## CHAMBER ACTION

<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>

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Representative Kottkamp offered the following:

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## Amendment (with title amendment)

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Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Subsection (17) is added to section 901.15, Florida Statutes, to read:

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901.15 When arrest by officer without warrant is lawful.—A law enforcement officer may arrest a person without a warrant when:

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(17) The officer is making an arrest of a person on probation, community control, or parole pursuant to s. 948.06(1) or s. 947.22.

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Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 921.187, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of said section is reenacted for the purpose of incorporating the

amendment to section 948.01, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, to read:

921.187 Disposition and sentencing; alternatives; restitution. --

- The alternatives provided in this section for the disposition of criminal cases shall be used in a manner that will best serve the needs of society, punish criminal offenders, and provide the opportunity for rehabilitation.
- If the offender does not receive a state prison sentence, the court may:
- Impose a split sentence whereby the offender is to be placed on probation upon completion of any specified period of such sentence, which period may include a term of years or less.
  - Make any other disposition that is authorized by law.
- Place the offender on probation with or without an adjudication of guilt pursuant to s. 948.01.
- Impose a fine and probation pursuant to s. 948.011 when the offense is punishable by both a fine and imprisonment and probation is authorized.
- 5. Place the offender into community control requiring intensive supervision and surveillance pursuant to chapter 948.
- Impose, as a condition of probation or community control, a period of treatment which shall be restricted to a county facility, a Department of Corrections probation and restitution center, a probation program drug punishment treatment community, or a community residential or nonresidential facility, excluding a community correctional center as defined in s. 944.026, which is owned and operated by

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any qualified public or private entity providing such services. Before admission to such a facility, the court shall obtain an individual assessment and recommendations on the appropriate treatment needs, which shall be considered by the court in ordering such placements. Placement in such a facility, except for a county residential probation facility, may not exceed 364 days. Placement in a county residential probation facility may not exceed 3 years. Early termination of placement may be recommended to the court, when appropriate, by the center supervisor, the supervising probation officer, or the probation program manager.

- 7. Sentence the offender pursuant to s. 922.051 to imprisonment in a county jail when a statute directs imprisonment in a state prison, if the offender's cumulative sentence, whether from the same circuit or from separate circuits, is not more than 364 days.
- 8. Sentence the offender who is to be punished by imprisonment in a county jail to a jail in another county if there is no jail within the county suitable for such prisoner pursuant to s. 950.01.
- 9. Require the offender to participate in a work-release or educational or technical training program pursuant to s. 951.24 while serving a sentence in a county jail, if such a program is available.
- 10. Require the offender to perform a specified public service pursuant to s. 775.091.
- 11. Require the offender who violates chapter 893 or violates any law while under the influence of a controlled 757721

substance or alcohol to participate in a substance abuse program.

- 12.a. Require the offender who violates any criminal provision of chapter 893 to pay an additional assessment in an amount up to the amount of any fine imposed, pursuant to ss. 938.21 and 938.23.
- b. Require the offender who violates any provision of s. 893.13 to pay an additional assessment in an amount of \$100, pursuant to ss. 938.25 and 943.361.
- 13. Impose a split sentence whereby the offender is to be placed in a county jail or county work camp upon the completion of any specified term of community supervision.
- 14. Impose split probation whereby upon satisfactory completion of half the term of probation, the Department of Corrections may place the offender on administrative probation pursuant to s. 948.01 for the remainder of the term of supervision.
- 15. Require residence in a state probation and restitution center or private drug treatment program for offenders on community control or offenders who have violated conditions of probation.
- 16. Impose any other sanction which is provided within the community and approved as an intermediate sanction by the county public safety coordinating council as described in s. 951.26.
- 17. Impose, as a condition of community control, probation, or probation following incarceration, a requirement that an offender who has not obtained a high school diploma or high school equivalency diploma or who lacks basic or functional

literacy skills, upon acceptance by an adult education program, make a good faith effort toward completion of such basic or functional literacy skills or high school equivalency diploma, as defined in s. 1003.435, in accordance with the assessed adult general education needs of the individual offender.

- (2) <u>Unless agreed to by the state attorney as part of a</u>

  <u>negotiated plea or sentence</u>, an offender may not be placed <u>on in</u>

  community control or probation if:
- (a) Convicted of or adjudication is withheld for a <u>disqualifying</u> forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08; and
- (b) Previously convicted of or adjudication was withheld for a disqualifying forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08.

Nothing in this subsection prohibits placement of certain inmates on community control pursuant to s. 947.1747. For purposes of this subsection, the term "disqualifying a forcible felony" means a forcible felony defined in s. 776.08, excluding burglary under s. 810.02(4) and aggravated assault committed without a deadly weapon under s. 784.021(1)(b) does not include manslaughter or burglary.

Section 3. Section 903.0473, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

903.0473 Probation appearance bond.—As a condition of probation, community control, or any other court—ordered community supervision authorized under chapter 948, the court may order the posting of a bond to secure the appearance of the defendant at any subsequent court proceeding. The appearance bond shall be filed by the bail agent with the sheriff who shall

128 provide a copy to the clerk of court. Upon 72 hours' notice by 129 the clerk, the bail agent shall produce to the court the person on probation, community control, or other court-ordered 130 131 community supervision to the court. The bail agent shall surrender to the sheriff the person on probation, community 132 control or other court-ordered community supervision upon notice 133 134 by the probation officer that the person has violated the terms 135 of probation, community control, or other court-ordered 136 community supervision. If the bail agent fails to produce the defendant to the court at the time and place properly noticed, 137 138 the bond shall be estreated and forfeited according to the procedures set forth in this chapter and chapter 648. The 139 defendant's failure to appear shall be the sole grounds for 140 141 forfeiture and estreature of the appearance bond. Where not inconsistent with this subsection, this chapter and chapter 648 142 143 shall regulate the relationship between the bail agent and 144 probationer.

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 947.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.22 Authority to arrest parole violators with or without 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, or to request any law enforcement officer to arrest, the releasee or parolee without warrant and bring her or him forthwith before one or more

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commissioners or a duly authorized representative of the Parole 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 commission or authority or a duly authorized representative of the commission or authority. <u>Upon request</u>, local law enforcement officers may assist the probation officer in making a warrantless arrest of a releasee or parolee, taking a releasee or parolee into custody, and transporting a releasee or parolee to the county jail.

Section 5. Subsections (4) and (10) of section 948.01, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (9), paragraph (b) of subsection (11), and paragraph (b) of subsection (13) of said section are reenacted for the purpose of incorporating the amendment to s. 948.06, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, to read:

- 948.01 When court may place defendant on probation or into community control.--
- (4) The sanctions imposed by order of the court shall be commensurate with the seriousness of the offense. When community control or a program of public service is ordered by the court, the duration of community control supervision or public service may not be longer than the sentence that could have been imposed if the offender had been committed for the offense or a period not to exceed 2 years, whichever is less. When restitution or public service is ordered by the court, the amount of restitution or public service may not be greater than an amount which the offender could reasonably be expected to pay or perform.

- (9) Procedures governing violations of community control shall be the same as those described in s. 948.06 with respect to probation.
- (10) <u>Unless agreed to by the state attorney as part of a negotiated plea or sentence,</u> an offender may not be placed <u>on in community control or probation if:</u>
- (a) Convicted of or <u>has</u> adjudication withheld for a <u>disqualifying</u> forcible felony <del>as defined in s. 776.08</del>, and
- (b) Previously convicted of or  $\underline{\text{had}}$  adjudication withheld for a disqualifying forcible felony  $\underline{\text{as defined in s. 776.08}}$ .

- Nothing in this subsection prohibits placement of certain inmates on community control pursuant to s. 947.1747. For the purposes of this subsection, a "disqualifying forcible felony" means a forcible felony defined in s. 776.08, excluding burglary under s. 810.02(4) and aggravated assault committed without a deadly weapon under s. 784.021(1)(b) does not include manslaughter or burglary.
- (11) The court may also impose a split sentence whereby the defendant is sentenced to a term of probation which may be followed by a period of incarceration or, with respect to a felony, into community control, as follows:
- (b) If the offender does not meet the terms and conditions of probation or community control, the court may revoke, modify, or continue the probation or community control as provided in s. 948.06. If the probation or community control is revoked, the court may impose any sentence that it could have imposed at the time the offender was placed on probation or community control.

The court may not provide credit for time served for any portion of a probation or community control term toward a subsequent term of probation or community control. However, the court may not impose a subsequent term of probation or community control which, when combined with any amount of time served on preceding terms of probation or community control for offenses pending before the court for sentencing, would exceed the maximum penalty allowable as provided in s. 775.082. Such term of incarceration shall be served under applicable law or county ordinance governing service of sentences in state or county jurisdiction. This paragraph does not prohibit any other sanction provided by law.

- (13) If it appears to the court upon a hearing that the defendant is a chronic substance abuser whose criminal conduct is a violation of s. 893.13(2)(a) or (6)(a), the court may either adjudge the defendant guilty or stay and withhold the adjudication of guilt; and, in either case, it may stay and withhold the imposition of sentence and place the defendant on drug offender probation.
- (b) Offenders placed on drug offender probation are subject to revocation of probation as provided in s. 948.06.
- Section 6. Effective July 1, 2004, subsection (1) of section 948.03, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 136 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:
- 948.03 Terms and conditions of probation or community control.--
- (1) The court shall determine the terms and conditions of probation or community control. Conditions specified in 757721

paragraphs  $\underline{(a)-(o)}$   $\underline{(a)-(m)}$  do not require oral pronouncement at the time of sentencing and may be considered standard conditions of probation. Conditions specified in paragraphs  $\underline{(a)-(o)}$   $\underline{(a)-(m)}$  and  $\underline{(2)}$  (a) do not require oral pronouncement at sentencing and may be considered standard conditions of community control. These conditions may include among them the following, that the probationer or offender in community control shall:

- (a) Report to the probation officer and parole supervisors as directed. The offender shall provide a full, truthful, and complete oral or written report each month. The report must include, but need not be limited to, the offender's employment status, monthly earnings, and financial ability. At the discretion of the department, the reporting requirement may include electronic monitoring.
- (b) Permit such <u>officers</u> <del>supervisors</del> to visit him or her at his or her home or elsewhere.
- (c) Work faithfully at suitable employment insofar as may be possible.
  - (d) Remain within a specified place.
- (e) Make reparation or restitution to the aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by his or her offense in an amount to be determined by the court. The court shall make such reparation or restitution a condition of probation, unless it determines that clear and compelling reasons exist to the contrary. If the court does not order restitution, or orders restitution of only a portion of the damages, as provided in s. 775.089, it shall state on the record in detail the reasons therefor.

- (f) Effective July 1, 1994, and applicable for offenses committed on or after that date, make payment of the debt due and owing to a county or municipal detention facility under s. 951.032 for medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation received by the felony probationer while in that detention facility. The court, in determining whether to order such repayment and the amount of such repayment, shall consider the amount of the debt, whether there was any fault of the institution for the medical expenses incurred, the financial resources of the felony probationer, the present and potential future financial needs and earning ability of the probationer, and dependents, and other appropriate factors.
- (g) Support his 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(2)(a) and attorney's fees and costs assessed under s. 938.29, subject to modification based on change of circumstances.
- (j) Not associate with persons engaged in criminal activities.
- (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 or if the offense was a controlled substance violation and the offender has previously served a term of imprisonment for an offense involving a controlled substance, the conditions shall include a requirement that the offender submit, no less than once every calendar month, 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 using or possessing a controlled substance or drug 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) Remain on supervision without violating the law.
- with the victim unless authorized to do so by the court. If the court authorizes the defendant to have contact with the victim over the objection of the victim or the state attorney, the court shall state on the record the reasons therefor.
- (p) (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.

(q) (e) Pay not more than \$1 per month during the term of probation or community control to a nonprofit organization established for the sole purpose of supplementing the rehabilitative efforts of the Department of Corrections.

Section 7. Section 948.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

948.032 Condition of probation; restitution.--If a defendant is placed on probation, any restitution ordered under s. 775.089 shall be a condition of the probation. The court may revoke probation if the defendant fails to comply with the order. In determining whether to revoke probation, the court shall consider the defendant's employment status, earning ability, and financial resources; the willfulness of the defendant's failure to pay; and any other special circumstances that may have a bearing on the defendant's ability to pay. As provided in s. 948.06(5), it is the responsibility of the defendant to prove his or her inability to pay court-ordered restitution.

Section 8. Effective July 1, 2004, and applicable to offenses committed on or after that date, section 948.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(1) (a) Whenever within the period of probation or community control there are reasonable grounds to believe that a 757721

probationer or offender on in community control has violated his or her probation or community control in a material respect, any law enforcement officer who is aware of the probationary or community control status of the probationer or offender in community control or any parole or probation supervisor may arrest or request any county or municipal law enforcement officer to arrest such probationer or offender without warrant wherever found and forthwith return him or her to the court granting such probation or community control. Upon request, local law enforcement officers may assist the probation officer in making a warrantless arrest of a probationer or community controllee, taking a probationer or community controllee into custody, and transporting a probationer or community controllee to the county jail. Any committing magistrate may issue a warrant, upon the facts being made known to him or her by affidavit of one having knowledge of such facts, for the arrest of the probationer or offender, returnable forthwith before the court granting such probation or community control. Any parole or probation supervisor, any officer authorized to serve criminal process, or any peace officer of this state is authorized to serve and execute such warrant.

(b) Upon the filing of an affidavit alleging a violation of probation or community control and following issuance of a warrant under s. 901.02 or upon warrantless arrest, the probationary period is tolled until the court enters a ruling on the violation. Notwithstanding the tolling of probation as provided in this subsection, the court shall retain jurisdiction over the offender for any violation of the conditions of

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probation or community control that is alleged to have occurred during the tolling period. The probation officer is permitted to continue to supervise any offender who remains available to the officer for supervision until the supervision expires pursuant to the order of probation or community control or until the court revokes or terminates the probation or community control, whichever comes first.

- (2) The court, upon the probationer or offender being brought before it, shall advise him or her of such charge of violation. and,
- (a) If such violation of probation or community control charge is admitted to be true, the court may forthwith revoke, modify, or continue the probation or community control or place the probationer into a community control program. If probation or community control is revoked, the court shall adjudge the probationer or offender guilty of the offense charged and proven or admitted, unless he or she has previously been adjudged guilty, and impose any sentence which it might have originally imposed before placing the probationer on probation or the offender into community control.
- (b) If such violation of probation or community control 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, except that a defendant who is on probation or community control for a high-risk felony, as defined in subsection (10), must be held without bail for an alleged violation that involves a nonmonetary condition of supervision or it may dismiss the charge of probation or

community control violation. If such charge is not at that time admitted by the probationer or offender and if it is not dismissed, The court, as soon as may be practicable, shall give the probationer or offender an opportunity to be fully heard on his or her behalf in person or by counsel. The state shall be represented by the state attorney at such hearing and shall be given an opportunity to be heard and to present evidence. After such hearing, the court may revoke, modify, or continue the probation or community control or place the probationer into community control. If such probation or community control is revoked, the court shall adjudge the probationer or offender quilty of the offense charged and proven or admitted, unless he or she has previously been adjudged quilty, and impose any sentence which it might have originally imposed before placing the probationer or offender on probation or into community control.

- (c) Notwithstanding s. 775.082, when a period of probation or community control has been tolled, upon revocation or modification of the probation or community control, the court may impose a sanction with a term that when combined with the amount of supervision served and tolled, exceeds the term permissible pursuant to s. 775.082 for a term up to the amount of the tolled period supervision.
- (d) If the court dismisses an affidavit alleging a violation of probation or community control, the offender's probation or community control shall continue as previously imposed, and the offender shall receive credit for all tolled time against his or her term of probation or community control.

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- (e) For any violation in which the court indicates it will consider a downward departure sentence below the lowest permissible sentence of the Criminal Punishment Code, the department shall provide to the court a list of programs and services available for the court to include in the defendant's sentence on the violation. The list from the department must include, but need not be limited to, evaluation and treatment programs, residential treatment facilities, educational or vocational training programs, substance abuse testing, electronic monitoring, and community resources that would assist the offender in successful completion of his or her period of community supervision.
- (3)(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)(3) 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 which, when combined with any amount of time served on preceding terms of probation or community control for offenses before the court for sentencing, would exceed the maximum penalty allowable as provided by s. 775.082. No part of the time that the defendant is on probation or in community control shall be considered as any part of the time that he or she shall be sentenced to serve.

- (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.
- (a) 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.

(b) 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.

(6) Whenever the department submits a violation report to the court involving allegations of failure to pay courtordered obligations, the department shall include a statement by the probationer or offender on community control concerning his or her ability to pay such obligations. 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

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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)  $\frac{(7)}{(7)}$  Any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, whenever probation, community control, or control release, including the probationary, community control portion of a split sentence, is violated and the probation or community control is revoked, the offender, by reason of his or her misconduct, shall be deemed to have forfeited all gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided by law, earned up to the date of his 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) (a) The court shall conduct a danger to the community hearing as provided in paragraph (b) to determine whether the defendant poses a risk of physical harm to persons if:

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	<u>1.</u>	The	defenda	ant .	is	on	probation	or	community	control	for
а	high-r	risk	felony;	or							

- 2. The defendant is on probation or community control for any felony and has been adjudged to be in violation of nonmonetary conditions of probation or community control for the current felony and has been previously convicted of, or had adjudication of guilt withheld for, a high-risk felony, a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08, or any violation of s. 800.04.
- (b) In a danger to the community hearing, the court may conclude that a defendant poses a risk of physical harm to persons based on factors, including, but not limited to:
- 1. The defendant's sentence for the felony included courtordered treatment for abuse of illegal controlled substances and the present violation was committed for the purpose of acquiring controlled substances.
- 2. The defendant has two prior nonmonetary violations of the current supervision and has:
- <u>a. Committed a new felony offense, excluding felony</u>
  violations of chapters 815, 817, 818, 823, 831, 832, 837, 838,
  839, 849, and 896; or
- b. Committed a new misdemeanor offense involving the use or threatened use of force or violence.
- 3. The defendant has three prior nonmonetary violations of the current supervision.
- 4. The defendant is in violation of a condition of supervision involving contacting a victim against the victim's

will or involving contacting a minor in violation of s.

948.03(5), if the felony was committed against a minor.

At the conclusion of the danger to the community hearing, the court shall state its finding as to whether the defendant poses a risk of physical harm to persons. A finding that the defendant poses a risk of physical harm to persons must be established by a preponderance of the evidence. If the court finds that the defendant does not pose a risk of physical harm to persons, the court shall state its reasons for such finding on the record.

- (10) For purposes of this chapter, the term "high-risk felony" means lewd or lascivious battery as defined in s. 800.04, an act of terrorism as defined in s. 775.30, or any forcible felony defined in s. 776.08, excluding burglary under s. 810.02(4) and aggravated assault committed without a deadly weapon under s. 784.021(1)(b).
- (11) The state attorney shall represent the state in all hearings described in this chapter regarding persons on probation or community control. The state shall be given the opportunity to be heard and to present evidence to establish the defendant's violation and the facts or circumstances which support a finding that a defendant poses a threat of physical harm to persons.

Section 9. Section 948.062, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

948.062 Reviewing and reporting serious offenses committed by offenders placed on community supervision.--

- (1) The department shall review the circumstances related to offenders placed on community supervision who have been arrested while on supervision for the following serious offenses:
  - (a) Any murder as provided in s. 782.04;
- (b) Any sexual battery as provided in s. 794.011 or s. 794.023; or
- (c) Any lewd and lascivious battery or lewd and lascivious molestation as provided in s. 800.04(4) or s. 800.04(5);

The department's review shall document whether the supervision of the offender met enumerated rules, policies, and procedures and whether supervision practices were followed.

Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 948.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

948.09 Payment for cost of supervision and rehabilitation.--

(2) Any person being electronically monitored by the department as a result of placement on community control shall be required to pay as a surcharge an amount that may not exceed the full cost of the monitoring service in addition to the cost of supervision fee as directed by the sentencing court. The department is authorized to contract with a private entity to provide the services necessary to implement or to facilitate any provision of this chapter. The department is authorized to contract with a private entity for the collection and disposition of the surcharge. Such contract may allow for reasonable costs to the contractor associated with the

<u>collection of the surcharge</u>. The surcharge <u>may shall</u> be deposited in the Operating Trust Fund to be used by the department for purchasing and maintaining electronic monitoring devices.

Section 11. Subsections (7) and (9) of section 948.10, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

948.10 Community control programs.--

- (7) If an offender is <u>placed on sentenced to community</u> control <u>or probation</u> by the court and the offender is ineligible <u>for to be placed on community control or probation</u> as provided in s. 948.01(10), the department shall:
- (a) Review and verify whether an ineligible offender was placed on community control or probation.
- (b) Within 30 days after receipt of the order, notify the sentencing judge, the state attorney, and the Attorney General that the offender was ineligible for placement on community control or probation.
- (c) Provide a quarterly report to the chief judge and the state attorney of each circuit citing the number of ineligible offenders placed on community control or probation within that circuit.
- (d) Provide an annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the placement of ineligible offenders on community control or probation in order to assist in preparing judicial education programs or for any other purpose.

(9) In its annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives under s. 20.315(5), the department shall include a detailed analysis of the community control and probation programs program and the department's specific efforts to protect the public from offenders placed on community control or probation. The analysis must include, but need not be limited to, specific information on the department's ability to meet minimum officer-to-offender contact standards, the number and types of crimes committed by offenders on community control and probation, and the level of community supervision provided.

Section 12. Section 958.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

958.14 Violation of probation or community control program.—A violation or alleged violation of probation or the terms of a community control program shall subject the youthful offender to the provisions of s. 948.06(1) and (2). However, no youthful offender shall be committed to the custody of the department for a substantive violation for a period longer than the maximum sentence for the offense for which he or she was found guilty, with credit for time served while incarcerated, or for a technical or nonsubstantive violation for a period longer than 6 years or for a period longer than the maximum sentence for the offense for which he or she was found guilty, whichever is less, with credit for time served while incarcerated.

Section 13. Section 921.0017, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

921.0017 Credit upon recommitment of offender serving split sentence. -- Effective for offenses committed on or after January 1, 1994, if an offender's probation or community control is revoked and the offender is serving a split sentence pursuant to s. 948.01, upon recommitment to the Department of Corrections, the court shall order credit for time served in state prison or county jail only, without considering any type of gain-time earned before release to supervision, or any type of sentence reduction granted to avoid prison overcrowding, including, but not limited to, any sentence reduction resulting from administrative gain-time, provisional credits, or control release. The court shall determine the amount of jail-time credit to be awarded for time served between the date of arrest as a violator and the date of recommitment, and shall direct the Department of Corrections to compute and apply credit for all other time served previously on the prior sentence for the offense for which the offender is being recommitted. This section does not affect or limit the department's authority to forfeit gain-time under ss. 944.28(1) and  $948.06(8) \frac{(7)}{(7)}$ .

Section 14. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 901.15, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 570.073, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

570.073 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, law enforcement officers.--

(2) Each law enforcement officer shall meet the qualifications of law enforcement officers under s. 943.13 and shall be certified as a law enforcement officer by the

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Department of Law Enforcement under the provisions of chapter 943. Upon certification, each law enforcement officer is subject to and shall have the same arrest and other authority provided for law enforcement officers generally in chapter 901 and shall have statewide jurisdiction. Each officer shall also have arrest authority as provided for state law enforcement officers in s. 901.15. Such officers have full law enforcement powers granted to other peace officers of this state, including the authority to make arrests, carry firearms, serve court process, and seize contraband and the proceeds of illegal activities.

Section 15. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 921.187, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (5) of section 372.921, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

372.921 Exhibition or sale of wildlife.--

(5) In instances where wildlife is seized or taken into custody by the commission, said owner or possessor of such wildlife shall be responsible for payment of all expenses relative to the capture, transport, boarding, veterinary care, or other costs associated with or incurred due to seizure or custody of wildlife. Such expenses shall be paid by said owner or possessor upon any conviction or finding of guilt of a criminal or noncriminal violation, regardless of adjudication or plea entered, of any provision of chapter 828 or this chapter, or rule of the commission or if such violation is disposed of under s. 921.187. Failure to pay such expense may be grounds for revocation or denial of permits to such individual to possess wildlife.

Section 16. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 921.187, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (4) of section 372.922, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

372.922 Personal possession of wildlife.--

- (4) In instances where wildlife is seized or taken into custody by the commission, said owner or possessor of such wildlife shall be responsible for payment of all expenses relative to the capture, transport, boarding, veterinary care, or other costs associated with or incurred due to seizure or custody of wildlife. Such expenses shall be paid by said owner or possessor upon any conviction or finding of guilt of a criminal or noncriminal violation, regardless of adjudication or plea entered, of any provision of chapter 828 or this chapter, or rule of the commission or if such violation is disposed of under s. 921.187. Failure to pay such expense may be grounds for revocation or denial of permits to such individual to possess wildlife.
- Section 17. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 948.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 775.089, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

775.089 Restitution.--

- (1) (a) In addition to any punishment, the court shall order the defendant to make restitution to the victim for:
- 1. Damage or loss caused directly or indirectly by the defendant's offense; and

2. Damage or loss related to the defendant's criminal episode,

unless it finds clear and compelling reasons not to order such restitution. Restitution may be monetary or nonmonetary restitution. The court shall make the payment of restitution a condition of probation in accordance with s. 948.03. An order requiring the defendant to make restitution to a victim does not remove or diminish the requirement that the court order payment to the Crimes Compensation Trust Fund pursuant to chapter 960. Payment of an award by the Crimes Compensation Trust Fund shall create an order of restitution to the Crimes Compensation Trust Fund, unless specifically waived in accordance with subparagraph (b) 1.

Section 18. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 948.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (5) of section 948.001, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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

(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 19. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 948.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (4) of section 958.03, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

958.03 Definitions.--As used in this act:

(4) "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 20. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 948.03, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (6) of section 947.23, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 947.23 Action of commission upon arrest of parolee.--
- (6) Within a reasonable time after the hearing, the commissioner, commissioners, or duly authorized representative of the 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 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.
- (b) If the hearing was conducted by one or two commissioners or a duly authorized representative of the commission, at least two 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 commissioner, commissioners, or duly authorized representative of the commission. The 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 commission 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.

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 commission or the two commissioners shall make a written statement of the evidence relied on and the reasons for revoking parole.

Section 21. Except as otherwise provided, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to probation and community control; amending s. 901.15, F.S.; authorizing law enforcement officers to make warrantless arrests of certain probationers, community controllees, and parolees;

amending s. 921.187, F.S.; limiting the circumstances in which certain offenders may be placed on community control or probation; defining the term "disqualifying forcible felony;" creating s. 903.0473, F.S.; authorizing the court to order an appearance bond as a condition of an offender's probation, community control, or other community supervision; requiring the appearance of the offender pursuant to the conditions of the bond, subject to notice; providing for the surrender of the offender in certain circumstances; providing for estreature and forfeiture of the bond in circumstances involving the offender's failure to appear; amending s. 947.22, F.S.; authorizing local law enforcement officers to provide certain assistance to probation officers; amending s. 948.01, F.S.; deleting a 2-year limitation on the duration of community control or public service; limiting the circumstances in which certain offenders may be placed on community control or probation; defining the term "disqualifying forcible felony;" amending s. 948.03, F.S.; deleting a reference to parole supervisors; revising the standard conditions of probation and community control that do not require oral pronouncement; requiring probationers and community controllees to report monthly to the probation officer; requiring probationers and community controllees to account for specified information; authorizing the Department of Corrections to include electronic monitoring as a condition of the monthly report; requiring certain probationers and

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community controllees to submit to random, monthly substance abuse testing; prohibiting probationers and community controllees from using or possessing controlled substance or drugs without a prescription; providing that the standard conditions of probation and community control include a requirement to remain on such supervision without violating the law and to not have contact with any victim of the offense unless authorized by the court; amending s. 948.032, F.S.; providing that it is the defendant's responsibility to prove inability to pay court-ordered restitution; amending s. 948.06, F.S.; authorizing local law enforcement officers to provide certain assistance to probation officers; providing for the tolling of the period of probation pursuant to warrantless arrest; requiring that high-risk felony probationers or community controllees be held without bail for alleged violations of nonmonetary conditions of supervision; requiring the Department of Corrections to provide the court with a list of available programs and services when the court indicates it may consider a downward departure sentence under the Criminal Punishment Code; specifying contents of reports alleging violations involving court-ordered obligations; providing for the court to conduct "danger to the community hearings" in certain circumstances; specifying circumstances that may indicate a defendant poses a risk of physical harm to persons; providing that a finding that defendant poses a risk of physical harm to persons must be established by a

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preponderance of the evidence; providing that the court must provide its reasons on the record for finding that a defendant does not pose a risk of physical harm to persons; providing a definition for the term, "high-risk felony;" providing for representation and participation by the state in proceedings under ch. 948, F.S.; providing applicability; creating s. 948.062, F.S.; providing for the Department of Corrections to review the circumstances surrounding specified offenses occurring while certain offenders are under supervision of the department; amending s. 948.09, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Corrections to contract with private entities in certain circumstances involving probation and community control; amending s. 948.10, F.S.; providing for the department to review an offender's eligibility for probation in certain circumstances; providing for reports concerning such eligibility; amending ss. 958.14 and 921.0017, F.S.; revising cross references, to conform; reenacting s. 570.073(2), F.S., relating to the arrest powers of law enforcement officers employed by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, for the purpose of incorporating the amendment to s. 901.15, F.S., in a reference thereto; reenacting ss. 372.921(5) and 372.922(4), F.S., relating to certain dispositions of offenses involving the exhibition or sale of wildlife and certain dispositions of offenses involving the personal possession of wildlife, respectively, for the purpose of incorporating the amendment to s. 921.187, F.S., in

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references thereto; reenacting s. 921.187(1)(a), F.S., relating to sentencing alternatives, for the purpose of incorporating the amendment to s. 948.01, F.S., in a reference thereto; reenacting ss. 775.089(1)(a), 948.001(5), 958.03(4), and 947.23(6), F.S., relating to restitution, the definition of the term "probation" for purposes of ch. 948, F.S., the definition of the term "probation" for purposes of the Florida Youthful Offender Act, and actions upon arrest of parolees, respectively, for the purpose of incorporating the amendment to s. 948.03, F.S., in references thereto; reenacting s. 948.01(9), (11)(b), and (13)(b), F.S., relating to procedures governing violations, revocations, modifications, and continuations of community control, for the purpose of incorporating the amendment to s. 948.06, F.S., in references thereto; providing effective dates.

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