By Representatives Brummer, Feeney, Fasano and Posey

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to postprison supervision; 3 creating the "Mandatory Postprison Supervision 4 Act of 2000"; amending ss. 20.055, 186.003, and 5 255.502, F.S.; deleting Parole Commission from the definition of "state agency" for purposes 6 7 of agency inspectors general, the Florida State 8 Comprehensive Planning Act of 1972, and the Florida Building and Facilities Act; amending 9 s. 186.005, F.S., relating to designation of 10 11 departmental planning officer in state 12 agencies, to conform; amending ss. 20.315, 13 20.32, 23.21, 112.011, 216.0172, 322.16, 14 394.926, 394.927, 775.089, 775.16, 784.07, 15 843.01, 843.02, 843.08, 893.11, 921.001, 921.16, 921.20, 921.21, 921.22, 940.03, 940.05, 16 941.23, 943.06, 943.325, 944.012, 944.02, 17 944.024, 944.23, 944.605, 945.091, 945.10, 18 945.25, 945.47, 945.73, 947.005, 947.01, 19 20 947.02, 947.021, 947.022, 947.03, 947.05, 947.06, 947.07, 947.071, 947.10, 947.11, 21 22 947.146, 947.149, 947.15, 947.16, 947.165, 947.168, 947.172, 947.173, 947.174, 947.1745, 23 24 947.1746, 947.1747, 947.175, 947.177, 947.18, 947.181, 947.185, 947.19, 947.20, 947.21, 25 26 947.22, 947.23, 947.24, 947.26, 948.09, 948.10, 27 949.05, 957.06, 958.045, 960.001, 960.17, 28 985.04, and 985.05, F.S.; renaming the Parole 29 Commission as the Parole Board; renaming chapter 947, F.S., to conform; amending ss. 30 31 775.21, 921.0017, and 948.04, F.S.; conforming

2

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

2324

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

cross references to changes made by the act; amending ss. 921.187 and 944.291, F.S.; requiring mandatory postprison probation for certain offenders; amending s. 944.28, F.S.; revising language relating to forfeiture of gain-time; amending s. 947.002, F.S.; removing administrative responsibilities from the board; amending s. 947.04, F.S.; removing administrative responsibilities from the board and providing for certain administrative support to the board by the Department of Corrections; amending s. 947.12, F.S.; requiring bills for board members' travel expenses to be submitted to the department; authorizing reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses for members of the parole qualifications committee; amending s. 947.13, F.S.; requiring the Department of Juvenile Justice to cooperate with the board in certain investigations; amending s. 947.1405, F.S.; providing responsibilities of the department with regard to the conditional release program; requiring the board to review department recommendations; revising provisions relating to mandatory curfews for persons under conditional release supervision; providing for court-ordered electronic monitoring of persons under conditional release supervision; providing conditions for revocation of conditional release and mandatory postprison probation, and forfeiture of gain-time;

prohibiting placing offenders on conditional 1 2 release supervision for convictions with 3 offense dates on or after July 1, 2000; 4 amending s. 947.141, F.S.; providing a 5 timeframe for applicability of said section to violations of conditional release; providing 6 7 circumstances for certain hearings in circuit 8 courts; amending s. 948.001, F.S.; adding definitions of "department" and "mandatory 9 postprison probation"; amending s. 948.01, 10 11 F.S.; requiring court-ordered mandatory 12 postprison probation for certain defendants; 13 amending s. 948.03, F.S.; revising terms and 14 conditions of probation and community control 15 to require court-ordered mandatory postprison 16 probation for certain defendants; specifying conditions of supervision; providing for 17 calculation of date of termination of 18 postprison probation; authorizing the court to 19 20 impose a split sentence in addition to postprison probation; amending s. 948.06, F.S.; 21 22 revising provisions relating to violation of probation and community control to include 23 24 violations of conditional release; providing circumstances for revocation of conditional 25 26 release and postprison probation and forfeiture 27 of gain-time under certain circumstances; 28 providing circumstances for certain hearings in 29 circuit courts; authorizing the court to continue, modify, or revoke terms and 30 31 conditions of conditional release; repealing s.

1 947.135, F.S., the Mutual Participation Program 2 Act of 1976; repealing s. 958.15, F.S., 3 relating to mutual participation agreements; providing an effective date. 4 5 6 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 7 8 Section 1. Short title. -- This act may be cited as the 9 "Mandatory Postprison Supervision Act of 2000." 10 Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 11 20.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 12 20.055 Agency inspectors general.--13 (1) For the purposes of this section: 14 "State agency" means each department created pursuant to this chapter, and also includes the Executive 15 16 Office of the Governor, the Department of Military Affairs, the Parole Commission, the Board of Regents, the Fish and 17 Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Public Service 18 19 Commission, and the state courts system. 20 Section 3. Subsections (10) and (11) of section 20.315, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 21 22 20.315 Department of Corrections.--There is created a Department of Corrections. 23 24 (10) FORM OF COMMITMENT; NOTICE OF PAROLE 25 VIOLATION. -- All commitments shall state the statutory 26 authority therefor. The Secretary of Corrections shall have 27 the authority to prescribe the form to be used for 28 commitments. Nothing in this act shall be construed to 29 abridge the authority and responsibility of the Parole Board Commission with respect to the granting and revocation of 30 31 parole. The Department of Corrections shall notify the Parole

<u>Board Commission</u> of all violations of parole conditions and provide reports connected thereto as may be requested by the <u>board commission</u>. The <u>board commission</u> shall have the authority to issue orders dealing with supervision of specific parolees, and such orders shall be binding on all parties.

shall be only one offender-based information and records system maintained by the Department of Corrections for the joint use of the department and the Parole <u>Board Commission</u>. This data system is managed through the Justice Data Center, which is hereby transferred to the department under this act pursuant to a type two transfer authorized under s. 20.06(2). The department shall develop and maintain, in consultation with the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council under s. 943.08, such offender-based information system designed to serve the needs of both the department and the Parole <u>Board Commission</u>. The department shall notify the commission of all violations of parole and the circumstances thereof.

Section 4. Section 20.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

20.32 Parole Board Commission. --

(1) The Parole and Probation Commission, authorized by s. 8(c), Art. IV, State Constitution of 1968, is continued and renamed the Parole Board Commission. The board commission retains its powers, duties, and functions with respect to the granting and revoking of parole and shall exercise powers, duties, and functions relating to investigations of applications for clemency as directed by the Governor and the Cabinet.

- (2) All powers, duties, and functions relating to the appointment of the Parole <u>Board</u> Commission as provided in s. 947.02 or s. 947.021 shall be exercised and performed by the Governor and the Cabinet. Except as provided in s. 947.021, each appointment shall be made from among the first three eligible persons on the list of the persons eligible for said position.
- (3) The <u>board</u> commission may require any employee of the <u>board</u> commission to give a bond for the faithful performance of his or her duties. The <u>board</u> commission may determine the amount of the bond and must approve the bond. In determining the amount of the bond, the <u>board</u> commission may consider the amount of money or property likely to be in custody of the officer or employee at any one time. The premiums for the bonds must be paid out of the funds of the <u>board</u> commission.

Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 23.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 23.21 Definitions.--For purposes of this part:
- (1) "Department" means a principal administrative unit within the executive branch of state government, as defined in chapter 20, and includes the State Board of Administration, the Executive Office of the Governor, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Parole Board Commission, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Board of Regents, the State Board of Community Colleges, the Justice Administrative Commission, the Capital Collateral Representative, and separate budget entities placed for administrative purposes within a department.

Section 6. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 112.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

112.011 Felons; removal of disqualifications for employment, exceptions.--

(2)

 (b) This section shall not be applicable to the employment practices of any fire department relating to the hiring of firefighters. An applicant for employment with any fire department with a prior felony conviction shall be excluded from employment for a period of 4 years after expiration of sentence or final release by the Parole Board Commission unless the applicant, prior to the expiration of the 4-year period, has received a full pardon or has had his or her civil rights restored.

Section 7. Subsection (6) of section 186.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

186.003 Definitions.--As used in ss. 186.001-186.031 and 186.801-186.901, the term:

(6) "State agency" means each executive department, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Parole Commission, and the Department of Military Affairs.

Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 186.005, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

186.005 Designation of departmental planning officer.--

(1) The head of each executive department and the Public Service Commission, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Parole Commission, and the Department of Military Affairs shall select from within such agency a person to be designated as the planning officer for such agency. The planning officer shall be responsible for coordinating with the Executive Office of the Governor and with the planning

officers of other agencies all activities and responsibilities of such agency relating to planning.

Section 9. Paragraph (c) of subsection (6) of section 216.0172, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

216.0172 Schedule for submission of performance-based program budgets.—In order to implement the provisions of chapter 94-249, Laws of Florida, state agencies shall submit performance-based program budget legislative budget requests for programs approved pursuant to s. 216.0166 to the Executive Office of the Governor and the Legislature based on the following schedule:

- (6) By September 1, 1999, for the 2000-2001 fiscal year, by the following:
 - (c) Parole Board and Probation Commission.

Section 10. Subsection (3) of section 255.502, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

255.502 Definitions; ss. 255.501-255.525.--As used in this act, the following words and terms shall have the following meanings unless the context otherwise requires:

(3) "Agency" means any department created by chapter 20, the Executive Office of the Governor, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Parole Commission, the State Board of Administration, the Department of Military Affairs, or the Legislative Branch or the Judicial Branch of state government.

Section 11. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 322.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.16 License restrictions.--

(1)

30 (c) The department may further, at any time, impose 31 other restrictions on the use of the license with respect to

4 5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24 25

26 27

28

29

30

time and purpose of use or may impose any other condition or restriction upon recommendation of any court, of the Parole Board Commission, or of the Department of Corrections with respect to any individual who is under the jurisdiction, supervision, or control of the entity that made the recommendation.

Section 12. Section 394.926, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.926 Notice to victims of release of persons committed as sexually violent predators; notice to Department of Corrections and Parole Board Commission .--

- (1) As soon as is practicable, the department shall give written notice of the release of a person committed as a sexually violent predator to any victim of the committed person who is alive and whose address is known to the department or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family, if the family's address is known to the department. Failure to notify is not a reason for postponement of release. This section does not create a cause of action against the state or an employee of the state acting within the scope of the employee's employment as a result of the failure to notify pursuant to this part.
- (2) If a sexually violent predator who has an active or pending term of probation, community control, parole, conditional release, or other court-ordered or postprison release supervision is released from custody, the department must immediately notify the Department of Corrections' Office of Community Corrections in Tallahassee. The Parole Board Commission must also be immediately notified of any releases of a sexually violent predator who has an active or pending 31 term of parole, conditional release, or other postprison

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

2122

23

24

2526

27

28

29

30

release supervision that is administered by the Parole <u>Board</u> Commission.

Section 13. Section 394.927, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.927 Escape while in lawful custody; notice to victim; notice to the Department of Corrections and Parole Board Commission.--

- (1) A person who is held in lawful custody pursuant to a judicial finding of probable cause under s. 394.915 or pursuant to a commitment as a sexually violent predator under s. 394.916 and who escapes or attempts to escape while in such custody commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (2) If a person who is held in custody pursuant to a finding of probable cause or commitment as a sexually violent predator escapes while in custody, the department shall immediately notify the victim in accordance with s. 394.926. The state attorney that filed the petition for civil commitment of the escapee must also be immediately notified by the department. If the escapee has an active or pending term of probation, community control, parole, conditional release, or other court-ordered or postprison release supervision, the department shall also immediately notify the Department of Corrections' Office of Community Corrections in Tallahassee. The Parole Board Commission shall also be immediately notified of an escape if the escapee has an active or pending term of parole, conditional release, or other postprison release supervision that is administered by the Parole Board Commission.

Section 14. Subsection (4) of section 775.089, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

775.089 Restitution.--

1 2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9 10

11 12

13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

(4) If a defendant is placed on probation or paroled, complete satisfaction of any restitution ordered under this section shall be a condition of such probation or parole. The court may revoke probation, and the Parole Board Commission may revoke parole, if the defendant fails to comply with such order.

Section 15. Subsection (1) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) of section 775.16, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

775.16 Drug offenses; additional penalties.--In addition to any other penalty provided by law, a person who has been convicted of sale of or trafficking in, or conspiracy to sell or traffic in, a controlled substance under chapter 893, if such offense is a felony, or who has been convicted of an offense under the laws of any state or country which, if committed in this state, would constitute the felony of selling or trafficking in, or conspiracy to sell or traffic in, a controlled substance under chapter 893, is:

- (1) Disqualified from applying for employment by any agency of the state, unless:
- (a) The person has completed all sentences of imprisonment or supervisory sanctions imposed by the court, by the Parole Board Commission, or by law; or
- (b) The person has complied with the conditions of subparagraphs 1. and 2. which shall be monitored by the Department of Corrections while the person is under any supervisory sanctions. The person under supervision may:
- 1. Seek evaluation and enrollment in, and once enrolled maintain enrollment in until completion, a drug 31 treatment and rehabilitation program which is approved by the

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

Department of Children and Family Services, unless it is deemed by the program that the person does not have a substance abuse problem. The treatment and rehabilitation program may be specified by:

- The court, in the case of court-ordered supervisory a. sanctions;
- The Parole Board Commission, in the case of parole, control release, or conditional release; or
- The Department of Corrections, in the case of imprisonment or any other supervision required by law.
- Submit to periodic urine drug testing pursuant to procedures prescribed by the Department of Corrections. the person is indigent, the costs shall be paid by the Department of Corrections.
- (2) Disqualified from applying for a license, permit, or certificate required by any agency of the state to practice, pursue, or engage in any occupation, trade, vocation, profession, or business, unless:
- (a) The person has completed all sentences of imprisonment or supervisory sanctions imposed by the court, by the Parole Board Commission, or by law;
- (b) The person has complied with the conditions of subparagraphs 1. and 2. which shall be monitored by the Department of Corrections while the person is under any supervisory sanction. If the person fails to comply with provisions of these subparagraphs by either failing to maintain treatment or by testing positive for drug use, the department shall notify the licensing, permitting, or certifying agency, which may refuse to reissue or reinstate such license, permit, or certification. The licensee, 31 permittee, or certificateholder under supervision may:

- 1. Seek evaluation and enrollment in, and once enrolled maintain enrollment in until completion, a drug treatment and rehabilitation program which is approved or regulated by the Department of Children and Family Services, unless it is deemed by the program that the person does not have a substance abuse problem. The treatment and rehabilitation program may be specified by:
- a. The court, in the case of court-ordered supervisory sanctions;
- b. The Parole <u>Board</u> <u>Commission</u>, in the case of parole, control release, or conditional release; or
- c. The Department of Corrections, in the case of imprisonment or any other supervision required by law.
- 2. Submit to periodic urine drug testing pursuant to procedures prescribed by the Department of Corrections. If the person is indigent, the costs shall be paid by the Department of Corrections; or
- (c) The person has successfully completed an appropriate program under the Correctional Education Program.

The provisions of this section do not apply to any of the taxes, fees, or permits regulated, controlled, or administered by the Department of Revenue in accordance with the provisions of s. 213.05.

Section 16. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 775.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

775.21 The Florida Sexual Predators Act; definitions; legislative findings, purpose, and intent; criteria; designation; registration; community and public notification; immunity; penalties.--

- (3) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND PURPOSE; LEGISLATIVE INTENT.--
- (b) The high level of threat that a sexual predator presents to the public safety, and the long-term effects suffered by victims of sex offenses, provide the state with sufficient justification to implement a strategy that includes:
- 1. Incarcerating sexual predators and maintaining adequate facilities to ensure that decisions to release sexual predators into the community are not made on the basis of inadequate space.
- 2. Providing for specialized supervision of sexual predators who are in the community by specially trained probation officers with low caseloads, as described in ss. 947.1405(8)(7) and 948.03(5). The sexual predator is subject to specified terms and conditions implemented at sentencing or at the time of release from incarceration, with a requirement that those who are financially able must pay all or part of the costs of supervision.
- 3. Requiring the registration of sexual predators, with a requirement that complete and accurate information be maintained and accessible for use by law enforcement authorities, communities, and the public.
- 4. Providing for community and public notification concerning the presence of sexual predators.
- 5. Prohibiting sexual predators from working with children, either for compensation or as a volunteer.
- Section 17. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 784.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 784.07 Assault or battery of law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency medical care providers, public transit

 employees or agents, or other specified officers; reclassification of offenses; minimum sentences.--

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- enforcement officer, a correctional officer, a correctional probation officer, a part-time law enforcement officer, a part-time law enforcement officer, a part-time correctional officer, an auxiliary law enforcement officer, and an auxiliary correctional officer, as those terms are respectively defined in s. 943.10, and any county probation officer; employee or agent of the Department of Corrections who supervises or provides services to inmates; officer of the Parole Board Commission; and law enforcement personnel of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Department of Environmental Protection, or the Department of Law Enforcement.

Section 18. Section 843.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

843.01 Resisting officer with violence to his or her person.--Whoever knowingly and willfully resists, obstructs, or opposes any officer as defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), or (9); member of the Parole Board Commission or any administrative aide or supervisor employed by the board commission; parole and probation supervisor; county probation officer; personnel or representative of the Department of Law Enforcement; or other person legally authorized to execute process in the execution of legal process or in the lawful execution of any legal duty, by offering or doing violence to the person of such officer or legally authorized person, is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

2

3

4

5

6 7

8

10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

Section 19. Section 843.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

843.02 Resisting officer without violence to his or her person. -- Whoever shall resist, obstruct, or oppose any officer as defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), or (9); member of the Parole Board Commission or any administrative aide or supervisor employed by the board commission; county probation officer; parole and probation supervisor; personnel or representative of the Department of Law Enforcement; or other person legally authorized to execute process in the execution of legal process or in the lawful execution of any legal duty, without offering or doing violence to the person of the officer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 20. Section 843.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

843.08 Falsely personating officer, etc.--A person who falsely assumes or pretends to be a sheriff, officer of the Florida Highway Patrol, officer of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, officer of the Department of Environmental Protection, officer of the Department of Transportation, officer of the Department of Corrections, correctional probation officer, deputy sheriff, state attorney or assistant state attorney, statewide prosecutor or assistant statewide prosecutor, state attorney investigator, coroner, police officer, lottery special agent or lottery investigator, beverage enforcement agent, or watchman, or any member of the Parole Board Commission and any administrative aide or supervisor employed by the board commission, or any personnel 31 or representative of the Department of Law Enforcement, and

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21 22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

takes upon himself or herself to act as such, or to require any other person to aid or assist him or her in a matter pertaining to the duty of any such officer, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084; however, a person who falsely personates any such officer during the course of the commission of a felony commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084; except that if the commission of the felony results in the death or personal injury of another human being, the person commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 21. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 893.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

893.11 Suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of business and professional licenses .-- Upon the conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction of any person holding a license, permit, or certificate issued by a state agency, for sale of, or trafficking in, a controlled substance or for conspiracy to sell, or traffic in, a controlled substance, if such offense is a felony, the clerk of said court shall send a certified copy of the judgment of conviction with the person's license number, permit number, or certificate number on the face of such certified copy to the agency head by whom the convicted defendant has received a license, permit, or certificate to practice his or her profession or to carry on his or her business. Such agency head shall suspend or revoke the license, permit, or certificate of the convicted defendant to practice his or her profession or to carry on his or her business. Upon a showing by any such convicted defendant whose 31 license, permit, or certificate has been suspended or revoked

pursuant to this section that his or her civil rights have been restored or upon a showing that the convicted defendant meets the following criteria, the agency head may reinstate or reactivate such license, permit, or certificate when:

- (1) The person has complied with the conditions of paragraphs (a) and (b) which shall be monitored by the Department of Corrections while the person is under any supervisory sanction. If the person fails to comply with provisions of these paragraphs by either failing to maintain treatment or by testing positive for drug use, the department shall notify the licensing, permitting, or certifying agency, which shall revoke the license, permit, or certification. The person under supervision may:
- (a) Seek evaluation and enrollment in, and once enrolled maintain enrollment in until completion, a drug treatment and rehabilitation program which is approved or regulated by the Department of Children and Family Services. The treatment and rehabilitation program shall be specified by:
- 1. The court, in the case of court-ordered supervisory sanctions;
- 2. The Parole <u>Board</u> <u>Commission</u>, in the case of parole, control release, or conditional release; or
- 3. The Department of Corrections, in the case of imprisonment or any other supervision required by law.
- Section 22. Paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section 921.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 921.001 Sentencing Commission and sentencing guidelines generally.--
- 30 (9)(a) The Sentencing Commission and the office of the 31 State Courts Administrator shall conduct ongoing research on

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

the impact of the sentencing guidelines, the use of imprisonment and alternatives to imprisonment, and plea bargaining. The commission, with the aid of the office of the State Courts Administrator, the Department of Corrections, and the Parole Board Commission, shall estimate the impact of any proposed changes to the sentencing guidelines on future rates of incarceration and levels of prison population, based in part on historical data of sentencing practices which have been accumulated by the office of the State Courts Administrator and on Department of Corrections records reflecting average time served for offenses covered by the proposed changes to the guidelines. The commission shall review the projections of impact and shall make them available to other appropriate agencies of state government, including the Legislature, by October 1 of each year.

Section 23. 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 31 time served between the date of arrest as a violator and the

3

4 5

6

7

8

9 10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24 25

26

27

28

29

30

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 $948.06(8)\frac{(7)}{(7)}$.

Section 24. Subsection (2) of section 921.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

921.16 When sentences to be concurrent and when consecutive. --

(2) A county court or circuit court of this state may direct that the sentence imposed by such court be served concurrently with a sentence imposed by a court of another state or of the United States or, for purposes of this section, concurrently with a sentence to be imposed in another jurisdiction. In such case, the Department of Corrections may designate the correctional institution of the other jurisdiction as the place for reception and confinement of such person and may also designate the place in Florida for reception and confinement of such person in the event that confinement in the other jurisdiction terminates before the expiration of the Florida sentence. The sheriff shall forward commitment papers and other documents specified in s. 944.17 to the department. Upon imposing such a sentence, the court shall notify the Parole Board Commission as to the jurisdiction in which the sentence is to be served. Any prisoner so released to another jurisdiction shall be eligible for consideration for parole by the Parole Board Commission pursuant to the provisions of chapter 947, except that the board commission shall determine the presumptive parole 31 release date and the effective parole release date by

requesting such person's file from the receiving jurisdiction. 1 2 Upon receiving such records, the board commission shall 3 determine these release dates based on the relevant information in that file and shall give credit toward 4 5 reduction of the Florida sentence for gain-time granted by the 6 jurisdiction where the inmate is serving the sentence. 7 Parole Board Commission may concur with the parole release 8 decision of the jurisdiction granting parole and accepting 9 supervision. Section 25. Subsection (4) is added to section 10 11 921.187, Florida Statutes, to read: 12 921.187 Disposition and sentencing; alternatives; 13 restitution.--14 (4) For any offense committed on or after July 1, 15 2000, if an offender receives a state prison sentence, the 16 court shall order that any portion of the prison sentence that 17 is not served by an offender due to the application of gain-time must be served on mandatory postprison probation 18 19 pursuant to s. 948.03(6). In imposing such sentence, the court 20 shall order terms and conditions for the probation portion of the sentence. Conditions of mandatory postprison probation 21 22 may include any condition that is authorized by law. 23 Section 26. Section 921.20, Florida Statutes, is 24 amended to read: 25 921.20 Classification summary; Parole Board 26 Commission. -- As soon as possible after a prisoner has been 27 placed in the custody of the Department of Corrections, the 28 classification board shall furnish a classification summary to 29 the Parole Board Commission for use as provided in s. 947.13 947.14. The summary shall include the criminal, personal, 30

31 | social, and environmental background and other relevant

factors considered in classifying the prisoner for a penal environment best suited for the prisoner's rapid rehabilitation.

Section 27. Section 921.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Commission.—From time to time the Department of Corrections shall submit to the Parole <u>Board</u> Commission progress reports and recommendations regarding prisoners sentenced under s. 921.18. When the classification board of the Department of Corrections determines that justice and the public welfare will best be served by paroling or discharging a prisoner, it shall transmit its finding to the Parole <u>Board</u> Commission.

The <u>Parole Board</u> commission shall have the authority to place the prisoner on parole as provided by law or give the prisoner a full discharge from custody. The period of a parole granted by the Parole <u>Board</u> Commission shall be in its discretion, but the parole period shall not exceed the maximum term for which the prisoner was sentenced.

Section 28. Section 921.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

921.22 Determination of exact period of imprisonment by Parole <u>Board</u> <u>Commission</u>.--Upon the recommendation of the Department of Corrections, the Parole <u>Board</u> <u>Commission</u> shall have the authority to determine the exact period of imprisonment to be served by defendants sentenced under the provisions of s. 921.18, but a prisoner shall not be held in custody longer than the maximum sentence provided for the offense.

30 Section 29. Section 940.03, Florida Statutes, is 31 amended to read:

3

4 5

6 7

8

10 11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

2122

23

2425

26

27

28

29

30 31

940.03 Application for executive clemency. -- When any person intends to apply for remission of any fine or forfeiture or the commutation of any punishment, or for pardon or restoration of civil rights, he or she shall request an application form from the Parole Board Commission in compliance with such rules regarding application for executive clemency as are adopted by the Governor with the approval of three members of the Cabinet. Such application may require the submission of a certified copy of the applicant's indictment or information, the judgment adjudicating the applicant to be guilty, and the sentence, if sentence has been imposed, and may also require the applicant to send a copy of the application to the judge and prosecuting attorney of the court in which the applicant was convicted, notifying them of the applicant's intent to apply for executive clemency. An application for executive clemency for a person who is sentenced to death must be filed within 1 year after the date the Supreme Court issues a mandate on a direct appeal or the United States Supreme Court denies a petition for certiorari, whichever is later.

Section 30. Subsection (3) of section 940.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

940.05 Restoration of civil rights.--Any person who has been convicted of a felony may be entitled to the restoration of all the rights of citizenship enjoyed by him or her prior to conviction if the person has:

(3) Been granted his or her final release by the Parole \underline{Board} Commission.

Section 31. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 941.23, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 941.23 Application for issuance of requisition; by whom made; contents.--
- (2) When the return to this state is required of a person who has been convicted of a crime in this state and has escaped from confinement or broken the terms of his or her bail, probation, or parole, the state attorney of the county in which the offense was committed, the Parole Board Commission, the Department of Corrections, or the warden of the institution or sheriff of the county, from which escape was made, shall present to the Governor a written application for a requisition for the return of such person, in which application shall be stated the name of the person, the crime of which the person was convicted, the circumstances of his or her escape from confinement or of the breach of the terms of his or her bail, probation, or parole, and the state in which the person is believed to be, including the location of the person therein at the time application is made.
- (3) The application shall be verified by affidavit, shall be executed in duplicate, and shall be accompanied by two certified copies of the indictment returned or information and affidavit filed or of the complaint made to the judge, stating the offense with which the accused is charged, or of the judgment of conviction or of the sentence. The prosecuting officer, Parole Board Commission, Department of Corrections, warden, or sheriff may also attach such further affidavits and other documents in duplicate as he or she shall deem proper to be submitted with such application. One copy of the application, with the action of the Governor indicated by endorsement thereon, and one of the certified copies of the indictment, complaint, information, and affidavits or of the judgment of conviction or of the sentence shall be filed in

the office of the Department of State to remain of record in that office. The other copies of all papers shall be forwarded with the Governor's requisition.

Section 32. Subsection (1) of section 943.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.06 Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council.--There is created a Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council within the department.

(1) The council shall be composed of 14 members, consisting of the Attorney General or a designated assistant; the executive director of the Department of Law Enforcement or a designated assistant; the secretary of the Department of Corrections or a designated assistant; the chair of the Parole Board Commission or a designated assistant; the Secretary of Juvenile Justice or a designated assistant; the executive director of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or a designated assistant; the State Courts Administrator or a designated assistant; 1 public defender appointed by the Florida Public Defender Association, Inc.; 1 state attorney appointed by the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Inc.; and 5 members, to be appointed by the Governor, consisting of 2 sheriffs, 2 police chiefs, and 1 clerk of the circuit court.

Section 33. Paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section 943.325, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.325 Blood specimen testing for DNA analysis.--

- (9) The Department of Law Enforcement shall:
- (a) Receive, process, and store blood samples and the data derived therefrom furnished pursuant to subsection (1) or pursuant to a requirement of supervision imposed by the court

or the Parole \underline{Board} Commission with respect to a person convicted of any offense specified in subsection (1).

Section 34. Subsection (5) of section 944.012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.012 Legislative intent.--The Legislature hereby finds and declares that:

efficient and effective mechanism, the various agencies involved in the correctional process must coordinate their efforts. Where possible, interagency offices should be physically located within major institutions and should include representatives of the Florida State Employment Service, the vocational rehabilitation programs of the Department of Labor and Employment Security, and the Parole Board Commission. Duplicative and unnecessary methods of evaluating offenders must be eliminated and areas of responsibility consolidated in order to more economically utilize present scarce resources.

Section 35. Subsection (3) of section 944.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.02 Definitions.--The following words and phrases used in this chapter shall, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, have the following meanings:

(3) " $\underline{\text{Board}}$ Commission" means the Parole $\underline{\text{Board}}$ Commission.

Section 36. Subsection (5) of section 944.024, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.024 Adult intake and evaluation.--The state system of adult intake and evaluation shall include:

30 (5) The performance of postsentence intake by the 31 department. Any physical facility established by the

department for the intake and evaluation process prior to the offender's entry into the correctional system shall provide for specific office and work areas for the staff of the <u>board commission</u>. The purpose of such a physical center shall be to combine in one place as many of the rehabilitation-related functions as possible, including pretrial and posttrial evaluation, parole and probation services, vocational rehabilitation services, family assistance services of the Department of Children and Family Services, and all other rehabilitative and correctional services dealing with the offender.

Section 37. Section 944.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.23 Persons authorized to visit state prisons.--The following persons shall be authorized to visit at their pleasure all state correctional institutions: The Governor, all Cabinet members, members of the Legislature, judges of state courts, state attorneys, public defenders, and authorized representatives of the board commission. No other person not otherwise authorized by law shall be permitted to enter a state correctional institution except under such regulations as the department may prescribe. Permission shall not be unreasonably withheld from those who give sufficient evidence to the department that they are bona fide reporters or writers.

Section 38. Subsection (1) of section 944.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 $944.28\,$ Forfeiture of gain-time and the right to earn gain-time in the future.--

(1) If a prisoner is convicted of escape, or if the clemency, conditional release as described in chapter 947, any

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21 22

23

24 25

26

27

28

29

30

form of probation or community control as described in chapter 948, provisional release as described in s. 944.277, parole, or control release as described in s. 947.146 granted to the prisoner is revoked, the department may, without notice or hearing, declare a forfeiture of all gain-time earned according to the provisions of law by such prisoner prior to such escape or his or her release under such clemency, conditional release, any form of probation, community control, provisional release, control release, or parole.

Section 39. Section 944.291, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.291 Prisoner released by reason of gain-time allowances or attainment of provisional release date; mandatory postprison probation. --

- (1) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a prisoner who has served his or her term or terms, less allowable gain-time deductions as provided by law, or who has attained his or her provisional release date shall, upon release, be placed under further supervision and control of the department. Any released prisoner who is not under further supervision and control of the department or who is not subject to any statute relating to parole shall be eligible, on a voluntary basis, for any assistance available to him or her through any parole or probation office under the department.
- (2) Any prisoner who is convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1988, and before July 1, 2000, which crime is contained in category 1, category 2, category 3, or category 4 of Rule 3.701 and Rule 3.988, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, and who has served at least one prior 31 | felony commitment at a state or federal correctional

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17 18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

institution, or is sentenced as a habitual or violent habitual offender pursuant to s. 775.084, may only be released under conditional release supervision as described in chapter 947. Not fewer than 90 days prior to the tentative release date or provisional release date, whichever is earlier, the department shall provide the board commission with the name and inmate identification number for each eligible inmate.

(3) Any person who is convicted of an offense committed on or after July 1, 2000, and who has been sentenced to state prison must be placed on mandatory postprison probation as described in s. 948.03(6).

Section 40. Section 944.605, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.605 Inmate release; notice by Department of Corrections, Control Release Authority, or Parole Board Commission. --

(1) Within 6 months before the release of an inmate from the custody of the Department of Corrections or a private correctional facility by expiration of sentence under s. 944.275, any release program provided by law, or parole under chapter 947, or as soon as possible if the offender is released earlier than anticipated, notification of such anticipated release date shall be made known by the appropriate agency to the chief judge of the circuit in which the offender was sentenced, the appropriate state attorney, the original arresting law enforcement agency, the Department of Law Enforcement, and the sheriff as chief law enforcement officer of the county in which the inmate plans to reside. In addition, unless otherwise requested by the victim or the personal representative of the victim, the state attorney, the 31 Department of Corrections, the Control Release Authority, or

 the Parole <u>Board Commission</u>, whichever is appropriate, shall notify such person within 6 months before the inmate's release, or as soon as possible if the offender is released earlier than anticipated, when the name and address of such victim or representative of the victim has been furnished to the agency. The state attorney shall provide the latest address documented for the victim to the sheriff with the other documents required by law for the delivery of inmates to those agencies for service of sentence. For the purposes of this section, the Parole <u>Board Commission</u> or the Control Release Authority is the appropriate agency for any type of release it grants, and the Department of Corrections is the appropriate agency for any type of release it authorizes. This section does not imply any repeal or modification of any provision of law relating to notification of victims.

(2) Within 60 days before the anticipated release of an inmate under subsection (1), a digitized photograph of the inmate to be released shall be made by the Department of Corrections or a private correctional facility, whichever has custody of the inmate. If a private correctional facility makes the digitized photograph, this photograph shall be provided to the Department of Corrections. Additionally, the digitized photograph, whether made by the Department of Corrections or a private correctional facility, shall be placed in the inmate's file. The Department of Corrections shall make the digitized photograph available electronically to the Department of Law Enforcement as soon as the digitized photograph is in the department's database and must be in a format that is compatible with the requirements of the Florida Crime Information Center. The department shall provide a copy

3 (3) If an inmate is to be released after having served 4 one or more sentences for a conviction of robbery, sexual 5 battery, home-invasion robbery, or carjacking, or an inmate to be released has a prior conviction for robbery, sexual 6 7 battery, home-invasion robbery, or carjacking or similar 8 offense, in this state or in another jurisdiction, and if such prior conviction information is contained in department 10 records, the appropriate releasing agency shall release to the 11 sheriff of the county in which the inmate plans to reside, and, if the inmate plans to reside within a municipality, to 12 13 the chief of police of that municipality, the following 14 information, which must include, but need not be limited to: 15 (a) Name; 16 (b) Social security number; (c) Date of birth; 17 (d) Race; 18 19 (e) Sex;

of the digitized photograph to a local law enforcement agency

26 27 28

29

30

(2).

20

21

22

23

24

25

(f) Height;

Weight;

(h) Hair and eye color;

(j) Fingerprints; and

(g)

1

2

upon request.

The department, the Parole Board Commission, or the Control Release Authority shall release the information specified in this subsection within 6 months prior to the discharge of the 31 inmate from the custody of the department.

(k) A digitized photograph as provided in subsection

(i) Tattoos or other identifying marks;

(4) An inmate who refuses to submit to the taking of a digitized photograph commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 41. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 945.091, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

945.091 Extension of the limits of confinement; restitution by employed inmates.--

- (1) The department is authorized to adopt regulations permitting the extension of the limits of the place of confinement of an inmate as to whom there is reasonable cause to believe that the inmate will honor his or her trust by authorizing the inmate, under prescribed conditions and following investigation and approval by the secretary, or the secretary's designee, who shall maintain a written record of such action, to leave the confines of that place unaccompanied by a custodial agent for a prescribed period of time to:
- (b) Work at paid employment, participate in an education or a training program, or voluntarily serve a public or nonprofit agency in the community, while continuing as an inmate of the institution or facility in which the inmate is confined, except during the hours of his or her employment, education, training, or service and traveling thereto and therefrom. An inmate may participate in paid employment only during the last 36 months of his or her confinement, unless sooner requested by the Parole Board Commission or the Control Release Authority.

(6)

30 (b) An offender who is required to provide restitution 31 or reparation may petition the circuit court to amend the

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24 25

26

27

28

29

30

amount of restitution or reparation required or to revise the schedule of repayment established by the department or the Parole Board Commission.

Section 42. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1), paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2), and subsection (5) of section 945.10, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

945.10 Confidential information. --

- (1) Except as otherwise provided by law or in this section, the following records and information of the Department of Corrections are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution:
- (d) Parole Board Commission records which are confidential or exempt from public disclosure by law.
- (2) The records and information specified in paragraphs (1)(b)-(h) may be released as follows unless expressly prohibited by federal law:
- Information specified in paragraphs (1)(b), (d), and (f) to the Office of the Governor, the Legislature, the Parole Board Commission, the Department of Children and Family Services, a private correctional facility or program that operates under a contract, the Department of Legal Affairs, a state attorney, the court, or a law enforcement agency. A request for records or information pursuant to this paragraph need not be in writing.
- (b) Information specified in paragraphs (1)(c), (e), and (h) to the Office of the Governor, the Legislature, the Parole Board Commission, the Department of Children and Family Services, a private correctional facility or program that operates under contract, the Department of Legal Affairs, a 31 state attorney, the court, or a law enforcement agency. A

request for records or information pursuant to this paragraph must be in writing and a statement provided demonstrating a need for the records or information.

3 4 5

6

7

8

9 10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

23 24

25 26

27

28

29

30

1

2

Records and information released under this subsection remain confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution when held by the receiving person or entity.

(5) The Department of Corrections and the Parole Board Commission shall mutually cooperate with respect to maintaining the confidentiality of records that are exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

Section 43. Subsection (4) of section 945.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

945.25 Records.--

(4) Following the initial hearing provided for in s. 947.172(1), the board commission shall prepare and the department shall include in the official record a copy of the seriousness-of-offense and favorable-parole-outcome scores and shall include a listing of the specific factors and information used in establishing a presumptive parole release date for the inmate.

Section 44. Subsection (3) of section 945.47, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

945.47 Discharge of inmate from mental health treatment.--

(3) At any time that an inmate who has received mental health treatment while in the custody of the department becomes eligible for release on parole, a complete record of 31 the inmate's treatment shall be provided to the Parole Board

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24 25

26

27

28

29

30

Commission and to the Department of Children and Family Services. The record shall include, at least, the inmate's diagnosis, length of stay in treatment, clinical history, prognosis, prescribed medication, and treatment plan and recommendations for aftercare services. In the event that the inmate is released on parole, the record shall be provided to the parole officer who shall assist the inmate in applying for services from a professional or an agency in the community. The application for treatment and continuation of treatment by the inmate may be made a condition of parole, as provided in s. 947.19(1); and a failure to participate in prescribed treatment may be a basis for initiation of parole violation hearings.

Section 45. Subsection (6) of section 945.73, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

945.73 Inmate training program operation.--

(6) The department shall work cooperatively with the Control Release Authority, the Florida Parole Board Commission, or such other authority as may exist or be established in the future which is empowered by law to effect the release of an inmate who has successfully completed the requirements established by ss. 945.71-945.74.

Section 46. Chapter 947, Florida Statutes, entitled "Parole Commission," is renamed "Parole Board."

Section 47. Subsection (3) of section 947.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.002 Intent.--

(3) The chair shall be the agency head the board. While the board commission is responsible for making decisions on the granting and revoking of parole, the chair shall 31 establish, execute, and be held accountable for all

administrative policy decisions relating to the board's responsibilities and activities. The routine operational administrative decisions are the full responsibility of the chair.

Section 48. Subsection (1) of section 947.005, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.005 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) "Board Commission" means the Parole Board Commission.

Section 49. Section 947.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.01 Parole <u>Board</u> <u>Commission</u>; creation; number of members.—A Parole <u>Board</u> <u>Commission</u> is created to consist of six members who are residents of the state. Effective July 1, 1996, the membership of the <u>board</u> <u>commission</u> shall be three members.

Section 50. Section 947.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.02 Parole <u>Board</u> Commission; members, appointment.--

- (1) Except as provided in s. 947.021, the members of the Parole <u>Board</u> Commission shall be appointed by the Governor and Cabinet from a list of eligible applicants submitted by a parole qualifications committee. The appointments of members of the <u>board</u> commission shall be certified to the Senate by the Governor and Cabinet for confirmation, and the membership of the <u>board</u> commission shall include representation from minority persons as defined in s. 288.703.
- (2) A parole qualifications committee shall consist of five persons who are appointed by the Governor and Cabinet.

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23 24

25

26

27

28

29

30

One member shall be designated as chair by the Governor and Cabinet. The committee shall provide for statewide advertisement and the receiving of applications for any position or positions on the board commission and shall devise a plan for the determination of the qualifications of the applicants by investigations and comprehensive evaluations, including, but not limited to, investigation and evaluation of the character, habits, and philosophy of each applicant. parole qualifications committee shall exist for 2 years. additional vacancies on the board commission occur during this 2-year period, the committee may advertise and accept additional applications; however, all previously submitted applications shall be considered along with the new applications according to the previously established plan for the evaluation of the qualifications of applicants.

(3) Within 90 days before an anticipated vacancy by expiration of term pursuant to s. 947.03 or upon any other vacancy, the Governor and Cabinet shall appoint a parole qualifications committee if one has not been appointed during the previous 2 years. The committee shall consider applications for the board commission seat, including the application of an incumbent board member commissioner if he or she applies, according to the provisions of subsection (2). The committee shall submit a list of three eligible applicants, which may include the incumbent if the committee so decides, without recommendation, to the Governor and Cabinet for appointment to the board commission. of an unexpired term, the appointment must be for the remainder of the unexpired term and until a successor is appointed and qualified. If more than one seat is vacant, the 31 committee shall submit a list of eligible applicants, without

recommendation, containing a number of names equal to three times the number of vacant seats; however, the names submitted shall not be distinguished by seat, and each submitted applicant shall be considered eligible for each vacancy.

- (4) Upon receiving a list of eligible persons from the parole qualifications committee, the Governor and Cabinet may reject the list. If the list is rejected, the committee shall reinitiate the application and examination procedure according to the provisions of subsection (2).
- (5) The provisions of s. 120.525 and chapters 119 and 286 apply to all activities and proceedings of a parole qualifications committee.

Section 51. Section 947.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

appointments.--Whenever the Legislature decreases the membership of the <u>board commission</u>, all terms of office shall expire, notwithstanding any law to the contrary. Under such circumstances, the Governor and Cabinet shall expedite the appointment of <u>board members commissioners</u>. Notwithstanding the parole qualifications committee procedure in s. 947.02, members shall be directly appointed by the Governor and Cabinet. Members appointed to the <u>board commission</u> may be selected from incumbents. Members shall be certified to the Senate by the Governor and Cabinet for confirmation, and the membership of the <u>board commission</u> shall include representation from minority persons as defined in s. 288.703.

Section 52. Section 947.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.022 Parole <u>Board</u> Commission; expiration of terms; terms of new members.--

 (1) Due to fundamental changes in the duties of the Parole Board Commission, including workload reductions of the Control Release Authority as provided for in this act, effective June 30, 1996, the terms of all members of the board commission shall expire. The membership members of the Parole Board Commission shall be three members as provided in s. 947.01. Members of the board newly constituted commission shall serve staggered terms of appointment. Effective July 1, 1996, for the initial appointments, the term of one member of the board newly constituted commission shall be for 2 years, one member for 4 years, and one member for 6 years.

(2) This section shall take effect upon this act becoming a law.

Section 53. Section 947.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.03 <u>Board members</u> Commissioners; tenure and removal.--

- (1) Unless otherwise provided by law, each <u>board</u>
 <u>member</u> commissioner serving on July 1, 1983, shall be
 permitted to remain in office until completion of his or her
 current term. Upon the expiration of the term, a successor
 shall be appointed in the manner prescribed pursuant to the
 provisions of this section, unless otherwise provided by law.
 Members appointed by the Governor and Cabinet shall be
 appointed for terms of 6 years, unless otherwise provided by
 law. No person is eligible to be appointed for more than two
 consecutive 6-year terms.
- (2) Vacancies in the membership of the <u>board</u> commission shall be filled by the Governor and Cabinet for the unexpired term in the manner provided for in s. 947.02.

3

4 5

6

7

8

9 10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21 22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

Each member appointed by the Governor and Cabinet is accountable to the Governor and Cabinet for the proper performance of the duties of his or her office. The Governor and Cabinet may remove from office any such member for malfeasance, misfeasance, neglect of duty, drunkenness, incompetence, or permanent inability to perform official duties or for pleading guilty or nolo contendere to, or being found guilty of, a felony. All such removals shall be submitted to the Senate for its consent as provided by the constitution.

Section 54. Section 947.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.04 Organization of Parole Board commission; officers; offices.--

(1) Before July 1 of each even-numbered year, the Governor and Cabinet shall select a chair 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 chair is selected, select a vice chair to serve during the same 2-year period as the chair, in the absence of the chair. The chair may succeed himself or herself. The chair, as chief administrative officer of the board commission, has the authority and responsibility to plan, direct, coordinate, and execute the powers, duties, and responsibilities assigned to the board commission, except those of granting and revoking parole as provided for in this chapter. Subject to approval by the Governor and the Cabinet, the chair may assign consenting retired parole commissioners or board members or former parole commissioners or board members to temporary duty when there is a workload need. Any such commissioner or board member shall 31 be paid \$100 for each day or portion of a day spent on the

work of the board commission and shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061. The chair is authorized to provide or disseminate information relative to parole by means of documents, seminars, programs, or otherwise as he or she determines necessary. The chair shall establish, execute, and be held accountable for all operational administrative policy decisions. However, decisions to grant or revoke parole shall be made in accordance with the provisions of ss. 947.172, 947.174, and 947.23. The board members commissioners shall be directly accountable to the chair in the execution of their duties as board members commissioners, and the chair has authority to recommend to the Governor suspension of a board member commissioner who fails to perform the duties provided for by statute.

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

1 2

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

22

23 24

25 26

27

28

29

- (3) The board members 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 board commission may establish and maintain offices in centrally and conveniently located places in Florida. Board staff may also be colocated with department staff in department offices and facilities. Headquarters shall be located in Tallahassee. The business of the board commission shall be transacted anywhere in the state as 31 provided in s. 947.06. The board commission shall keep its

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

23

24 25

26

27

28

29

30

official records and papers at the headquarters, which it shall furnish and equip.

(5) The department shall provide administrative support and services to the board such as accounting, budget, purchasing, and personnel action support and other ancillary administrative functions. This support does not include providing clerical support to the board. The board is subject to control, supervision, and direction by the department.

(6)(5) Acts and decisions of the chair may be modified as provided in s. 947.06.

Section 55. Section 947.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.05 Seal.--The board commission shall adopt an official seal of which the courts shall take judicial notice.

Section 56. Section 947.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.06 Meeting; when board commission may act.--The board commission shall meet at regularly scheduled intervals and from time to time as may otherwise be determined by the chair. The making of recommendations to the Governor and Cabinet in matters relating to modifications of acts and decisions of the chair as provided in s. 947.04(1) shall be by a majority vote of the board commission. No inmate prisoner shall be placed on parole except as provided in ss. 947.172 and 947.174 by a panel of no fewer than two board members commissioners appointed by the chair. All matters relating to the granting, denying, or revoking of parole shall be decided in a meeting at which the public shall have the right to be present. Victims of the crime committed by the inmate shall be permitted to make an oral statement or submit a written 31 statement regarding their views as to the granting, denying,

 or revoking of parole. Persons not members or employees of the board commission or victims of the crime committed by the inmate may be permitted to participate in deliberations concerning the granting and revoking of paroles only upon the prior written approval of the chair of the board commission. To facilitate the ability of victims and other persons to attend board commission meetings, the board commission shall meet in various counties including, but not limited to, Broward, Dade, Duval, Escambia, Hillsborough, Leon, Orange, and Palm Beach, with the location chosen being as close as possible to the location where the parole-eligible inmate committed the offense for which the parole-eligible inmate was sentenced. The board commission shall adopt rules governing the oral participation of victims and the submission of written statements by victims.

Section 57. Section 947.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.07 Rules.--The <u>board</u> commission has authority to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 for its governance, including among other things rules of practice and procedure and rules prescribing qualifications to be possessed by its employees.

Section 58. Section 947.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.071 Rulemaking procedures; indexing of orders.--

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that all rulemaking procedures by the $\underline{\text{board}}$ commission be conducted pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 120.
- (2) The only final orders of the $\underline{\text{board}}$ $\underline{\text{commission}}$ which shall be indexed pursuant to chapter 120 are:
 - (a) Orders granting parole.

1 (b) Orders revoking parole. 2 (c) Orders restoring to supervision. 3 (d) Orders releasing from custody and further 4 supervision. 5 (e) Early parole termination orders. (f) Orders granting conditional release. 6 7 (g) Orders revoking conditional release. 8 Section 59. Section 947.10, Florida Statutes, is 9 amended to read: 10 947.10 Business and political activity upon part of 11 members and full-time employees of the board commission .-- No 12 member of the board commission and no full-time employee 13 thereof shall, during her or his service upon or under the 14 board commission, engage in any other business or profession or hold any other public office, nor shall she or he serve as 15 16 the representative of any political party, or any executive committee or other governing body thereof, or as an executive 17 officer or employee of any political committee, organization, 18 19 or association or be engaged on the behalf of any candidate 20 for public office in the solicitation of votes or otherwise. However, this shall not be deemed to exclude the appointment 21 22 of the Secretary of Corrections to the board commission under the terms and conditions set forth in this chapter. 23 24 Section 60. Section 947.11, Florida Statutes, is 25 amended to read: 26 947.11 Legal adviser.--The Department of Legal Affairs 27 shall be the legal adviser of the board commission. 28 Section 61. Section 947.12, Florida Statutes, is 29 amended to read:

947.12 Members, employees, expenses.--

- employees shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061. All bills for expenses shall be properly receipted, audited, and approved, and processed through the department forwarded to the Comptroller and shall be paid in a manner and form as the bills for the expenses of the several departments of the state government are paid. All expenses, including salaries and other compensation, shall be paid from the General Revenue Fund and within the appropriation as fixed therefor by the Legislature. Such expenses shall be paid by the Treasurer upon proper warrants issued by the Comptroller of the state, drawn upon vouchers and requisitions approved by the board commission, and signed by the Comptroller.
- (2) The members of the <u>parole qualifications committee</u> examining board created in s. 947.02 shall each be paid per diem and travel expenses pursuant to s. 112.061 when traveling in the performance of their duties.

Section 62. Section 947.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.13 Powers and duties of the board commission.--

- (1) The $\underline{\text{board}}$ $\underline{\text{commission}}$ shall have the powers and perform the duties of:
- (a) Determining what persons shall be placed on parole, subject to the provisions of ss. 947.172 and 947.174.
- (b) Fixing the time and conditions of parole, as provided in this chapter.
- (c) Determining whether a person has violated parole and taking action with respect to such a violation.
 - (d) Making such investigations as may be necessary.
- (e) Reporting to the Board of Executive Clemency thecircumstances, the criminal records, and the social, physical,

mental, and psychiatric conditions and histories of persons under consideration by the board for pardon, commutation of sentence, or remission of fine, penalty, or forfeiture.

- (f) Establishing the terms and conditions of persons released on conditional release under s. 947.1405, and determining subsequent ineligibility for conditional release due to a violation of the terms or conditions of conditional release and taking action with respect to such a violation.
- (g) As the Control Release Authority, determining what persons will be released on control release under s. 947.146, establishing the time and conditions of control release, if any, and determining whether a person has violated the conditions of control release and taking action with respect to such a violation.
- (h) Determining what persons will be released on conditional medical release under s. 947.149, establishing the conditions of conditional medical release, and determining whether a person has violated the conditions of conditional medical release and taking action with respect to such a violation.
- (2)(a) The <u>board</u> commission shall immediately examine records of the department under s. 945.25, and any other records which it obtains, and may make such other investigations as may be necessary.
- (b) The Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Juvenile Justice, and all other state, county, and city agencies, sheriffs and their deputies, and all peace officers shall cooperate with the board commission and the department and shall aid and assist them in the performance of their duties.

1 2

Section 63. 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:
- 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, and before July 1, 2000, 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 based on an offense committed before July 1, 2000; or
- (c) Is found to be a sexual predator under s. 775.21 or former s. 775.23 based on an offense committed before July 1, 2000,

20 21 22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18 19

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 eligible for conditional release supervision as provided herein. Effective 31 July 1, 1994, and applicable for offenses committed on or

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

board commission shall, through review and consideration of

information provided to the board by the department,

29

30

determine:

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9 10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21 22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

- (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 board 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.
- (5) Within 180 days prior to the tentative release date or provisional release date, whichever is earlier, a representative of the department commission shall interview the inmate. The commission representative shall review the inmate's program participation, disciplinary record, psychological and medical records, criminal records, and any other information pertinent to the impending release. A department commission representative shall conduct a personal interview with the inmate for the purpose of determining the details of the inmate's release plan, including the inmate's planned residence and employment. The results of the interview must be forwarded to the commission in writing.
- (6) Based upon a review of the inmate's record and interview, the department shall, in writing, advise the board of the inmate's release plan and recommend to the board terms and conditions of the conditional release.
- (7) (7) (6) Upon receipt of notice as required under s. 947.175, the board commission shall review the recommendations of the department and may conduct a review of the inmate's record for the purpose of establishing the terms and conditions of the conditional release. The board commission 31 may impose any additional special conditions it considers

 warranted from its review and is in no way compelled to adopt the recommendations of the department of the record. If the board commission determines that the inmate is eligible for release under this section, the board 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 (8)(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.

(8)(7)(a) Any inmate who is convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995, or who has been previously convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995, in violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, and is subject to conditional release supervision, shall have, in addition to any other conditions imposed, the following special conditions imposed by the board commission:

- 1. A mandatory curfew from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., or the board 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 board court determines that imposing a curfew would endanger the victim or any potential victim, the board 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 $\frac{1}{2}$

 center, park, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate.

- 3. Active participation in and successful completion of a sex offender treatment program with therapists specifically trained to treat sex offenders, at the releasee's own expense. If a specially trained therapist is not available within a 50-mile radius of the releasee'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 <u>board commission</u> without another adult present who is responsible for the child's welfare, has been advised of the crime, and is approved by the board commission.
- 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, as prescribed by the <u>board</u> commission.
- 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.

2

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27 28

29

- A requirement that the releasee must submit two 8. specimens of blood to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to be registered with the DNA database.
- 9. A requirement that the releasee make restitution to the victim, as determined by the sentencing court or the board commission, for all necessary medical and related professional services relating to physical, psychiatric, and psychological care.
- 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) For a releasee whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 1997, in violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, and who is subject to conditional release supervision, in addition to any other provision of this subsection, the board commission shall impose the following additional conditions of conditional release supervision:
- 1. As part of a treatment program, participation in a minimum of one annual polygraph examination to obtain information necessary for risk management and treatment and to reduce the sex offender's denial mechanisms. The 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 at the expense of the sex offender. The results of the polygraph examination shall not be used as evidence in a hearing to prove that a violation of supervision has occurred.
- 2. Maintenance of a driving log and a prohibition against driving a motor vehicle alone without the prior 31 approval of the supervising officer.

- 3. 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 or the victim's parent or guardian.
- 5. Electronic monitoring of any form when deemed necessary by the community control or probation officer and his or her supervisor, and ordered by the board court at the recommendation of the Department of Corrections.
- (9)(8) It is the finding of the Legislature that the population of offenders released from state prison into the community who meet the conditional release criteria poses the greatest threat to the public safety of the groups of offenders under community supervision. Therefore, the Department of Corrections is to provide intensive supervision by experienced correctional probation officers to conditional release offenders. Subject to specific appropriation by the Legislature, caseloads may be restricted to a maximum of 40 conditional release offenders per officer to provide for enhanced public safety and to effectively monitor conditions of electronic monitoring or curfews, if so ordered by the board commission.
- release for one or more offenses and also placed on mandatory postprison probation pursuant to s. 948.03(6) for one or more offenses, within the overall term of sentences, such person shall be supervised pursuant to the order imposed by the court, and the board shall defer to such supervision. If the court revokes the mandatory postprison probation and

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21 22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

resentences the offender to a term of incarceration, such revocation also constitutes a sufficient basis for the revocation of conditional release without further hearing by the board. If any postprison probation supervision is revoked, such revocation may result in a forfeiture of all gain-time, and the board may revoke the deferred conditional release supervision or take other action it considers appropriate. If the term of conditional release supervision exceeds that of the mandatory postprison probation, authority for the supervision shall revert to the board and the supervision shall be subject to the conditions set by the board upon expiration of the mandatory postprison probation.

(11) Offenders shall not be placed on conditional release supervision for convictions with offense dates on or after July 1, 2000.

Section 64. Section 947.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.141 Violations of conditional release, control release, or conditional medical release. --

- (1) If a member of the board commission or a duly authorized representative of the board commission has reasonable grounds to believe that an offender who is on release supervision under s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, or s. 947.149 has violated the terms and conditions of the release in a material respect, such member or representative may cause a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the releasee; if the offender was found to be a sexual predator, the warrant must be issued.
- (2) Upon the arrest on a felony charge of an offender who is on release supervision under s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, 31 or s. 947.149, the offender must be detained without bond

4 5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

22

2324

25

26

27

28

29

30 31 until the initial appearance of the offender at which a judicial determination of probable cause is made. If the magistrate determines that there was no probable cause for the arrest, the offender may be released. If the magistrate determines that there was probable cause for the arrest, such determination also constitutes reasonable grounds to believe that the offender violated the conditions of the release. Within 24 hours after the magistrate's finding of probable cause, the detention facility administrator or designee shall notify the board commission and the department of the finding and transmit to each a facsimile copy of the probable cause affidavit or the sworn offense report upon which the magistrate's probable cause determination is based. The offender must continue to be detained without bond for a period not exceeding 72 hours excluding weekends and holidays after the date of the probable cause determination, pending a decision by the board commission whether to issue a warrant charging the offender with violation of the conditions of release. Upon the issuance of the board's commission's warrant, the offender must continue to be held in custody pending a revocation hearing held in accordance with this section.

Commission of the arrest of a releasee charged with a violation of the terms and conditions of conditional release, control release, or conditional medical release, the releasee must be afforded a hearing conducted by a board member commissioner or a duly authorized representative thereof. If the releasee elects to proceed with a hearing, the releasee must be informed orally and in writing of the following:

2

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21 22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

- The alleged violation with which the releasee is charged.
 - (b) The releasee's right to be represented by counsel.
 - (C) The releasee's right to be heard in person.
- The releasee's right to secure, present, and compel the attendance of witnesses relevant to the proceeding.
- The releasee's right to produce documents on the releasee's own behalf.
- (f) The releasee's right of access to all evidence used against the releasee and to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses.
 - (g) The releasee's right to waive the hearing.
- Within a reasonable time following the hearing, the board member commissioner or the board member's commissioner's duly authorized representative who conducted the hearing shall make findings of fact in regard to the alleged violation. A panel of no fewer than two board members commissioners shall enter an order determining whether the charge of violation of conditional release, control release, or conditional medical release has been sustained based upon the findings of fact presented by the hearing board member commissioner or authorized representative. By such order, the panel may revoke conditional release, control release, or conditional medical release and thereby return the releasee to prison to serve the sentence imposed, reinstate the original order granting the release, or enter such other order as it considers proper. Effective for inmates whose offenses were committed on or after July 1, 1995, the panel may order the placement of a releasee, upon a finding of violation pursuant to this subsection, into a local detention facility as a 31 | condition of supervision.

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

2122

23

2425

26

27

28

29

30

Effective for inmates whose offenses were committed on or after July 1, 1995, notwithstanding the provisions of ss. 775.08, former 921.001, 921.002, 921.187, 921.188, 944.02, and 951.23, or any other law to the contrary, by such order as provided in subsection (4), the panel, upon a finding of guilt, may, as a condition of continued supervision, place the releasee in a local detention facility for a period of incarceration not to exceed 22 months. Prior to the expiration of the term of incarceration, or upon recommendation of the chief correctional officer of that county, the board commission shall cause inquiry into the inmate's release plan and custody status in the detention facility and consider whether to restore the inmate to supervision, modify the conditions of supervision, or enter an order of revocation, thereby causing the return of the inmate to prison to serve the sentence imposed. The provisions of this section do not prohibit the panel from entering such other order or conducting any investigation that it deems proper. The board commission may only place a person in a local detention facility pursuant to this section if there is a contractual agreement between the chief correctional officer of that county and the Department of Corrections. The agreement must provide for a per diem reimbursement for each person placed under this section, which is payable by the Department of Corrections for the duration of the offender's placement in the facility. This section does not limit the board's commission's ability to place a person in a local detention facility for less than 1 year. (6) Whenever a conditional release, control release,

or conditional medical release is revoked by a panel of no

31 fewer than two board members commissioners and the releasee is

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21 22

23 24

25

26

27

28

29

30

ordered to be returned to prison, the releasee, by reason of the misconduct, shall be deemed to have forfeited all gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided for by law, earned up to the date of release. However, if a conditional medical release is revoked due to the improved medical or physical condition of the releasee, the releasee shall not forfeit gain-time accrued before the date of conditional medical release. This subsection does not deprive the prisoner of the right to gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided by law, from the date of return to prison.

(7) This section applies to alleged violations of conditional release which occur prior to July 1, 2000. Alleged violations of conditional release occurring on or after July 1, 2000, shall be heard in the circuit court where the offender committed the offense or offenses that resulted in conditional release supervision.

Section 65. Subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 947.146, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

947.146 Control Release Authority.--

- (1) There is created a Control Release Authority which shall be composed of the members of the Parole Board Commission and which shall have the same chair as the board commission. The authority shall utilize such board commission staff as it determines is necessary to carry out its purposes.
 - (7) The authority has the power and duty to:
- (b) Authorize an individual board member commissioner to postpone a control release date for not more than 60 days without a hearing for any inmate who has become the subject of 31 a disciplinary proceeding, a criminal arrest, an information,

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

or an indictment; who has been terminated from work release; or about whom there is any recently discovered information as specified in paragraph (a).

Section 66. Section 947.149, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.149 Conditional medical release.--

- (1) The board commission shall, in conjunction with the department, establish the conditional medical release program. An inmate is eliqible for consideration for release under the conditional medical release program when the inmate, because of an existing medical or physical condition, is determined by the department to be within one of the following designations:
- "Permanently incapacitated inmate," which means an inmate who has a condition caused by injury, disease, or illness which, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, renders the inmate permanently and irreversibly physically incapacitated to the extent that the inmate does not constitute a danger to herself or himself or others.
- "Terminally ill inmate," which means an inmate who has a condition caused by injury, disease, or illness which, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, renders the inmate terminally ill to the extent that there can be no recovery and death is imminent, so that the inmate does not constitute a danger to herself or himself or others.
- (2) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, any person determined eligible under this section and sentenced to the custody of the department may, upon referral by the department, be considered for conditional medical release by the board commission, in addition to any parole consideration 31 | for which the inmate may be considered, except that

conditional medical release is not authorized for an inmate who is under sentence of death. No inmate has a right to conditional medical release or to a medical evaluation to determine eligibility for such release.

- conditional medical release and establish additional conditions of conditional medical release rests solely within the discretion of the <u>board commission</u>, in accordance with the provisions of this section, together with the authority to approve the release plan to include necessary medical care and attention. The department shall identify inmates who may be eligible for conditional medical release based upon available medical information and shall refer them to the <u>board commission</u> for consideration. In considering an inmate for conditional medical release, the <u>board commission</u> may require that additional medical evidence be produced or that additional medical examinations be conducted, and may require such other investigations to be made as may be warranted.
- (4) The conditional medical release term of an inmate released on conditional medical release is for the remainder of the inmate's sentence, without diminution of sentence for good behavior. Supervision of the medical releasee must include periodic medical evaluations at intervals determined by the board commission at the time of release.
- (5)(a) If it is discovered during the conditional medical release that the medical or physical condition of the medical releasee has improved to the extent that she or he would no longer be eligible for conditional medical release under this section, the <u>board commission</u> may order that the releasee be returned to the custody of the department for a conditional medical release revocation hearing, in accordance

with s. 947.141. If conditional medical release is revoked due to improvement in the medical or physical condition of the releasee, she or he shall serve the balance of her or his sentence with credit for the time served on conditional medical release and without forfeiture of any gain-time accrued prior to conditional medical release. If the person whose conditional medical release is revoked due to an improvement in medical or physical condition would otherwise be eligible for parole or any other release program, the person may be considered for such release program pursuant to law.

- (b) In addition to revocation of conditional medical release pursuant to paragraph (a), conditional medical release may also be revoked for violation of any condition of the release established by the <u>board commission</u>, in accordance with s. 947.141, and the releasee's gain-time may be forfeited pursuant to s. 944.28(1).
- (6) The department and the $\underline{\text{board}}$ commission shall adopt rules as necessary to implement the conditional medical release program.

Section 67. Section 947.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.15 Reports.--On or before January 1 of each year, the <u>board</u> commission shall make a written report to the Governor and Cabinet of its activities together with a full and detailed financial statement, copies of which shall be sent to the Department of Legal Affairs and to such other officials and persons as the <u>board</u> commission may deem advisable. One copy of said report shall become a part of the records of the board commission.

2

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21 22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

Section 68. Section 947.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.16 Eligibility for parole; initial parole interviews; powers and duties of board commission. --

- (1) Every person who has been convicted of a felony or who has been convicted of one or more misdemeanors and whose sentence or cumulative sentences total 12 months or more, who is confined in execution of the judgment of the court, and whose record during confinement or while under supervision is good, shall, unless otherwise provided by law, be eligible for interview for parole consideration of her or his cumulative sentence structure as follows:
- (a) An inmate who has been sentenced for an indeterminate term or a term of 3 years or less shall have an initial interview conducted by a hearing examiner within 8 months after the initial date of confinement in execution of the judgment.
- (b) An inmate who has been sentenced for a minimum term in excess of 3 years but of less than 6 years shall have an initial interview conducted by a hearing examiner within 14 months after the initial date of confinement in execution of the judgment.
- (c) An inmate who has been sentenced for a minimum term of 6 or more years but other than for a life term shall have an initial interview conducted by a hearing examiner within 24 months after the initial date of confinement in execution of the judgment.
- (d) An inmate who has been sentenced for a term of life shall have an initial interview conducted by a hearing examiner within 5 years after the initial date of confinement 31 in execution of the judgment.

- (e) An inmate who has been convicted and sentenced under ss. 958.011-958.15, or any other inmate who has been determined by the department to be a youthful offender, shall be interviewed by a parole examiner within 8 months after the initial date of confinement in execution of the judgment.
- (2) The following special types of cases shall have their initial parole interview as follows:
- (a) An initial interview may be postponed for a period not to exceed 90 days. Such postponement shall be for good cause, which shall include, but need not be limited to, the need for the department to obtain a presentence or postsentence investigation report or a probation or parole or mandatory conditional release violation report. The reason for postponement shall be noted in writing and included in the official record. No postponement for good cause shall result in an initial interview being conducted later than 90 days after the inmate's initially scheduled initial interview.
- (b) An initial interview may be deferred for any inmate who is out to court. Such deferral shall not result in an initial interview being conducted later than 90 days after the department provides written notice to the <u>board</u> commission that the inmate has been returned from court.
- (c) An initial interview may be deferred for any inmate confined in any appropriate treatment facility within the state, public or private, by virtue of transfer from the department under any applicable law. Such deferral shall not result in an initial interview being conducted later than 90 days after the department provides written notice to the board commission that the inmate has been returned to the department.

- (d) An inmate designated a mentally disordered sex offender shall have an initial interview conducted within 90 days of receiving written notification by the department to the <u>board</u> commission of the need for such interview and that the inmate's file contains all investigative reports deemed necessary by the <u>board</u> commission to conduct such interview.
- (e) Any inmate who has been determined to be an incapacitated person pursuant to s. 744.331 shall have an initial interview conducted within 90 days after the date the board commission is provided with written notice that the inmate has been restored to capacity by the court.
- (f) An initial interview may be held at the discretion of the <u>board</u> commission after the entry of a <u>board</u> commission order to revoke parole or mandatory conditional release.
- interview and release, the mandatory minimum portion of a concurrent sentence will begin on the date the sentence begins to run as provided in s. 921.161. The mandatory minimum portions of consecutive sentences shall be served at the beginning of the maximum sentence as established by the Department of Corrections. Each mandatory minimum portion of consecutive sentences shall be served consecutively; provided, that in no case shall a sentence begin to run before the date of imposition. The board commission shall conduct an initial interview for an inmate serving a mandatory minimum sentence according to the following schedule:
- 1. An inmate serving a mandatory term of 7 years or less shall have an initial interview no sooner than 6 months prior to the expiration of the mandatory minimum portion of the sentence.

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21 22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

- An inmate serving a mandatory term in excess of 7years but of less than 15 years shall have an initial interview no sooner than 12 months prior to the expiration of the mandatory minimum portion of the sentence.
- 3. An inmate serving a mandatory term of 15 years or more shall have an initial interview no sooner than 18 months prior to the expiration of the mandatory minimum portion of the sentence.
- (h) If an inmate is serving a sentence imposed by a county or circuit court of this state concurrently with a sentence imposed by a court of another state or of the United States, and if the department has designated the correctional institution of the other jurisdiction as the place for reception and confinement of such person, the inmate so released to another jurisdiction shall be eligible for consideration for parole, except that the board commission shall determine the presumptive parole release date and the effective parole release date by requesting such person's record file from the receiving jurisdiction. Upon receiving such records, the board commission panel assigned by the chair shall determine such release dates based on the relevant information in that file. The board commission may concur with the parole release decision of the jurisdiction granting parole and accepting supervision. The provisions of s. 947.174 do not apply to an inmate serving a concurrent sentence in another jurisdiction pursuant to s. 921.16(2).
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of ss. 775.021 and 921.16, if an inmate has received a consecutive sentence or sentences imposed by a court or courts of this state, the inmate shall be eliqible for consideration for parole, unless 31 otherwise expressly prohibited by law.

3

4 5

6 7

8

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

2122

23

24

2526

27

28

29

30

(4) A person who has become eligible for an initial parole interview and who may, according to the objective parole guidelines of the board commission, be granted parole shall be placed on parole in accordance with the provisions of this law; except that, in any case of a person convicted of murder, robbery, burglary of a dwelling or burglary of a structure or conveyance in which a human being is present, aggravated assault, aggravated battery, kidnapping, sexual battery or attempted sexual battery, incest or attempted incest, an unnatural and lascivious act or an attempted unnatural and lascivious act, lewd and lascivious behavior, assault or aggravated assault when a sexual act is completed or attempted, battery or aggravated battery when a sexual act is completed or attempted, arson, or any felony involving the use of a firearm or other deadly weapon or the use of intentional violence, at the time of sentencing the judge may enter an order retaining jurisdiction over the offender for review of a board commission release order. This jurisdiction of the trial court judge is limited to the first one-third of the maximum sentence imposed. When any person is convicted of two or more felonies and concurrent sentences are imposed, then the jurisdiction of the trial court judge as provided herein applies to the first one-third of the maximum sentence imposed for the highest felony of which the person was convicted. When any person is convicted of two or more felonies and consecutive sentences are imposed, then the jurisdiction of the trial court judge as provided herein applies to one-third of the total consecutive sentences imposed. (a) In retaining jurisdiction for the purposes of this

31 act, the trial court judge shall state the justification with

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

individual particularity, and such justification shall be made a part of the court record. A copy of such justification shall be delivered to the department together with the commitment issued by the court pursuant to s. 944.16.

- (b) Gain-time as provided for by law shall accrue, except that an offender over whom the trial court has retained jurisdiction as provided herein shall not be released during the first one-third of her or his sentence by reason of gain-time.
- (c) In such a case of retained jurisdiction, the board commission, within 30 days after the entry of its release order, shall send notice of its release order to the original sentencing judge and to the appropriate state attorney. The release order shall be made contingent upon entry of an order by the appropriate circuit judge relinquishing jurisdiction as provided for in paragraphs (d) and (f). If the original sentencing judge is no longer in service, such notice shall be sent to the chief judge of the circuit in which the offender was sentenced. The chief judge may designate any circuit judge within the circuit to act in the place of the original sentencing judge. Such notice shall stay the time requirements of s. 947.1745.
- (d) Within 10 days after receipt of the notice provided for in paragraph (c), the original sentencing judge or her or his replacement shall notify the board commission as to whether or not the court further desires to retain jurisdiction. If the original sentencing judge or her or his replacement does not so notify the board commission within the 10-day period or notifies the board commission that the court does not desire to retain jurisdiction, then the board 31 commission may dispose of the matter as it sees fit.

- (e) Upon receipt of notice of intent to retain jurisdiction from the original sentencing judge or her or his replacement, the <u>board</u> commission shall, within 10 days, forward to the court its release order, the findings of fact, the parole hearing examiner's report and recommendation, and all supporting information upon which its release order was based.
- (f) Within 30 days of receipt of the items listed in paragraph (e), the original sentencing judge or her or his replacement shall review the order, findings, and evidence; and, if the judge finds that the order of the <u>board commission</u> is not based on competent substantial evidence or that the parole is not in the best interest of the community or the inmate, the court may vacate the release order. The judge or her or his replacement shall notify the <u>board commission</u> of the decision of the court, and, if the release order is vacated, such notification shall contain the evidence relied on and the reasons for denial. A copy of such notice shall be sent to the inmate.
- (g) The decision of the original sentencing judge or, in her or his absence, the chief judge of the circuit to vacate any parole release order as provided in this section is not appealable. Each inmate whose parole release order has been vacated by the court shall be reinterviewed within 2 years after the date of receipt of the vacated release order and every 2 years thereafter, or earlier by order of the court retaining jurisdiction. However, each inmate whose parole release order has been vacated by the court and who has been:
 - 1. Convicted of murder or attempted murder;
- 2. Convicted of sexual battery or attempted sexual battery; or

3. Sentenced to a 25-year minimum mandatory sentence previously provided in s. 775.082,

shall be reinterviewed once within 5 years after the date of receipt of the vacated release order and once every 5 years thereafter, if the <u>board commission</u> finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole would be granted during the following years and states the bases for the finding in writing. For any inmate who is within 7 years of his or her tentative release date, the <u>board commission</u> may establish a reinterview date prior to the 5-year schedule.

- (h) An inmate whose parole release order has been vacated by the court may not be given a presumptive parole release date during the period of retention of jurisdiction by the court. During such period, a new effective parole release date may be authorized at the discretion of the board commission without further interview unless an interview is requested by no fewer than two board members commissioners. Any such new effective parole release date must be reviewed in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g).
- (5) Within 90 days after any interview for parole, the inmate shall be advised of the presumptive parole release date. Subsequent to the establishment of the presumptive parole release date, the <u>board commission</u> may, at its discretion, review the official record or conduct additional interviews with the inmate. However, the presumptive parole release date may not be changed except for reasons of institutional conduct or the acquisition of new information not available at the time of the initial interview.

(6) This section as amended by chapter 82-171, Laws of Florida, shall apply only to those persons convicted on or after the effective date of chapter 82-171; and this section as in effect before being amended by chapter 82-171 shall apply to any person convicted before the effective date of chapter 82-171.

Section 69. Section 947.165, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.165 Objective parole guidelines.--

- (1) The <u>board</u> commission shall develop and implement objective parole guidelines which shall be the criteria upon which parole decisions are made. The objective parole guidelines shall be developed according to an acceptable research method and shall be based on the seriousness of offense and the likelihood of favorable parole outcome. The guidelines shall require the <u>board</u> commission to aggravate or aggregate each consecutive sentence in establishing the presumptive parole release date. Factors used in arriving at the salient factor score and the severity of offense behavior category shall not be applied as aggravating circumstances. If the sentencing judge files a written objection to the parole release of an inmate as provided for in s. 947.1745(6), such objection may be used by the <u>board</u> commission as a basis to extend the presumptive parole release date.
- (2) At least once a year, the <u>board</u> commission shall review the objective parole guidelines and make any revisions considered necessary by virtue of statistical analysis of <u>board</u> commission actions, which analysis uses acceptable research and methodology.

Section 70. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 947.168, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

947.168 Consideration for persons serving parole-eligible and parole-ineligible sentences. --

- (3) Actual terms of parole service shall not be initiated until the satisfactory completion of the parole-ineligible sentence and subsequent review by the board commission as provided in subsection (4).
- (4) Following completion of the parole-ineligible sentence, the board commission shall reinterview the offender and consider any new information provided by the Department of Corrections. Upon an affirmative vote by the board commission, the offender shall be released on parole and required to meet any conditions set by the board commission pursuant to s. 947.19.

Section 71. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 947.172, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 947.172 Establishment of presumptive parole release

17 date.--

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

18 19

20

21 22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

Based on the objective parole guidelines and any other competent evidence relevant to aggravating and mitigating circumstances, the hearing examiner shall, within 10 days after the interview, recommend in writing to a panel of no fewer than two board members commissioners appointed by the chair a presumptive parole release date for the inmate. The chair shall assign cases to such panels on a random basis, without regard to the inmate or to the board members commissioners sitting on the panel. If the recommended presumptive parole release date falls outside the matrix time ranges as determined by the objective parole guidelines, the hearing examiner shall include with the recommendation a statement in writing as to the reasons for the decision, 31 specifying individual particularities. If a panel fails to

reach a decision on a recommended presumptive parole release date, the chair or any other <u>board member</u> commissioner designated by the chair shall cast the deciding vote. Within 90 days after the date of the initial interview, the inmate shall be notified in writing of the decision as to the inmate's presumptive parole release date.

(3) A presumptive parole release date shall become binding on the <u>board</u> commission when agreement on the presumptive parole release date is reached. Should the presumptive parole release date fall outside the matrix time ranges as determined by the objective parole guidelines, the reasons for this decision shall be stated in writing with individual particularities.

Section 72. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 947.173, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

947.173 Review of presumptive parole release date.--

- (2) A panel of no fewer than two <u>board members</u> commissioners appointed by the chair shall review the inmate's request for review and shall notify the inmate in writing of its decision within 60 days after the date of receipt of the request by the <u>board</u> commission.
- (3) The <u>board</u> commission may affirm or modify the authorized presumptive parole release date. However, in the event of a decision to modify the presumptive parole release date, in no case shall this modified date be after the date established under the procedures of s. 947.172. It is the intent of this legislation that, once set, presumptive parole release dates be modified only for good cause in exceptional circumstances.

Section 73. Section 947.174, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

2

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

22

2324

2526

27

28

29

30

947.174 Subsequent interviews.--

- (1)(a) For any inmate, except an inmate convicted of an offense enumerated in paragraph (b), whose presumptive parole release date falls more than 2 years after the date of the initial interview, a hearing examiner shall schedule an interview for review of the presumptive parole release date. Such interview shall take place within 2 years after the initial interview and every 2 years thereafter.
- (b) For any inmate convicted of murder, attempted murder, sexual battery, attempted sexual battery, or who has been sentenced to a 25-year minimum mandatory sentence previously provided in s. 775.082, and whose presumptive parole release date is more than 5 years after the date of the initial interview, a hearing examiner shall schedule an interview for review of the presumptive parole release date. Such interview shall take place once within 5 years after the initial interview and once every 5 years thereafter if the board commission finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole will be granted at a hearing during the following years and states the bases for the finding in writing. For any inmate who is within 7 years of his or her tentative release date, the board commission may establish an interview date prior to the 5-year schedule.
- (c) Such interviews shall be limited to determining whether or not information has been gathered which might affect the presumptive parole release date. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to an inmate serving a concurrent sentence in another jurisdiction pursuant to s. 921.16(2).
- (2) The <u>board</u> commission, for good cause, may at any time request that a hearing examiner conduct a subsequent

hearing according to the procedures outlined in this section. Such request shall specify in writing the reasons for such review.

- of time, make available and bring to the attention of the board commission such information as is deemed important to the review of the presumptive parole release date, including, but not limited to, current progress reports, psychological reports, and disciplinary reports.
- (4) The department or a hearing examiner may recommend that an inmate be placed in a work-release program prior to the last 18 months of her or his confinement before the presumptive parole release date. If the <u>board commission</u> does not deny the recommendation within 30 days of the receipt of the recommendation, the inmate may be placed in such a program, and the department shall advise the <u>board commission</u> of the fact prior to such placement.
- (5) For purposes of this section, the <u>board</u> commission shall develop and make available to all inmates guidelines which:
- (a) Define what constitutes an unsatisfactory institutional record. In developing such guidelines, the \underline{board} $\underline{commission}$ shall consult with the department.
- (b) Define what constitutes a satisfactory release plan and what constitutes verification of the plan prior to placement on parole.

Section 74. Subsections (1), (4), (5), and (6) of section 947.1745, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

947.1745 Establishment of effective parole release date.--If the inmate's institutional conduct has been

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24 25

26

27

28

29

30

satisfactory, the presumptive parole release date shall become the effective parole release date as follows:

- (1) Within 90 days before the presumptive parole release date, a hearing examiner shall conduct a final interview with the inmate in order to establish an effective parole release date and parole release plan. If it is determined that the inmate's institutional conduct has been unsatisfactory, a statement to this effect shall be made in writing with particularity and shall be forwarded to a panel of no fewer than two board members commissioners appointed by the chair.
- (4) If an effective date of parole has been established, release on that date is conditioned upon the completion of a satisfactory plan for parole supervision. effective date of parole may be delayed for up to 60 days by a board member commissioner without a hearing for the development and approval of release plans.
- (5) An effective date of parole may be delayed by a board member commissioner for up to 60 days without a hearing based on:
- (a) New information not available at the time of the effective parole release date interview.
- (b) Unsatisfactory institutional conduct which occurred subsequent to the effective parole release date interview.
 - (c) The lack of a verified parole release plan.
- Within 90 days before the effective parole release date interview, the board commission shall send written notice to the sentencing judge of any inmate who has been scheduled for an effective parole release date interview. If the 31 sentencing judge is no longer serving, the notice must be sent

to the chief judge of the circuit in which the offender was sentenced. The chief judge may designate any circuit judge within the circuit to act in the place of the sentencing judge. Within 30 days after receipt of the board's commission's notice, the sentencing judge, or the designee, shall send to the board commission notice of objection to parole release, if the judge objects to such release. If there is objection by the judge, such objection may constitute good cause in exceptional circumstances as described in s. 947.173, and the board commission may schedule a subsequent review within 2 years, extending the presumptive parole release date beyond that time. However, for an inmate who has been:

- (a) Convicted of murder or attempted murder;
- (b) Convicted of sexual battery or attempted sexual battery; or
- (c) Sentenced to a 25-year minimum mandatory sentence previously provided in s. 775.082,

the <u>board</u> commission may schedule a subsequent review under this subsection once every 5 years, extending the presumptive parole release date beyond that time if the <u>board</u> commission finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole would be granted at a review during the following years and states the bases for the finding in writing. For any inmate who is within 7 years of his or her release date, the <u>board</u> commission may schedule a subsequent review prior to the 5 year schedule. With any subsequent review the same procedure outlined above will be followed. If the judge remains silent with respect to parole release, the <u>board</u> commission may authorize an effective parole release date. This subsection applies if the

 board commission desires to consider the establishment of an effective release date without delivery of the effective parole release date interview. Notice of the effective release date must be sent to the sentencing judge, and either the judge's response to the notice must be received or the time period allowed for such response must elapse before the board commission may authorize an effective release date.

Section 75. Section 947.1746, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.1746 Establishment of effective parole release date.—Within 30 days of the receipt of new information or upon receipt of a written recommendation from the department that an inmate be considered for mitigation of the authorized presumptive parole release date, the <u>board commission</u> may, at its discretion, provide for a final interview to establish an effective parole release date or may review the official record and establish an effective parole release date without provision of a final interview, unless an interview is requested by no fewer than two board members commissioners.

Section 76. Section 947.1747, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.1747 Community control as a special condition of parole.—Upon the establishment of an effective parole release date as provided for in ss. 947.1745 and 947.1746, the <u>board commission</u> may, as a special condition of parole, require an inmate to be placed in the community control program of the Department of Corrections as described in s. 948.10 for a period not exceeding 6 months. In every case in which the <u>board commission</u> decides to place an inmate on community control as a special condition of parole, the <u>board commission</u>

2

3

4 5

6

7

8

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

shall provide a written explanation of the reasons for its decision.

Section 77. Subsection (1) of section 947.175, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.175 Notice to local agencies. --

(1) The Parole Board Commission shall, upon establishing the effective parole release date of an inmate, notify the county law enforcement agency in the county in this state in which the inmate is scheduled to be released and any other criminal justice agency which, in writing, requests the board commission to provide such notice.

Section 78. Section 947.177, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.177 Inmate release; notice by Department of Corrections, Control Release Authority, or Parole Board Commission. --

(1) Within 6 months before the release of an inmate from the custody of the Department of Corrections or a private correctional facility by expiration of sentence under s. 944.275, control release under s. 947.146, or parole under this chapter, or as soon as possible if the offender is released earlier than anticipated, notification of such release date shall be made known by the appropriate agency to the chief judge of the circuit in which the offender was sentenced, the appropriate state attorney, and the sheriff as chief law enforcement officer of the county in which the inmate plans to reside. In addition, unless otherwise requested by the victim or the personal representative of the victim, the state attorney, the Department of Corrections, or the Parole Board Commission, whichever is appropriate, shall 31 | notify such person within 6 months before the inmate's

3

4 5

6 7

8

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

release, or as soon as possible if the offender is released earlier than anticipated, when the name and address of the victim or representative of the victim has been furnished to the agency. The state attorney shall provide the latest address documented for the victim to the sheriff with the other documents required by law for the delivery of inmates to those agencies for service of sentence. For the purposes of this section, the Parole Board Commission or the Control Release Authority is the appropriate agency for any type of release it grants, and the Department of Corrections is the appropriate agency for any type of release it authorizes. This section does not imply any repeal or modification of any provision of law relating to notification of victims.

- (2) Within 60 days before the anticipated release of an inmate, a digitized photograph of the inmate to be released shall be made by the Department of Corrections or a private correctional facility, whichever has custody of the inmate. If a private correctional facility makes the digitized photograph, this photograph shall be provided to the Department of Corrections. Additionally, the digitized photograph, whether made by the Department of Corrections or a private correctional facility, shall be placed in the inmate's file. The Department of Corrections shall make the digitized photograph available electronically to the Department of Law Enforcement as soon as the digitized photograph is in the agency's database and must be in a format that is compatible with the requirements of the Florida Crime Information Center.
- (3) If an inmate is to be released after having served one or more sentences for a conviction of robbery, sexual battery, home-invasion robbery, or carjacking, or an inmate to 31 be released has a prior conviction for robbery, sexual

battery, home-invasion robbery, or carjacking or similar 1 2 offense, in this state or in another jurisdiction, and if such 3 prior conviction information is contained in records of the Department of Corrections, the appropriate releasing agency 4 5 shall release to the sheriff of the county in which the inmate 6 plans to reside, and, if the inmate plans to reside within a 7 municipality, to the chief of police of that municipality, the 8 following information, which must include, but need not be limited to: 9

- (a) Name;
- (b) Social security number;
 - (c) Date of birth;
- (d) Race;
- 14 (e) Sex;
 - (f) Height;
- 16 (q) Weight;
 - (h) Hair and eye color;
 - (i) Tattoos or other identifying marks;
 - (j) Fingerprints; and
- 20 (k) A digitized photograph as provided in subsection 21 (2).

2223

24

25 26

27

28

29

30 31

10

11

12

13

15

1718

19

The Department of Corrections, the Parole <u>Board</u> <u>Commission</u>, or the Control Release Authority shall release the information specified in this subsection within 6 months prior to the discharge of the inmate from the custody of the Department of Corrections.

(4) An inmate who refuses to submit to the taking of a digitized photograph commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

1 Section 79. Section 947.18, Florida Statutes, is 2 amended to read: 3 947.18 Conditions of parole. -- No person shall be 4 placed on parole merely as a reward for good conduct or 5 efficient performance of duties assigned in prison. No person 6 shall be placed on parole until and unless the board 7 commission finds that there is reasonable probability that, if 8 the person is placed on parole, he or she will live and conduct himself or herself as a respectable and law-abiding 9 10 person and that the person's release will be compatible with 11 his or her own welfare and the welfare of society. No person 12 shall be placed on parole unless and until the board 13 commission is satisfied that he or she will be suitably 14 employed in self-sustaining employment or that he or she will not become a public charge. The board commission shall 15 16 determine the terms upon which such person shall be granted parole. If the person's conviction was for a controlled 17 substance violation, one of the conditions must be that the 18 19 person submit to random substance abuse testing intermittently 20 throughout the term of supervision, upon the direction of the correctional probation officer as defined in s. 943.10(3). In 21 22 addition to any other lawful condition of parole, the board commission may make the payment of the debt due and owing to 23 the state under s. 960.17 or the payment of the attorney's 24 fees and costs due and owing to a county under s. 938.29 a 25 condition of parole subject to modification based on change of 26 27 circumstances. 28 Section 80. Section 947.181, Florida Statutes, is 29 amended to read:

947.181 Victim restitution as condition of parole.--

30

2

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21 22

23 24

25

26

27

28

29

30

- (1)(a) The Parole Board Commission shall require as a condition of parole reparation or restitution to the aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by the offense for which the parolee was imprisoned unless the board commission finds reasons to the contrary. If the board commission does not order restitution or orders only partial restitution, the board commission shall state on the record the reasons therefor. The amount of such reparation or restitution shall be determined by the Parole Board Commission.
- (b) If the parolee fails to make the reparation or restitution to the aggrieved party as authorized in paragraph (a), it shall be considered by the board commission as a violation of parole as specified in s. 947.21 and may be cause for revocation of her or his parole.
- (2) If a defendant is paroled, any restitution ordered under s. 775.089 shall be a condition of such parole. Parole Board Commission may revoke parole if the defendant fails to comply with such order. In determining whether to revoke parole, the Parole Board Commission 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 81. Section 947.185, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.185 Application for mental retardation services as condition of parole. -- The Parole Board Commission may require as a condition of parole that any inmate who has been diagnosed as mentally retarded as defined in s. 393.063 shall, upon release, apply for retardation services from the 31 Department of Children and Family Services.

Section 82. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 947.19, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

947.19 Terms of parole.--

1 2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9 10

11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23 24

25

26

27

28

29

30

- (1) The board commission, upon authorizing an effective parole release date, shall specify in writing the terms and conditions of the parole, a certified copy of which shall be given to the parolee.
- (2) A parolee may, within 120 days of receipt of the certified copy of the terms and conditions of parole, request that the board commission modify the terms and conditions of parole; the parolee must specify in writing the reasons for requesting such modifications.
- (3) A panel of no fewer than two board members commissioners appointed by the chair shall consider requests for review of the terms and conditions of parole, render a written decision to continue or to modify the terms and conditions of parole, specifying the reasons therefor, and inform the parolee of the decision in writing within 30 days of the date of receipt of request for review. Such panel shall not include those board members commissioners who authorized the original conditions of parole.

Section 83. Section 947.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.20 Rules of board commission. -- The board commission shall adopt general rules on the terms and conditions of parole and what shall constitute the violation thereof and may make special rules to govern particular cases. Such rules, both general and special, may include, among other things, a requirement that the parolee shall not leave the state or any definite area in Florida without the consent of 31 the board commission; that the parolee shall contribute to the

support of her or his dependents to the best of her or his ability; that the parolee shall make reparation or restitution for her or his crime; that the parolee shall not associate with persons engaged in criminal activity; and that the parolee shall carry out the instructions of her or his parole supervisor and, in general, comport herself or himself in accordance with the terms and conditions of her or his parole.

Section 84. Subsection (2) of section 947.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.21 Violations of parole.--

(2) An offender whose parole is revoked may, at the discretion of the <u>board</u> commission, be credited with any portion of the time the offender has satisfactorily served on parole.

Section 85. Section 947.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.22 Authority to arrest parole violators with or without warrant.--

authorized representative of the <u>board</u> commission or a duly authorized representative of the <u>board</u> 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 <u>board</u> commission or a duly authorized representative of the <u>board</u> commission. The <u>board</u> commission, a <u>board</u> member 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 board commission. If not released on bail or her or his own

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21

22 23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

recognizance, the parolee shall be committed to jail pending hearings pursuant to s. 947.23. The board commission, at its election, may have the hearing conducted by one or more board members commissioners or by a duly authorized representative of the board commission. Any parole and probation officer, any officer authorized to serve criminal process, or any peace officer of this state is authorized to execute the warrant.

(2) Any parole and 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 board members commissioners or a duly authorized representative of the Parole Board 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 board commission or authority or a duly authorized representative of the board commission or authority.

Section 86. Section 947.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.23 Action of board commission upon arrest of parolee.--

(1) Within 30 days after the arrest of a person charged with violation of the terms and conditions of her or his parole, the parolee shall be afforded a prompt preliminary hearing, conducted by a member of the board commission or its duly authorized representative, at or near the place of violation or arrest to determine if there is probable cause or 31 reasonable grounds to believe that the parolee has committed a

violation of the terms or conditions of her or his parole. The parolee may knowingly execute a waiver of this hearing, up until the time of such hearing, provided the consequences of such action have been fully explained. If the parolee elects to proceed with the preliminary hearing:

- (a) The parolee shall be afforded a timely notice of the preliminary hearing, which notice shall state the purpose of the hearing and state the alleged violation.
- The parolee shall be permitted to cross-examine adverse witnesses, unless it is determined that good cause exists not to allow such examination.
- (c) The parolee shall be allowed to call witnesses as provided in subsection (3), and present evidence in her or his own behalf.
 - (d) The parolee may be represented by counsel.

16 17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

1 2

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

The findings based on the evidence presented at the preliminary hearing shall be made available to the parolee either immediately following the preliminary hearing or within a reasonable time thereafter.

(2) If the preliminary hearing results in a finding of probable cause or reasonable grounds to believe that a violation of the terms or conditions of parole has occurred, any one or more board members commissioners or a duly authorized representative of the board commission shall convene a final revocation hearing on the alleged violation. The parolee shall appear at the final hearing in person, and, if the parolee desires, she or he may be represented by counsel. At the final hearing, the state and the parolee may introduce such evidence as is necessary and pertinent to the 31 charge of parole violation.

3

4

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

2122

23

24

25

26

27

28

- Any one or more board members commissioners or a duly authorized representative of the board commission may administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses at such hearing by the issuance of summons, subpoenas, and subpoenas duces tecum. Subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum shall be enforceable by appropriate proceedings in circuit court, and the failure to comply with a court order enforcing a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum shall constitute contempt of court. Any one or more board members commissioners or a duly authorized representative of the board commission may issue subpoenas on behalf of the state or the parolee. board commission may decline a request to subpoena a witness whose testimony it finds would be cumulative, irrelevant, or nonprobative. The party requesting the subpoenas shall furnish to the board member, board members commissioner, commissioners, or duly authorized representative of the board commission the names and addresses of her or his proposed witnesses at least 10 days prior to the hearing date.
- (4) At the hearing, the parolee shall be informed orally and in writing of:
- (a) The violation of the terms and conditions of parole with which the parolee has been charged.
 - (b) The right to be represented by counsel.
 - (c) The right to be heard in person.
- (d) The right to secure, present, and compel the attendance of witnesses as provided in subsection (3) and the production of documents on her or his behalf.
- (e) The right of access to all evidence used against her or $\ensuremath{\mathsf{him}}$.
- (f) The right to confront and cross-examine adversewitnesses, unless the <u>board member</u>, <u>board members</u>

commissioner, commissioners, or duly authorized representative of the <u>board</u> commission conducting the hearing finds specifically, and states in writing, good cause not to allow the confrontation.

- board members commissioners or a duly authorized representative of the board commission, the accused may waive her or his right to proceed further if, after being informed of her or his rights and after being advised of the consequences of a waiver in regard to the nature of the order which may be entered as a result of such waiver, the accused affirms, in writing, knowledge and understanding of such rights and consequences and elects, in writing, to execute the waiver.
- (b) The accused violator may execute a waiver, in writing, of a final revocation hearing prior to the commencement of such hearing. Such waiver may be executed before a member of the board commission or a duly authorized representative of the board commission after the accused violator has been informed of her or his rights and after she or he has been advised of the consequences of a waiver. Within 14 days after the execution of a waiver, the accused may withdraw the waiver by executing a withdrawal of waiver before a notary public and forwarding the original of that withdrawal to the board commission.
- (6) Within a reasonable time after the hearing, the <u>board member</u>, <u>board members</u> commissioner, commissioners, or duly authorized representative of the <u>board</u> 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 board members 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.
- members commissioners or a duly authorized representative of the <u>board</u> commission, at least two <u>board</u> members 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 <u>board</u> member, <u>board</u> members commissioner, commissioners, or duly authorized representative of the <u>board</u> commission. The <u>board</u> members 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 <u>board commission</u> 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.

1 2

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 <u>board commission</u> or the two <u>board members commissioners</u> shall make a written statement of the evidence relied on and the reasons for revoking parole.

commission and the parolee is ordered by the <u>board</u> commission to be returned to prison, the parolee, by reason of her or his misconduct, shall be deemed to forfeit all gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided for by law, earned up to the date of her or his release on parole.

Nothing herein shall deprive the prisoner of her or his right to gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided by law, from the date the prisoner is returned to prison.

Section 87. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 947.24, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 947.24 Discharge from parole supervision or release supervision.--
- (1) When a person is placed on parole, control release, or conditional release, the <u>board</u> commission shall determine the period of time the person will be under parole supervision or release supervision in the following manner:
- (a) If the person is being paroled or released under supervision from a single or concurrent sentence, the period of time the person will be under parole supervision or release supervision may not exceed 2 years unless the <u>board</u> commission designates a longer period of time, in which case it must advise the parolee or releasee in writing of the reasons for the extended period. In any event, the period of parole

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23 24

25

26

27 28

29

30

supervision or release supervision may not exceed the maximum period for which the person has been sentenced.

- (b) If the person is being paroled or released under supervision from a consecutive sentence or sentences, the period of time the person will be under parole supervision or release supervision will be for the maximum period for which the person was sentenced.
- (2) The board commission shall review the progress of each person who has been placed on parole, control release, or conditional release after 2 years of supervision in the community and biennially thereafter. Such review must include consideration of whether to modify the reporting schedule, thereby authorizing the person under parole supervision or release supervision to submit reports quarterly, semiannually, or annually. The board commission, after having retained jurisdiction of a person for a sufficient length of time to evidence satisfactory rehabilitation and cooperation, may further modify the terms and conditions of the person's parole, control release, or conditional release, may discharge the person from parole supervision or release supervision, may relieve the person from making further reports, or may permit the person to leave the state or country, upon finding that such action is in the best interests of the person and society.

Section 88. Section 947.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.26 Cooperation of custodian of prisoner; right of access.--The superintendent, warden, or jailer of any jail or prison in which persons convicted of crime may be confined and all officers or employees thereof shall at all times cooperate 31 with the board commission and, upon its request, shall furnish it with such information as they may have respecting any person inquired about as will enable the <u>board</u> commission properly to perform its duties. Such officials shall, at all reasonable times, when the public safety permits, give the members of the <u>board</u> commission and its authorized agents and employees access to all prisoners in their charge.

Section 89. Subsections (4), (6), and (7) of section 948.001, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (5), (8), and (9), respectively, present subsection (5) is renumbered as subsection (7) and amended, and new subsections (4) and (6) are added to said section, to read:

948.001 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term:

- (4) "Department" means the Department of Corrections.
- eriod of probation imposed at sentencing, to be served upon release from prison, for offenders sentenced to prison. The length of mandatory postprison probation shall equal the portion of the court-imposed prison sentence that was not served due to the accrual of gain-time.

(7)(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.

Section 90. Subsections (3) through (15) of section 948.01, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (4) through (16), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to said section to read:

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

(3) If the court sentences any defendant for an offense committed on or after July 1, 2000, to a period of incarceration, the court shall also place the defendant on mandatory postprison probation to commence upon the defendant's release from prison in accordance with the provisions of s. 948.03(6).

Section 91. Subsections (6) through (11) of section 948.03, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (7) through (12), respectively, subsection (1) and present subsection (11) are amended, and a new subsection (6) is added to said section, to read:

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

- (1) The court shall determine the terms and conditions of <u>any form of probation</u> or community control. Conditions specified in paragraphs (a) through and including (m) do not require oral pronouncement at the time of sentencing and may be considered standard conditions of <u>any form of probation</u>, with the exception of administrative probation. Conditions specified in paragraphs (a) through and including (m) and (2)(a) do not require oral pronouncement at sentencing and may be considered standard conditions of <u>any form of community control</u>. 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.
- 30 (c) Work faithfully at suitable employment insofar as 31 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.
- $\mbox{\ensuremath{(g)}}$ 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.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

- (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) 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 31 rehabilitative efforts of the Department of Corrections.

(6)(a) Effective for offenses committed on or after July 1, 2000, if the court sentences any defendant to state prison, the court shall place the defendant on mandatory postprison probation, which shall commence upon release from incarceration. The court shall specify that the term of supervision shall equal the amount of the portion of the court-imposed prison sentence that was not served due to the accrual of gain-time. The court shall specify the conditions of supervision pursuant to this section and shall also provide for the following:

- 1. If the offense is an offense enumerated in paragraph (5)(a) or paragraph (5)(b), the court must also impose the conditions specified in paragraphs (5)(a) and (b).
- 2. If the offense involved a victim, as a condition of mandatory postprison probation the court shall prohibit contact with the victim, unless the victim expresses to the court that the requirement for such a condition is unnecessary. Under such circumstance, the court may in its discretion prohibit contact with the victim.
- 3. If, during the commission of the offense, physical violence, sexual contact, or sexual penetration was attempted or perpetrated by the offender, the court in its discretion may order electronic monitoring or curfews as conditions of postprison probation.
- 4. When setting the conditions of mandatory postprison probation, the court shall determine the amount of restitution, the consequences of the offense as reported by the aggrieved party and the aggrieved party's fear of the offender.
- 5. The court shall include a condition on each order of mandatory postprison probation that if the term of

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16 17

18 19

20

21 22

23

24

25 26

27

28

30

31

mandatory postprison probation is equal to or less than 60 days and there is no additional supervision to follow said term, the offender is not required to report for supervision, unless specifically requested to do so by the probation officer, and the officer is not required to contact the offender. However, if restitution or other court-ordered monetary obligation is applicable, the offender must make payment or be subject to the provisions of s. 948.06.

- (b) The department shall establish the onset date and shall calculate the scheduled termination date of the postprison release probation. The postprison release probation shall commence on the date the offender is released from prison. The termination date shall be calculated by adding the number of days of the court-imposed sentence that were not served in prison due to the accrual of gain-time to the onset of mandatory postprison probation. The defendant may petition the court if he or she disputes the department's calculation.
- (c) The placement of a defendant on mandatory postprison probation in no way prohibits the court from also imposing a split sentence pursuant to s. 948.01(7). When a split sentence is imposed in addition to postprison probation, the supervision shall defer to the supervision of the split sentence. If the term of the mandatory postprison probation exceeds the supervision length of the supervision portion of the split sentence, when the split supervision terminates, supervision authority shall revert to the order of postprison probation.

(12)(11) Any order issued pursuant to subsection(11) 29 (10) shall also require the convicted person to reimburse the appropriate agency for the costs of drawing and transmitting

the blood specimens to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

Section 92. Subsection (1) of section 948.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

948.04 Period of probation; duty of probationer; early termination.--

(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(7)(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, and that supervision shall continue through the full term of the court-imposed probation or community control.

Section 93. Section 948.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

948.06 Violation of probation, or community control, or conditional release; revocation; modification; continuance; failure to pay restitution or cost of supervision.--

community control, or conditional release there are reasonable grounds to believe that a probationer, or offender in community control, or conditional release has violated his or her probation, or community control, or conditional release in a material respect, any law enforcement officer who is aware of the probationary, or community control, or conditional release status of the probationer, or offender in community control, or conditional release status of the probationer, or any parole or probation officer supervisor may arrest or request any county or

municipal law enforcement officer to arrest such probationer, or offender, or conditional releasee without warrant wherever found and forthwith return him or her to the court granting 3 such probation or community control or, in the case of 4 5 conditional release, to the court that sentenced the offender 6 to prison for the offense or offenses that resulted in the 7 conditional release. Any committing magistrate may issue a 8 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, or conditional 10 11 releasee, returnable forthwith before the court granting such 12 probation or community control or, in the case of conditional 13 release, to the court that sentenced the offender to prison 14 for the offense or offenses that resulted in the conditional release. Any parole or probation officer supervisor, any 15 16 officer authorized to serve criminal process, or any peace officer of this state is authorized to serve and execute such 17 warrant. The court, upon the probationer, or offender, or 18 19 conditional releasee being brought before it, shall advise him 20 or her of such charge of violation and, if such charge is admitted to be true, may forthwith revoke, modify, or continue 21 22 the probation, or community control, or conditional release and may place the probationer into a community control 23 24 program. If probation or community control is revoked, the 25 court shall adjudge the probationer or offender guilty of the 26 offense charged and proven or admitted, unless he or she has 27 previously been adjudged guilty, and impose any sentence which 28 it might have originally imposed before placing the 29 probationer on probation or the offender into community control. If conditional release is revoked, the offender shall 30 be returned to prison having forfeited, by reason of

misconduct, all gain-time earned up to the date of the release 1 from the correctional system and placement on conditional release. If such violation of probation, or community control, 3 4 or conditional release is not admitted by the probationer, or 5 offender, or conditional releasee, the court may commit him or 6 her or release him or her with or without bail to await 7 further hearing, or it may dismiss the charge of probation, or 8 community control, or conditional release violation. If such charge is not at that time admitted by the probationer, or 9 offender, or conditional releasee and if it is not dismissed, 10 the court, as soon as may be practicable, shall give the 11 probationer, or offender, or conditional releasee an 12 13 opportunity to be fully heard on his or her behalf in person 14 or by counsel. After such hearing, the court may revoke, 15 modify, or continue the probation, or community control, or conditional release or place the probationer into community 16 control. If such probation or community control is revoked, 17 the court shall adjudge the probationer or offender guilty of 18 19 the offense charged and proven or admitted, unless he or she 20 has previously been adjudged guilty, and impose any sentence which it might have originally imposed before placing the 21 probationer or offender on probation or into community 23 control. If conditional release is revoked, the offender shall 24 be returned to prison having forfeited, by reason of 25 misconduct, all gain-time earned up to the date of release 26 from the correctional system and placement on conditional 27 release. 28 (2) When the supervision portion of a split sentence is revoked and the offender had also been placed on mandatory 29 postprison probation, such revocation also constitutes a 30 sufficient basis for the revocation of the mandatory

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21 22

23

24 25

26

27

28

29

30

postprison probation without further hearing or action from the court. If the period of postprison probation is revoked and the offender is returned to prison as a result of the revocation, the offender may be deemed to have forfeited, by reason of misconduct, all gain-time earned up to the date of release from the correctional system and placement into mandatory postprison probation. This does not deprive an offender of the ability to earn gain-time, as provided by law, from the date of return to prison.

(3) $\frac{(2)}{(a)}$ When any state or local law enforcement agency investigates or arrests a person for committing, or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit, a violation of s. 787.025, chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, or s. 847.0145, the law enforcement agency shall contact the Department of Corrections to verify whether the person under investigation or under arrest is on probation, community control, parole, conditional release, or control release.

(b) If the law enforcement agency finds that the person under investigation or under arrest is on probation, community control, parole, conditional release, or control release, the law enforcement agency shall immediately notify the person's probation officer or release supervisor of the investigation or the arrest.

(4) When the court imposes a subsequent term of 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 31 which, when combined with any amount of time served on

4 5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

2122

23

24

2526

27

28

29

30 31 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.

(5) (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 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.

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21 22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

(6) (6) (5) 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 or her inability to pay restitution or the cost of supervision, it is incumbent upon the probationer or offender to prove by clear and convincing evidence that he or she 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.

(7)(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) (8) (7) Any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, whenever probation, community control, or control release, conditional release, or mandatory postprison probation, or 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 or her misconduct, shall be deemed to have forfeited all 31 gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24 25

26

27

28

29

30

by law, earned up to the date of his or her release on probation, community control, or control release. This subsection does not deprive the prisoner of his or her right to gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided by law, from the date on which the prisoner 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 or her treatment program placement term.

(9) Effective for persons released on conditional release on or after July 1, 2000, or any person under conditional release supervision on July 1, 2000, all allegations of violation of conditional release shall be presented and heard in the circuit court. The offender shall be afforded the due process afforded to offenders who are alleged to have violated probation or community control. The court has the authority to continue, modify, or revoke such terms and conditions of conditional release as provided in this section.

Section 94. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsections (3) and (6) of section 948.09, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

948.09 Payment for cost of supervision and rehabilitation.--

(1)(a)1. Any person ordered by the court, the Department of Corrections, or the Parole Board commission to be placed on probation, drug offender probation, community control, parole, control release, provisional release 31 | supervision, or conditional release supervision under chapter

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

2122

23

24

2526

27

28

29

30 31 944, chapter 945, chapter 947, chapter 948, or chapter 958, or in a pretrial intervention program, must, as a condition of any placement, pay the department a total sum of money equal to the total month or portion of a month of supervision times the court-ordered amount, but not to exceed the actual per diem cost of the supervision. The department shall adopt rules by which an offender who pays in full and in advance of regular termination of supervision may receive a reduction in the amount due. The rules shall incorporate provisions by which the offender's ability to pay is linked to an established written payment plan. Funds collected from felony offenders may be used to offset costs of the Department of Corrections associated with community supervision programs, subject to appropriation by the Legislature.

In addition to any other contribution or surcharge imposed by this section, each felony offender assessed under this paragraph shall pay a \$2-per-month surcharge to the department. The surcharge shall be deemed to be paid only after the full amount of any monthly payment required by the established written payment plan has been collected by the department. These funds shall be used by the department to pay for correctional probation officers' training and equipment, including radios, and firearms training, firearms, and attendant equipment necessary to train and equip officers who choose to carry a concealed firearm while on duty. Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to limit the department's authority to determine who shall be authorized to carry a concealed firearm while on duty, or to limit the right of a correctional probation officer to carry a personal firearm approved by the department.

- (3) Any failure to pay contribution as required under this section may constitute a ground for the revocation of probation by the court, the revocation of parole or conditional release by the Parole <u>Board Commission</u>, the revocation of control release by the Control Release Authority, or removal from the pretrial intervention program by the state attorney. The Department of Corrections may exempt a person from the payment of all or any part of the contribution if it finds any of the following factors to exist:
- (a) The offender has diligently attempted, but has been unable, to obtain employment which provides him or her sufficient income to make such payments.
- (b) The offender is a student in a school, college, university, or course of vocational or technical training designed to fit the student for gainful employment.

 Certification of such student status shall be supplied to the Secretary of Corrections by the educational institution in which the offender is enrolled.
- (c) The offender has an employment handicap, as determined by a physical, psychological, or psychiatric examination acceptable to, or ordered by, the secretary.
- $\mbox{(d)}$ The offender's age prevents him or her from obtaining employment.
- (e) The offender is responsible for the support of dependents, and the payment of such contribution constitutes an undue hardship on the offender.
- (f) The offender has been transferred outside the state under an interstate compact adopted pursuant to chapter 949.

- (g) There are other extenuating circumstances, as determined by the secretary.
- (6) In addition to any other required contributions, the department, at its discretion, may require offenders under any form of supervision to submit to and pay for urinalysis testing to identify drug usage as part of the rehabilitation program. Any failure to make such payment, or participate, may be considered a ground for revocation by the court, the Parole Board Commission, or the Control Release Authority, or for removal from the pretrial intervention program by the state attorney. The department may exempt a person from such payment if it determines that any of the factors specified in subsection (3) exist.

Section 95. Subsection (1) of section 948.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

948.10 Community control programs.--

administer a community control program. Such community control program and required manuals shall be developed in consultation with the Florida Conference of Circuit Court Judges and the office of the State Courts Administrator. This complementary program shall be rigidly structured and designed to accommodate offenders who, in the absence of such a program, would have been incarcerated. The program shall focus on the provision of sanctions and consequences which are commensurate with the seriousness of the crime. The program shall offer the courts and the Parole Board Commission an alternative, community-based method to punish an offender in lieu of incarceration when the offender is a member of one of the following target groups:

- (a) Probation violators charged with technical violations or misdemeanor violations.
- (b) Parole violators charged with technical violations or misdemeanor violations.
- (c) Individuals found guilty of felonies, who, due to their criminal backgrounds or the seriousness of the offenses, would not be placed on regular probation.

Section 96. Subsection (2) of section 949.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

949.05 Constitutionality.--

(2) If the method of selecting the <u>Parole Board</u> commission members as herein provided is found to be invalid by reason of the vesting of the appointing power in the Governor and the Cabinet, the members of the Parole <u>Board</u> Commission herein provided for shall be appointed by the Governor.

Section 97. Subsection (6) of section 957.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 957.06 Powers and duties not delegable to contractor.--A contract entered into under this chapter does not authorize, allow, or imply a delegation of authority to the contractor to:
- (6) Make recommendations to the Parole <u>Board</u> Commission with respect to the denial or granting of parole, control release, conditional release, or conditional medical release. However, the contractor may submit written reports to the Parole <u>Board</u> Commission and must respond to a written request by the Parole <u>Board</u> Commission for information.

Section 98. Paragraph (c) of subsection (8) of section 958.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

958.045 Youthful offender basic training program.--

(8)

(c) The department shall work cooperatively with the Control Release Authority or the Parole <u>Board</u> Commission to effect the release of an offender who has successfully completed the requirements of the basic training program.

Section 99. Subsection (1) of section 960.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

960.001 Guidelines for fair treatment of victims and witnesses in the criminal justice and juvenile justice systems.--

- attorneys, the Department of Legal Affairs, the state attorneys, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Parole <u>Board Commission</u>, the State Courts Administrator and circuit court administrators, the Department of Law Enforcement, and every sheriff's department, police department, or other law enforcement agency as defined in s. 943.10(4) shall develop and implement guidelines for the use of their respective agencies, which guidelines are consistent with the purposes of this act and s. 16(b), Art. I of the State Constitution and are designed to implement the provisions of s. 16(b), Art. I of the State Constitution and to achieve the following objectives:
- (a) Information concerning services available to victims of adult and juvenile crime.—Witness coordination offices as provided in s. 43.35 shall gather information regarding the following services in the geographic boundaries of their respective circuits and shall provide such information to each law enforcement agency with jurisdiction within such geographic boundaries. Law enforcement personnel shall ensure, through distribution of a victim's rights information card or brochure at the crime scene, during the

criminal investigation, and in any other appropriate manner, that victims are given, as a matter of course at the earliest possible time, information about:

- 1. The availability of crime victim compensation, when applicable;
- 2. Crisis intervention services, supportive or bereavement counseling, social service support referrals, and community-based victim treatment programs;
- 3. The role of the victim in the criminal or juvenile justice process, including what the victim may expect from the system as well as what the system expects from the victim;
- 4. The stages in the criminal or juvenile justice process which are of significance to the victim and the manner in which information about such stages can be obtained;
- 5. The right of a victim, who is not incarcerated, including the next of kin of a homicide victim, to be informed, to be present, and to be heard when relevant, at all crucial stages of a criminal or juvenile proceeding, to the extent that this right does not interfere with constitutional rights of the accused, as provided by s. 16(b), Art. I of the State Constitution;
- 6. In the case of incarcerated victims, the right to be informed and to submit written statements at all crucial stages of the criminal proceedings, parole proceedings, or juvenile proceedings; and
- 7. The right of a victim to a prompt and timely disposition of the case in order to minimize the period during which the victim must endure the responsibilities and stress involved to the extent that this right does not interfere with the constitutional rights of the accused.

- (b) Information for purposes of notifying victim or appropriate next of kin of victim or other designated contact of victim.—In the case of a homicide, pursuant to chapter 782; or a sexual offense, pursuant to chapter 794; or an attempted murder or sexual offense, pursuant to chapter 777; or stalking, pursuant to s. 784.048; or domestic violence, pursuant to s. 25.385:
- 1. The arresting law enforcement officer or personnel of an organization that provides assistance to a victim or to the appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact must request that the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact complete a victim notification card. However, the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact may choose not to complete the victim notification card.
- 2. Unless the victim or the appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact waives the option to complete the victim notification card, a copy of the victim notification card must be filed with the incident report or warrant in the sheriff's office of the jurisdiction in which the incident report or warrant originated. The notification card shall, at a minimum, consist of:
- a. The name, address, and phone number of the victim; or
- b. The name, address, and phone number of the appropriate next of kin of the victim; or
- c. The name, address, and phone number of a designated contact other than the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim; and
- d. Any relevant identification or case numbers assigned to the case.

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24 25

26

27

28

29

30

- The chief administrator, or a person designated by the chief administrator, of a county jail, municipal jail, juvenile detention facility, or residential commitment facility shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the alleged victim or appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or other designated contact within 4 hours following the release of the defendant on bail or, in the case of a juvenile offender, upon the release from residential detention or commitment. If the chief administrator, or designee, is unable to contact the alleged victim or appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or other designated contact by telephone, the chief administrator, or designee, must send to the alleged victim or appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or other designated contact a written notification of the defendant's release.
- 4. Unless otherwise requested by the victim or the appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact, the information contained on the victim notification card must be sent by the chief administrator, or designee, of the appropriate facility to the subsequent correctional or residential commitment facility following the sentencing and incarceration of the defendant, and unless otherwise requested by the victim or the appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact, he or she must be notified of the release of the defendant from incarceration as provided by law.
- If the defendant was arrested pursuant to a warrant issued or taken into custody pursuant to s. 985.207 in a jurisdiction other than the jurisdiction in which the defendant is being released, and the alleged victim or 31 appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or other

3

4 5

6 7

8

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

designated contact does not waive the option for notification of release, the chief correctional officer or chief administrator of the facility releasing the defendant shall make a reasonable attempt to immediately notify the chief correctional officer of the jurisdiction in which the warrant was issued or the juvenile was taken into custody pursuant to s. 985.207, and the chief correctional officer of that jurisdiction shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the alleged victim or appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or other designated contact, as provided in this paragraph, that the defendant has been or will be released.

- (c) Information concerning protection available to victim or witness.--A victim or witness shall be furnished, as a matter of course, with information on steps that are available to law enforcement officers and state attorneys to protect victims and witnesses from intimidation.
- (d) Notification of scheduling changes. -- Each victim or witness who has been scheduled to attend a criminal or juvenile justice proceeding shall be notified as soon as possible by the agency scheduling his or her appearance of any change in scheduling which will affect his or her appearance.
- (e) Advance notification to victim or relative of victim concerning judicial proceedings; right to be present. -- Any victim, relative of a minor who is a victim, or relative of a homicide victim shall receive from the appropriate agency, at the address found in the police report or the victim notification card if such has been provided to the agency, prompt advance notification, unless the agency itself does not have advance notification, of judicial and postjudicial proceedings relating to his or her case, 31 | including all proceedings or hearings relating to:

- 1. The arrest of an accused;
- 2. The release of the accused pending judicial proceedings or any modification of release conditions; and
- 3. Proceedings in the prosecution or petition for delinquency of the accused, including the filing of the accusatory instrument, the arraignment, disposition of the accusatory instrument, trial or adjudicatory hearing, sentencing or disposition hearing, appellate review, subsequent modification of sentence, collateral attack of a judgment, and, when a term of imprisonment, detention, or residential commitment is imposed, the release of the defendant or juvenile offender from such imprisonment, detention, or residential commitment by expiration of sentence or parole and any meeting held to consider such release.

A victim or a victim's next of kin may not be excluded from any portion of any hearing, trial, or proceeding pertaining to the offense based solely on the fact that such person is subpoenaed to testify, unless, upon motion, the court determines such person's presence to be prejudicial. The appropriate agency with respect to notification under subparagraph 1. is the arresting law enforcement agency, and the appropriate agency with respect to notification under subparagraphs 2. and 3. is the Attorney General or state attorney, unless the notification relates to a hearing concerning parole, in which case the appropriate agency is the Parole Board Commission. The Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the sheriff is the appropriate agency with respect to release by expiration of sentence or any other release program provided by law. Any

3

4

5

6 7

8

10 11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

2526

27

28

29

30 31 victim may waive notification at any time, and such waiver shall be noted in the agency's files.

(f) Information concerning release from incarceration from a county jail, municipal jail, juvenile detention facility, or residential commitment facility. -- The chief administrator, or a person designated by the chief administrator, of a county jail, municipal jail, juvenile detention facility, or residential commitment facility shall, upon the request of the victim or the appropriate next of kin of a victim or other designated contact of the victim of any of the crimes specified in paragraph (b), make a reasonable attempt to notify the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact prior to the defendant's or offender's release from incarceration, detention, or residential commitment if the victim notification card has been provided pursuant to paragraph (b). If prior notification is not successful, a reasonable attempt must be made to notify the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact within 4 hours following the release of the defendant or offender from incarceration, detention, or residential commitment. If the defendant is released following sentencing, disposition, or furlough, the chief administrator or designee shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the victim or the appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact within 4 hours following the release of the defendant. If the chief administrator or designee is unable to contact the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact by telephone, the chief administrator or designee must send to the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim or

3

4

5

6

7

8

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

other designated contact a written notification of the defendant's or offender's release.

- (g)1. Consultation with victim or guardian or family of victim. -- In addition to being notified of the provisions of s. 921.143, the victim of a felony involving physical or emotional injury or trauma or, in a case in which the victim is a minor child or in a homicide, the guardian or family of the victim shall be consulted by the state attorney in order to obtain the views of the victim or family about the disposition of any criminal or juvenile case brought as a result of such crime, including the views of the victim or family about:
- a. The release of the accused pending judicial proceedings;
 - b. Plea agreements;
 - c. Participation in pretrial diversion programs; and
 - d. Sentencing of the accused.
- Upon request, the state attorney shall permit the victim, the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, or the victim's next of kin in the case of a homicide to review a copy of the presentence investigation report prior to the sentencing hearing if one was completed. Any confidential information that pertains to medical history, mental health, or substance abuse and any information that pertains to any other victim shall be redacted from the copy of the report. Any person who reviews the report pursuant to this paragraph must maintain the confidentiality of the report and shall not disclose its contents to any person except statements made to the state attorney or the court.
- (h) Return of property to victim. -- Law enforcement 31 agencies and the state attorney shall promptly return a

 victim's property held for evidentiary purposes unless there is a compelling law enforcement reason for retaining it. The trial or juvenile court exercising jurisdiction over the criminal or juvenile proceeding may enter appropriate orders to implement the provisions of this subsection, including allowing photographs of the victim's property to be used as evidence at the criminal trial or the juvenile proceeding in place of the victim's property when no substantial evidentiary issue related thereto is in dispute.

- (i) Notification to employer and explanation to creditors of victim or witness.—A victim or witness who so requests shall be assisted by law enforcement agencies and the state attorney in informing his or her employer that the need for victim and witness cooperation in the prosecution of the case may necessitate the absence of that victim or witness from work. A victim or witness who, as a direct result of a crime or of his or her cooperation with law enforcement agencies or a state attorney, is subjected to serious financial strain shall be assisted by such agencies and state attorney in explaining to the creditors of such victim or witness the reason for such serious financial strain.
- enforcement agencies and the state attorney shall inform the victim of the victim's right to request and receive restitution pursuant to s. 775.089 or s. 985.231(1)(a)1., and of the victim's rights of enforcement under ss. 775.089(6) and 985.201 in the event an offender does not comply with a restitution order. The state attorney shall seek the assistance of the victim in the documentation of the victim's losses for the purpose of requesting and receiving

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24 25

26

27

28

29

30

restitution. In addition, the state attorney shall inform the victim if and when restitution is ordered.

- (k) Notification of right to submit impact statement. -- The state attorney shall inform the victim of the victim's right to submit an oral or written impact statement pursuant to s. 921.143 and shall assist in the preparation of such statement if necessary.
- (1) Local witness coordinating office. -- The requirements for notification provided for in paragraphs (b), (d), (f), and (i) may be performed by the local witness coordinating office established by s. 43.35, as appropriate.
- (m) Victim assistance education and training.--Victim assistance education and training shall be offered to persons taking courses at law enforcement training facilities and to state attorneys and assistant state attorneys so that victims may be promptly, properly, and completely assisted.
- (n) General victim assistance. -- Victims and witnesses shall be provided with such other assistance, such as transportation, parking, separate pretrial waiting areas, and translator services in attending court, as is practicable.
- (o) Victim's rights information card or brochure. -- A victim of a crime shall be provided with a victim's rights information card or brochure containing essential information concerning the rights of a victim and services available to a victim as required by state law.
- (p) Information concerning escape from a state correctional institution, county jail, juvenile detention facility, or residential commitment facility.--In any case where an offender escapes from a state correctional institution, private correctional facility, county jail, 31 | juvenile detention facility, or residential commitment

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23 24

25

26

27

28

29

30

facility, the institution of confinement shall immediately notify the state attorney of the jurisdiction where the criminal charge or petition for delinquency arose and the judge who imposed the sentence of incarceration. The state attorney shall thereupon make every effort to notify the victim, material witness, parents or legal guardian of a minor who is a victim or witness, or immediate relatives of a homicide victim of the escapee. The state attorney shall also notify the sheriff of the county where the criminal charge or petition for delinquency arose. The sheriff shall offer assistance upon request. When an escaped offender is subsequently captured or is captured and returned to the institution of confinement, the institution of confinement shall again immediately notify the appropriate state attorney and sentencing judge pursuant to this section.

- (q) Presence of victim advocate during discovery deposition.--At the request of the victim, the victim advocate designated by state attorney's office, sheriff's office, or municipal police department, or one representative from a not-for-profit victim services organization, including, but not limited to, rape crisis centers, domestic violence advocacy groups, and alcohol abuse or substance abuse groups shall be permitted to attend and be present during any deposition of the victim.
- Implementing crime prevention in order to protect the safety of persons and property, as prescribed in the State Comprehensive Plan. -- By preventing crimes that create victims or further harm former victims, crime prevention efforts are an essential part of providing effective service for victims and witnesses. Therefore, the agencies identified in this 31 subsection may participate in and expend funds for crime

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

30

prevention, public awareness, public participation, and educational activities directly relating to, and in furtherance of, existing public safety statutes. Furthermore, funds may not be expended for the purpose of influencing public opinion on public policy issues that have not been resolved by the Legislature or the electorate.

Section 100. Subsection (3) of section 960.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

960.17 Award constitutes debt owed to state.--

(3) The Parole Board Commission shall make the payment of the debt to the state a condition of parole under chapter 947, unless the board commission finds reasons to the contrary. If the board commission does not order payment, or orders only partial payment, it shall state on the record the reasons therefor.

Section 101. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 985.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.04 Oaths; records; confidential information .--

(3)(a) Except as provided in subsections (2), (4), (5), and (6), and s. 943.053, all information obtained under this part in the discharge of official duty by any judge, any employee of the court, any authorized agent of the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Parole Board Commission, the Juvenile Justice Accountability Board, the Department of Corrections, the district juvenile justice boards, any law enforcement agent, or any licensed professional or licensed community agency representative participating in the assessment or treatment of a juvenile is confidential and may be disclosed only to the authorized personnel of the court, the Department of Juvenile Justice and its designees, the Department of 31 Corrections, the Parole Board Commission, the Juvenile Justice

Accountability Board, law enforcement agents, school 1 2 superintendents and their designees, any licensed professional 3 or licensed community agency representative participating in the assessment or treatment of a juvenile, and others entitled 4 5 under this chapter to receive that information, or upon order of the court. Within each county, the sheriff, the chiefs of 6 7 police, the district school superintendent, and the department 8 shall enter into an interagency agreement for the purpose of sharing information about juvenile offenders among all 9 10 parties. The agreement must specify the conditions under which 11 summary criminal history information is to be made available 12 to appropriate school personnel, and the conditions under 13 which school records are to be made available to appropriate 14 department personnel. Such agreement shall require notification to any classroom teacher of assignment to the 15 16 teacher's classroom of a juvenile who has been placed in a community control or commitment program for a felony offense. 17 The agencies entering into such agreement must comply with s. 18 943.0525, and must maintain the confidentiality of information 19 20 that is otherwise exempt from s. 119.07(1), as provided by 21 law.

985.05 Court records.--

Statutes, is amended to read:

22

23 24

25 26

27

28

29

30

(2) The clerk shall keep all official records required by this section separate from other records of the circuit court, except those records pertaining to motor vehicle violations, which shall be forwarded to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Except as provided in ss. 943.053 and 985.04(4), official records required by this part 31 are not open to inspection by the public, but may be inspected

Section 102. Subsection (2) of section 985.05, Florida

only upon order of the court by persons deemed by the court to have a proper interest therein, except that a child and the parents, guardians, or legal custodians of the child and their attorneys, law enforcement agencies, the Department of Juvenile Justice and its designees, the Parole Board Commission, and the Department of Corrections shall always have the right to inspect and copy any official record pertaining to the child. The court may permit authorized representatives of recognized organizations compiling statistics for proper purposes to inspect, and make abstracts from, official records under whatever conditions upon the use and disposition of such records the court may deem proper and may punish by contempt proceedings any violation of those conditions.

Section 103. <u>Sections 947.135 and 958.15, Florida</u>
<u>Statutes, are repealed.</u>

Section 104. This act shall take effect July 1, 2000.

1 *********************

HOUSE SUMMARY

 Creates the "Mandatory Postprison Supervision Act of 2000." Deletes the Parole Commission from the definition of "state agency" for purposes of agency inspectors general, the Florida State Comprehensive Planning Act of 1972, and the Florida Building and Facilities Act. Renames the Parole Commission as the Parole Board. Requires court-ordered mandatory postprison probation for certain offenders. Removes administrative responsibilities from the board and provides for certain administrative support to the board by the Department of Corrections. Requires bills for board members' travel expenses to be submitted to the department. Authorizes reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses for members of the parole qualifications committee.

Requires the Department of Juvenile Justice to cooperate with the board in certain investigations. Provides responsibilities of the department with regard to the conditional release program. Requires the board to review department recommendations.

Revises provisions relating to mandatory curfews for persons under conditional release supervision. Provides for court-ordered electronic monitoring of persons under conditional release supervision. Provides conditions for revocation of conditional release and mandatory postprison probation, and forfeiture of gain-time. Prohibits placing offenders on conditional release supervision for convictions with offense dates on or after July 1, 2000. Provides a timeframe for applicability of s. 947.141, F.S., to violations of conditional release. Provides circumstances for certain hearings in circuit courts. Requires court-ordered mandatory postprison probation for certain defendants. Revises terms and conditions of probation and community control to require court-ordered mandatory postprison probation for certain defendants. Specifies conditions of supervision. Provides for calculation of date of termination of postprison probation. Authorizes the court to impose a split sentence in addition to postprison probation. Revises provisions relating to violations of conditional release. Provides circumstances for revocation and community control to include violations of conditional release. Provides circumstances for revocation and forfeiture of gain-time under certain hearings in circuit courts. Authorizes the court to continue, modify, or revoke terms and conditions of conditional release.

Repeals the Mutual Participation Program Act of 1976.

See bill for details.