A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to corrections; amending s. 20.315, F.S.; abolishing the Florida Corrections Commission; amending s. 3 4 944.8041, F.S.; conforming references; requiring the 5 annual report on elderly offenders within the correctional system to be submitted to the Governor in addition to the 6 7 Legislature; amending s. 946.40, F.S.; permitting 8 political subdivisions to reimburse the Department of 9 Corrections for certain services of inmates and personnel 10 of the department; amending s. 957.04, F.S.; revising 11 requirements for contracts for the operation of private correctional facilities; conforming references; amending 12 s. 957.07, F.S.; providing for the Prison Per-Diem 13 Workgroup to develop certain rates on an as-needed basis; 14 amending s. 957.12, F.S.; revising provisions relating to 15 prohibitions on contact with respect to a request for 16 proposals for a private correctional facility; amending 17 ss. 20.315, 20.32, 23.21, 112.011, 186.005, 255.502, 18 322.16, 394.926, 394.927, 775.089, 775.16, 784.07, 19 784.078, 843.01, 843.02, 843.08, 893.11, 921.001, 921.16, 20 921.20, 921.21, 921.22, 940.03, 940.05, 941.23, 943.0311, 21 22 943.06, 944.012, 944.02 944.024, 944.23, 944.291, 944.4731, 945.091, 945.10, 945.47, 945.73, 947.002, 23 947.005, 947.02, 947.021, 947.1405, 947.141, 947.146, 24 947.181, 947.185, 947.22, 948.09, 948.10, 949.05, 957.06, 25 958.045, 960.001, 960.17, 985.04, and 985.05, F.S.; 26 27 abolishing the Parole Commission; providing for the creation of regional parole boards; providing for 28

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membership, powers, and duties of such boards; providing for assignment of inmates to boards; conforming provisions; amending s. 784.078, F.S.; conforming a cross reference; repealing s. 947.01, F.S., relating to the creation of the Parole Commission; repealing s. 947.022, F.S., relating to terms of members of the Parole Commission; transferring support for the Governor and Cabinet acting in their capacity as the Executive Board of Clemency from the Parole Commission to the Executive Office of the Governor; providing a directive to the Division of Statutory Revision; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsections (7) through (13) of section 20.315, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (6) through (12), respectively, and present subsection (6) of said section is amended to read:

 20.315 Department of Corrections.--There is created a Department of Corrections.

(6) FLORIDA CORRECTIONS COMMISSION.

(a)1. The Florida Corrections Commission is hereby created. The primary focus of the commission shall be on corrections; however, in those instances in which the policies of other components of the criminal justice system affect corrections, the commission shall advise and make recommendations.

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2. The commission shall consist of nine members appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the Senate. Members of the commission shall serve terms of 4 years each. Members must be appointed in such a manner as to equitably represent all geographic areas of the state. Each member of the commission must be a citizen and registered voter of the state. A member of the commission shall represent the public safety needs of the state as a whole and may not subordinate the needs of the state to those of any particular area of the state. The commission's membership should, to the extent possible, contain persons who are knowledgeable about construction, health care, information technology, education, business, food services, law, and inmate and youthful offender rehabilitation and services.

- 3. The commission is assigned to the office of the Secretary of Corrections for administrative and fiscal accountability purposes, but it shall otherwise function independently of the control and direction of the Department of Corrections.
 - (b) The primary functions of the commission are to:
- 1. Recommend major correctional policies for the Governor's approval, and assure that approved policies and any revisions thereto are properly executed.
- 2. Periodically review the status of the state correctional system and recommend improvements therein to the Governor and the Legislature.
- 3. Annually perform an in-depth review of community-based intermediate sanctions and recommend to the Governor and the Legislature intergovernmental approaches through the Community

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Corrections Partnership Act for planning and implementing such sanctions and programs.

- 4. Perform an in depth evaluation of the annual budget request of the Department of Corrections, the comprehensive correctional master plan, and the tentative construction program for compliance with all applicable laws and established departmental policies. The commission may not consider individual construction projects, but shall consider methods of accomplishing the department's goals in the most effective, efficient, and businesslike manner.
- 5. Routinely monitor the financial status of the
 Department of Corrections to assure that the department is
 managing revenue and any applicable bond proceeds responsibly
 and in accordance with law and established policy.
- 6. Evaluate, at least quarterly, the efficiency, productivity, and management of the Department of Corrections, using performance and production standards developed by the department under former subsection (18).
- 7. Provide public education on corrections and criminal justice issues.
- 8. Report to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor by November 1 of each year.
- 9. Resolve disputes between the Department of Corrections and the contractors for the private correctional facilities entered into under chapter 957 when a contractor proposes to waive a rule, policy, or procedure concerning operation standards.

(c) The commission or a member thereof may not enter into the day-to-day operation of the Department of Corrections and is specifically prohibited from taking part in:

1. The awarding of contracts by the department.

- 2. The selection by the department of a consultant or contractor or the prequalification by the department of any individual consultant or contractor. However, the commission may recommend to the Secretary of Corrections standards and policies governing the procedure for selection and prequalification of consultants and contractors.
- 3. The selection by the department of a county for a specific project.
- 4. The selection by the department of a specific location for a correctional facility.
- 5. The employment, promotion, demotion, suspension, transfer, or discharge of any departmental personnel.
- 6. The enforcement of minimum standards for any county or municipal detention facility.
- (d)1. The chair of the commission shall be selected by the members for a term of 1 year.
- 2. The commission shall hold a minimum of four regular meetings annually, and other meetings may be called by the chair upon giving at least 7 days' notice to all members and the public pursuant to chapter 120. Meetings may also be held upon the written request of at least four members, upon at least 7 days' notice of such meeting being given to all members and the public by the chair pursuant to chapter 120. Emergency meetings may be held without notice upon the request of all members. The

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meetings of the commission shall be held in the central office of the Department of Corrections in Tallahassee unless the chair determines that special circumstances warrant meeting at another location.

- 3. A majority of the membership of the commission constitutes a quorum at any meeting of the commission. An action of the commission is not binding unless the action is taken pursuant to an affirmative vote of a majority of the members present, but not fewer than four members of the commission must be present, and the vote must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 4. The chair shall cause to be made a complete record of the proceedings of the commission, which record shall be open for public inspection.
- (e) The commission shall appoint an executive director and an assistant executive director, who shall serve under the direction, supervision, and control of the commission. The executive director, with the consent of the commission, shall employ such staff as are necessary to perform adequately the functions of the commission, within budgetary limitations. All employees of the commission are exempt from part II of chapter 110 and serve at the pleasure of the commission. The salaries and benefits of all employees of the commission shall be set in accordance with the Selected Exempt Service rules; however, the commission shall have complete authority for fixing the salaries of the executive director and the assistant executive director.
- (f) Members of the commission are entitled to per diem and travel expenses pursuant to s. 112.061.

(g) A member of the commission may not have any interest, direct or indirect, in any contract, franchise, privilege, or other benefit granted or awarded by the department during the term of his or her appointment and for 2 years after the termination of that appointment.

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(h) The commission shall develop a budget pursuant to chapter 216. The budget is not subject to change by the department, but such budget shall be submitted to the Governor along with the budget of the department.

Section 2. Section 944.8041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.8041 Elderly offenders; annual review.--For the purpose of providing information to the Legislature on elderly offenders within the correctional system, the Florida Corrections Commission and the Correctional Medical Authority shall each submit annually prepare a report on the status and treatment of elderly offenders in the state-administered and private state correctional systems, as well as such information on the River Junction Correctional Institution. In order to adequately prepare the report reports, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Management Services shall grant access to the Florida Corrections Commission and the Correctional Medical Authority that $\frac{\text{which}}{\text{includes}}$ access to the facilities, offenders, and any information the authority requires agencies require to complete the report their reports. The review shall also include an examination of promising geriatric policies, practices, and programs currently implemented in other correctional systems within the United

States. The <u>report</u> reports, with specific findings and recommendations for implementation, shall be submitted to the <u>Governor</u>, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on or before December 31 of each year.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 946.40, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

946.40 Use of prisoners in public works.--

- the budget of the department may be reimbursed from the budget of any state agency, or state institution, or political subdivision for the services of inmates and personnel of the department in such amounts as may be determined by agreement between the department and the head of such agency, or institution, or political subdivision. However, no political subdivision of the state shall be required to reimburse the department for such services during a state of emergency. In addition, a fiscally constrained county as defined in s.

 985.2155 and the municipalities within such a fiscally constrained county shall not be required to reimburse the state for services provided pursuant to this section.
- Section 4. Paragraphs (c) and (e) of subsection (1) of section 957.04, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

957.04 Contract requirements.--

- (1) A contract entered into under this chapter for the operation of private correctional facilities shall maximize the cost savings of such facilities and shall:
- (c) Require that the contractor seek, obtain, and maintain accreditation by the American Correctional Association for the facility under that contract. Compliance with amendments to the

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accreditation standards of the association is required upon the approval of such amendments by the <u>Department of Management</u> Services commission.

- (e) Establish operations standards for correctional facilities subject to the contract. However, if the department and the contractor disagree with an operations standard, the contractor may propose to waive any rule, policy, or procedure of the department related to the operations standards of correctional facilities which is inconsistent with the mission of the contractor to establish cost-effective, privately operated correctional facilities. The <u>Department of Management Services Florida Corrections Commission</u> shall be responsible for considering all proposals from the contractor to waive any rule, policy, or procedure and shall render a final decision granting or denying such request.
- Section 5. Paragraphs (a) and (e) of subsection (5) of section 957.07, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 957.07 Cost-saving requirements.--
- needed, the Prison Per-Diem Workgroup shall develop consensus per diem rates to be used when determining per diem rates of privately operated prisons. The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, the Office of the Auditor General, and the staffs of the appropriations committees of both the Senate and the House of Representatives are the principals of the workgroup. The workgroup may consult with other experts to assist in the development of the consensus per

diem rates. All meetings of the workgroup shall be open to the public as provided in chapter 286.

(e) This subsection supersedes the proviso language immediately following Specific Appropriation 570 in the Conference Report on CS for SB 2-C.

- Section 6. Section 957.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 957.12 Prohibition on contact.--A bidder or potential bidder is not permitted to have any contact with any member or employee of or consultant to the <u>Department of Management</u>

 <u>Services commission</u> regarding a request for proposal, a proposal, or the evaluation or selection process from the time a request for proposals for a private correctional facility is issued until the time a notification of intent to award is announced, except if such contact is in writing or in a meeting for which notice was provided in the Florida Administrative Weekly.
- Section 7. Subsection (10) of section 20.315, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 20.315 Department of Corrections.--There is created a Department of Corrections.
- (10) FORM OF COMMITMENT; NOTICE OF PAROLE VIOLATION.--All commitments shall state the statutory authority therefor. The Secretary of Corrections shall have the authority to prescribe the form to be used for commitments. Nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge the authority and responsibility of a regional the parole board Commission with respect to the granting and revocation of parole. The Department of Corrections

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

Section 8. Section 20.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

20.32 Regional parole boards Parole Commission .--

- (1) There is hereby established a regional parole board of no less than three or more than seven members in each of the regions of the Department of Corrections. The Governor shall appoint members to serve on the regional parole boards as provided by s. 947.02. The regional parole boards shall be administratively housed within the Office of the Attorney General, which shall provide administrative and staff support to the boards The Parole and Probation Commission, authorized by s. 8(c), Art. IV, State Constitution of 1968, is continued and renamed the Parole Commission. The commission retains its powers, duties, and functions with respect to the granting and revoking of parole and shall exercise powers, duties, and functions relating to investigations of applications for clemency as directed by the Governor and the Cabinet.
- (2) The powers and duties of the regional parole boards shall be to conduct parole hearings, to grant or deny parole to parole-eligible inmates, to set any special conditions for parole, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law. No fewer than three members must participate in hearings to grant

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or deny parole or to set any special conditions for parole. It shall require a majority vote of members participating in a proceeding to grant or deny parole or set any special conditions for parole All powers, duties, and functions relating to the appointment of the Parole Commission as provided in s. 947.02 or s. 947.021 shall be exercised and performed by the Governor and the Cabinet. Except as provided in s. 947.021, each appointment shall be made from among the first three eligible persons on the list of the persons eligible for said position.

(3) The Attorney General shall assign parole-eligible inmates to the jurisdiction of a regional board based on the location of the most serious offense that resulted in the offender's incarceration. The Attorney General may, however, assign an inmate to a different parole board than for the location where the most serious offense occurred if necessary to facilitate attendance of a victim or to facilitate the convenience of the parole board volunteer members in cases in which the inmate is physically located outside the region in which the crime occurred. Parole hearings may be held by video teleconference. An accurate record of all proceedings conducted by video teleconference must be maintained by the Office of the Attorney General The commission may require any employee of the commission to give a bond for the faithful performance of his or her duties. The commission may determine the amount of the bond and must approve the bond. In determining the amount of the bond, the commission may consider the amount of money or property likely to be in custody of the officer or employee at any one time. The premiums for the bonds must be paid out of the

336 funds of the commission.

Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 23.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

Section 10. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 112.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(2)

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

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Section 11. Subsection (1) of section 186.005, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

186.005 Designation of departmental planning officer. --

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

Section 12. Subsection (3) of section 255.502, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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

Section 13. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 322.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.16 License restrictions.--

(1)

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

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

Section 14. Subsection (2) of section 394.926, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.926 Notice to victims of release of persons committed as sexually violent predators; notice to <u>certain agencies</u>

Department of Corrections and Parole Commission. --

(2) If a sexually violent predator who has an active or pending term of probation, community control, parole, conditional release, or other court-ordered or postprison release supervision is released from custody, the department must immediately notify the Department of Corrections' Office of Community Corrections in Tallahassee. The regional parole board with jurisdiction Parole Commission must also be immediately notified of any releases of a sexually violent predator who has an active or pending term of parole, conditional release, or other postprison release supervision that is administered by the Parole Commission.

Section 15. Subsection (2) of section 394.927, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.927 Escape while in lawful custody; notice to victim; notice to the Department of Corrections and <u>regional parole</u> board Parole Commission.--

(2) If a person who is held in custody pursuant to a

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finding of probable cause or commitment as a sexually violent predator escapes while in custody, the department shall immediately notify the victim in accordance with s. 394.926. The state attorney that filed the petition for civil commitment of the escapee must also be immediately notified by the department. If the escapee has an active or pending term of probation, community control, parole, conditional release, or other court-ordered or postprison release supervision, the department shall also immediately notify the Department of Corrections' Office of Community Corrections in Tallahassee. The regional parole board having jurisdiction Parole Commission shall also be immediately notified of an escape if the escapee has an active or pending term of parole, conditional release, or other postprison release supervision that is administered by the Parole Commission.

Section 16. Subsection (4) of section 775.089, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

775.089 Restitution.--

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

Section 17. Subsection (1) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) of section 775.16, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

775.16 Drug offenses; additional penalties.--In addition to any other penalty provided by law, a person who has been convicted of sale of or trafficking in, or conspiracy to sell or

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traffic in, a controlled substance under chapter 893, if such offense is a felony, or who has been convicted of an offense under the laws of any state or country which, if committed in this state, would constitute the felony of selling or trafficking in, or conspiracy to sell or traffic in, a controlled substance under chapter 893, is:

- (1) Disqualified from applying for employment by any agency of the state, unless:
- (a) The person has completed all sentences of imprisonment or supervisory sanctions imposed by the court, by the Parole Commission or a regional parole board, or by law; or
- (b) The person has complied with the conditions of subparagraphs 1. and 2. which shall be monitored by the Department of Corrections while the person is under any supervisory sanctions. The person under supervision may:
- 1. Seek evaluation and enrollment in, and once enrolled maintain enrollment in until completion, a drug treatment and rehabilitation program which is approved by the Department of Children and Family Services, unless it is deemed by the program that the person does not have a substance abuse problem. The treatment and rehabilitation program may be specified by:
- a. The court, in the case of court-ordered supervisory sanctions;
- b. The <u>regional parole board having jurisdiction</u> Parole Commission, in the case of parole, control release, or conditional release; or
- c. The Department of Corrections, in the case of imprisonment, conditional release, control release, or any other

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476 supervision required by law.

2. Submit to periodic urine drug testing pursuant to procedures prescribed by the Department of Corrections. If the person is indigent, the costs shall be paid by the Department of Corrections.

- (2) Disqualified from applying for a license, permit, or certificate required by any agency of the state to practice, pursue, or engage in any occupation, trade, vocation, profession, or business, unless:
- (a) The person has completed all sentences of imprisonment or supervisory sanctions imposed by the court, by the Parole Commission or a regional parole board, or by law;
- (b) The person has complied with the conditions of subparagraphs 1. and 2. which shall be monitored by the Department of Corrections while the person is under any supervisory sanction. If the person fails to comply with provisions of these subparagraphs by either failing to maintain treatment or by testing positive for drug use, the department shall notify the licensing, permitting, or certifying agency, which may refuse to reissue or reinstate such license, permit, or certification. The licensee, permittee, or certificateholder under supervision may:
- 1. Seek evaluation and enrollment in, and once enrolled maintain enrollment in until completion, a drug treatment and rehabilitation program which is approved or regulated by the Department of Children and Family Services, unless it is deemed by the program that the person does not have a substance abuse problem. The treatment and rehabilitation program may be

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504 specified by:

- a. The court, in the case of court-ordered supervisory sanctions;
- b. The <u>regional parole board having jurisdiction</u> Parole Commission, in the case of parole, control release, or conditional release; or
- c. The Department of Corrections, in the case of imprisonment, conditional release, control release, or any other supervision required by law.
- 2. Submit to periodic urine drug testing pursuant to procedures prescribed by the Department of Corrections. If the person is indigent, the costs shall be paid by the Department of Corrections; or

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- The provisions of this section do not apply to any of the taxes, fees, or permits regulated, controlled, or administered by the Department of Revenue in accordance with the provisions of s. 213.05.
- Section 18. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 784.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 784.07 Assault or battery of law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency medical care providers, public transit employees or agents, or other specified officers; reclassification of offenses; minimum sentences.--
 - (1) As used in this section, the term:
 - (a) "Law enforcement officer" includes a law enforcement officer, a correctional officer, a correctional probation officer, a part-time law enforcement officer, a part-time

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correctional officer, an auxiliary law enforcement officer, and an auxiliary correctional officer, as those terms are respectively defined in s. 943.10, and any county probation officer; employee or agent of the Department of Corrections who supervises or provides services to inmates; officer of the Parole Commission; and law enforcement personnel of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Department of Environmental Protection, or the Department of Law Enforcement.

Section 19. Subsection (2) of section 784.078, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

784.078 Battery of facility employee by throwing, tossing, or expelling certain fluids or materials.--

- (2) (a) As used in this section, the term "employee" includes any person employed by or performing contractual services for a public or private entity operating a facility or any person employed by or performing contractual services for the corporation operating the prison industry enhancement programs or the correctional work programs, pursuant to part II of chapter 946.
- (b) "Employee" includes any person who is a parole examiner with the Florida Parole Commission.

Section 20. Section 843.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

843.01 Resisting officer with violence to his or her person.--Whoever knowingly and willfully resists, obstructs, or opposes any officer as defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), or (9); member of the Parole Commission or any administrative aide or supervisor employed by the commission;

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parole and probation supervisor; county probation officer; personnel or representative of the Department of Law Enforcement; or other person legally authorized to execute process in the execution of legal process or in the lawful execution of any legal duty, by offering or doing violence to the person of such officer or legally authorized person, commits is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 21. Section 843.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

Section 22. Section 843.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

843.08 Falsely personating <u>an</u> officer, <u>etc.--A</u> person who falsely assumes or pretends to be a sheriff, officer of the Florida Highway Patrol, officer of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, officer of the Department of

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Environmental Protection, officer of the Department of Transportation, officer of the Department of Corrections, correctional probation officer, deputy sheriff, state attorney or assistant state attorney, statewide prosecutor or assistant statewide prosecutor, state attorney investigator, coroner, police officer, lottery special agent or lottery investigator, beverage enforcement agent, or watchman, or any member of the Parole Commission and any administrative aide or supervisor employed by the commission, or any personnel or representative of the Department of Law Enforcement, and takes upon himself or herself to act as such, or to require any other person to aid or assist him or her in a matter pertaining to the duty of any such officer, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084; however, a person who falsely personates any such officer during the course of the commission of a felony commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084; except that if the commission of the felony results in the death or personal injury of another human being, the person commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 23. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 893.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

893.11 Suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of business and professional licenses.--Upon the conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction of any person holding a license, permit, or certificate issued by a state agency, for sale of, or trafficking in, a controlled substance or for conspiracy to

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sell, or traffic in, a controlled substance, if such offense is a felony, the clerk of said court shall send a certified copy of the judgment of conviction with the person's license number, permit number, or certificate number on the face of such certified copy to the agency head by whom the convicted defendant has received a license, permit, or certificate to practice his or her profession or to carry on his or her business. Such agency head shall suspend or revoke the license, permit, or certificate of the convicted defendant to practice his or her profession or to carry on his or her business. Upon a showing by any such convicted defendant whose license, permit, or certificate has been suspended or revoked pursuant to this section that his or her civil rights have been restored or upon a showing that the convicted defendant meets the following criteria, the agency head may reinstate or reactivate such license, permit, or certificate when:

- (1) The person has complied with the conditions of paragraphs (a) and (b) which shall be monitored by the Department of Corrections while the person is under any supervisory sanction. If the person fails to comply with provisions of these paragraphs by either failing to maintain treatment or by testing positive for drug use, the department shall notify the licensing, permitting, or certifying agency, which shall revoke the license, permit, or certification. The person under supervision may:
- (a) Seek evaluation and enrollment in, and once enrolled maintain enrollment in until completion, a drug treatment and rehabilitation program which is approved or regulated by the

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Department of Children and Family Services. The treatment and rehabilitation program shall be specified by:

- 1. The court, in the case of court-ordered supervisory sanctions;
- 2. The <u>regional parole board having jurisdiction</u> Parole Commission, in the case of parole, control release, or conditional release; or
- 3. The Department of Corrections, in the case of imprisonment, conditional release, or any other supervision required by law.

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

Section 24. Paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section 921.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

921.001 Sentencing Commission and sentencing guidelines generally.--

(9)(a) The Sentencing Commission and the office of the State Courts Administrator shall conduct ongoing research on the impact of the sentencing guidelines, the use of imprisonment and alternatives to imprisonment, and plea bargaining. The commission, with the aid of the office of the State Courts Administrator, and the Department of Corrections, and the Parole Commission, shall estimate the impact of any proposed changes to the sentencing guidelines on future rates of incarceration and levels of prison population, based in part on historical data of sentencing practices which have been accumulated by the office

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of the State Courts Administrator and on Department of Corrections records reflecting average time served for offenses covered by the proposed changes to the guidelines. The commission shall review the projections of impact and shall make them available to other appropriate agencies of state government, including the Legislature, by October 1 of each year.

Section 25. Subsection (2) of section 921.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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A county court or circuit court of this state may direct that the sentence imposed by such court be served concurrently with a sentence imposed by a court of another state or of the United States or, for purposes of this section, concurrently with a sentence to be imposed in another jurisdiction. In such case, the Department of Corrections may designate the correctional institution of the other jurisdiction as the place for reception and confinement of such person and may also designate the place in Florida for reception and confinement of such person in the event that confinement in the other jurisdiction terminates before the expiration of the Florida sentence. The sheriff shall forward commitment papers and other documents specified in s. 944.17 to the department. Upon imposing such a sentence, the court shall notify the Office of the Attorney General which shall notify the appropriate regional parole board Parole Commission as to the jurisdiction in which the sentence is to be served. Any prisoner so released

to another jurisdiction shall be eligible for consideration for parole by the appropriate regional parole board Parole

Commission pursuant to the provisions of chapter 947, except that the Office of the Attorney General commission shall assist the appropriate regional parole board in determining determine the presumptive parole release date and the effective parole release date by requesting such person's file from the receiving jurisdiction. Upon receiving such records, the Office of the Attorney General commission shall determine these release dates based on the relevant information in that file and shall give credit toward reduction of the Florida sentence for gain-time granted by the jurisdiction where the inmate is serving the sentence. The regional parole board Parole Commission may concur in with the parole release decision of the jurisdiction granting parole and accepting supervision.

Section 26. Section 921.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

921.20 Classification summary; regional parole boards

Parole Commission.--As soon as possible after a prisoner has

been placed in the custody of the Department of Corrections, the

classification board shall furnish a classification summary to

the Office of the Attorney General for use by the regional

parole board Parole Commission for use as provided in s. 20.32

947.14. The summary shall include the criminal, personal,

social, and environmental background and other relevant factors

considered in classifying the prisoner for a penal environment

best suited for the prisoner's rapid rehabilitation.

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Section 27. Section 921.21, Florida Statutes, is amended

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921.21 Progress reports to regional parole boards Parole Commission. -- From time to time the Department of Corrections shall submit to the Attorney General for use by the regional parole board Parole Commission progress reports and recommendations regarding prisoners sentenced under s. 921.18. When the classification board of the Department of Corrections determines that justice and the public welfare will best be served by paroling or discharging a prisoner, it shall transmit its finding to the Office of the Attorney General which shall forward such findings to the appropriate regional parole board Parole Commission. The regional parole board commission shall have the authority to place the prisoner on parole as provided by law or give the prisoner a full discharge from custody. The period of a parole granted by a regional parole board the Parole Commission shall be in its discretion, but the parole period shall not exceed the maximum term for which the prisoner was sentenced.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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(3) Been granted his or her final release by the <u>regional</u> parole board having jurisdiction Parole Commission.

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

- 941.23 Application for issuance of requisition; by whom made; contents.--
- who has been convicted of a crime in this state and has escaped from confinement or broken the terms of his or her bail, probation, or parole, the state attorney of the county in which the offense was committed, the regional parole board having jurisdiction Parole Commission, the Department of Corrections, or the warden of the institution or sheriff of the county, from which escape was made, shall present to the Governor a written application for a requisition for the return of such person, in which application shall be stated the name of the person, the crime of which the person was convicted, the circumstances of his or her escape from confinement or of the breach of the terms of his or her bail, probation, or parole, and the state in which the person is believed to be, including the location of the person therein at the time application is made.
- (3) The application shall be verified by affidavit, shall be executed in duplicate, and shall be accompanied by two certified copies of the indictment returned or information and affidavit filed or of the complaint made to the judge, stating the offense with which the accused is charged, or of the judgment of conviction or of the sentence. The prosecuting officer, regional parole board having jurisdiction Parole

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

Commission, Department of Corrections, warden, or sheriff may also attach such further affidavits and other documents in duplicate as he or she shall deem proper to be submitted with such application. One copy of the application, with the action of the Governor indicated by endorsement thereon, and one of the certified copies of the indictment, complaint, information, and affidavits or of the judgment of conviction or of the sentence shall be filed in the office of the Department of State to remain of record in that office. The other copies of all papers shall be forwarded with the Governor's requisition.

Section 32. Subsection (7) of section 943.0311, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.0311 Chief of Domestic Security Initiatives; duties of the department with respect to domestic security.--

includes the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Agency for Workforce Innovation, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Citrus, the Department of Community Affairs, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Education, the Department of Elderly Affairs, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Financial Services, the Department of Health, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Law Enforcement, the Department of Legal Affairs, the Department of Management Services, the Department of Military Affairs, the Department of Revenue, the Department of State, the Department

of the Lottery, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Veterans' Affairs, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Parole Commission, the State Board of Administration, and the Executive Office of the Governor.

Section 33. Subsection (1) of section 943.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

Section 34. Section 944.012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 944.012 Legislative intent.--The Legislature hereby finds and declares that:
 - (1) Florida spends each year in excess of \$60 million for

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its state correctional system, but Florida citizens have not received a fair return on that investment. Florida correctional institutions have contributed little to the reduction of crime. To the contrary, crime rates continue to rise; recidivism rates are notoriously high; and large prisons have for the most part become schools for crime, making successful reintegration into the community unlikely.

- (2) It is clear that major changes in correctional methods are required. It is essential to abate the use of large institutions and continue the development of community-based corrections; to equip judges with more effective evaluative tools to deal with the criminal offender; and to provide alternatives to institutionalization, including the availability of probationers' residences and community correctional centers.
- (1)(3) One of the chief factors contributing to the high recidivism rate in the state is the general inability of exoffenders to find or keep meaningful employment. Since Although 90 percent of all offenders sent to prison return to society one day, the correctional system should, within available resources, equip the offender has done little to provide the offender with the academic and vocational skills that the offender needs to return to society as a productive citizen. This failure virtually guarantees the probability of return to crime. Vocational training and assistance in job placement must be looked to on a priority basis as an integral part of the process of changing deviant behavior in the institutionalized offender, when such change is determined to be possible.
 - (4) These changes must not be made out of sympathy for the

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criminal or out of disregard of the threat of crime to society.

They must be made precisely because that threat is too serious to be countered by ineffective methods.

- (2)(5) In order to make the correctional system an efficient and effective mechanism, the various agencies involved in the correctional process must coordinate their efforts. Where possible, interagency offices should be physically located within major institutions and should include representatives of the Agency for Workforce Innovation Florida State Employment Service, and the vocational rehabilitation programs of the Department of Education, and the Parole Commission. Duplicative and unnecessary methods of evaluating offenders must be eliminated and areas of responsibility consolidated in order to more economically utilize present scarce resources.
 - (3)(6) It is the intent of the Legislature:
- (a) To provide a mechanism for the early identification, evaluation, and treatment of behavioral disorders of adult offenders coming into contact with the correctional system.
- (b) To separate dangerous or repeat offenders from nondangerous offenders, who have potential for rehabilitation, and place dangerous offenders in secure and manageable institutions.
- (c) When possible, to divert from expensive institutional commitment those individuals who, by virtue of professional diagnosis and evaluation, can be placed in less costly and more effective environments and programs better suited for their rehabilitation and the protection of society.
 - (d) To make available to those offenders who are capable

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of rehabilitation the job training and job placement assistance they need to build meaningful and productive lives when they return to the community.

- (e) To provide intensive and meaningful supervision for those on probation so that the condition or situation which caused the person to commit the crime is corrected.
- Section 35. Section 944.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 944.02 Definitions.--The following words and phrases used in this chapter shall, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, have the following meanings:
 - (1) "Commission" means the Parole Commission.
- $\underline{(1)}$ "Correctional system" means all prisons and other state correctional institutions now existing or hereafter created under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections.
 - (2)(3) "Department" means the Department of Corrections.
- (3)(4) "Elderly offender" means a prisoner age 50 or older in a state correctional institution or facility operated by the Department of Corrections or the Department of Management Services.
- (4)(5) "Lease-purchase agreement" means an installment sales contract which requires regular payments with an interest charge included and which provides that the lessee receive title to the property upon final payment.
- (5)(6) "Prisoner" means any person who is under civil or criminal arrest and in the lawful custody of any law enforcement official, or any person committed to or detained in any municipal or county jail or state prison, prison farm, or

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penitentiary, or to the custody of the department pursuant to lawful authority.

- (6) "Regional parole board" means a regional parole board established pursuant to s. 20.32.
 - (7) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Corrections.
- (8) "State correctional institution" means any prison, road camp, prison industry, prison forestry camp, or any prison camp or prison farm or other correctional facility, temporary or permanent, in which prisoners are housed, worked, or maintained, under the custody and jurisdiction of the department.
- Section 36. Subsection (5) of section 944.024, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 944.024 Adult intake and evaluation.--The state system of adult intake and evaluation shall include:
- department. Any physical facility established by the department for the intake and evaluation process prior to the offender's entry into the correctional system shall provide for specific office and work areas for the staff <u>assisting any regional</u> parole board of the commission. The purpose of such a physical center shall be to combine in one place as many of the rehabilitation-related functions as possible, including pretrial and posttrial evaluation, parole and probation services, vocational rehabilitation services, family assistance services of the Department of Children and Family Services, and all other rehabilitative and correctional services dealing with the offender.
 - Section 37. Section 944.23, Florida Statutes, is amended

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980 to read:

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

Section 38. Subsection (2) of section 944.291, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(2) Any prisoner who is convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1988, which crime is contained in category 1, category 2, category 3, or category 4 of Rule 3.701 and Rule 3.988, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, and who has served at least one prior felony commitment at a state or federal correctional institution, or is sentenced as a habitual or violent habitual offender pursuant to s. 775.084, may only be released under conditional release supervision as described in chapter 947. Not fewer than 90 days prior to the tentative release date or provisional release date, whichever is earlier, the department shall provide the <u>original sentencing court commission</u> with the name and inmate identification number for

1008 each eligible inmate.

Section 39. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 944.4731, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.4731 Addiction-Recovery Supervision Program. --

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An offender released under addiction-recovery (b) supervision shall be subject to specified terms and conditions, including payment of the costs of supervision under s. 948.09 and any other court-ordered payments, such as child support and restitution. If an offender has received a term of probation or community control to be served after release from incarceration, the period of probation or community control may not be substituted for addiction-recovery supervision and shall follow the term of addiction-recovery supervision. The original sentencing court A panel of not fewer than two parole commissioners shall establish the terms and conditions of supervision, and the terms and conditions must be included in the supervision order. In setting the terms and conditions of supervision, the court parole commission shall weigh heavily the program requirements, including, but not limited to, work at paid employment while participating in treatment and traveling restrictions. The court commission shall also determine whether an offender violates the terms and conditions of supervision and whether a violation warrants revocation of addiction-recovery supervision pursuant to s. 947.141. The court parole commission shall review the offender's record for the purpose of establishing the terms and conditions of supervision. The court parole commission may impose any special conditions it considers

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warranted from its review of the record. The length of supervision may not exceed the maximum penalty imposed by the court.

Section 40. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 945.091, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (1) The department may adopt rules permitting the extension of the limits of the place of confinement of an inmate as to whom there is reasonable cause to believe that the inmate will honor his or her trust by authorizing the inmate, under prescribed conditions and following investigation and approval by the secretary, or the secretary's designee, who shall maintain a written record of such action, to leave the confines of that place unaccompanied by a custodial agent for a prescribed period of time to:
- (b) Work at paid employment, participate in an education or a training program, or voluntarily serve a public or nonprofit agency or faith-based service group in the community, while continuing as an inmate of the institution or facility in which the inmate is confined, except during the hours of his or her employment, education, training, or service and traveling thereto and therefrom. An inmate may travel to and from his or her place of employment, education, or training only by means of walking, bicycling, or using public transportation or transportation that is provided by a family member or employer. Contingent upon specific appropriations, the department may

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transport an inmate in a state-owned vehicle if the inmate is unable to obtain other means of travel to his or her place of employment, education, or training.

- 1. An inmate may participate in paid employment only during the last 36 months of his or her confinement, unless sooner requested by the <u>regional parole board having</u> jurisdiction Parole Commission or the Control Release Authority.
- 2. While working at paid employment and residing in the facility, an inmate may apply for placement at a contracted substance abuse transition housing program. The transition assistance specialist shall inform the inmate of program availability and assess the inmate's need and suitability for transition housing assistance. If an inmate is approved for placement, the specialist shall assist the inmate. If an inmate requests and is approved for placement in a contracted faith-based substance abuse transition housing program, the specialist must consult with the chaplain prior to such placement. The department shall ensure that an inmate's faith orientation, or lack thereof, will not be considered in determining admission to a faith-based program and that the program does not attempt to convert an inmate toward a particular faith or religious preference.

(6)

(b) An offender who is required to provide restitution or reparation may petition the circuit court to amend the amount of restitution or reparation required or to revise the schedule of repayment established by the department, a regional parole board, or the Parole Commission.

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Section 41. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1), paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2), and subsection (5) of section 945.10, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

945.10 Confidential information. --

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

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state attorney, the court, or a law enforcement agency. A request for records or information pursuant to this paragraph must be in writing and a statement provided demonstrating a need for the records or information.

- Records and information released under this subsection remain confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution when held by the receiving person or entity.
- (5) The Department of Corrections and the <u>regional parole</u> board Parole Commission shall mutually cooperate with respect to maintaining the confidentiality of records that are exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- Section 42. Subsection (3) of section 945.47, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 945.47 Discharge of inmate from mental health treatment.--
- (3) At any time that an inmate who has received mental health treatment while in the custody of the department becomes eligible for release on parole, a complete record of the inmate's treatment shall be provided to the regional parole board having jurisdiction Parole Commission and to the Department of Children and Family Services. The record shall include, at least, the inmate's diagnosis, length of stay in treatment, clinical history, prognosis, prescribed medication, and treatment plan and recommendations for aftercare services. In the event that the inmate is released on parole, the record shall be provided to the parole officer who shall assist the

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inmate in applying for services from a professional or an agency in the community. The application for treatment and continuation of treatment by the inmate may be made a condition of parole, as provided in s. 947.19(1); and a failure to participate in prescribed treatment may be a basis for initiation of parole violation hearings.

Section 43. Subsection (6) of section 945.73, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

945.73 Inmate training program operation. --

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

Section 44. Subsections (3), (4), and (5) of section 947.002, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

947.002 Intent.--

- (3) The chair shall be the agency head. While the commission is responsible for making decisions on the granting and revoking of parole, the chair shall establish, execute, and be held accountable for all administrative policy decisions. The routine administrative decisions are the full responsibility of the chair.
- (4) Hearing examiners are assigned on the basis of caseload needs as determined by the chair.
- (3)(5) It is the intent of the Legislature that the decision to parole an inmate from the incarceration portion of

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the inmate's sentence is an act of grace of the state and shall not be considered a right.

- Section 45. Subsection (1) of section 947.005, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 947.005 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:
- (1) "Regional parole board" means a regional parole board established pursuant to 20.32 "Commission" means the Parole Commission.
- Section 46. Subsections (1) through (4) of section 947.02, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (6) is added to said section, read:
- 947.02 <u>Regional parole boards</u> Parole Commission; members, appointment.--
- regional parole board the Parole Commission shall be appointed by the Governor and Cabinet from a list of eligible applicants submitted by a parole qualifications committee. The appointments of members of the commission shall be certified to the Senate by the Governor and Cabinet for confirmation, and the membership of the commission shall include representation from minority persons as defined in s. 288.703.
- (2) A parole qualifications committee shall consist of five persons who are appointed by the Governor and Cabinet. One member shall be designated as chair by the Governor and Cabinet. The committee shall provide for statewide advertisement throughout the region and the receiving of applications for any position or positions on the commission and shall devise a plan

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for the determination of the qualifications of the applicants by investigations and comprehensive evaluations, including, but not limited to, investigation and evaluation of the character, habits, and philosophy of each applicant. Each parole qualifications committee shall exist for 2 years. If additional vacancies on a regional parole board the commission occur during this 2-year period, the committee may advertise and accept additional applications; however, all previously submitted applications shall be considered along with the new applications according to the previously established plan for the evaluation of the qualifications of applicants.

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

names submitted shall not be distinguished by seat, and each submitted applicant shall be considered eligible for each vacancy.

- (4) Upon receiving a list of eligible persons from the parole qualifications committee, the Governor and Cabinet may reject the list. If the list is rejected, the committee shall reinitiate the application and examination procedure according to the provisions of subsection (2).
- (6) Members of the regional parole boards shall be volunteers and shall not receive compensation for their services. They shall, however, receive reimbursement for travel expenses and other expenses incurred in carrying out their official responsibilities as provided in s. 112.061.

Section 47. Section 947.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

Section 48. Subsections (2) through (7) and subsection (9) of section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

947.1405 Conditional release program. --

(2) Any inmate who:

- (a) Is convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1988, and before January 1, 1994, and any inmate who is convicted of a crime committed on or after January 1, 1994, which crime is or was contained in category 1, category 2, category 3, or category 4 of Rule 3.701 and Rule 3.988, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure (1993), and who has served at least one prior felony commitment at a state or federal correctional institution;
- (b) Is sentenced as a habitual or violent habitual offender or a violent career criminal pursuant to s. 775.084; or
- (c) Is found to be a sexual predator under s. 775.21 or former s. 775.23,

shall, upon reaching the tentative release date or provisional release date, whichever is earlier, as established by the Department of Corrections, be released under supervision subject to specified terms and conditions, including payment of the cost of supervision pursuant to s. 948.09. Such supervision shall be applicable to all sentences within the overall term of sentences if an inmate's overall term of sentences includes one or more sentences that are eligible for conditional release supervision as provided herein. Effective July 1, 1994, and applicable for offenses committed on or after that date, the <u>sentencing court commission</u> may require, as a condition of conditional release,

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that the releasee 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 releasee while in that detention facility. The court commission, 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 releasee, the present and potential future financial needs and earning ability of the releasee, and dependents, and other appropriate factors. If Any inmate placed on conditional release supervision shall be supervised by is also subject to probation or community control, resulting from a probationary or community control split sentence within the overall term of sentences, the Department of Corrections which shall supervise such person according to the conditions imposed by the court and the commission shall defer to such supervision. If the court revokes probation or community control and resentences the offender to a term of incarceration, such revocation also constitutes a sufficient basis for the revocation of the conditional release supervision on any nonprobationary or noncommunity control sentence without further hearing by the commission. If any such supervision on any nonprobationary or noncommunity control sentence is revoked, such revocation may result in a forfeiture of all gain-time, and the court commission may revoke the resulting deferred conditional release supervision or take other action it considers appropriate. If the term of conditional release supervision exceeds that of the probation or community

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control, then, upon expiration of the probation or community control, authority for the supervision shall revert to the commission and the supervision shall be subject to the conditions of conditional release imposed by the court commission. The original sentencing court A panel of no fewer than two commissioners shall establish the terms and conditions of conditional release at the time of initial sentencing or prior to release of the inmate if terms and conditions were not established at the initial sentencing any such release. The court may alter the original terms of conditional release at any time based on any additional information that may become available. If the offense was a controlled substance violation, the conditions shall include a requirement that the offender submit to random substance abuse testing intermittently throughout the term of conditional release supervision, upon the direction of the correctional probation officer as defined in s. 943.10(3). The court commission shall also determine whether the terms and conditions of such release have been violated and whether such violation warrants revocation of the conditional release.

- (3) As part of the conditional release process, the <u>court</u> commission, through review and consideration of information provided by the <u>state attorney</u>, <u>victim</u>, <u>and</u> department, shall determine:
 - (a) The amount of reparation or restitution.
- (b) The consequences of the offense as reported by the aggrieved party.
 - (c) The aggrieved party's fear of the inmate or concerns

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1344 about the release of the inmate.

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- (4) The <u>department</u> commission shall provide to the aggrieved party information regarding the manner in which notice of any developments concerning the status of the inmate during the term of conditional release may be requested.
- Within 180 days prior to the tentative release date or provisional release date, whichever is earlier, a representative of the department shall review the inmate's program participation, disciplinary record, psychological and medical records, criminal records, and any other information pertinent to the impending release and shall provide this information to the original sentencing court. The department shall gather and compile information necessary for the commission to make the determinations set forth in subsection (3). This shall include information developed during A department representative shall conduct a personal interview with the inmate for the purpose of determining the details of the inmate's release plan, including the inmate's planned residence and employment. The department representative shall forward the inmate's release plan to the court commission and recommend terms and conditions of conditional release or any modifications to the original commission the terms and conditions of the conditional release established by the court.
- (6) The <u>court commission</u> shall review the recommendations of the department, and such other information as it deems relevant, and may conduct a review of the inmate's record for the purpose of <u>modifying or</u> establishing the terms and conditions of the conditional release. The court commission may

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impose any special conditions it considers warranted from its review of the release plan and recommendation. If the <u>court</u> commission determines that the inmate is eligible for release under this section, <u>it</u> the commission shall enter an order establishing the length of supervision and the conditions attendant thereto. However, an inmate who has been convicted of a violation of chapter 794 or found by the court to be a sexual predator is subject to the maximum level of supervision provided, with the mandatory conditions as required in subsection (7), and that supervision shall continue through the end of the releasee's original court-imposed sentence. The length of supervision must not exceed the maximum penalty imposed by the court.

- (7)(a) Any inmate who is convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995, or who has been previously convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995, in violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, and is subject to conditional release supervision, shall have, in addition to any other conditions imposed, the following special conditions imposed by the commission:
- 1. A mandatory curfew from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. The <u>court</u> commission may designate another 8-hour period if the offender's employment precludes the above specified time, and such alternative is recommended by the Department of Corrections. If the <u>court</u> commission determines that imposing a curfew would endanger the victim, the commission may consider alternative sanctions.
 - 2. If the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition on

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living within 1,000 feet of a school, day care center, park, playground, designated public school bus stop, or other place where children regularly congregate. A releasee who is subject to this subparagraph may not relocate to a residence that is within 1,000 feet of a public school bus stop. Beginning October 1, 2004, the commission or the department may not approve a residence that is located within 1,000 feet of a school, day care center, park, playground, designated school bus stop, or other place where children regularly congregate for any releasee who is subject to this subparagraph. On October 1, 2004, the department shall notify each affected school district of the location of the residence of a releasee 30 days prior to release and thereafter, if the releasee relocates to a new residence, shall notify any affected school district of the residence of the releasee within 30 days after relocation. If, on October 1, 2004, any public school bus stop is located within 1,000 feet of the existing residence of such releasee, the district school board shall relocate that school bus stop. Beginning October 1, 2004, a district school board may not establish or relocate a public school bus stop within 1,000 feet of the residence of a releasee who is subject to this subparagraph. The failure of the district school board to comply with this subparagraph shall not result in a violation of conditional release supervision.

3. Active participation in and successful completion of a sex offender treatment program with therapists specifically trained to treat sex offenders, at the releasee's own expense. If a specially trained therapist is not available within a 50-mile radius of the releasee's residence, the offender shall

1428 participate in other appropriate therapy.

- 4. A prohibition on any contact with the victim, directly or indirectly, including through a third person, unless approved by the victim, the offender's therapist, and the sentencing court.
- 5. If the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition against direct contact or association with children under the age of 18 until all of the following conditions are met:
- a. Successful completion of a sex offender treatment program.
- b. The adult person who is legally responsible for the welfare of the child has been advised of the nature of the crime.
- c. Such adult person is present during all contact or association with the child.
 - d. Such adult person has been approved by the commission.
- 6. If the victim was under age 18, a prohibition on working for pay or as a volunteer at any school, day care center, park, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate, as prescribed by the commission.
- 7. Unless otherwise indicated in the treatment plan provided by the sexual offender treatment program, a prohibition on viewing, owning, or possessing any obscene, pornographic, or sexually stimulating visual or auditory material, including telephone, electronic media, computer programs, or computer services that are relevant to the offender's deviant behavior pattern.
 - 8. A requirement that the releasee must submit two

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specimens of blood to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to be registered with the DNA database.

- 9. A requirement that the releasee make restitution to the victim, as determined by the sentencing court or the commission, for all necessary medical and related professional services relating to physical, psychiatric, and psychological care.
- 10. Submission to a warrantless search by the community control or probation officer of the probationer's or community controllee's person, residence, or vehicle.
- (b) For a releasee whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 1997, in violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, and who is subject to conditional release supervision, in addition to any other provision of this subsection, the commission shall impose the following additional conditions of conditional release supervision are hereby imposed:
- 1. As part of a treatment program, participation in a minimum of one annual polygraph examination to obtain information necessary for risk management and treatment and to reduce the sex offender's denial mechanisms. The polygraph examination must be conducted by a polygrapher trained specifically in the use of the polygraph for the monitoring of sex offenders, where available, and at the expense of the sex offender. The results of the polygraph examination shall not be used as evidence in a hearing to prove that a violation of supervision has occurred.
- 2. Maintenance of a driving log and a prohibition against driving a motor vehicle alone without the prior approval of the

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1484 supervising officer.

3. A prohibition against obtaining or using a post office box without the prior approval of the supervising officer.

- 4. If there was sexual contact, a submission to, at the probationer's or community controllee's expense, an HIV test with the results to be released to the victim or the victim's parent or quardian.
- 5. Electronic monitoring of any form when ordered by the commission.
 - (9) The <u>department</u> commission shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 necessary to implement the provisions of the Conditional Release Program Act.
- Section 49. Section 947.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 947.141 Violations of conditional release, control release, or conditional medical release or addiction-recovery supervision.--
 - (1) If a member of the court commission or a duly authorized representative of the commission has reasonable grounds to believe that an offender who is on release supervision under s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, s. 947.149, or s. 944.4731 has violated the terms and conditions of the release in a material respect, the court such member or representative may cause a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the release; if the offender was found to be a sexual predator, the warrant must be issued.
 - (2) Upon the arrest on a felony charge of an offender who is on release supervision under s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, s.

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947.149, or s. 944.4731, the offender must be detained without bond until the initial appearance of the offender at which a judicial determination of probable cause is made. If the trial court judge determines that there was no probable cause for the arrest, the offender may be released. If the trial court judge determines that there was probable cause for the arrest, such determination also constitutes reasonable grounds to believe that the offender violated the conditions of the release. Within 24 hours after the trial court judge's finding of probable cause, the detention facility administrator or designee shall notify the commission and the department of the finding and transmit to each a facsimile copy of the probable cause affidavit or the sworn offense report upon which the trial court judge's probable cause determination is based. The offender must continue to be detained without bond for a period not exceeding 72 hours excluding weekends and holidays after the date of the probable cause determination, pending a decision by the court commission whether to issue a warrant charging the offender with violation of the conditions of release. Upon the issuance of the court's commission's warrant, the offender must continue to be held in custody pending a revocation hearing held in accordance with this section.

of the arrest of a releasee charged with a violation of the terms and conditions of conditional release, control release, conditional medical release, or addiction-recovery supervision, the releasee must be afforded a hearing conducted by a judge commissioner or a duly authorized representative thereof. If the

releasee elects to proceed with a hearing, the releasee must be informed orally and in writing of the following:

(a) The alleged violation with which the releasee is charged.

- (b) The releasee's right to be represented by counsel.
- (c) The releasee's right to be heard in person.
- (d) The releasee's right to secure, present, and compel the attendance of witnesses relevant to the proceeding.
- (e) The releasee's right to produce documents on the releasee's own behalf.
- (f) The releasee's right of access to all evidence used against the releasee and to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses.
 - (g) The releasee's right to waive the hearing.
- (4) Within a reasonable time following the hearing, the judge commissioner or the judge's commissioner's duly authorized representative who conducted the hearing shall make findings of fact in regard to the alleged violation. The judge A panel of no fewer than two commissioners shall enter an order determining whether the charge of violation of conditional release, control release, conditional medical release, or addiction-recovery supervision has been sustained based upon his or her the findings of fact or by the findings of the duly presented by the hearing commissioner or authorized representative. By such order, the court panel may revoke conditional release, control release, conditional medical release, or addiction-recovery supervision and thereby return the release to prison to serve the sentence imposed, reinstate the original order granting the

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release, or enter such other order as it considers proper. Effective for inmates whose offenses were committed on or after July 1, 1995, the <u>court panel</u> may order the placement of a releasee, upon a finding of violation pursuant to this subsection, into a local detention facility as a condition of supervision.

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

under this section, which is payable by the Department of Corrections for the duration of the offender's placement in the facility. This section does not limit the <u>court's</u> commission's ability to place a person in a local detention facility for less than 1 year.

- (6) Whenever a conditional release, control release, conditional medical release, or addiction-recovery supervision is revoked as provided by this section by a panel of no fewer than two commissioners and the releasee is ordered to be returned to prison, the releasee, by reason of the misconduct, shall be deemed to have forfeited all gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided for by law, earned up to the date of release. However, if a conditional medical release is revoked due to the improved medical or physical condition of the releasee, the releasee shall not forfeit gain-time accrued before the date of conditional medical release. This subsection does not deprive the prisoner of the right to gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided by law, from the date of return to prison.
- (7) If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that an offender who is on release supervision under s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, s. 947.149, or s. 944.4731 has violated the terms and conditions of his or her release by committing a felony offense, the officer shall arrest the offender without a warrant, and a warrant need not be issued in the case.

Section 50. Subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 947.146, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
947.146 Control Release Authority.--

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(1) There <u>may be</u> <u>is</u> created a Control Release Authority <u>to</u> <u>be administratively housed within the Department of Corrections</u> which shall be composed of <u>five</u> <u>the</u> members <u>appointed by the</u> <u>Governor who shall also designate the chair of the Parole</u> <u>Commission and which shall have the same chair as the commission</u>. The authority shall <u>use utilize</u> such <u>commission</u> staff <u>from the Department of Corrections</u> as it determines is necessary to carry out its purposes.

(7) The authority has the power and duty to:

(b) Authorize an individual member of the authority commissioner to postpone a control release date for not more than 60 days without a hearing for any inmate who has become the subject of a disciplinary proceeding, a criminal arrest, an information, or an indictment; who has been terminated from work release; or about whom there is any recently discovered information as specified in paragraph (a).

Section 51. Section 947.181, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.181 Victim restitution as condition of parole. --

(1) (a) The <u>regional parole boards</u> Parole Commission shall require as a condition of parole reparation or restitution to the aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by the offense for which the parolee was imprisoned unless the commission finds reasons to the contrary. If <u>a regional parole board the commission</u> does not order restitution or orders only partial restitution, the <u>board commission</u> shall state on the record the reasons therefor. The amount of such reparation or restitution shall be determined by the <u>regional parole board having</u>

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1652 <u>jurisdiction</u> Parole Commission.

- (b) If the parolee fails to make the reparation or restitution to the aggrieved party as authorized in paragraph
 (a), it shall be considered by the <u>court</u> commission as a violation of parole as specified in s. 947.21 and may be cause for revocation of her or his parole.
- (2) If a defendant is paroled, any restitution ordered under s. 775.089 shall be a condition of such parole. The court Parole Commission may revoke parole if the defendant fails to comply with such order. In determining whether to revoke parole, the court Parole Commission shall consider the defendant's employment status, earning ability, and financial resources; the willfulness of the defendant's failure to pay; and any other special circumstances that may have a bearing on the defendant's ability to pay.

Section 52. Section 947.185, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

Section 53. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 947.22, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

(1) If a court member of the commission or a duly

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authorized representative of the commission has reasonable grounds to believe that a parolee has violated the terms and conditions of her or his parole in a material respect, it such member or representative may issue a warrant for the arrest of such parolee. The warrant shall be returnable before the court a member of the commission or a duly authorized representative of the commission. The court commission, a commissioner, or a parole examiner with approval of the parole examiner supervisor, may release the parolee on bail or her or his own recognizance, conditioned upon her or his appearance at any hearings noticed by the commission. If not released on bail or her or his own recognizance, the parolee shall be committed to jail pending hearings pursuant to s. 947.23. The commission, at its election, may have the hearing conducted by one or more commissioners or by a duly authorized representative of the commission. Any parole and probation officer, any officer authorized to serve criminal process, or any peace officer of this state is authorized to execute the warrant.

(2) Any parole and probation officer, when she or he has reasonable ground to believe that a parolee, control releasee, or conditional releasee has violated the terms and conditions of her or his parole, control release, or conditional release in a material respect, has the right to arrest the releasee or parolee without warrant and bring her or him forthwith before a court one or more 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.

Section 54. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsections (3) and (6) of section 948.09, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

948.09 Payment for cost of supervision and rehabilitation.--

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

2. In addition to any other contribution or surcharge imposed by this section, each felony offender assessed under

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

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

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student for gainful employment. Certification of such student status shall be supplied to the Secretary of Corrections by the educational institution in which the offender is enrolled.

- (c) The offender has an employment handicap, as determined by a physical, psychological, or psychiatric examination acceptable to, or ordered by, the secretary.
- (d) The offender's age prevents him or her from obtaining employment.
- (e) The offender is responsible for the support of dependents, and the payment of such contribution constitutes an undue hardship on the offender.
- (f) The offender has been transferred outside the state under an interstate compact adopted pursuant to chapter 949.
- (g) There are other extenuating circumstances, as determined by the secretary.
- department, at its discretion, may require offenders under any form of supervision to submit to and pay for urinalysis testing to identify drug usage as part of the rehabilitation program. Any failure to make such payment, or participate, may be considered a ground for revocation by the court, the Parole Commission, or the Control Release Authority, or for removal from the pretrial intervention program by the state attorney. The department may exempt a person from such payment if it determines that any of the factors specified in subsection (3) exist.

Section 55. Subsection (1) of section 948.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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948.10 Community control programs.--

- administer a community control program. Such community control program and required manuals shall be developed in consultation with the Florida Conference of Circuit Court Judges and the office of the State Courts Administrator. This complementary program shall be rigidly structured and designed to accommodate offenders who, in the absence of such a program, would have been incarcerated. The program shall focus on the provision of sanctions and consequences which are commensurate with the seriousness of the crime. The program shall offer the courts and the Parole Commission an alternative, community-based method to punish an offender in lieu of incarceration when the offender is a member of one of the following target groups:
- (a) Probation violators charged with technical violations or misdemeanor violations.
- (b) Parole violators charged with technical violations or misdemeanor violations.
- (c) Individuals found guilty of felonies, who, due to their criminal backgrounds or the seriousness of the offenses, would not be placed on regular probation.
- Section 56. Section 949.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 949.05 Constitutionality.--
- (1) If any clause, sentence, paragraph, section, or part of chapters 947-949 shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional, invalid, or void, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate

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the remainder of the law, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, section, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

- (2) If the method of selecting the commission members as herein provided is found to be invalid by reason of the vesting of the appointing power in the Governor and the Cabinet, the members of the Parole Commission herein provided for shall be appointed by the Governor.
- Section 57. Subsection (6) of section 957.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 957.06 Powers and duties not delegable to contractor.--A contract entered into under this chapter does not authorize, allow, or imply a delegation of authority to the contractor to:
- (6) Make recommendations to a regional parole board the Parole Commission with respect to the denial or granting of parole, control release, conditional release, or conditional medical release. However, the contractor may submit written reports to a regional parole board the Parole Commission and must respond to a written request by a regional parole board the Parole Commission for information.
- Section 58. Paragraph (c) of subsection (8) of section 958.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 958.045 Youthful offender basic training program.--
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1845 (c) The department shall work cooperatively with the

1846 Control Release Authority or the <u>regional parole board having</u>

1847 jurisdiction Parole Commission to effect the release of an

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offender who has successfully completed the requirements of the basic training program.

Section 59. Subsection (1) of section 960.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (1) The Department of Legal Affairs, the state attorneys, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Parole Commission, the State Courts Administrator and circuit court administrators, the Department of Law Enforcement, and every sheriff's department, police department, or other law enforcement agency as defined in s. 943.10(4) shall develop and implement guidelines for the use of their respective agencies, which guidelines are consistent with the purposes of this act and s. 16(b), Art. I of the State Constitution and are designed to implement the provisions of s. 16(b), Art. I of the State Constitution and to achieve the following objectives:
- (a) Information concerning services available to victims of adult and juvenile crime. -- As provided in s. 27.0065, state attorneys and public defenders shall gather information regarding the following services in the geographic boundaries of their respective circuits and shall provide such information to each law enforcement agency with jurisdiction within such geographic boundaries. Law enforcement personnel shall ensure, through distribution of a victim's rights information card or brochure at the crime scene, during the criminal investigation, and in any other appropriate manner, that victims are given, as

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a matter of course at the earliest possible time, information about:

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

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which the victim must endure the responsibilities and stress involved to the extent that this right does not interfere with the constitutional rights of the accused.

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

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c. The name, address, and phone number of a designated contact other than the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim; and

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- d. Any relevant identification or case numbers assigned to the case.
- The chief administrator, or a person designated by the 3. chief administrator, of a county jail, municipal jail, juvenile detention facility, or residential commitment facility shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the alleged victim or appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or other designated contact within 4 hours following the release of the defendant on bail or, in the case of a juvenile offender, upon the release from residential detention or commitment. If the chief administrator, or designee, is unable to contact the alleged victim or appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or other designated contact by telephone, the chief administrator, or designee, must send to the alleged victim or appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or other designated contact a written notification of the defendant's release.
- 4. Unless otherwise requested by the victim or the appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact, the information contained on the victim notification card must be sent by the chief administrator, or designee, of the appropriate facility to the subsequent correctional or residential commitment facility following the sentencing and incarceration of the defendant, and unless otherwise requested by the victim or the appropriate next of kin of the victim or

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other designated contact, he or she must be notified of the release of the defendant from incarceration as provided by law.

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- If the defendant was arrested pursuant to a warrant issued or taken into custody pursuant to s. 985.207 in a jurisdiction other than the jurisdiction in which the defendant is being released, and the alleged victim or appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or other designated contact does not waive the option for notification of release, the chief correctional officer or chief administrator of the facility releasing the defendant shall make a reasonable attempt to immediately notify the chief correctional officer of the jurisdiction in which the warrant was issued or the juvenile was taken into custody pursuant to s. 985.207, and the chief correctional officer of that jurisdiction shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the alleged victim or appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or other designated contact, as provided in this paragraph, that the defendant has been or will be released.
- (c) Information concerning protection available to victim or witness.--A victim or witness shall be furnished, as a matter of course, with information on steps that are available to law enforcement officers and state attorneys to protect victims and witnesses from intimidation. Victims of domestic violence shall also be given information about the address confidentiality program provided under s. 741.403.
- (d) Notification of scheduling changes.--Each victim or witness who has been scheduled to attend a criminal or juvenile justice proceeding shall be notified as soon as possible by the

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agency scheduling his or her appearance of any change in scheduling which will affect his or her appearance.

- (e) Advance notification to victim or relative of victim concerning judicial proceedings; right to be present.--Any victim, parent, guardian, or lawful representative of a minor who is a victim, or relative of a homicide victim shall receive from the appropriate agency, at the address found in the police report or the victim notification card if such has been provided to the agency, prompt advance notification, unless the agency itself does not have advance notification, of judicial and postjudicial proceedings relating to his or her case, including all proceedings or hearings relating to:
 - 1. The arrest of an accused;

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

A victim, a victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a

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

(f) Information concerning release from incarceration from a county jail, municipal jail, juvenile detention facility, or residential commitment facility.--The chief administrator, or a person designated by the chief administrator, of a county jail, municipal jail, juvenile detention facility, or residential commitment facility shall, upon the request of the victim or the appropriate next of kin of a victim or other designated contact of the victim of any of the crimes specified in paragraph (b), make a reasonable attempt to notify the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact prior to

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the defendant's or offender's release from incarceration, detention, or residential commitment if the victim notification card has been provided pursuant to paragraph (b). If prior notification is not successful, a reasonable attempt must be made to notify the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact within 4 hours following the release of the defendant or offender from incarceration, detention, or residential commitment. If the defendant is released following sentencing, disposition, or furlough, the chief administrator or designee shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the victim or the appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact within 4 hours following the release of the defendant. If the chief administrator or designee is unable to contact the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact by telephone, the chief administrator or designee must send to the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact a written notification of the defendant's or offender's release.

- (g) Consultation with victim or guardian or family of victim.--
- 1. In addition to being notified of the provisions of s. 921.143, the victim of a felony involving physical or emotional injury or trauma or, in a case in which the victim is a minor child or in a homicide, the guardian or family of the victim shall be consulted by the state attorney in order to obtain the views of the victim or family about the disposition of any criminal or juvenile case brought as a result of such crime, including the views of the victim or family about:

a. The release of the accused pending judicial proceedings;

b. Plea agreements;

- c. Participation in pretrial diversion programs; and
- d. Sentencing of the accused.
 - 2. Upon request, the state attorney shall permit the victim, the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, the lawful representative of the victim or of the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, or the victim's next of kin in the case of a homicide to review a copy of the presentence investigation report prior to the sentencing hearing if one was completed. Any confidential information that pertains to medical history, mental health, or substance abuse and any information that pertains to any other victim shall be redacted from the copy of the report. Any person who reviews the report pursuant to this paragraph must maintain the confidentiality of the report and shall not disclose its contents to any person except statements made to the state attorney or the court.
 - 3. When an inmate has been approved for community work release, the Department of Corrections shall, upon request and as provided in s. 944.605, notify the victim, the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, the lawful representative of the victim or of the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, or the victim's next of kin if the victim is a homicide victim.
 - (h) Return of property to victim.--Law enforcement agencies and the state attorney shall promptly return a victim's

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

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

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victim in the documentation of the victim's losses for the purpose of requesting and receiving restitution. In addition, the state attorney shall inform the victim if and when restitution is ordered. If an order of restitution is converted to a civil lien or civil judgment against the defendant, the clerks shall make available at their office, as well as on their website, information provided by the Secretary of State, the court, or The Florida Bar on enforcing the civil lien or judgment.

- (k) Notification of right to submit impact statement.--The state attorney shall inform the victim of the victim's right to submit an oral or written impact statement pursuant to s. 921.143 and shall assist in the preparation of such statement if necessary.
- (1) Local witness coordination services.--The requirements for notification provided for in paragraphs (c), (d), and (i) may be performed by the state attorney or public defender for their own witnesses.
- (m) Victim assistance education and training.--Victim assistance education and training shall be offered to persons taking courses at law enforcement training facilities and to state attorneys and assistant state attorneys so that victims may be promptly, properly, and completely assisted.
- (n) General victim assistance.--Victims and witnesses shall be provided with such other assistance, such as transportation, parking, separate pretrial waiting areas, and translator services in attending court, as is practicable.
 - (o) Victim's rights information card or brochure. -- A

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victim of a crime shall be provided with a victim's rights information card or brochure containing essential information concerning the rights of a victim and services available to a victim as required by state law.

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- Information concerning escape from a state correctional institution, county jail, juvenile detention facility, or residential commitment facility .-- In any case where an offender escapes from a state correctional institution, private correctional facility, county jail, juvenile detention facility, or residential commitment facility, the institution of confinement shall immediately notify the state attorney of the jurisdiction where the criminal charge or petition for delinquency arose and the judge who imposed the sentence of incarceration. The state attorney shall thereupon make every effort to notify the victim, material witness, parents or legal quardian of a minor who is a victim or witness, or immediate relatives of a homicide victim of the escapee. The state attorney shall also notify the sheriff of the county where the criminal charge or petition for delinquency arose. The sheriff shall offer assistance upon request. When an escaped offender is subsequently captured or is captured and returned to the institution of confinement, the institution of confinement shall again immediately notify the appropriate state attorney and sentencing judge pursuant to this section.
- (q) Presence of victim advocate during discovery deposition; testimony of victim of a sexual offense.--At the request of the victim or the victim's parent, guardian, or lawful representative, the victim advocate designated by state

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attorney's office, sheriff's office, or municipal police department, or one representative from a not-for-profit victim services organization, including, but not limited to, rape crisis centers, domestic violence advocacy groups, and alcohol abuse or substance abuse groups shall be permitted to attend and be present during any deposition of the victim. The victim of a sexual offense shall be informed of the right to have the courtroom cleared of certain persons as provided in s. 918.16 when the victim is testifying concerning that offense.

- (r) Implementing crime prevention in order to protect the safety of persons and property, as prescribed in the State Comprehensive Plan.—By preventing crimes that create victims or further harm former victims, crime prevention efforts are an essential part of providing effective service for victims and witnesses. Therefore, the agencies identified in this subsection may participate in and expend funds for crime prevention, public awareness, public participation, and educational activities directly relating to, and in furtherance of, existing public safety statutes. Furthermore, funds may not be expended for the purpose of influencing public opinion on public policy issues that have not been resolved by the Legislature or the electorate.
- (s) Attendance of victim at same school as defendant.--When the victim of an offense committed by a juvenile is a minor, the Department of Juvenile Justice shall request information to determine if the victim, or any sibling of the victim, attends or is eligible to attend the same school as the offender. However, if the offender is subject to a

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presentence investigation by the Department of Corrections, the Department of Corrections shall make such request. If the victim or any sibling of the victim attends or is eligible to attend the same school as that of the offender, the appropriate agency shall notify the victim's parent or legal guardian of the right to attend the sentencing or disposition of the offender and request that the offender be required to attend a different school.

Section 60. Subsection (3) of section 960.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

960.17 Award constitutes debt owed to state.--

(3) The <u>regional parole board with jurisdiction Parole</u>

Commission shall make the payment of the debt to the state a condition of parole under chapter 947, unless the <u>board</u>

commission finds reasons to the contrary. If the <u>board</u>

commission does not order payment, or orders only partial payment, it shall state on the record the reasons therefor.

Section 61. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 985.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.04 Oaths; records; confidential information.--

(3)(a) Except as provided in subsections (2), (4), (5), and (6), and s. 943.053, all information obtained under this part in the discharge of official duty by any judge, any employee of the court, any authorized agent of the Department of Juvenile Justice, the <u>regional parole boards</u> Parole Commission, the Department of Corrections, the juvenile justice circuit boards, any law enforcement agent, or any licensed professional or licensed community agency representative participating in the

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assessment or treatment of a juvenile is confidential and may be disclosed only to the authorized personnel of the court, the Department of Juvenile Justice and its designees, the Department of Corrections, the regional parole boards Parole Commission, law enforcement agents, school superintendents and their designees, any licensed professional or licensed community agency representative participating in the assessment or treatment of a juvenile, and others entitled under this chapter to receive that information, or upon order of the court. Within each county, the sheriff, the chiefs of police, the district school superintendent, and the department shall enter into an interagency agreement for the purpose of sharing information about juvenile offenders among all parties. The agreement must specify the conditions under which summary criminal history information is to be made available to appropriate school personnel, and the conditions under which school records are to be made available to appropriate department personnel. Such agreement shall require notification to any classroom teacher of assignment to the teacher's classroom of a juvenile who has been placed in a probation or commitment program for a felony offense. The agencies entering into such agreement must comply with s. 943.0525, and must maintain the confidentiality of information that is otherwise exempt from s. 119.07(1), as provided by law. Section 62. Subsection (2) of section 985.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 985.05 Court records.--

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The clerk shall keep all official records required by

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this section separate from other records of the circuit court, except those records pertaining to motor vehicle violations, which shall be forwarded to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Except as provided in ss. 943.053 and 985.04(4), official records required by this part are not open to inspection by the public, but may be inspected only upon order of the court by persons deemed by the court to have a proper interest therein, except that a child and the parents, quardians, or legal custodians of the child and their attorneys, law enforcement agencies, the Department of Juvenile Justice and its designees, a regional parole board the Parole Commission, and the Department of Corrections shall always have the right to inspect and copy any official record pertaining to the child. The court may permit authorized representatives of recognized organizations compiling statistics for proper purposes to inspect, and make abstracts from, official records under whatever conditions upon the use and disposition of such records the court may deem proper and may punish by contempt proceedings any violation of those conditions.

Section 63. Subsection (1) of section 784.078, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

784.078 Battery of facility employee by throwing, tossing, or expelling certain fluids or materials.--

(1) As used in this section, the term "facility" means a state correctional institution defined in s. 944.02(6); a private correctional facility defined in s. 944.710 or under chapter 957; a county, municipal, or regional jail or other detention facility of local government under chapter 950 or

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chapter 951; or a secure facility operated and maintained by the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice.

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Section 64. Support for the Governor and Cabinet acting in their capacity as the Executive Board of Clemency is hereby transferred from the Parole Commission to the Executive Office of the Governor by a type two transfer as provided in s. 20.06, Florida Statutes.

Section 65. <u>Sections 947.01 and 947.022</u>, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 66. The Division of Statutory Revision of the
Office of Legislative Services shall redesignate, in the next
edition of the Florida Statutes, the title of chapter 947,
Florida Statutes, as "Regional Parole Boards."

Section 67. This act shall take effect July 1, 2005, except that sections 7 through 66 shall take effect June 1, 2006.

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