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CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

Representative Simmons offered the following:

Substitute Amendment for Amendment (574141) (with directory and title amendments)

Remove lines 58-438 and insert:

- (10) PENALTIES. --
- (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(2)(c), where the victim is a minor and the defendant is not the victim's parent or guardian; s. 794.011(2), (3), (4), (5), or (8) s. 794.011, excluding s. 794.011(10); s. 794.05; s. 796.03; s. 796.035; s. 800.04; s. 827.071; s. 847.0133; s. 847.0145; or s. 985.701(1); or a violation of a similar law of another jurisdiction when the victim of the offense was a minor, and who 936275

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works, whether for compensation or as a volunteer, at any business where children regularly congregate, school, child care facility day care center, park as defined in s. 794.0701, playground, 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 to read:

775.215 Residency distance limitations for persons convicted of certain sexual offenses; certain local ordinances preempted and repealed .-- The adoption of residency distance limitations for persons convicted of sexual offenses, including, but not limited to, violations of s. 787.01, s. 787.02,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, is expressly preempted to the state. The provisions of ss. 794.065, 947.1405, and 948.30 establishing such distance limitations supersede the distance limitations included in any such municipal or county ordinances. Any such residency distance limitations adopted by a county or municipality prior to October 1, 2008, are hereby repealed and abolished as of October 1, 2008. However, after October 1, 2008, the governing body of a county or municipality, may, upon the written recommendation of the chief law enforcement officer of such county or municipality and upon a finding of public necessity by said governing body, adopt by a 2/3 vote an ordinance that increases the distance limitations contained in s. 794.065 up to a maximum distance of 2,000 feet.

 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 offenders, exempts such person from the residency distance limitations contained in ss. 794.065, 947.1405, and 948.30, or exempts such person from the provisions of s. 794.0701;
- (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, child care facility, day care center, park as defined in s. 794.0701, or playground.
- 2. A person who violates this <u>subsection</u> section and whose conviction <u>for an offense listed in subparagraph 1.</u> <u>under s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145</u> 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
- \underline{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) (2) This <u>subsection</u> section applies to any person convicted of <u>an offense listed in subparagraph (a)1. if the offense occurred 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. 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 936275
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- s. 847.0145, or a violation of a similar law of another jurisdiction, committed on or after October 1, 2008, regardless of whether adjudication has been withheld, in which the victim of the offense was younger than 16 years of age, may not reside within 1,500 feet of any school, child care facility, park as defined in s. 794.0701, or playground. Any person who is subject to subparagraph (1)(a)1. and who establishes a new residence after October 1, 2008, is subject to the residency distance limitation set forth in this subparagraph.
 - 2. A person violating this subsection whose conviction of an offense listed in subparagraph 1. was classified as:
 - a. 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.
 - 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, child care facility, park as defined in s. 794.0701, or playground.
- Section 5. Section 794.0701, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 794.0701 Loitering or prowling by persons convicted of certain sex offenses.--
 - (1) Any person who:
- 125 (a) Has been convicted of a violation of s. 787.01, s.

 126 787.02, s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145,
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- regardless of whether adjudication has been withheld, in which
 the victim of the offense was younger than 16 years of age; and
 - (b) Loiters or prowls as proscribed in s. 856.021 within 300 feet of a place where children regularly congregate, including a school, designated public school bus stop, child care facility, playground, or park as defined in s. 794.0701,

commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (2) "Child care facility" has the same meaning as provided in s. 402.302.
- (3) "Park" means and includes all public and private property specifically designated as being used for park and recreational purposes and where children regularly congregate.
- (4) "School" has the same meaning as provided in s.

 1003.01 and includes a "private school" as defined in s.

 1002.01, a "voluntary prekindergarten education program" as described in s. 1002.53(3), a "public school" as described in s.

 402.3025(1), the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, the Florida Virtual School as established in s. 1002.37, and a K-8 Virtual School as established in s. 1002.415, excluding facilities dedicated exclusively to the education of adults.
- Section 6. Subsection (2) and paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (11) is added to that section, to read:
- 947.1405 Conditional release program.--
 - (2)(a) Any inmate who:

- 1. (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;
- $\underline{2.}$ (b) Is sentenced as a habitual or violent habitual offender or a violent career criminal pursuant to s. 775.084; or
- 3. (c) Is found to be a sexual predator under s. 775.21 or former s. 775.23,

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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.

(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 936275

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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.

If any inmate 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 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

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supervision shall be subject to the conditions imposed by the commission.

- (d) 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 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.
- (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 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, <u>child care facility</u>, day care center, park <u>as defined in s. 794.0701</u>, playground, 936275

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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.

- b. Beginning October 1, 2004, the commission or the department may not approve a residence that is located within 1,000 feet of a school, child care facility, day care center, park as defined in s. 794.0701, 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.
- c. If the victim was under the age of 18, beginning
 October 1, 2008, neither the commission nor the department may
 approve a residence located within 1,000 feet of any designated
 school bus stop or within 1,500 feet of a school, child care
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facility, park as defined in s. 794.0701, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate for any releasee who is subject to this subparagraph. The distance in this subsubparagraph shall be measured in a straight line from the offender's place of residence to the nearest boundary line of any designated school bus stop, school, child care facility, park as defined in s. 794.0701, playground, or other 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 936275

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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;
 - (VI) The sex offender's current mental status;
- (VII) The sex offender's mental health and substance abuse history as provided by the Department of Corrections;
- 315 (VIII) The sex offender's personal, social, educational, 316 and work history;
- 317 (IX) The results of current psychological testing of the 318 sex offender if determined necessary by the qualified 319 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 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 936275

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, child care facility, day care center, park as defined in s. 794.0701, 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. 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.
- Section 7. Subsection (4) of section 948.06, Florida Statutes, is amended 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 felony 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 <u>such</u> the charge 936275

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of a violation and, if such charge is admitted, shall cause him or her to be brought before the court that granted the probation or community control. If such the 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 whether 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 or community control supervision from which the violation arises and any other previous supervisions, including disciplinary records of previous 936275

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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 the hearing, the court shall make findings of fact and forward the findings to the court that 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 that granted the probation or community control. Upon the probationer or offender being brought before it, the court that 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, 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 if any violation of felony probation or community control other than a failure to pay costs or fines or make restitution payments is alleged to have been committed by:

- (a) A violent felony offender of special concern, as defined in this section;
- (b) A person who is on felony probation or community control for any offense committed on or after the effective date of this act and who is arrested for a qualifying offense as defined in this section; or

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- (c) A person who is on felony 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), a three-time violent felony offender as defined in s. 775.084(1)(c), or a sexual predator under s. 775.21, and who is arrested for committing a qualifying offense as defined in this section on or after the effective date of this act.
- Section 8. Paragraph (b) 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, child care facility, day care center, park as defined in s. 794.0701, 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 936275 5/1/2008 12:40 AM

the offender's place of residence to the nearest boundary line of the school, child care facility, day care center, park as defined in s. 794.0701, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate. The distance may not be measured by a pedestrian route or automobile route.

- 2. For a probationer or community controllee whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 2008, if the victim was younger than 18 years of age, a prohibition on living within 1,500 feet of a school, child care facility, park as defined in s. 794.0701, playground, or other 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 nearest boundary line of the school, child care facility, park as defined in s. 794.0701, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate. The distance may not be measured by a pedestrian route or automobile route.
- (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 younger than 16 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. 936275
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847.0145 and the unlawful sexual activity involved a victim younger than 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.

DIRECTORY AMENDMENT

Remove lines 26-27 and insert:

Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) and paragraph (b) of subsection (10) of section 775.21, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove lines 3-22 and insert:

amending s. 775.21, F.S.; revising provisions relating to reimbursement of specified costs by sexual predators; providing criminal penalties; prohibiting sexual predators from working at certain locations; providing criminal penalties; creating s. 775.215, F.S.; specifying residency distance limitations for persons convicted of certain sexual offenses; preempting certain local ordinances and providing for repeal of such ordinances; providing an exception for charter counties; amending s. 775.24, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the duty of the court to uphold certain laws; amending s. 794.065, F.S.; providing

additional residency restrictions on certain offenders; providing penalties; creating s. 794.0701, F.S.; prohibiting loitering or prowling by persons convicted of certain sex offenses; providing criminal penalties; amending s. 947.1405, F.S.; providing additional conditional release restrictions for certain offenders; amending s. 948.06, F.S.; revising provisions relating to release of probationers or offenders arrested for violating their probation or community control in a material respect; amending s. 948.30, F.S.; revising provisions relating to terms and conditions of probation or community control for certain sex offenses; providing additional restrictions for certain probationers or community controllees who committed sexual offenses with minors under the age of 16; providing an effective date.