreme Court in *Gagnon v. Scarpelli*, 411 U.S. 778 (1973) summarizing its ruling in *Morrissey v. Brewer*, 408 U.S. 471 (1972).

Section 948.04(2), F.S., provides that when an individual has been placed on probation by the Court, upon the termination of the period of probation, the probationer shall be released from probation and is not liable to sentence for the offense for which probation was allowed.

Stated another way, a trial court lacks jurisdiction to revoke probation after the probationary period has expired. In *State ex rel. Ard v. Shelby*, 97 So.2d 631, 632 (Fla. 1 DCA 1957) the court said:

That upon expiration of the probationary period the court is divested of all jurisdiction over the person of the probationer unless in the meantime the processes of the court have been set in motion for revocation or modification of probation pursuant to s. 948.06, F.S.

Accord, *Carroll v. Cochran*, 140 So.2d 300 (Fla. 1962)

Exactly what constitutes "the processes of the court having been set in motion for revocation" has also been the subject of litigation. In 1998 in *State v. Boyd*, 717 So.2d 524 (Fla. 1998), the Florida Supreme Court found that an arrest warrant was not issued for purposes of setting in motion probation revocation process and determining whether proceeding has commenced before expiration of probation term, until a judge has signed a warrant and the warrant has been delivered to proper executive officer in order for revocation process to be considered "set in motion."

¹ For purposes of due process, probation and parole revocation hearings are equivalent. *Baker v. Wainwright*, 527 F.2d 372 (CA 5 (Fla.) 1976).

Presumably in response to *State v. Boyd*, the 1999 Legislature passed chapter 99-169, Laws of Florida, to be effective July 1, 1999. The bill added the sentence, "A warrant is issued at the time it is signed by the magistrate" to s. 901.02 (1).

Thus, prior to July 1, 1999, if an affidavit alleging a violation of supervision was signed on the last day of an individual's term of supervision and a warrant was signed by the judge on that last day, but the warrant is not delivered to the proper executive officer for execution, the period of supervision ended without the circumstances alleged in the affidavit being considered as a reason for revocation. This was the specific situation addressed by the Florida Supreme Court in 1998 in *State v. Boyd*.

After July 1, 1999, a defendant's probation can be revoked if the judge signs the warrant before the term of the probation expires even if it is not delivered to the sheriff to be executed until after the probationary period has ended. *McNeal v. State*, 741 So.2d 1205 (Fla 1DCA 1999); *Brown v. State*, 741 So.2d 1242 (Fla 1 DCA 1999). The supervisory period continues to run regardless of when the revocation hearing is scheduled.

C. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

While a judge is now empowered to revoke a probation by signing a warrant during the probationary period, the bill attempts to change this new law by "tolling" or suspending the probationary period upon the filing of an affidavit and the issuance of a warrant pursuant to s. 901.02(1), F.S., alleging violation of probation or community control and extending until such time as the violation is proven and the offender's probation or community control is revoked, modified, or continued. Frequently a revocation hearing occurs 60 to 90 days after the warrant is issued. If the supervisory period continues to run during this period (as it does now), the sentencing judge may have a very short time to secure compliance with the provisions of the original order of the court. By "tolling" the time, the court will have additional time to secure compliance for finishing court ordered education, such as batterers intervention or a drug program. If the affidavit is dismissed, the legislation provides that the supervisory period will continue to run as if the affidavit and warrant never occurred. At the Committee meeting, it was specifically clarified by Judge Mark Leban that in the event that the affidavit and warrant were dismissed, the days between issuance of the warrant and the actual revocation hearing would count toward the supervisory period; in other words, the situation would be treated as if no tolling occurred.

It has long been established that the loss of liberty entailed in a parole revocation is a serious deprivation requiring that the parolee be accorded due process. *Morrissey*, supra. Today, "due process" requires that a judge determine if sufficient reason exists to sign a warrant which may end that loss of liberty. The change originally proposed would merely have required an affidavit to be signed by a supervising officer; this affidavit would be unlikely to be considered a judicial determination and may have been considered insufficient due process. The amendment adopted requires that in addition to the affidavit, a warrant be issued pursuant to s. 901.02 (1), F.S.

The language initially proposed did not define "filing of an affidavit," had no limitations upon the length of time of the tolling, and did not assure the individual notice of the "filing" in a reasonable amount of time. With the amendment adopted, "filing of the affidavit" is clarified in that it does not toll the time until issuance of a warrant, which is a well defined event.

D. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS:

See II C above

III. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None

2. Expenditures:

The Parole Commission reports that there will be no fiscal impact.

The Department of Corrections has not identified a specific fiscal impact. There could be some impact on the department's supervised population workload if the bill extends the length of supervision of some offenders.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None

2. Expenditures:

None

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None

IV. CONSEQUENCES OF ARTICLE VII, SECTION 18 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION:

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE MANDATES PROVISION:

None

B. REDUCTION OF REVENUE RAISING AUTHORITY:

None

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C. REDUCTION OF STATE TAX SHARED WITH COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES:

None

V. COMMENTS:

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

Due Process

In *Herb v. State*, 714 So.2d 639 (Fla 4DCA 1998), the Fourth District Court of Appeal found revocation following expiration of the supervised term to be fundamental error:

Upon the termination of the period of probation, the probationer shall be released from probation and is not liable to sentence for the offense for which probation was allowed. Section 948.04 (2), F.S.

Moreover, when an individual was sentenced for violating probation, the term of which had expired, it was found to be the equivalent of convicting a person for a nonexistent crime, which is a denial of due process which can be raised for the first time on appeal. *State v. Sykes*, 434 So.2d 325 (Fla. 1983). See also *Richardson v. State*, 694 So.2d 147 (Fla 1 DCA 1997) which found that revoking probation based upon a violation not alleged in charging document is denial of due process which can be raised for the first time on appeal.

The original language did not limit the time in which to "file" the affidavit, provide judicial scrutiny before a liberty interest was denied, or limit the time period during which the affidavit may exist without notice to the individual whose liberty may be restricted. These concerns were addressed by the amendment adopted which requires issuance of a warrant.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None required

C. OTHER COMMENTS:

None

VI. AMENDMENTS OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES:

One amendment was passed by the Committee on Corrections which required the issuance of a warrant in addition to the filing of an affidavit. A committee substitute resulted.

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VII. SIGNATURES:

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS:

Prepared by:

Staff Director:

Jo Ann Levin

Jo Ann Levin

AS REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS:

Prepared by:

Staff Director:

James P. DeBeaugrine

James P. DeBeaugrine