By the Committee on Criminal Justice; and Senators Villalobos, Haridopolos, Crist, Argenziano, Fasano and Smith

307-2545-04

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to probation and community
3	control; amending s. 944.473, F.S.; providing
4	additional criteria for mandated participation
5	in a substance abuse program; requiring that
6	substance abuse treatment be considered a basic
7	support service in the release orientation
8	program for certain offenders; amending s.
9	944.705, F.S.; requiring that substance abuse
10	treatment be included as part of the release
11	orientation program for certain inmates;
12	amending s. 947.22, F.S.; requiring law
13	enforcement officers to assist probation
14	officers in making warrantless arrests;
15	amending s. 948.03, F.S., relating to terms and
16	conditions of probation or community control;
17	providing additional requirements for offenders
18	who have been incarcerated for controlled
19	substance violations; providing additional
20	requirements for random substance abuse
21	testing; authorizing the Department of
22	Corrections to order electronic monitoring as a
23	reporting requirement; amending s. 948.032,
24	F.S.; clarifying the responsibilities of the
25	defendant to prove his or her ability to pay
26	restitution; amending s. 948.06, F.S.;
27	requiring law enforcement officers to assist
28	probation officers in making warrantless
29	arrests; providing for tolling of a
30	probationary period upon a warrantless arrest;
31	authorizing use of a notification letter of a

1	technical violation of a term of probation or
2	community control; requiring the department to
3	provide the court with recommendations
4	concerning the disposition of an offender who
5	has violated probation or community control;
6	specifying the factors to be considered by the
7	department in making its recommendation;
8	requiring submission of a statement regarding
9	the offender's ability to pay; creating s.
10	948.061, F.S.; requiring the Department of
11	Corrections to develop a risk assessment and
12	alert system to monitor certain offenders
13	placed on probation or community control;
14	requiring increased supervision of such
15	offenders under certain circumstances;
16	requiring that information be provided to the
17	court by the correctional probation officer;
18	creating s. 948.062, F.S.; requiring the
19	Department of Corrections to review the
20	circumstances of certain arrests of offenders
21	on probation or community control; requiring
22	the Office of Program Policy Analysis and
23	Government Accountability to analyze the
24	reviews and report to the President of the
25	Senate and the Speaker of the House of
26	Representatives; providing legislative findings
27	with respect to the necessity for increased
28	supervision of high-risk offenders who violate
29	community supervision; requesting that the
30	Supreme Court amend a Rule of Criminal
31	Procedure to require that certain offenders

1 arrested for a violation of probation or 2 community control be detained while awaiting a 3 hearing on the violation; creating s. 903.0473, 4 F.S.; permitting the court to order appearance 5 bonds for probationers; providing effective 6 dates. 7 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 8 9 10 Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 944.473, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 11 12 944.473 Inmate substance abuse testing program. --13 (2) SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS. --(a) An inmate who meets the criteria established by 14 the department shall participate in substance abuse program 15 services when such services are available. A right to 16 substance abuse program services is not stated, intended, or 18 otherwise implied by this chapter. (b) Upon arrival at a department's reception center 19 for initial processing, each inmate shall be screened and 20 21 assessed to determine if the inmate meets the department's criteria for mandated participation in a substance-abuse 23 program. Criteria for mandated substance abuse program services shall be based on: 2.4 1. The presence of a diagnosed psychoactive substance 25 dependence or use disorder; 26 27 2. The severity of the addiction; 2.8 3. A history of criminal behavior related to substance 29 abuse; 30 4. A recommendation by a sentencing authority for

substance abuse program services;

1	5. Unsuccessful participation in community-based			
2	substance abuse services;			
3	6. Sentencing by a drug court or drug division; and			
4	7. Previous substantive or technical violations			
5	related to substance abuse while on community supervision; and			
6	8.7. Other classification or program criteria that the			
7	department finds will ensure security and optimal program			
8	placement.			
9	(c) An inmate who has been identified as needing			
10	substance abuse treatment pursuant to this section and who has			
11	not been provided an opportunity to receive such treatment			
12	while incarcerated shall be automatically identified by the			
13	department as needing substance abuse treatment as a basic			
14	support service in the release orientation program pursuant to			
15	s. 944.705.			
16	$\frac{(d)(c)}{(c)}$ When selecting contract providers to administer			
17	substance abuse treatment programs, the department shall make			
18	every effort to consider qualified faith-based service groups			
19	on an equal basis with other private organizations.			
20	Section 2. Section 944.705, Florida Statutes, is			
21	amended to read:			
22	944.705 Release orientation program			
23	(1) The department shall provide participation in a			
24	standardized release orientation program to every eligible			
25	inmate.			
26	(2) The release orientation program instruction must			
27	include, but is not limited to:			
28	(a) Employment skills.			
29	(b) Money management skills.			
30	(c) Personal development and planning.			

31 (d) Special needs.

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- (e) Community reentry concerns.
 - (f) Community reentry support.
 - (g) Any other appropriate instruction to ensure the inmate's successful reentry into the community.
 - (3) Any inmate who claims to be a victim of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28 shall receive, as part of the release orientation program, referral to the nearest domestic violence center certified under chapter 39.
 - (4) Any inmate who demonstrates a history of substance abuse or addiction shall receive as part of the release orientation program referral to the nearest community substance abuse program.
 - (5)(4) The department shall conduct a needs assessment of every inmate to determine which, if any, basic support services the inmate needs after release. Substance abuse treatment shall be deemed a basic support service for any inmate who has been identified as needing substance abuse treatment pursuant to s. 944.473 and who has not been provided an opportunity to receive such treatment while incarcerated.
 - (6)(5) The department may contract with public or private entities, including faith-based service groups, for the provision of all or part of the services pursuant to this section.
 - (7)(6)(a) The department shall notify every inmate, in no less than 18-point type in the inmate's release documents, that the inmate may be sentenced pursuant to s. 775.082(9) if the inmate commits any felony offense described in s. 775.082(9) within 3 years after the inmate's release. This notice must be prefaced by the word "WARNING" in boldfaced type.

(b) Nothing in this section precludes the sentencing 2 of a person pursuant to s. 775.082(9), nor shall evidence that the department failed to provide this notice prohibit a person 3 from being sentenced pursuant to s. 775.082(9). The state 4 shall not be required to demonstrate that a person received 5 6 any notice from the department in order for the court to 7 impose a sentence pursuant to s. 775.082(9). 8 Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 947.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 9 10 947.22 Authority to arrest parole violators with or 11 without warrant.--12 (2) Any parole and probation officer, when she or he 13 has reasonable ground to believe that a parolee, control releasee, or conditional releasee has violated the terms and 14 conditions of her or his parole, control release, or 15 conditional release in a material respect, has the right to 16 17 arrest or request any law enforcement officer to arrest the 18 releasee or parolee without warrant and bring her or him forthwith before one or more commissioners or a duly 19 authorized representative of the Parole Commission or Control 20 21 Release Authority; and proceedings shall thereupon be had as 22 provided herein when a warrant has been issued by a member of 23 the commission or authority or a duly authorized representative of the commission or authority. Local law 2.4 enforcement officers shall assist the probation officer, upon 25 request, in making warrantless arrests, taking the offender 26 27 into custody and transporting the offender to the county jail. 2.8 Section 4. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 948.03, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 136 of chapter 29 30 2003-402, Laws of Florida, are amended to read:

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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 paragraphs (a)-(n)(a) (m) do not require oral pronouncement at the time of sentencing and may be considered standard conditions of probation. Conditions specified in paragraphs (a)-(n)(a) (m) and (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 officers and parole supervisors as directed. The offender shall provide to the probation officer a full, truthful, and complete 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> supervisors to visit him or her at his or her home or elsewhere.
- (c) Work faithfully at suitable employment insofar as may be possible.
 - (d) Remain within a specified place.
- (e) Make reparation or restitution to the aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by his or her offense in an amount to be determined by the court. The court shall make such reparation or restitution a condition of probation, unless it determines that clear and compelling reasons exist to the contrary. If the court does not order restitution, or

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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.
- 21 (i) Pay any application fee assessed under s.
 22 27.52(2)(a) and attorney's fees and costs assessed under s.
- 938.29, subject to modification based on change of circumstances.
- 25 (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 had a previous term of imprisonment for a controlled-substance-related offense, 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 <u>or</u> <u>using</u> or possessing <u>a controlled substance or drug</u> 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 at liberty without violating the law.
- (o) (n) Attend an HIV/AIDS awareness program consisting of a class of not less than 2 hours or more than 4 hours in length, the cost for which shall be paid by the offender, if such a program is available in the county of the offender's residence.
- (p)(o) Pay not more than \$1 per month during the term of probation or community control to a nonprofit organization established for the sole purpose of supplementing the rehabilitative efforts of the Department of Corrections.
- (3)(a)1. The Department of Corrections may, at its discretion, instruct an offender to submit to electronic

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monitoring electronically monitor an offender sentenced to
community control. In such cases, the electronic monitoring
shall be considered to be supervisory instructions
implementing the standard condition of supervision requiring
the offender to report to probation officers as directed. This
subparagraph does not limit the judge's discretion to order
electronic monitoring in appropriate cases.

- 2. The Department of Corrections shall electronically monitor an offender sentenced to criminal quarantine community control 24 hours per day.
- (b) Any offender placed on community control who violates the terms and conditions of community control and is restored to community control may be supervised by means of an electronic monitoring device or system.
- (c) For those offenders being electronically monitored, the Department of Corrections shall develop procedures to determine, investigate, and report the offender's noncompliance with the terms and conditions of sentence 24 hours per day. All reports of noncompliance shall be immediately investigated by a community control officer.
- (d) The Department of Corrections may contract with local law enforcement agencies to assist in the location and apprehension of offenders who are in noncompliance as reported by the electronic monitoring system. This contract is intended to provide the department a means for providing immediate investigation of noncompliance reports, especially after normal office hours.
- 28 Section 5. Section 948.032, Florida Statutes, is 29 amended to read:
- 948.032 Condition of probation; restitution.--If a defendant is placed on probation, any restitution ordered

county jail.

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under s. 775.089 shall be a condition of the probation. The 2 court may revoke probation if the defendant fails to comply with the order. In determining whether to revoke probation, 3 the court shall consider the defendant's employment status, 4 earning ability, and financial resources; the willfulness of 5 6 the defendant's failure to pay; and any other special 7 circumstances that may have a bearing on the defendant's 8 ability to pay. As provided in s. 948.06(5), it shall be the responsibility of the defendant to prove his or her inability 9 10 to pay restitution ordered by the court. Section 6. Effective July 1, 2004, and applicable to 11 12 offenses committed on or after that date, section 948.06, 13 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 948.06 Violation of probation or community control; 14 revocation; modification; continuance; failure to pay 15 restitution or cost of supervision. --16 17 (1)(a) Whenever within the period of probation or 18 community control there are reasonable grounds to believe that a probationer or offender in community control has violated 19 his or her probation or community control in a material 20 21 respect, any law enforcement officer who is aware of the 22 probationary or community control status of the probationer or 23 offender in community control or any parole or probation supervisor may arrest or request any county or municipal law 2.4 enforcement officer to arrest such probationer or offender 2.5 26 without warrant wherever found and forthwith return him or her 27 to the court granting such probation or community control. 2.8 Local law enforcement officers shall assist the probation officer, upon request, in making warrantless arrests, taking 29 offenders into custody, and transporting offenders to the 30

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(c) 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.

(d) 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 a 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 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)(a) The court, upon the probationer or offender being brought before it, shall advise him or her of such charge of violation and, if such charge is admitted to be true, may forthwith revoke, modify, or continue the probation or community control or place the probationer into a community control program.

(b) 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

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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.

- (c) 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, or it may dismiss the charge of probation or community control violation.
- (d) 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.
- (e) 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 guilty of the offense charged and proven or admitted, unless he or she has previously been adjudged guilty, and impose any sentence which it might have originally imposed before placing the probationer or offender on probation or into community control.
- (f) 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.

31 <u>level of supervision.</u>

1	(q) If the court dismisses an affidavit alleging a			
2	violation of probation or community control, the offender's			
3	probation or community control shall continue as previously			
4	imposed, and the offender shall receive credit for all tolled			
5	time against his or her term of probation or community			
6	control.			
7	(h) The chief judge of each judicial circuit may			
8	direct the department to use a notification letter of a			
9	technical violation in lieu of a violation report, affidavit,			
10	and warrant when the violation is not a new felony offense.			
11	Such direction must be in writing and specify the types of			
12	specific violations which are to be reported by a notification			
13	letter of a technical violation, any exceptions, the required			
14	process for submission, and the actions that the court intends			
15	to take in response to the notification. At the direction of			
16	the chief judge, the department shall send the notification			
16 17	the chief judge, the department shall send the notification letter of a technical violation to the court.			
17	letter of a technical violation to the court.			
17 18	letter of a technical violation to the court. (i)1. For each case in which the offender admits to			
17 18 19	letter of a technical violation to the court. (i)1. For each case in which the offender admits to committing a violation or is found to have committed a			
17 18 19 20	letter of a technical violation to the court. (i)1. For each case in which the offender admits to committing a violation or is found to have committed a violation, the department shall provide the court with a			
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17 18 19 20 21 22	letter of a technical violation to the court. (i)1. For each case in which the offender admits to committing a violation or is found to have committed a violation, the department shall provide the court with a recommendation as to disposition by the court. The department shall make a written determination as to the reasons for its			
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	letter of a technical violation to the court. (i)1. For each case in which the offender admits to committing a violation or is found to have committed a violation, the department shall provide the court with a recommendation as to disposition by the court. The department shall make a written determination as to the reasons for its recommendation, and shall include an evaluation of the			
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	letter of a technical violation to the court. (i)1. For each case in which the offender admits to committing a violation or is found to have committed a violation, the department shall provide the court with a recommendation as to disposition by the court. The department shall make a written determination as to the reasons for its recommendation, and shall include an evaluation of the following factors:			
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	letter of a technical violation to the court. (i)1. For each case in which the offender admits to committing a violation or is found to have committed a violation, the department shall provide the court with a recommendation as to disposition by the court. The department shall make a written determination as to the reasons for its recommendation, and shall include an evaluation of the following factors: a. The appropriateness or inappropriateness of			
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	letter of a technical violation to the court. (i)1. For each case in which the offender admits to committing a violation or is found to have committed a violation, the department shall provide the court with a recommendation as to disposition by the court. The department shall make a written determination as to the reasons for its recommendation, and shall include an evaluation of the following factors: a. The appropriateness or inappropriateness of community facilities, programs, or services for treatment or			
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	letter of a technical violation to the court. (i)1. For each case in which the offender admits to committing a violation or is found to have committed a violation, the department shall provide the court with a recommendation as to disposition by the court. The department shall make a written determination as to the reasons for its recommendation, and shall include an evaluation of the following factors: a. The appropriateness or inappropriateness of community facilities, programs, or services for treatment or supervision of the offender.			

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- c. The existence of other treatment modalities that the offender could use but that do not currently exist in the community.
- 2. The report must also include a summary of the offender's prior supervision history, including the offender's prior participation in treatment, educational, and vocational programs, and any other actions or circumstances of the offender which are relevant.
- 3. The court may specify whether the report must be oral or written and may waive the requirement for a report in an individual case or a class of cases. This paragraph does not prohibit the department from making any other report or recommendation that is provided for by law or requested by the court.
- (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.
- (3) When the court imposes a subsequent term of supervision following a revocation of probation or community

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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.

- (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

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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.

- (5) Whenever the department submits a violation report to the court for failure to pay court-ordered obligations, the department shall include a statement by the probationer or offender on community control concerning his or her ability to pay. 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.
- (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.

1	(7) Any provision of law to the contrary			
2	notwithstanding, whenever probation, community control, or			
3	control release, including the probationary, community control			
4	portion of a split sentence, is violated and the probation or			
5	community control is revoked, the offender, by reason of his			
6	or her misconduct, shall be deemed to have forfeited all			
7	gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided			
8	by law, earned up to the date of his or her release on			
9	probation, community control, or control release. This			
10	subsection does not deprive the prisoner of his or her right			
11	to gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as			
12	provided by law, from the date on which the prisoner is			
13	returned to prison. However, if a prisoner is sentenced to			
14	incarceration following termination from a drug punishment			
15	program imposed as a condition of probation, the sentence may			
16	include incarceration without the possibility of gain-time or			
17	early release for the period of time remaining in his or her			
18	treatment program placement term.			
19	Section 7. Section 948.061, Florida Statutes, is			
20	created to read:			
21	948.061 Identifying, assessing, and monitoring certain			
22	high-risk offenders on community supervision; providing			
23	cumulative criminal and supervision histories to the court			
24	(1) By December 1, 2004, the department shall develop			
25	a graduated risk assessment and alert system that continuously			
26	identifies, assesses, and closely monitors the population of			
27	offenders placed on probation or community control who have:			
28	(a) Previously been placed on probation or community			
29	control and who have a history of committing multiple			
30	community supervision violations in this state or in other			
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1	jurisdictions or who have previously been incarcerated in this		
2	state or in other jurisdictions; and		
3	(b) Have experienced more than one of the following		
4	risk factors that could potentially make the offender more		
5	likely to pose a danger to others:		
6	1. Attempted suicide or severe depression;		
7	2. Marital instability or history of domestic		
8	violence;		
9	3. History of substance abuse;		
10	4. Unemployment or substantial financial difficulties;		
11	5. History of violence, particularly involving		
12	strangers; or		
13	6. Any other risk factor identified by the department.		
14	(2) Recognizing that there may be a propensity for		
15	these offenders with extensive criminal histories and multiple		
16	risk factors to pose a serious threat to the community, the		
17	department shall consider the cumulative impact of these risk		
18	factors and, if necessary, place these offenders on an		
19	elevated alert status and provide the highest level of		
20	supervision available for these offenders until the situation		
21	stabilizes and the department no longer believes that the		
22	offender poses a threat to others. In providing such		
23	supervision and surveillance, the department shall increase		
24	the number of office and home visits conducted by the		
25	correctional probation officer; expand the number of and type		
26	of employment, family, community, and neighborhood contacts by		
27	the correctional probation officer; increase referrals to		
28	available community mental health facilities and community		
29	assistance programs; develop emergency communication plans and		
30	alert systems for law enforcement agencies and the court in		
31	order to quickly detain the offender in response to a		

1	violation; and prioritize its resources in order to more	
2	closely monitor the offender's activities in an effort to	
3	prevent escalating criminal behavior.	
4	(3) In providing criminal history and background	
5	information to the court on these complex and high-risk cases,	
6	the correctional probation officer shall provide to the court	
7	in each report submitted to the court and at every hearing	
8	before the court a clear, complete, and concise cumulative and	
9	integrated chronology of the offender's criminal history and	
10	prior terms of community supervision, including all	
11	substantive or technical violations of community supervision.	
12	Section 8. Section 948.062, Florida Statutes, is	
13	created to read:	
14	948.062 Reviewing and reporting serious offenses	
15	committed by offenders placed on community supervision	
16	(1) The department shall review the circumstances	
17	related to offenders placed on community supervision who have	
18	been arrested while on supervision for the following serious	
19	offenses:	
20	(a) Any murder as provided in s. 782.04;	
21	(b) Any sexual battery as provided in s. 794.011 or s.	
22	<u>794.023;</u>	
23	(c) Any sexual performance by a child as provided in	
24	<u>s. 827.071;</u>	
25	(d) Any kidnapping, false imprisonment, or luring of a	
26	child as provided in s. 787.01, s. 782.07, or s. 787.025;	
27	(e) Any lewd and lascivious battery or lewd and	
28	lascivious molestation as provided in s. 800.04(4) or s.	
29	800.04(5);	
30	(f) Any aggravated child abuse as provided in s.	
31	827.03(2);	

1	(q) Any robbery with a firearm or other deadly weapon,	
2	home invasion robbery, or carjacking as provided in s.	
3	812.13(2)(a), s. 812.135, or s. 812.133;	
4	(h) Any aggravated stalking as provided in s.	
5	784.048(3), (4), or (5);	
6	(i) Any forcible felony as provided in s. 776.08	
7	committed by any person under community supervision designated	
8	as a sexual predator; or	
9	(j) Any DUI manslaughter as provided in s.	
10	316.193(3)(c), or vehicular or vessel homicide as provided in	
11	s. 782.071 or s. 787.072, committed by any person under	
12	community supervision for an offense involving death or injury	
13	resulting from a driving incident.	
14		
15	The review shall document whether the supervision of the	
16	offender met enumerated rules, policies, and procedures and	
17	whether supervision practices were followed.	
18	(2) On an annual basis, the department shall provide	
19	these reviews to the Office of Program Policy Analysis and	
20	Government Accountability. The Office of Program Policy	
21	Analysis and Government Accountability shall annually analyze	
22	these reviews and provide a written report to the President of	
23	the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.	
24	The report must include, at a minimum, any identified systemic	
25	deficiencies in managing high-risk offenders on community	
26	supervision and the judicial disposition of such offenders;	
27	any patterns of noncompliance by correctional probation	
28	officers and any inconsistent or inefficient judicial case	
29	processing for offenders who have violated community	
30	supervision; and recommendations for improving the community	
31	supervision program.	

1	Section 9. (1) The 2004 Legislature closely examined	
2	chapter 948, Florida Statutes, to address certain critical	
3	public safety concerns and substantive policy issues involving	
4	offenders who violate probation or community control. The	
5	Legislature has carefully scrutinized the effectiveness of the	
6	state's community supervision system and concluded that the	
7	system should increase the level of supervision of high-risk	
8	offenders who violate community supervision. The Legislature	
9	finds there may be a propensity for such offenders with	
10	extensive criminal histories and multiple risk factors to pose	
11	a serious threat to the community. In addition, the	
12	Legislature finds that the system should consider the	
13	cumulative impact of such histories and factors and quickly	
14	detain offenders alleged to be in violation of community	
15	supervision in order to protect the public and prevent	
16	escalating criminal behavior.	
17	(2)(a) Therefore, the Legislature strongly urges the	
18	Florida Supreme Court to amend the concomitant Rule of	
19	Criminal Procedure which sets forth the procedures the lower	
20	courts must follow when considering bail in cases of	
21	violations of probation and community control.	
22	(b) As the Supreme Court opined in Bernhardt v. State,	
23	288 So. 490 (Fla. 1974), release on bail pending revocation of	
24	probation is not a constitutional right. However, the	
25	Legislature recognizes that it is the prerogative of the	
26	Supreme Court to act in the area of practice and procedure.	
27	The Legislature, therefore, recommends that the Supreme Court	
28	consider making the following revision to Rule 3.790 regarding	
29	bail in certain cases involving a violation of community	
30	supervision.	
31		

(c) In particular, the Supreme Court is requested to 2 amend its rule to require that a probationer or community controllee who is arrested on an alleged violation, regardless 3 4 of adjudication in the underlying offense, be detained while awaiting a hearing before the court that granted the probation 5 6 or community control, if the offense for which the probationer 7 or community controllee is currently on probation or community 8 control is a forcible felony or if the probationer or community controllee has previously been convicted of a 9 10 forcible felony as provided in section 776.08, Florida 11 Statutes. 12 Section 10. Section 903.0473, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 13 903.0473 Probation appearance bond. -- As a condition of 14 any probation, community control, or other court-ordered 15 community supervision authorized pursuant to chapter 948, the 16 court may order the posting of a bond to secure the appearance 18 of the defendant at any subsequent court proceeding. The appearance bond shall be filed by a bail agent with the 19 sheriff who shall provide a copy to the clerk of court. Upon 2.0 21 72 hours' notice by the court or the clerk of court, the bail 2.2 agent shall produce the person on probation, community 23 control, or other court-ordered community supervision to the court. The bail agent shall surrender to the sheriff a person 2.4 on probation, community control, or court-ordered community 2.5 supervision upon notice by the probation officer that the 26 27 person has violated the terms of probation, community control, 2.8 or court-ordered community supervision. If the bail agent fails to produce the defendant in court at the time noticed by 29 the court or the clerk of court, the bond shall be estreated 30 and forfeited according to the procedures set forth in this 31

chapter and chapter 648. Failure to appear shall be the sole grounds for forfeiture and estreature of the appearance bond. Where not inconsistent with this subsection, this chapter and chapter 648 shall regulate the relationship between the bail agent and probationer. Section 11. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

1		STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN
2	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR Senate Bill 2284	
3		
4	-	The original bill doubled community sanction violation points in the sentencing score sheet. This has been
5		removed in the PCS.
6	-	The original bill mandated the court impose prospectively a mandatory minimum 5-year prison sentence on certain
repeat probation or community control violators commit a forcible felony. This has been removed PCS.	commit a forcible felony. This has been removed in the	
9	_	The original bill required an interagency agreement
10		between DOC and FDLE to develop an electronic notification process to provide critical and timely
11		offender information to prosecutors when newly released inmates get rearrested. This has been removed in the PCS.
12	-	The original bill required a drug test to be given to certain probationers no less than once every 45 days.
13		This has been removed in the PCS.
14	-	The original bill required the DOC inspector general to review cases when probationers committed violent crimes
15		while on probation and determine whether the department was in compliance within 10 business days of the arrest.
16 17		The requirement for IG involvement and the time restriction are removed, but the requirement is intact in the PCS.
18 19	_	The CS contains added provisions that requires law enforcement officers to assist in warrantless arrests.
20	-	The CS contains an added provision that authorizes the Department of Corrections to order electronic monitoring as a reporting requirement.
21	_	The CS contains an added provision that clarifies that it
22		is the responsibility of the offender to prove his or her inability to pay restitution ordered by the court.
department to use a notification letter in lie	The CS contains an added provision that permits the department to use a notification letter in lieu of a	
25		violation report when so directed by the chief judge.
26	-	The CS contains an added provision that requires the department to provide to the court a recommendation
27		concerning the disposition of an offender who admits to committing a violation or who is found to have committed
28		a violation.
29	-	Creates s. 903.0473, F.S., authorizing the court to order the posting of an appearance bond for offenders on
30		community supervision. The appearance bond must be filed by a bail bond agent. The section provides for the bail
31	probation officer of a probation violation or within 72 hours of a request by the court.	bond agent to produce the offender upon notice by a probation officer of a probation violation or within 72 hours of a request by the court.
		25

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.