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CHAMBER ACTION

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The Committee on Public Safety & Crime Prevention recommends the following:

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Committee Substitute

Remove the entire bill and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to persons awaiting trial; creating s. 903.0465, F.S.; providing that a judge at a first appearance may not reduce bail set by another judge issuing an arrest warrant; amending s. 903.0471, F.S.; authorizing a court to make a finding of probable cause on the basis of an affidavit of a law enforcement officer when a person on pretrial release is arrested for a new law violation; amending s. 903.02, F.S.; providing that any judge setting or granting bail shall set a separate bail amount for each charge or offense; amending s. 903.046, F.S.; providing that a defendant forfeits the right to a presumption in favor of release on nonmonetary conditions if charged with a second or subsequent felony within a certain time period; amending s. 903.047, F.S.; providing for standard conditions of pretrial release without the trial judge stating such conditions on the record; requiring a defendant to comply with all



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conditions of a pretrial release program; amending s. 903.26, F.S.; providing that refusal of the state attorney to institute extradition proceedings or extradite the principal on a bail bond, after the surety's written agreement to pay actual transportation costs, exonerates the surety; amending s. 903.27, F.S.; providing that in cases in which the bond forfeiture has been discharged by the court, the amount of the judgment may not exceed the amount of the unpaid fees or costs upon which the discharge had been conditioned; amending s. 903.31, F.S.; providing that the clerk of court shall furnish an executed certificate of cancellation to the surety; providing that the original appearance bond does not quarantee the defendant's conduct or appearance in court at any time under certain circumstances; amending s. 907.041, F.S.; requiring a pretrial release service to certify to the court in writing that it has conducted certain investigations and verified specified conditions before an accused is released on nonmonetary conditions; revising requirements for the pretrial release of a person charged with a dangerous crime; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 903.0465, Florida Statutes, is created to read:



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903.0465 Determination of bail at first appearance.--In any case in which a defendant is before the court at a first appearance hearing based on the execution of an arrest warrant, the judge at the first appearance hearing may not reduce the amount of bail indicated on the warrant, unless the judge issuing the warrant indicates that the matter of bail may be reconsidered at the first appearance hearing. This section does not apply when the judge at the first appearance hearing is also the judge who issued the warrant or when the judge at the first appearance hearing is the judge to whom the case has been assigned.

Section 2. Section 903.0471, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

903.0471 Violation of condition of pretrial release.--Notwithstanding s. 907.041, a court may, on its own motion, revoke pretrial release and order pretrial detention if the court finds probable cause to believe that the defendant committed a new crime while on pretrial release. A finding of probable cause under this section may, in the court's discretion, be determined based upon the affidavit of a law enforcement officer without an evidentiary hearing.

Section 3. Subsection (4) is added to section 903.02, Florida Statutes, to read:

903.02 Actions with respect to denial or conditions of bail or amount of bond prohibited; "court" defined.--

(4) Any judge setting or granting monetary bail shall set a separate and specific bail amount for each charge or offense.

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When bail is posted, each charge or offense requires a separate bond.

- Section 4. Subsection (3) is added to section 903.046, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 903.046 Purpose of and criteria for bail determination.--
- (3) If a defendant is charged with a second or subsequent felony within 3 years after the date of a prior felony conviction, regardless of whether adjudication was withheld, the defendant forfeits the right to a presumption in favor of release on nonmonetary conditions as provided in s. 907.041.
- Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 903.047, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 903.047 Conditions of pretrial release. --
- (1) As a condition of pretrial release, whether such release is by surety bail bond or recognizance bond or in some other form, the court shall require that:
- (a) The defendant \underline{shall} refrain from criminal activity of any kind. \vdots and
- (b) The defendant <u>shall</u> refrain from any contact of any type with the victim, except through pretrial discovery pursuant to the Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- (c) The defendant shall comply with all conditions of pretrial release.
- Section 6. Subsection (5) of section 903.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 903.26 Forfeiture of the bond; when and how directed; discharge; how and when made; effect of payment.--



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(5) The court shall discharge a forfeiture within 60 days upon:

- (a) A determination that it was impossible for the defendant to appear as required due to circumstances beyond the defendant's control. The potential adverse economic consequences of appearing as required shall not be considered as constituting a ground for such a determination.÷
- (b) A determination that, at the time of the required appearance, the defendant was adjudicated insane and confined in an institution or hospital or was confined in a jail or prison. \div
- (c) Surrender or arrest of the defendant if the delay has not thwarted the proper prosecution of the defendant. If the forfeiture has been before discharge, the court shall direct remission of the forfeiture. The court shall condition a discharge or remission on the payment of costs and the expenses incurred by an official in returning the defendant to the jurisdiction of the court.
- (d) Refusal of the state attorney to institute extradition proceedings or extradite the principal on a bail bond, after the surety has agreed in writing to pay actual transportation costs, exonerates the surety, and any forfeiture or judgment is set aside or vacated and any payment by the surety of a forfeiture or judgment is remitted in full as provided in s. 903.28.
- Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 903.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 903.27 Forfeiture to judgment.--
- (1) If the forfeiture is not paid or discharged by order of a court of competent jurisdiction within 60 days and the bond



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is secured other than by money and bonds authorized in s. 903.16, the clerk of the circuit court for the county where the order was made shall enter a judgment against the surety for the amount of the penalty and issue execution. However, in any case in which the bond forfeiture has been discharged by the court of competent jurisdiction conditioned upon the payment by the surety of certain costs or fees as allowed by statute, the amount for which judgment may be entered may not exceed the amount of the unpaid fees or costs upon which the discharge had been conditioned. Judgment for the full amount of the forfeiture shall not be entered if payment of a lesser amount will satisfy the conditions to discharge the forfeiture. Within 10 days, the clerk shall furnish the Department of Insurance with a certified copy of the judgment docket and shall furnish the surety company at its home office a copy of the judgment, which shall include the power of attorney number of the bond and the name of the executing agent. If the judgment is not paid within 35 days, the clerk shall furnish the Department of Insurance and the sheriff of the county in which the bond was executed, or the official responsible for operation of the county jail, if other than the sheriff, two copies of the judgment and a certificate stating that the judgment remains unsatisfied. When and if the judgment is properly paid or an order to vacate the judgment has been entered by a court of competent jurisdiction, the clerk shall immediately notify the sheriff, or the official responsible for the operation of the county jail, if other than the sheriff, and the Department of Insurance, if the department had been previously notified of nonpayment, of such payment or order to

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vacate the judgment. The clerk shall also immediately prepare and record in the public records a satisfaction of the judgment or record the order to vacate judgment. If the defendant is returned to the county of jurisdiction of the court, whenever a motion to set aside the judgment is filed, the operation of this section is tolled until the court makes a disposition of the motion.

Section 8. Section 903.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

903.31 Canceling the bond. --

- (1) Within 10 business days after the conditions of a bond have been satisfied or the forfeiture discharged or remitted, the court shall order the bond shall be canceled and, if the surety has attached a certificate of cancellation to the original bond, the clerk of the court shall furnish an executed certificate of cancellation to the surety without cost. An adjudication of guilt or innocence of the defendant shall satisfy the conditions of the bond. The original appearance bond shall expire 36 months after such bond has been posted for the release of the defendant from custody. This subsection does not apply to cases in which a bond has been declared forfeited.
- (2) The original appearance bond <u>does</u> shall not be construed to guarantee deferred sentences, appearance during or after a presentence investigation, appearance during or after appeals, conduct during or appearance after admission to a pretrial intervention program, payment of fines, or attendance at educational or rehabilitation facilities the court otherwise provides in the judgment. If the original appearance bond has

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been forfeited or revoked, the bond shall not be reinstated without approval from the surety on the original bond.

- (3) The original appearance bond does not guarantee the defendant's conduct or appearance in court at any time after:
- (a) The defendant enters a plea of guilty or nolo contendere.
- (b) The defendant enters into an agreement for deferred prosecution or agrees to enter a pretrial intervention program.
 - (c) The defendant is acquitted.
 - (d) The defendant is adjudicated guilty.
 - (e) Adjudication of guilt of the defendant is withheld.
 - (f) The defendant is found guilty by a judge or jury.
- $\underline{(4)(3)}$ In any case where no formal charges have been brought against the defendant within 365 days after arrest, the court shall order the bond canceled unless good cause is shown by the state.
- Section 9. Subsection (3) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (4) of section 907.041, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 907.041 Pretrial detention and release. --
 - (3) RELEASE ON NONMONETARY CONDITIONS.--
- (a) It is the intent of the Legislature to create a presumption in favor of release on nonmonetary conditions for any person who is granted pretrial release unless such person is charged with a dangerous crime as defined in subsection (4). Such person shall be released on monetary conditions if it is determined that such monetary conditions are necessary to assure the presence of the person at trial or at other proceedings, to

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protect the community from risk of physical harm to persons, to assure the presence of the accused at trial, or to assure the integrity of the judicial process.

- (b) A No person may not be accepted for release shall be released on nonmonetary conditions under the supervision of a pretrial release service, unless the service certifies in writing and has provided a report to the court for review that it has investigated or otherwise verified:
- 1. The circumstances of the accused's family, employment, financial resources, character, mental condition, and length of residence in the community. \div
- 2. The accused's record of convictions, of appearances at court proceedings, of flight to avoid prosecution, or of failure to appear at court proceedings. ; and
- 3. Other facts necessary to assist the court in its determination of the indigency of the accused and whether she or he should be released under the supervision of the service.
 - (4) PRETRIAL DETENTION. --
- (a) As used in this subsection, "dangerous crime" means any of the following:
 - 1. Arson;
 - 2. Aggravated assault;
 - 3. Aggravated battery;
 - 4. Illegal use of explosives;
 - 5. Child abuse or aggravated child abuse;
- 6. Abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult, or aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult;
 - 7. Aircraft piracy;



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8. Kidnapping;

- 9. Homicide;
- 252 10. Manslaughter;
- 253 11. Sexual battery;
- 254 12. Robbery;
- 255 13. Carjacking;
- 256 14. Lewd, lascivious, or indecent assault or act upon or 257 in presence of a child under the age of 16 years;
 - 15. Sexual activity with a child, who is 12 years of age or older but less than 18 years of age, by or at solicitation of person in familial or custodial authority;
 - 16. Burglary of a dwelling;
 - 17. Stalking and aggravated stalking;
 - 18. Act of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28;
 - 19. Home invasion robbery;
 - 20. Act of terrorism as defined in s. 775.30; and
 - 21. Attempting or conspiring to commit any such crime.
 - (b) Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (3)(b) No person charged with a dangerous crime shall be granted nonmonetary pretrial release at a first appearance hearing; however, the court shall retain the discretion to release a person an accused of a dangerous crime on electronic monitoring or on recognizance bond if the findings on the record of facts and circumstances warrant such a release.
 - Section 10. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.