A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to violent felony offenders; providing a 3 short title; creating s. 903.0351, F.S.; prohibiting bail or other pretrial release for specified violent felony 4 offenders of special concern without a hearing; amending 5 s. 948.06, F.S.; providing definitions; providing that 6 7 certain alleged violations of probation or community control by violent felony offenders of special concern 8 9 require hearings and require the alleged offenders to remain in custody pending hearing; providing requirements 10 for such hearings; amending s. 921.0024, F.S.; revising 11 Criminal Punishment Code worksheet computations to provide 12 additional community sanction violation points for certain 13 community sanction violations committed by violent felony 14 offenders of special concern; reenacting ss. 15 16 948.012(2)(b), 948.10(9), and 958.14, F.S., relating to split sentence of probation or community control and 17 imprisonment, community control programs, and violation of 18 19 probation or community control, respectively, to incorporate the amendment to s. 948.06, F.S., in 20 references thereto; providing an effective date. 21

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

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Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Anti-Murder Act."

Section 2. Section 903.0351, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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903.0351 Violent felony offenders of special concern; pretrial release hearing required.--A violent felony offender of special concern, as defined in s. 948.06, who has been arrested for an alleged violation of probation or community control shall not be granted bail or any other form of pretrial release prior to the resolution of the probation or community control violation hearing, unless the violation charge or arrest is based solely on failure to pay costs, fines, or restitution payments.

Section 3. Subsection (4) of section 948.06, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (8) is added to that section, to read:

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

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a probationer or an offender in community control who is arrested for violating his or her probation or community control in a material respect may be taken before the court in the county or circuit in which the probationer or offender was arrested. That court shall advise him or her of such charge of a violation and, if such charge is admitted, shall cause him or her to be brought before the court which granted the probation or community control. 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.

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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 is not a danger to the public prior to release with or without bail. In determining 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 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; 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. However, if any violation other than a failure to pay costs, fines, or restitution payments is alleged to have been committed by a violent felony offender of special concern, as defined in this section, the probationer or offender shall not be released and shall not be admitted to bail, but shall be brought before the court that granted the probation or community control.

- (8) (a) In addition to complying with the provisions of subsections (1)-(7), a probationer or offender in community control who is a violent felony offender of special concern shall comply with this subsection. The provisions of this subsection shall control over any conflicting provisions in subsections (1)-(7).
- (b) For purposes of this section and ss. 903.0351 and 921.0024, the term "violent felony offender of special concern" means a person who is on:
- 1. Probation or community control related to the
 commission of a qualifying offense committed on or after July 1,
 2007;
- 2. Probation or community control for any offense committed on or after July 1, 2007, and has previously been

convicted of or had adjudication withheld for a qualifying
offense;

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- 3. Probation or community control for any offense committed on or after July 1, 2007, and is found to have violated that probation or community control by committing a qualifying offense;
- 4. Probation or community control and has previously been found by a court to be a habitual violent felony offender as defined in s. 775.084(1)(b) and has committed a qualifying offense on or after July 1, 2007;
- 5. Probation or community control and has previously been found by a court to be a three-time violent felony offender as defined in s. 775.084(1)(c) and has committed a qualifying offense on or after July 1, 2007; or
- 6. Probation or community control and has previously been found by a court to be a sexual predator under s. 775.21 and has committed a qualifying offense on or after July 1, 2007.
- (c) For purposes of this section, the term "qualifying offense" means any of the following:
- 1. Kidnapping or attempted kidnapping under s. 787.01, false imprisonment of a child under the age of 13 under s. 787.02(3), or luring or enticing a child under s. 787.025.
- 2. Murder or attempted murder under s. 782.04, attempted felony murder under s. 782.051, or manslaughter under s. 782.07.
- 3. Aggravated battery or attempted aggravated battery
 under s. 784.045.
- 137 <u>4. Sexual battery or attempted sexual battery under s.</u>
 138 <u>794.011(2), (3), or (4).</u>

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139	5. Lewd or lascivious	battery or attempted lewd or
140	lascivious battery under s.	800.04(4) or lewd or lascivious
141	molestation under s. 800.04	(5) (b).

- 6. Robbery or attempted robbery under s. 812.13, carjacking under s. 812.133, or home invasion robbery under s. 812.135.
- 7. Lewd or lascivious offense upon or in the presence of
 an elderly or disabled person or attempted lewd or lascivious
 offense upon or in the presence of an elderly or disabled person
 under s. 825.1025.
 - 8. Sexual performance by a child or attempted sexual performance by a child under s. 827.071.
- 9. Computer pornography under s. 847.0135(2) or (3),
 transmission of child pornography under s. 847.0137, or selling
 or buying of minors under s. 847.0145.
 - 10. Poisoning food or water under s. 859.01.
- 155 11. Abuse of a dead human body under s. 872.06.
- 156 <u>12. Any burglary offense or attempted burglary offense</u> 157 that is either a first or second degree felony under s.
- 158 810.02(2) or (3).

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- 159 13. Arson or attempted arson under s. 806.01(1).
- 160 14. Aggravated assault under s. 784.021.
- 161 <u>15. Aggravated stalking under s. 784.048(3), (4), (5), or</u> 162 (7).
- 163 16. Aircraft piracy under s. 860.16.
- 164 <u>17. Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a</u> 165 destructive device or bomb under s. 790.161(2), (3), or (4).
- 166 18. Treason under s. 876.32.

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19. Any offense committed in another jurisdiction that would be an offense listed in this paragraph if that offense had been committed in this state.

- (d) In the case of an alleged violation of probation or community control by a violent felony offender of special concern, other than a failure to pay costs, fines, or restitution, the offender shall remain in custody pending the resolution of the probation or community control violation. The court shall not dismiss the probation or community control violation warrant pending against a violent felony offender of special concern without holding a recorded violation of probation hearing at which both the state and the offender are represented.
- (e) If the court, after conducting the hearing required by paragraph (d), determines that a violent felony offender of special concern has committed a violation of probation or community control other than a failure to pay costs, fines, or restitution, the court shall decide whether to revoke the probation or community control.
- 1. If the court determines, by a preponderance of the evidence, that a violent felony offender of special concern poses a danger to the community, the court shall revoke probation or community control and shall sentence the offender under s. 921.0024 up to the statutory maximum.
- 2. In determining the danger to the community posed by the offender's release, the court may consider:
- a. The nature and circumstances of the violation and any new offenses charged.

b. The offender's past and present conduct, including criminal convictions.

- c. The offender's family ties, length of residence in the community, employment history, and mental condition.
- d. The offender's amenability to nonincarcerative sanctions based on his or her history and conduct during the probation or community control supervision from which the violation hearing arises and any other previous supervisions, including disciplinary records of previous incarcerations.
- e. The likelihood that the offender will engage again in a criminal course of conduct.
 - f. The weight of the evidence against the offender.
 - g. Any other facts the court considers relevant.
- 3. The court must enter a written order in support of its finding.
- Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 921.0024, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 921.0024 Criminal Punishment Code; worksheet computations; scoresheets.--
- 214 (1)
- (b) WORKSHEET KEY:

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Legal status points are assessed when any form of legal status existed at the time the offender committed an offense before the court for sentencing. Four (4) sentence points are assessed for an offender's legal status.

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Community sanction violation points are assessed when a community sanction violation is before the court for sentencing. Six (6) sentence points are assessed for each community sanction violation, and each successive community sanction violation, unless any of the following apply: ; however,

- 1. If the community sanction violation includes a new felony conviction before the sentencing court, twelve (12) community sanction violation points are assessed for <u>the such</u> violation, and for each successive community sanction violation involving a new felony conviction.
- 2. If the community sanction violation is committed by a violent felony offender of special concern as defined in s.

 948.06, but does not include a new felony conviction, nine (9) community sanction violation points are assessed for the violation and for each successive community sanction violation not involving a new felony conviction.
- 3. If the community sanction violation is committed by a violent felony offender of special concern as defined in s.

 948.06, and includes a new felony conviction before the sentencing court, eighteen (18) community sanction violation points are assessed for the violation and for each successive community sanction violation involving a new felony conviction.

Multiple counts of community sanction violations before the sentencing court shall not be a basis for multiplying the assessment of community sanction violation points.

Prior serious felony points: If the offender has a primary offense or any additional offense ranked in level 8, level 9, or level 10, and one or more prior serious felonies, a single assessment of thirty (30) 30 points shall be added. For purposes of this section, a prior serious felony is an offense in the offender's prior record that is ranked in level 8, level 9, or level 10 under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 and for which the offender is serving a sentence of confinement, supervision, or other sanction or for which the offender's date of release from confinement, supervision, or other sanction, whichever is later, is within 3 years before the date the primary offense or any additional offense was committed.

Prior capital felony points: If the offender has one or more prior capital felonies in the offender's criminal record, points shall be added to the subtotal sentence points of the offender equal to twice the number of points the offender receives for the primary offense and any additional offense. A prior capital felony in the offender's criminal record is a previous capital felony offense for which the offender has entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty or has been found guilty; or a felony in another jurisdiction which is a capital felony in that jurisdiction, or would be a capital felony if the offense were committed in this state.

Possession of a firearm, semiautomatic firearm, or machine gun: If the offender is convicted of committing or attempting to commit any felony other than those enumerated in s. 775.087(2)

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277 while having in his or her possession: a firearm as defined in 278 s. 790.001(6), an additional eighteen (18) 18 sentence points are assessed; or if the offender is convicted of committing or 279 280 attempting to commit any felony other than those enumerated in 281 s. 775.087(3) while having in his or her possession a 282 semiautomatic firearm as defined in s. 775.087(3) or a machine 283 qun as defined in s. 790.001(9), an additional twenty-five (25) 25 sentence points are assessed. 284 285 Sentencing multipliers: 286 287 Drug trafficking: If the primary offense is drug trafficking 288 under s. 893.135, the subtotal sentence points are multiplied, 289 290 at the discretion of the court, for a level 7 or level 8 291 offense, by 1.5. The state attorney may move the sentencing 292 court to reduce or suspend the sentence of a person convicted of a level 7 or level 8 offense, if the offender provides 293 294 substantial assistance as described in s. 893.135(4). 295 Law enforcement protection: If the primary offense is a 296 297 violation of the Law Enforcement Protection Act under s. 298 775.0823(2), the subtotal sentence points are multiplied by 2.5.

violation of the Law Enforcement Protection Act under s.

775.0823(2), the subtotal sentence points are multiplied by 2.5.

If the primary offense is a violation of s. 775.0823(3), (4),

(5), (6), (7), or (8), the subtotal sentence points are

multiplied by 2.0. If the primary offense is a violation of s.

784.07(3) or s. 775.0875(1), or of the Law Enforcement

Protection Act under s. 775.0823(9) or (10), the subtotal

sentence points are multiplied by 1.5.

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

Grand theft of a motor vehicle: If the primary offense is grand theft of the third degree involving a motor vehicle and in the offender's prior record, there are three or more grand thefts of the third degree involving a motor vehicle, the subtotal sentence points are multiplied by 1.5.

Offense related to a criminal street gang: If the offender is convicted of the primary offense and committed that offense for the purpose of benefiting, promoting, or furthering the interests of a criminal street gang as prohibited under s. 874.04, the subtotal sentence points are multiplied by 1.5.

Domestic violence in the presence of a child: If the offender is convicted of the primary offense and the primary offense is a crime of domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28, which was committed in the presence of a child under 16 years of age who is a family or household member as defined in s. 741.28(3) with the victim or perpetrator, the subtotal sentence points are multiplied by 1.5.

multiplied by 1.5 325 Section 5.

Section 5. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 948.06, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 948.012, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

948.012 Split sentence of probation or community control and imprisonment.--

(2) The court may also impose a split sentence whereby the defendant is sentenced to a term of probation which may be

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

followed by a period of incarceration or, with respect to a felony, into community control, as follows:

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- If the offender does not meet the terms and conditions of probation or community control, the court may revoke, modify, or continue the probation or community control as provided in s. 948.06. If the probation or community control is revoked, the court may impose any sentence that it could have imposed at the time the offender was placed on probation or community control. The court may not provide credit for time served for any portion of a probation or community control term toward a subsequent term of probation or community control. However, the court may not impose a subsequent term of probation or community control which, when combined with any amount of time served on preceding terms of probation or community control for offenses pending before the court for sentencing, would exceed the maximum penalty allowable as provided in s. 775.082. Such term of incarceration shall be served under applicable law or county ordinance governing service of sentences in state or county jurisdiction. This paragraph does not prohibit any other sanction provided by law.
- Section 6. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 948.06, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (9) of section 948.10, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:
 - 948.10 Community control programs.--
- (9) Procedures governing violations of community control shall be the same as those described in s. 948.06 with respect to probation.

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Section 7. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 948.06, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 958.14, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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

Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2007.