

HOUSE MESSAGE SUMMARY

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BILL: CS/SB 508
INTRODUCER: Justice Appropriations Committee and Senator Aronberg and others
SUBJECT: Sexual Predators/Residency
PREPARED BY: Senate Committee on Criminal Justice
DATE: May 3, 2006

I. Amendments Contained in Message:

House Amendment 1 – 165093 (body and title)

II. Summary of Amendments Contained in Message:

House Amendment 1 keeps the substance of CS/SB 508 which redefines what constitutes a permanent and temporary residence under The Sexual Predators Act. This provision reduces from 14 to 5 days the amount of time a predator may reside somewhere for that place to become a permanent or temporary residence.

The similarities between CS/SB 508 and the amendment end at this point.

The remaining pages 2 – 24 of the amendment add the substance of what was essentially the CS/CS/HB 339 which:

- (1) Preempts to the state the ability to establish residency exclusion zones for certain sexual offenders and repeals and abolishes any county or municipal exclusion zone ordinances in effect as of October 1, 2006;
- (2) Adds libraries and businesses where children regularly congregate to the list of places where sexual predators may not work or volunteer;
- (3) Increases to 1,500 feet the area surrounding certain places where sexual offenders may not live if they committed specified crimes;
- (4) Amends provisions of the Conditional Release statutes that are being amended somewhat differently in CS/CS/SB 2278, the Jessica Lunsford glitch bill;
- (5) Prohibits the Parole Commission and DOC from approving residences located within 1,500 feet of certain facilities for people on conditional release;
- (6) Establishes that it is not a defense to a charge of violating supervision if a conditional releasee can not find a place to live that complies with the residency exclusions created in this bill;
- (7) Prohibits certain probationers or community controllees from living within 1,500 feet of schools, day care centers, parks, playgrounds, and other places; and
- (8) Requires mandatory electronic monitoring as a condition of supervision for probationers and community controllees who commit specified crimes.

Many of these provisions from CS/CS/HB 339 were not heard in the Criminal Justice Committee and represent substantial changes to current law.

The Department of Corrections provided the following fiscal information to the Justice Appropriations Committee which established the cost of CS/CS/HB 339 as being:

Year 1	\$1,836,608
Year 2	\$5,590,365
Year 3	\$9,487,063