By the Committee on Criminal Justice

307-372C-00

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the Department of Corrections; providing legislative intent with respect to the release of information to the public which concerns persons under community supervision by the Department of Corrections; requiring the Department of Corrections to update such information; providing requirements with respect to the equipment provided to probation officers by the Department of Corrections; requiring the department to submit an information technology plan to the Legislature; amending s. 121.021, F.S.; including certain correctional probation officers within the Special Risk Class of that system; amending s. 121.0515, F.S.; specifying criteria for inclusion of correctional probation officers in that class; providing for inclusion of probation and parole circuit and deputy circuit administrators in that class; providing a finding of important state interest; amending s. 775.089, F.S.; requiring that payments collected from offenders be applied toward victim restitution before satisfying other financial obligations of the offender; amending s. 948.01, F.S.; providing that an offender who is convicted of or has adjudication withheld for specified offenses may not be placed on probation or community control; prohibiting the court from continuing community control or probation for an offender

1 whom the court finds has committed an offense 2 that is the same or similar to the original 3 offense; amending s. 948.03, F.S.; providing additional requirements for offenders placed in 4 5 community control; providing requirements for 6 polygraph examinations; amending s. 948.032, 7 F.S.; requiring that restitution be a condition of community control; providing requirements 8 9 for the court in determining whether to revoke 10 an offender's community control; amending s. 11 948.04, F.S.; providing requirements for the supervision of offenders placed on community 12 control; amending s. 948.06, F.S.; prohibiting 13 the court from continuing community control or 14 probation for an offender whom the court finds 15 has committed an offense that is the same or 16 17 similar to the original offense; amending s. 948.11, F.S.; requiring the Department of 18 19 Corrections to electronically monitor 20 offenders; 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. It is the intent of the Legislature to make information regarding offenders who are under community supervision by the Department of Corrections easily accessible to the public. For offenders who are being supervised in the community by the department, except persons being supervised under a pretrial intervention program, the Department of Corrections must compile and provide the names, current addresses, and offense convictions, regardless of

adjudication, in a format that is reasonably accessible to the public. The department shall also make the photographs of such offenders accessible to the public. Any information that is provided to the public must be updated within 30 days after the department becomes aware of any change in the information concerning or the status of an offender. The provision of such information must be accomplished within existing resources of the department. Upon the discharge of an offender from supervision for any reason, the department shall remove the information from the compilation of information concerning offenders that are under community supervision by the Department of Corrections within 30 days after the department becomes aware of the discharge.

Section 2. Within existing resources and as funding is provided, the Department of Corrections should provide correctional probation officers with the use of radios and cellular telephones to enhance the adequacy of supervision of offenders and to protect officer safety when it is deemed appropriate and as such equipment is available, as delineated by rules adopted by the department.

Section 3. A probation officer who requests to carry a firearm while on duty shall carry a firearm issued by the Department of Corrections. Such officers must be qualified to carry the department-issued firearms as required by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission and the Department of Corrections. The Department of Corrections shall begin efforts to implement this section on its effective date, but shall fully implement this section by July 1, 2002. Until this section has been fully implemented, the Department of Corrections may allow probation officers to carry firearms in accordance with the laws, administrative rules, or

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departmental policies in existence at the time this section takes effect.

Section 4. The Department of Corrections shall submit to the Legislature an information technology plan by March 1, 2001, identifying the current and future needs for computer equipment, software, and other equipment that can increase the efficiency of probation officers.

Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (15) of section 121.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

121.021 Definitions.--The following words and phrases as used in this chapter have the respective meanings set forth unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context:

(15)

(b) Effective October 1, 1978, "special risk member" means a member of the Florida Retirement System who is designated as a special risk member by the division in accordance with s. 121.0515. Such member must be employed as a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, or a correctional officer and must meet certain other special criteria as set forth in s. 121.0515. Effective January 1, 2001, the term special risk member" also includes any member who is employed as a correctional probation officer and meets the special criteria set forth in s. 121.0515(2)(e).

Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 121.0515, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

121.0515 Special risk membership; criteria; designation and removal of classification; credits for past service and prior service; retention of special risk normal retirement date. --

(2) CRITERIA. -- A member, to be designated as a special 31 | risk member, must meet the following criteria:

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- The member must be employed as a law enforcement officer and be certified, or required to be certified, in compliance with s. 943.1395; however, sheriffs and elected police chiefs shall be excluded from meeting the certification requirements of this paragraph. In addition, the member's duties and responsibilities must include the pursuit, apprehension, and arrest of law violators or suspected law violators; or the member must be an active member of a bomb disposal unit whose primary responsibility is the location, handling, and disposal of explosive devices; or the member must be the supervisor or command officer of a member or members who have such responsibilities. However, administrative support personnel, including, but not limited to, those whose primary duties and responsibilities are in accounting, purchasing, legal, and personnel, shall not be included;
- (b) The member must be employed as a firefighter and be certified, or required to be certified, in compliance with s. 633.35 and be employed solely within the fire department of the employer or agency of state government. In addition, the member's duties and responsibilities must include on-the-scene fighting of fires or direct supervision of firefighting units, or the member must be the supervisor or command officer of a member or members who have such responsibilities; provided, however, administrative support personnel, including, but not limited to, those whose primary duties and responsibilities are in accounting, purchasing, legal, and personnel, shall not be included;
- (c) The member must be employed as a correctional officer and be certified, or required to be certified, in compliance with s. 943.1395. In addition, the member's

primary duties and responsibilities must be the custody, and physical restraint when necessary, of prisoners or inmates within a prison, jail, or other criminal detention facility, or while on work detail outside the facility, or while being transported; or the member must be the supervisor or command officer of a member or members who have such responsibilities; provided, however, administrative support personnel, including, but not limited to, those whose primary duties and responsibilities are in accounting, purchasing, legal, and personnel, shall not be included; however, superintendents and assistant superintendents shall participate in the Special Risk Class; or

- (d) The member must be employed by a licensed Advance Life Support (ALS) or Basic Life Support (BLS) employer as an emergency medical technician or a paramedic and be certified in compliance with s. 401.27. In addition, the member's primary duties and responsibilities must include on-the-scene emergency medical care. However, administrative support personnel, including, but not limited to, those whose primary responsibilities are in accounting, purchasing, legal, and personnel, shall not be included; or—
- (e) The member must be employed as a correctional probation officer and be certified, or required to be certified, in compliance with s. 943.1395. In addition, the member's primary duties and responsibilities must be the supervised custody, surveillance, control, investigation, and counseling of assigned inmates, probationers, parolees, or community controllees within institutions or the community; or the member must be the supervisor of a member or members who have such responsibilities. However, administrative support personnel, including, but not limited to, those whose primary

duties and responsibilities are in accounting, purchasing,
legal, and personnel, shall not be included; however,
probation and parole circuit and deputy circuit administrators
shall participate in the Special Risk Class.
Section 7. The Legislature finds that a proper and

Section 7. The Legislature finds that a proper and legitimate state purpose is served when employees and retirees of the state and of its political subdivisions, and the dependents, survivors, and beneficiaries of such employees and retirees, are extended the basic protections afforded by governmental retirement systems that provide fair and adequate benefits and that are managed, administered, and funded in an actuarially sound manner, as required by Section 14 of Article X of the State Constitution and part VII of chapter 112, Florida Statutes. Therefore, the Legislature determines and declares that the provisions of sections 5 through 7 of this act fulfill an important state interest.

Section 8. Subsection (11) of section 775.089, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

775.089 Restitution.--

- (11)(a) The court may order the clerk of the court to collect and dispense restitution payments in any case.
- (b) The court may order the Department of Corrections to collect and dispense restitution and other payments from persons remanded to its custody or supervision. If the Department of Corrections collects other payments from offenders or inmates in addition to restitution payments, such as cost-of-supervision, court costs, fines, or subsistence payments, any moneys collected must be applied first toward completely satisfying victim restitution before the payments by the offender or inmate may be applied toward any other

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financial obligation related to the offender's or inmate's
    crime, prosecution, or sentence.
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           Section 9. Subsections (10) and (11) of section
    948.01, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
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           948.01 When court may place defendant on probation or
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    into community control. --
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           (10) An offender may not be placed on probation or in
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    community control if:
           (a) Convicted of or adjudication withheld for:
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           1. Murder pursuant to s. 782.04;
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           2. Attempted felony murder pursuant to s. 782.051(1)
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    or (2);
           3. Aggravated manslaughter pursuant to s. 782.07(2) or
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   (3);
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           4. Vehicular homicide pursuant to s. 782.071(2) or s.
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    316.193(3)(c)3.;
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           5. Vessel homicide pursuant to s. 782.072(2) or s.
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    327.35(3)(c)3.;
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           6. Aggravated assault pursuant to s. 784.021;
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              Aggravated battery pursuant to s. 784.045;
           8. Aggravated stalking pursuant to s. 784.048(3), (4),
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    or (5);
           9. Kidnapping pursuant to s. 787.01;
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           10. False imprisonment of a child under the age of 13
    pursuant to s. 787.02(3);
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           11. Making, possessing, throwing, projecting, placing,
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    or discharging any destructive device, or threat to do so,
    pursuant to s. 790.161(2), (3), or (4); s. 790.1615(2); s.
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    790.162; s. 790.163; or s. 790.164;
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           12. Sexual battery or attempted sexual battery
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   pursuant to ch. 794;
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1	13. Lewd or lascivious offenses committed upon or in
2	the presence of a child under 16 years of age;
3	14. Arson pursuant to s. 806.01 or s. 806.031;
4	15. Armed burglary or burglary with an assault or
5	battery pursuant to s. 830.02(2) or (3);
6	16. Robbery or attempted robbery pursuant to s. 812.13
7	or s. 812.131(2)(a);
8	17. Carjacking pursuant to s. 812.133;
9	18. Home-invasion robbery pursuant to s. 812.135;
10	19. Aggravated child abuse pursuant to s. 827.03(2);
11	<u>or</u>
12	20. Aircraft piracy pursuant to s. 860.16; a forcible
13	felony as defined in s. 776.08, and
14	(b) Previously convicted of or adjudication withheld
15	for an offense listed in paragraph (a) a forcible felony as
16	defined in s. 776.08.
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18	Nothing in this subsection prohibits placement of certain
19	inmates on community control pursuant to s. 947.1747. For the
20	purposes of this subsection, a forcible felony does not
21	include manslaughter or burglary.
22	(11) The court may also impose a split sentence
23	whereby the defendant is sentenced to a term of probation
24	which may be followed by a period of incarceration or, with
25	respect to a felony, into community control, as follows:
26	(a) If the offender meets the terms and conditions of
27	probation or community control, any term of incarceration may
28	be modified by court order to eliminate the term of
29	incarceration.
30	(b) If the offender does not meet the terms and
31	conditions of probation or community control, the court may

revoke, modify, or continue the probation or community control as provided in s. 948.06. An offender on community control who 2 3 has been found by the court to have committed a subsequent offense that is the same or substantially similar to the 4 5 offense for which the offender was originally sentenced to 6 community control may not be continued on community control, 7 given a new sentence of community control or any form of 8 probation, or released from supervision without the imposition of an incarcerative sentence, unless the offender has served 9 10 his or her statutory maximum sentence under s. 775.082 or as 11 otherwise authorized by law. For purposes of this section, a time-served sentence does not constitute the imposition of an 12 incarcerative sentence. However, if the offender is under 13 14 supervision for an offense ranked as level 1 or level 2 under the Criminal Punishment Code, the court may use its discretion 15 in sentencing the offender for a violation of his or her 16 17 community control. For purposes of this section, the term substantially similar offense" means any offense that is 18 19 proscribed within the same statutory chapter as the offense 20 for which the offender was originally sentenced to community 21 control, including those sections of chapter 777 applicable thereto. If the probation or community control is revoked, the 22 court may impose any sentence that it could have imposed at 23 24 the time the offender was placed on probation or community control. The court may not provide credit for time served for 25 any portion of a probation or community control term toward a 26 subsequent term of probation or community control. However, 27 28 the court may not impose a subsequent term of probation or 29 community control which, when combined with any amount of time served on preceding terms of probation or community control 30 31 for offenses pending before the court for sentencing, would

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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.

Section 10. Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (5) of section 948.03, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

948.03 Terms and conditions of probation or community control.--

- The court shall determine the terms and conditions of probation or community control. Conditions specified in paragraphs (a) through and including(n) $\frac{m}{d}$ 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 (n) $\frac{(m)}{(m)}$ and (2)(a) do not require oral pronouncement at sentencing and may be considered standard conditions of community control. conditions may include among them the following, that the probationer or offender in community control shall:
- (a) Report to the probation officers and parole supervisors as directed.
- Permit such probation officers 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, 31 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 or violate any law.
- (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

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30 31 unless the offender meets any of the criteria set forth in s. 948.09(3). 2. If the offense was a controlled substance violation

substances. The offender shall pay the costs for drug testing,

- 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) Promptly submit to the taking of a digitized photograph at the request of a probation officer.
- (o)(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.

(p)(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.

- (2)(a) The court shall require intensive supervision and surveillance for an offender placed into community control, which may include but is not limited to:
- 1. Specified contact with the $\frac{1}{2}$ probation officer.
- 2. Confinement to an agreed-upon residence during hours away from employment and public service activities.
 - 3. Mandatory public service.
- 4. Supervision by the Department of Corrections by means of an electronic monitoring device or system.
- (b) For an offender placed on criminal quarantine community control, the court shall require:
 - 1. Electronic monitoring 24 hours per day.
- 2. Confinement to a designated residence during designated hours.
- (3)(a)1. The Department of Corrections may, At the direction of the sentencing court, the Department of Corrections shall its discretion, electronically monitor an offender sentenced to community control.
- 2. The Department of Corrections shall electronically monitor an offender sentenced to criminal quarantine community control 24 hours per day.
- (b) Any offender placed on community control who violates the terms and conditions of community control and is restored to community control may be supervised by means of an electronic monitoring device or system.
- (c) For those offenders being electronically monitored, the Department of Corrections shall develop procedures to determine, investigate, and report the offender's noncompliance with the terms and conditions of

sentence 24 hours per day. All reports of noncompliance shall be immediately investigated by a community control officer.

- (d) The Department of Corrections may contract with local law enforcement agencies to assist in the location and apprehension of offenders who are in noncompliance as reported by the electronic monitoring system. This contract is intended to provide the department a means for providing immediate investigation of noncompliance reports, especially after normal office hours.
- (5) Conditions imposed pursuant to this subsection, as specified in paragraphs (a) and (b), do not require oral pronouncement at the time of sentencing and shall be considered standard conditions of probation or community control for offenders specified in this subsection.
- (a) Effective for probationers or community controllees whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 1995, and who are placed under supervision for violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, the court must impose the following conditions in addition to all other standard and special conditions imposed:
- 1. A mandatory curfew from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. The court may designate another 8-hour period if the offender's employment precludes the above specified time, and such alternative is recommended by the Department of Corrections. If the court determines that imposing a curfew would endanger the victim or any potential victim, the court may consider alternative sanctions.
- 2. 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, as prescribed by the court.

- 3. Active participation in and successful completion of a sex offender treatment program with therapists specifically trained to treat sex offenders, at the probationer's or community controllee's own expense. If a specially trained therapist is not available within a 50-mile radius of the probationer's or community controllee's residence, the offender shall participate in other appropriate therapy.
- 4. A prohibition on any contact with the victim, directly or indirectly, including through a third person, unless approved by the victim, the offender's therapist, and the sentencing court.
- 5. 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 sentencing court without another adult present who is responsible for the child's welfare, has been advised of the crime, and is approved by the sentencing court.
- 6. 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.
- 7. 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 stimulating visual or auditory material, including telephone, electronic media, computer programs, or computer services that are relevant to the offender's deviant behavior pattern.

 controllee must submit two specimens of blood to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to be registered with the DNA data bank.

A requirement that the probationer or community

- 9. A requirement that the probationer or community controllee make restitution to the victim, as ordered by the court under s. 775.089, for all necessary medical and related professional services relating to physical, psychiatric, and psychological care.
- 10. Submission to a warrantless search by the community control or probation officer of the probationer's or community controllee's person, residence, or vehicle.
- (b) Effective for a probationer or community controllee whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 1997, and who is placed on sex offender probation or sex offender community control for a violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, in addition to any other provision of this subsection, the court must impose the following conditions of probation or community control:
- 1. As part of a treatment program, participation at least annually in polygraph examinations by polygraphers who are specifically trained to polygraph sex offenders to obtain information necessary for risk management and treatment and to reduce the sex offender's denial mechanisms. A polygraph examination must be conducted by a polygrapher trained specifically in the use of the polygraph for the monitoring of sex offenders, where available, and shall be paid by the sex offender. The results of the polygraph examination shall not be used as evidence in court to prove that a violation of probation or community control community supervision has occurred.

- Maintenance of a driving log and a prohibition against driving a motor vehicle alone without the prior approval of the supervising officer.
 A prohibition against obtaining or using a post
- office box without the prior approval of the supervising officer.
- 4. If there was sexual contact, a submission to, at the probationer's or community controllee's expense, an HIV test with the results to be released to the victim and/or the victim's parent or guardian.
- 5. Electronic monitoring when deemed necessary by the community control or probation officer and his or her supervisor, and ordered by the court at the recommendation of the Department of Corrections.

Section 11. Section 948.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

948.032 Condition of probation or community control; restitution.—If a defendant is placed on probation or community control, any restitution ordered under s. 775.089 shall be a condition of the probation or community control. The court may revoke probation or community control if the defendant fails to comply with the order. In determining whether to revoke probation or community control, the court shall consider the defendant's employment status, earning ability, and financial resources; the willfulness of the defendant's failure to pay; and any other special circumstances that may have a bearing on the defendant's ability to pay.

Section 12. Section 948.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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948.04 Period of probation; duty of probationer or offender on community control; early termination. --

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- (1) Defendants found guilty of felonies who are placed on probation shall be under supervision not to exceed 2 years unless otherwise specified by the court. No defendant placed on probation pursuant to s. 948.01(6) or s. 948.034 is subject to the probation limitations of this subsection. A defendant who is placed on probation or community control for a violation of chapter 794 or chapter 827 is subject to the maximum level of supervision provided by the supervising agency or as otherwise directed by the sentencing court pursuant to s. 948.03, and that supervision shall continue through the full term of the court-imposed probation or community control.
- (2) 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. During the period of probation or community control, the probationer or offender on community control shall perform the terms and conditions of his or her probation or community control.
- If a the probationer has performed satisfactorily, has not been found in violation of any terms or conditions of supervision, and has met all financial sanctions imposed by the court, including, but not limited to, fines, court costs, and restitution, the Department of Corrections may recommend early termination of probation to the court at any time before the scheduled termination date.

Section 13. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 948.06, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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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 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 officer 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 officer 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 31 previously been adjudged guilty, and impose any sentence which

it might have originally imposed before placing the 2 probationer on probation or the offender into community 3 control. If such violation of probation or community control 4 is not admitted by the probationer or offender, the court may 5 commit him or her or release him or her with or without bail 6 to await further hearing, or it may dismiss the charge of 7 probation or community control violation. If such charge is 8 not at that time admitted by the probationer or offender and if it is not dismissed, the court, as soon as may be 9 10 practicable, shall give the probationer or offender an 11 opportunity to be fully heard on his or her behalf in person or by counsel. After such hearing, the court may revoke, 12 13 modify, or continue the probation or community control or 14 place the probationer into community control. An offender on 15 community control who has been found by the court to have committed a subsequent offense that is the same or 16 17 substantially similar to the offense or offenses for which the offender was originally sentenced to community control may not 18 19 be continued on community control, given a new sentence of community control or any form of probation, or be released 20 from supervision without the imposition of an incarcerative 21 sentence, unless the offender has served his or her statutory 22 maximum sentence under s. 775.082 or as otherwise authorized 23 24 by law. For purposes of this section, a time-served sentence 25 does not constitute the imposition of an incarcerative sentence. However, if the offender is under supervision for an 26 27 offense ranked as level 1 or level 2 under the Criminal 28 Punishment Code, the court may use its discretion in 29 sentencing the offender for a violation of his or her 30 community control. For purposes of this section, the term 31 "substantially similar offense" means any offense that is

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proscribed within the same statutory chapter as the offense for which the offender was originally sentenced to community control, including those sections of chapter 777 applicable thereto. 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 guilty, and impose any sentence which it might have originally imposed before placing the probationer or offender on probation or into community control.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a probationer or an offender in community control who is arrested for violating his or her probation or community control in a material respect may be taken before the court in the county or circuit in which the probationer or offender was arrested. That court shall advise him or her of such charge of a violation and, if such charge is admitted, shall cause him or her 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 her or release him or her 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 or her 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 or her 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 31 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. A court may not place an offender on a lesser form of supervision through a modification or imposition of a new sentence after a revocation if it finds an offender has violated his or her community supervision in any material respect. In addition, a court may not terminate an offender's community supervision as a result of an offender's violation without imposing a further penalty, unless the person has served his or her statutory maximum sentence under s. 775.082 or as otherwise authorized by law. For purposes of this section, a time-served sentence does not constitute a further penalty.

Section 14. Section 948.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

948.11 Electronic monitoring devices.--

(1) Pursuant to chapter 287, the department shall issue a request for proposal for electronic monitoring devices to be utilized by the department for purposes of electronic monitoring under this section or any other section of law which authorizes electronic monitoring. Electronic monitoring devices certified for use by the department must be licensed by the FCC, must be capable of maintaining full operation on a backup power source for 8 hours, and must meet such other necessary and vital specifications as may be set by the department for tamper-alert, efficient, and economical usage. The provisions of this section do not apply to passive devices.

(2) The Department of Corrections must maintain the capability to electronically monitor offenders through radio-frequency devices and global-positioning-system devices

as funding is provided by the Legislature. Options for electronic monitoring of offenders should be maintained for use by sentencing courts to maximize public safety and to make the appropriate monitoring of offenders as cost efficient as possible.

Section 15. This act shall take effect October 1, 2000, except that this section and section 3 of this act shall take effect upon becoming a law and sections 5 through 7 of this act shall take effect January 1, 2001.

SENATE SUMMARY

Requires that the Department of Corrections make information on offenders who are under community supervision available to the public and to update such information. Includes correctional probation officers in the Special Risk Class of the Florida Retirement System if they meet prescribed criteria. Includes probation and parole regional administrators in the Special Risk Class. Requires that payments collected from offenders be applied toward victim restitution before such payments are used to satisfy other financial obligations of the offender. Provides that an offender who is convicted of or has adjudication withheld for specified offenses may not be placed on probation or community control. Prohibits the court from continuing community control or probation for an offender whom the court finds has committed an offense that is the same or similar to the original offense. Requires that restitution be a condition of community control. Requires that the Department of Corrections electronically monitor offenders on community control. (See bill for details.)