## CHAMBER ACTION

The Judiciary Committee recommends the following:

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## Council/Committee Substitute

Remove the entire bill and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to public safety; amending s. 775.21, F.S.; redefining the terms "permanent residence" and "temporary residence" in order to reduce the number of consecutive days and days in the aggregate which constitute the residence of a sexual predator for purposes of requirements that the predator register with the Department of Law Enforcement, the sheriff's office, or the Department of Corrections; revising provisions relating to reimbursement of specified costs by sexual predators; revising provisions relating to the residence of sexual predators; providing penalties; creating s. 775.215, F.S.; specifying residency exclusions for sexual offenders or sexual predators; preempting certain local ordinances; amending s. 775.24, F.S.; revising provisions relating to residency exclusions for sexual predators and sexual offenders; amending s. 794.065, F.S.; providing additional residency restrictions on certain offenders; providing penalties; amending s. 947.1405, F.S.; providing Page 1 of 25

additional conditional release restrictions for certain offenders; amending s. 947.141, F.S.; revising provisions relating to hearings alleging a violation of community release by specified releasees for failure to comply with specified residency exclusions; amending s. 948.06, F.S.; revising provisions relating to probation or community control for sexual predators and sexual offenders; amending s. 948.063, F.S.; revising provisions relating to violations of probation or community control by designated sexual offenders and sexual predators; amending s. 948.30, F.S.; revising provisions relating to terms and conditions of probation or community control for certain sex offenses; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraphs (f) and (g) of subsection (2), paragraph (b) of subsection (3), paragraph (a) of subsection (7), and paragraph (b) of subsection (10) of section 775.21, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

775.21 The Florida Sexual Predators Act.--

- (2) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term:
- (f) "Permanent residence" means a place where the person abides, lodges, or resides for 5 14 or more consecutive days.
- (g) "Temporary residence" means a place where the person abides, lodges, or resides for a period of  $\frac{5}{2}$  14 or more days in the aggregate during any calendar year and which is not the person's permanent address;  $\frac{\text{or}}{\text{Page 2 of 25}}$

residence is not in this state, a place where the person is employed, practices a vocation, or is enrolled as a student for any period of time in this state; or a place where the person routinely abides, lodges, or resides for a period of 4 or more consecutive or nonconsecutive days in any month and which is not the person's permanent residence, including any out-of-state address.

(3) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND PURPOSE; LEGISLATIVE INTENT.--

- (b) The high level of threat that a sexual predator presents to the public safety, and the long-term effects suffered by victims of sex offenses, provide the state with sufficient justification to implement a strategy that includes:
- 1. Incarcerating sexual predators and maintaining adequate facilities to ensure that decisions to release sexual predators into the community are not made on the basis of inadequate space.
- 2. Providing for specialized supervision of sexual predators who are in the community by specially trained probation officers with low caseloads, as described in ss. 947.1405(7) and 948.30. The sexual predator is subject to specified terms and conditions implemented at sentencing or at the time of release from incarceration, with a requirement that those sexual predators found to be indigent may defer payment pursuant to s. 28.246 of all or part of the costs in accordance with the provisions of that section who are financially able must pay all or part of the costs of supervision.

3. Requiring the registration of sexual predators, with a requirement that complete and accurate information be maintained and accessible for use by law enforcement authorities, communities, and the public.

- 4. Providing for community and public notification concerning the presence of sexual predators.
- 5. Prohibiting sexual predators from working with children, either for compensation or as a volunteer.
  - (7) COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC NOTIFICATION. --

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- Law enforcement agencies must inform members of the community and the public of a sexual predator's presence. Upon notification of the presence of a sexual predator, the sheriff of the county or the chief of police of the municipality where the sexual predator establishes or maintains a permanent or temporary residence shall notify members of the community and the public of the presence of the sexual predator in a manner deemed appropriate by the sheriff or the chief of police. Within 48 hours after receiving notification of the presence of a sexual predator, the sheriff of the county or the chief of police of the municipality where the sexual predator temporarily or permanently resides shall notify each licensed day care center, elementary school, middle school, and high school, and library within a 1-mile radius of the temporary or permanent residence of the sexual predator of the presence of the sexual predator. Information provided to members of the community and the public regarding a sexual predator must include:
  - The name of the sexual predator;

2. A description of the sexual predator, including a photograph;

- 3. The sexual predator's current address, including the name of the county or municipality if known;
- 4. The circumstances of the sexual predator's offense or offenses; and
- 5. Whether the victim of the sexual predator's offense or offenses was, at the time of the offense, a minor or an adult.

This paragraph does not authorize the release of the name of any victim of the sexual predator.

## (10) PENALTIES. --

to read:

(b) A sexual predator who has been convicted of or found to have committed, or has pled nolo contendere or guilty to, regardless of adjudication, any violation, or attempted violation, of s. 787.01, s. 787.02, or s. 787.025, where the victim is a minor and the defendant is not the victim's parent; s. 794.011(2), (3), (4), (5), or (8); s. 794.05; s. 796.03; s. 800.04; s. 827.071; s. 847.0133; or s. 847.0145, or a violation of a similar law of another jurisdiction, when the victim of the offense was a minor, and who works, whether for compensation or as a volunteer, at any business, school, day care center, park, playground, library, or business or other place where children regularly congregate, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Section 2. Section 775.215, Florida Statutes, is created

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775.215 Residency exclusions for sexual offenders or predators; local ordinances preempted.--

- (1) The establishment of residency exclusions applicable to the residences of a person required to register as a sexual offender or sexual predator is expressly preempted to the state, and the provisions of ss. 794.065, 947.1405, and 948.30 establishing such exclusions supersede any municipal or county ordinances imposing different exclusions.
- (2) A provision of any ordinance adopted by a county or municipality prior to October 1, 2006, imposing residency exclusions for the residences of persons subject to the provisions of s. 794.065, s. 947.1405, or s. 948.30 is hereby repealed and abolished as of October 1, 2006.
- Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 775.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 775.24 Duty of the court to uphold laws governing sexual predators and sexual offenders.--
- (2) If a person meets the criteria in this chapter for designation as a sexual predator or meets the criteria in s. 943.0435, s. 944.606, s. 944.607, or any other law for classification as a sexual offender, the court may not enter an order, for the purpose of approving a plea agreement or for any other reason, which:
- (a) Exempts a person who meets the criteria for designation as a sexual predator or classification as a sexual offender from such designation or classification, or exempts such person from the requirements for registration or community and public notification imposed upon sexual predators and sexual

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offenders, or exempts such person from the residency exclusions contained in ss. 794.065, 947.1405, and 948.30;

- (b) Restricts the compiling, reporting, or release of public records information that relates to sexual predators or sexual offenders; or
- (c) Prevents any person or entity from performing its duties or operating within its statutorily conferred authority as such duty or authority relates to sexual predators or sexual offenders.
- Section 4. Section 794.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 794.065 Unlawful place of residence for persons convicted of certain sex offenses.--
- (1) (a) 1. It is unlawful for any person who has been convicted of a violation of s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, regardless of whether adjudication has been withheld, in which the victim of the offense was less than 16 years of age, to reside within 1,000 feet of any school, day care center, park, or playground.
- 2. A person who violates this section and whose conviction for an offense listed in subparagraph 1. under s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145 was classified as:
- <u>a.</u> A felony of the first degree or higher, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A person who violates this section and whose conviction under s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145 was classified as

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<u>b.</u> A felony of the second or third degree, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (b) (2) This <u>subsection</u> <u>section</u> applies to any person convicted of <u>an offense listed in subparagraph 1. if the offense occurred</u> <u>a violation of s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145 for offenses that occur on or after October 1, 2004.</u>
- (2) (a) 1. It is unlawful for any person who has been convicted of a violation of s. 787.01, s. 787.02, s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, regardless of whether adjudication has been withheld, in which the victim of the offense was less than 16 years of age, to reside within 1,500 feet of any school, day care center, park, playground, library, or other business or place where children regularly congregate.
- 2. A person violating this subsection whose conviction of an offense listed in subparagraph 1. was classified as:
- <u>a. A felony of the first degree or higher, commits a</u>

  <u>felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082</u>

  <u>or s. 775.083.</u>
- b. A felony of the second or third degree, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) The distances in this subsection shall be measured in a straight line from the offender's place of residence to the nearest boundary line of the school, day care center, park, playground, library, or other business or place where children regularly congregate. The distance may not be measured by a pedestrian route or automobile route.

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216 This subsection applies to any person convicted of an offense listed in subparagraph 1. if the offense occurred on or 217 after October 1, 2006. 218 219 Section 5. Subsections (2) and (6) and paragraph (a) of 220 subsection (7) of section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, are 221 amended, and subsection (11) is added to that section, to read: 947.1405 Conditional release program. --222 223 (2)(a) Any inmate who: 1.(a) Is convicted of a crime committed on or after 224 225 October 1, 1988, and before January 1, 1994; and any inmate who 226 is convicted of a crime committed on or after January 1, 1994, which crime is or was contained in category 1, category 2, 227 228 category 3, or category 4 of Rule 3.701 and Rule 3.988, Florida 229 Rules of Criminal Procedure (1993), and who has served at least one prior felony commitment at a state or federal correctional 230 institution; or is convicted of any of the following offenses 231 232 committed on or after October 1, 2006: 233 a. Kidnapping, under s. 787.01(1)(b); b. False imprisonment, under s. 787.02(1)(b); 234 c. Sexual performance by a child, under s. 827.071; or 235 d. Selling or buying of minors, under s. 847.0145; 236 237 2.<del>(b)</del> Is sentenced as a habitual or violent habitual offender or a violent career criminal pursuant to s. 775.084; or 238 3.(c) Is found to be a sexual predator under s. 775.21 or 239 240 former s. 775.23, 241 shall, upon reaching the tentative release date or provisional 242 243 release date, whichever is earlier, as established by the Page 9 of 25

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.

- (b) Effective July 1, 1994, and applicable for offenses committed on or after that date, the commission may require, as a condition of conditional release, 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 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.
- (c) If any inmate, other than an inmate required to register as a sexual predator under s. 775.21 or as a sexual offender under s. 943.0435, placed on conditional release supervision 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 shall supervise such person according to the conditions imposed by the court and the commission shall defer

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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 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 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 imposed by the commission.

- (d) If any inmate required to register as a sexual predator under s. 775.21 or as a sexual offender under s. 943.0435 is placed on conditional release supervision is also subject to probation or community supervision, the period of court-ordered community supervision shall not be substituted for conditional release supervision and shall follow the term of conditional release supervision.
- (e) A panel of no fewer than two commissioners shall establish the terms and conditions of any such release. 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

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conditional release supervision, upon the direction of the correctional probation officer as defined in s. 943.10(3). The 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.

- The commission 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 establishing the terms and conditions of the conditional release. The commission may impose any special conditions it considers warranted from its review of the release plan and recommendation. If the commission determines that the inmate is eligible for release under this section, 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. The commission may modify the conditions of supervision at any time.
- (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 Page 12 of 25

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 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 commission determines that imposing a curfew would endanger the victim, the commission may consider alternative sanctions.
- 2.<u>a.</u> If the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition on 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.
- <u>b.</u> 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 Page 13 of 25

 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.

- c. Beginning October 1, 2006, neither the commission nor the department may approve a residence located within 1,500 feet of a school, day care center, park, playground, designated school bus stop, library, or other business or place where children regularly congregate for any releasee who is subject to this subparagraph. The distance provided in this subsubparagraph shall be measured in a straight line from the offender's place of residence to the nearest boundary line of the school, day care center, park, playground, library, or other business or place where children regularly congregate. The distance may not be measured by a pedestrian route or automobile route.
- 3. Active participation in and successful completion of a sex offender treatment program with qualified practitioners specifically trained to treat sex offenders, at the releasee's own expense. If a qualified practitioner is not available within a 50-mile radius of the releasee's residence, the offender shall participate in other appropriate therapy.
- 4. A prohibition on any contact with the victim, directly or indirectly, including through a third person, unless approved by the victim, the offender's therapist, and the sentencing court.

5. If the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition against contact with children under the age of 18 without review and approval by the commission. The commission may approve supervised contact with a child under the age of 18 if the approval is based upon a recommendation for contact issued by a qualified practitioner who is basing the recommendation on a risk assessment. Further, the sex offender must be currently enrolled in or have successfully completed a sex offender therapy program. The commission may not grant supervised contact with a child if the contact is not recommended by a qualified practitioner and may deny supervised contact with a child at any time. When considering whether to approve supervised contact with a child, the commission must review and consider the following:

- a. A risk assessment completed by a qualified practitioner. The qualified practitioner must prepare a written report that must include the findings of the assessment and address each of the following components:
  - (I) The sex offender's current legal status;
- (II) The sex offender's history of adult charges with apparent sexual motivation;
- (III) The sex offender's history of adult charges without apparent sexual motivation;
- (IV) The sex offender's history of juvenile charges, whenever available;
- (V) The sex offender's offender treatment history, including a consultation from the sex offender's treating, or most recent treating, therapist;

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411	(VI)	The sex offender's current mental status;	
412	(VII)	The sex offender's mental health and substance abu	se
413	history as	provided by the Department of Corrections;	

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- (VIII) The sex offender's personal, social, educational, and work history;
- (IX) The results of current psychological testing of the sex offender if determined necessary by the qualified practitioner;
- (X) A description of the proposed contact, including the location, frequency, duration, and supervisory arrangement;
- (XI) The child's preference and relative comfort level with the proposed contact, when age-appropriate;
- (XII) The parent's or legal guardian's preference regarding the proposed contact; and
- (XIII) The qualified practitioner's opinion, along with the basis for that opinion, as to whether the proposed contact would likely pose significant risk of emotional or physical harm to the child.

The written report of the assessment must be given to the commission.

- b. A recommendation made as a part of the risk-assessment report as to whether supervised contact with the child should be approved;
- c. A written consent signed by the child's parent or legal guardian, if the parent or legal guardian is not the sex offender, agreeing to the sex offender having supervised contact with the child after receiving full disclosure of the sex

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offender's present legal status, past criminal history, and the results of the risk assessment. The commission may not approve contact with the child if the parent or legal guardian refuses to give written consent for supervised contact;

- d. A safety plan prepared by the qualified practitioner, who provides treatment to the offender, in collaboration with the sex offender, the child's parent or legal guardian, and the child, when age appropriate, which details the acceptable conditions of contact between the sex offender and the child. The safety plan must be reviewed and approved by the Department of Corrections before being submitted to the commission; and
- e. Evidence that the child's parent or legal guardian, if the parent or legal guardian is not the sex offender, understands the need for and agrees to the safety plan and has agreed to provide, or to designate another adult to provide, constant supervision any time the child is in contact with the offender.

The commission may not appoint a person to conduct a risk assessment and may not accept a risk assessment from a person who has not demonstrated to the commission that he or she has met the requirements of a qualified practitioner as defined in

this section.

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, <a href="library">library</a>, or other <a href="business or">business or</a> place where children regularly congregate, as prescribed by the commission.

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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. Effective for a releasee whose crime is committed on or after July 1, 2005, a prohibition on accessing the Internet or other computer services until the offender's sex offender treatment program, after a risk assessment is completed, approves and implements a safety plan for the offender's accessing or using the Internet or other computer services.
- 9. A requirement that the releasee must submit two specimens of blood to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to be registered with the DNA database.
- 10. 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.
- 11. Submission to a warrantless search by the community control or probation officer of the probationer's or community controllee's person, residence, or vehicle. Such warrantless search includes the use of electronic monitoring or other means in the case of a person convicted of an offense under s.

  775.21(4)(a)1.

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494	(11) Effective for a releasee whose crime was a violation		
495	of s. 787.01(1)(b) or s. 787.02(1)(b) committed on or after		
496	October 1, 2006, and whose crime involved a victim less than 16		
497	years of age and an offender 18 years of age or older, in		
498	addition to any other provision of this section, the commission		
499	must order electronic monitoring for the duration of the		
500	releasee's supervision.		
501	Section 6. Subsection (8) is added to section 947.141,		
502	Florida Statutes, to read:		
503	947.141 Violations of conditional release, control		
504	release, or conditional medical release or addiction-recovery		
505	supervision		
506	(8) Because of the compelling state interest in protecting		
507	the public from sexual offenders or sexual predators granted the		
508	privilege of conditional release, in any hearing alleging a		
509	violation of community release by a releasee for failure to		
510	comply with the residency exclusion in s. 947.1405, the		
511	inability of the releasee to locate a residence in compliance		
512	with s. 947.1405 shall not be a defense to the finding of a		
513	violation under this section.		
514	Section 7. Subsection (4) of section 948.06, Florida		
515	Statutes, is amended to read:		
516	948.06 Violation of probation or community control;		
517	revocation; modification; continuance; failure to pay		
518	restitution or cost of supervision		
519	(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a		
520	probationer or an offender in community control who is arrested		

for violating his or her probation or community control in a

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

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material respect may be taken before the court in the county or circuit in which the probationer or offender was arrested. That court shall advise him or her of such charge of a violation and, if such charge is admitted, shall cause him or her to be brought before the court which granted the probation or community control. If such violation is not admitted by the probationer or offender, the court may commit him or her or release him or her with or without bail to await further hearing. However, if the probationer or offender is under supervision for any criminal offense proscribed in chapter 794, s. 800.04(4), (5), (6), s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, or is a registered sexual predator or a registered sexual offender, or is under supervision for a criminal offense for which he or she would meet the registration criteria in s. 775.21, s. 943.0435, or s. 944.607 but for the effective date of those sections, the court must make a finding that the probationer or offender poses no is not a danger to the public prior to release with or without bail. In determining that the offender poses no danger to the public the danger posed by the offender's or probationer's release, the court may consider the nature and circumstances of the violation and any new offenses charged; the offender's or probationer's past and present conduct, including convictions of crimes; any record of arrests without conviction for crimes involving violence or sexual crimes; any other evidence of allegations of unlawful sexual conduct or the use of violence by the offender or probationer; the offender's or probationer's family ties, length of residence in the community, employment history, and mental condition; his or her history and conduct during the probation

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or community control supervision from which the violation arises and any other previous supervisions, including disciplinary records of previous incarcerations; the likelihood that the offender or probationer will engage again in a criminal course of conduct; the weight of the evidence against the offender or probationer; whether or not the probationer is currently subject to electronic monitoring; and any other facts the court considers relevant. The court, as soon as is practicable, shall give the probationer or offender an opportunity to be fully heard on his or her behalf in person or by counsel. After such hearing, the court shall make findings of fact and forward the findings to the court which granted the probation or community control and to the probationer or offender or his or her attorney. The findings of fact by the hearing court are binding on the court which granted the probation or community control. Upon the probationer or offender being brought before it, the court which granted the probation or community control may revoke, modify, or continue the probation or community control or may place the probationer into community control as provided in this section.

Section 8. Section 948.063, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

948.063 Violations of probation or community control by designated sexual offenders and sexual predators.--

(1) If probation or community control is revoked by the court pursuant to s. 948.06(2)(e) and the offender is required to register designated as a sexual offender or sexual predator under pursuant to s. 775.21 or as a sexual offender under s.

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943.0435 for unlawful sexual activity involving a victim <u>under</u> 16 15 years of age or younger and the offender is 18 years of age or older, and if the court imposes a subsequent term of supervision following the revocation of probation or community control, the court must order electronic monitoring as a condition of the subsequent term of probation or community control.

- (2) If the probationer or offender is required to register as a sexual predator under s. 775.21 or as a sexual offender under s. 943.0435 for unlawful sexual activity involving a victim under 16 years of age and the probationer or offender is 18 years of age or older and has violated the conditions of his or her probation or community control, but the court does not revoke the probation or community control, the court shall nevertheless modify the probation or community control to include electronic monitoring for any probationer or offender not then subject to electronic monitoring.
- (3) Because of the compelling state interest in protecting the public from sexual predators or sexual offenders on probation, in any hearing alleging a violation of probation by a releasee for failure to comply with the residency exclusion in s. 948.30, the inability of the probationer to locate a residence in compliance with s. 948.30 shall not be a defense to the finding of a violation under this section.
- Section 9. Paragraphs (b) and (k) of subsection (1) and subsection (3) of section 948.30, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

948.30 Additional terms and conditions of probation or community control for certain sex offenses.--Conditions imposed pursuant to this section do not require oral pronouncement at the time of sentencing and shall be considered standard conditions of probation or community control for offenders specified in this section.

- (1) Effective for probationers or community controllees whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 1995, and who are placed under supervision for violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, the court must impose the following conditions in addition to all other standard and special conditions imposed:
- (b) 1. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., if the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition on living within 1,000 feet of a school, day care center, park, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate, as prescribed by the court. The 1,000-foot distance shall be measured in a straight line from the offender's place of residence to the nearest boundary line of the school, day care center, park, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate. The distance may not be measured by a pedestrian route or automobile route.
- 2. For probationers or community controllees whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 2006, if the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition on living within 1,500 feet of a school, day care center, park, playground, library, or other business or place where children regularly congregate, as prescribed by the court. This distance shall be measured in a straight line from the offender's place of residence to the

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nearest boundary line of the school, day care center, park,
playground, library, or other business or place where children
regularly congregate. The distance may not be measured by a
pedestrian route or automobile route.

- (k) Submission to a warrantless search by the community control or probation officer of the probationer's or community controllee's person, residence, or vehicle. Such a warrantless search includes the use of electronic monitoring or other means in the case of a person convicted of an offense under s.

  775.21(4)(a)1.
- (3) Effective for a probationer or community controllee whose crime was committed on or after September 1, 2005, and who:
- (a) Is placed on probation or community control for a violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04(4), (5), or (6), s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145 and the unlawful sexual activity involved a victim <u>under 16</u> 15 years of age or younger and the offender is 18 years of age or older;
- (b) Is designated a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21; or
- (c) Has previously been convicted of a violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04(4), (5), or (6), s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145 and the unlawful sexual activity involved a victim under 16 15 years of age or younger and the offender is 18 years of age or older,

the court must order, in addition to any other provision of this section, mandatory electronic monitoring as a condition of the probation or community control supervision.

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(4) Effective for a probationer or community controllee whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 2006, who has previously been convicted of a violation of s. 787.01(1)(b) or s. 787.02(1)(b), and the unlawful sexual activity involved a victim under 16 years of age and the offender is 18 years of age or older, the court must order, in addition to any other provision of this section, mandatory electronic monitoring as a condition of the probation or community control supervision.

Section 10. This act shall take effect October 1, 2006.