A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to reorganization of the Parole 3 Commission; changing the name to the Parole Board; transferring the commission to the Department of 4 Corrections for administrative purposes; amending ss. 5 6 11.905, 20.315, 20.32, 23.21, 112.011, 186.005, 255.502, 7 311.12, 322.16, 394.926, 394.927, 775.089, 775.16, 784.07, 784.078, 843.01, 843.02, 843.08, 893.11, and 921.16, F.S.; 8 9 conforming provisions to changes made by the act; repealing s. 921.20, F.S., relating to a classification 10 summary to be furnished to the Parole Commission; amending 11 ss. 921.21, 921.22, 940.03, 940.05, 941.23, 943.0311, 12 943.06, 943.325, 944.012, 944.02, 944.024, 944.091, 13 944.23, 944.291, 944.4731, 945.091, 945.10, 945.25, 14 945.47, and 945.73, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes 15 16 made by the act; repealing s. 947.001, F.S., relating to a short title to chapter 947, F.S.; amending ss. 947.002, 17 947.005, 947.01, and 947.02, F.S.; conforming provisions 18 19 to changes made by the act; repealing s. 947.021, F.S., relating to expedited appointments to the Parole 20 Commission; amending ss. 947.03 and 947.04, F.S.; 21 conforming provisions to changes made by the act; 22 providing a transitional provision relating to assignment 23 24 of former Parole Commissioners to temporary duty for 25 specified purposes; repealing s. 947.045, F.S., relating 26 to the commission's Federal Grants Trust Fund; amending ss. 947.05, 947.06, 947.07, 947.071, 947.10, 947.11, 27 947.12, and 947.13, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes 28

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made by the act; repealing s. 947.135, F.S., relating to a mutual participation program; repealing s. 958.15, F.S., relating to exempting youthful offenders in mutual participation program agreements from specified provisions; amending ss. 947.1405, 947.141, 947.146, 947.149, 947.15, 947.16, 947.165, 947.168, 947.172, 947.173, 947.174, 947.1745, 947.1746, 947.1747, 947.18, 947.181, 947.185, 947.19, 947.20, 947.21, 947.22, 947.23, 947.24, 947.26, 948.09, 948.10, 949.05, 951.29, 957.06, 958.045, 960.001, 960.17, 985.04, and 985.045, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; reenacting s. 948.06(6), F.S., relating to violations of community control, to incorporate the amendments to ss. 947.22 and 947.23, F.S., in references thereto; providing a directive to the Division of Statutory Revision; transferring statutory powers, duties and functions, records, personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds for the administration of the Parole Commission by a type two transfer from the Parole Commission to the Department of Corrections; providing legislative intent concerning the hiring of former Parole Commission employees by the department; specifying legislative intent concerning the nature of the transfer; providing provisions that apply if a court should rule that the Parole Board is not a continuation of the Parole Commission; providing an effective date.

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

- Section 1. Paragraph (f) of subsection (7) of section 11.905, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 11.905 Schedule for reviewing state agencies and advisory committees.--The following state agencies, including their advisory committees, or the following advisory committees of agencies shall be reviewed according to the following schedule:
  - (7) Reviewed by July 1, 2020:
  - (f) Parole Board Commission.

- Upon completion of this cycle, each agency shall again be subject to sunset review 10 years after its initial review.
- Section 2. Subsections (9) and (10) of section 20.315, Florida Statutes are amended, subsections (11) and (12) of that section are renumbered as subsections (12) and (13), respectively, and a new subsection (11) is added to that section, to read:
- 20.315 Department of Corrections.--There is created a Department of Corrections.
- (9) FORM OF COMMITMENT; NOTICE OF PAROLE VIOLATION.--All commitments shall state the statutory authority therefor. The Secretary of Corrections shall have the authority to prescribe the form to be used for commitments. Nothing in this section act shall be construed to abridge the authority and responsibility of the Parole Board Commission with respect to the granting and revocation of parole. The Department of Corrections shall notify the Parole Board Commission of all violations of parole

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

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- PAROLE BOARD SINGLE INFORMATION AND RECORDS (10)SYSTEM. -- The Parole Board shall be administratively housed within the department. The secretary shall provide appropriate staff support for the board, office space, and other administrative support. The secretary may assign parole examiners to assist the board. The department There shall create and maintain an be only one offender-based information and records system maintained by the Department of Corrections for the joint use of the department and the board Parole Commission. This data system is managed through the Justice Data Center, which is hereby transferred to the department under this act pursuant to a type two transfer authorized under s. 20.06(2). The department shall develop and maintain, in consultation with the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council under s. 943.08, such offender based information system designed to serve the needs of both the department and the Parole Commission. The department shall notify the board commission of all violations of parole and the circumstances thereof.
- (11) CLEMENCY.--The department shall exercise powers, duties, and functions relating to investigations of applications for executive clemency as directed by the Governor and the Cabinet.

Section 3. Section 20.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

20.32 Parole Board Commission. --

- (1) The Parole and Probation Commission, authorized by s. 8(c), Art. IV, State Constitution of 1968, is continued and renamed the Parole Board Commission. The board commission retains its powers, duties, and functions with respect to the granting and revoking of parole and shall exercise powers, duties, and functions relating to investigations of applications for clemency as directed by the Covernor and the Cabinet.
- (2) All powers, duties, and functions relating to the appointment of the Parole <u>Board</u> Commission as provided in s. 947.02 or s. 947.021 shall be exercised and performed by the Governor and the Cabinet. Except as provided in s. 947.021, each appointment shall be made from among the first three eligible persons on the list of the persons eligible for said position.
- The board is not a department of the executive branch. The board shall be administratively housed within the Department of Corrections, which shall provide administrative support and services to the board. The members of the board are selected pursuant to s. 947.02 and may be removed from the board pursuant to s. 947.03. The members of the board are not subject to the control, supervision, or direction of the department related to the constitutional or statutory duties of the board. The members of the board shall give their full-time attention to their duties, and shall be compensated as provided in the General Appropriations Act commission may require any employee of the commission to give a bond for the faithful performance of his or

her duties. The commission may determine the amount of the bond and must approve the bond. In determining the amount of the bond, the commission may consider the amount of money or property likely to be in custody of the officer or employee at any one time. The premiums for the bonds must be paid out of the funds of the commission.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 23.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 112.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

163 (2)

(b) This section shall not be applicable to the employment practices of any fire department relating to the hiring of firefighters. An applicant for employment with any fire department with a prior felony conviction shall be excluded from

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employment for a period of 4 years after expiration of sentence or final release by the Parole <u>Board</u> Commission unless the applicant, prior to the expiration of the 4-year period, has received a full pardon or has had his or her civil rights restored.

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 186.005, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

186.005 Designation of departmental planning officer .--

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

Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 255.502, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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

Section 8. Paragraph (e) of subsection (3) of section 311.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

311.12 Seaport security standards; inspections; compliance; appeals.--

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The Department of Law Enforcement shall establish a (e) waiver process to allow unescorted access to an individual who is found to be unqualified under paragraph (c) and denied employment by a seaport. The waiver consideration shall be based on the circumstances of any disqualifying act or offense, restitution made by the individual, and other factors from which it may be determined that the individual does not pose a risk of engaging in theft, drug trafficking, or terrorism within the public seaports regulated under this chapter or of harming any person. The waiver process shall begin when an individual who has been denied initial employment within or regular unescorted access to restricted areas of a public seaport as described in paragraph (c) submits an application for a waiver and notarized letter or affidavit from the individual's employer or union representative which states the mitigating reasons for initiating the waiver process. No later than 90 days after receipt of the application, the administrative staff of the Parole Board Commission shall conduct a factual review of the waiver application. Findings of fact shall be transmitted to the Department of Law Enforcement for review. The department shall make a copy of those findings available to the applicant before final disposition of the waiver request. The department shall make a final disposition of the waiver request based on the

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factual findings of the investigation by the Parole <u>Board</u>

<del>Commission</del>. The department shall notify the waiver applicant and the port authority that originally denied employment to the applicant of the final disposition of the waiver. The review process under this paragraph is exempt from chapter 120.

Section 9. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 322.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

322.16 License restrictions.--

231 (1)

(c) The department may further, at any time, impose other restrictions on the use of the license with respect to time and purpose of use or may impose any other condition or restriction upon recommendation of any court, of the Parole Board Commission, or of the Department of Corrections with respect to any individual who is under the jurisdiction, supervision, or control of the entity that made the recommendation.

Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 394.926, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.926 Notice to victims of release of persons committed as sexually violent predators; notice to Department of Corrections and Parole Board Commission.--

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

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a sexually violent predator who has an active or pending term of parole, conditional release, or other postprison release supervision that is administered by the Parole <a href="Board Commission">Board Commission</a>.

Section 11. Subsection (2) of section 394.927, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.927 Escape while in lawful custody; notice to victim; notice to the Department of Corrections and Parole Board

Commission.--

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

Section 12. Subsection (4) of section 775.089, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

775.089 Restitution.--

(4) If a defendant is placed on probation or paroled, complete satisfaction of any restitution ordered under this

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section shall be a condition of such probation or parole. The court may revoke probation, and the Parole <u>Board</u> Commission may revoke parole, if the defendant fails to comply with such order.

Section 13. Section 775.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

775.16 Drug offenses; additional penalties.--In addition to any other penalty provided by law, a person who has been convicted of sale of or trafficking in, or conspiracy to sell or traffic in, a controlled substance under chapter 893, if such offense is a felony, or who has been convicted of an offense under the laws of any state or country which, if committed in this state, would constitute the felony of selling or trafficking in, or conspiracy to sell or traffic in, a controlled substance under chapter 893, is:

- (1) Disqualified from applying for employment by any agency of the state, unless:
- (a) The person has completed all sentences of imprisonment or supervisory sanctions imposed by the court, by the Parole Board Commission, or by law; or
- (b) The person has complied with the conditions of subparagraphs 1. and 2. which shall be monitored by the Department of Corrections while the person is under any supervisory sanctions. The person under supervision may:
- 1. Seek evaluation and enrollment in, and once enrolled maintain enrollment in until completion, a drug treatment and rehabilitation program which is approved by the Department of Children and Family Services, unless it is deemed by the program

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that the person does not have a substance abuse problem. The treatment and rehabilitation program may be specified by:

- a. The court, in the case of court-ordered supervisory sanctions;
- b. The Parole <u>Board</u> Commission, in the case of parole, control release, or conditional release; or
- c. The Department of Corrections, in the case of imprisonment or any other supervision required by law.
- 2. Submit to periodic urine drug testing pursuant to procedures prescribed by the Department of Corrections. If the person is indigent, the costs shall be paid by the Department of Corrections.
- (2) Disqualified from applying for a license, permit, or certificate required by any agency of the state to practice, pursue, or engage in any occupation, trade, vocation, profession, or business, unless:
- (a) The person has completed all sentences of imprisonment or supervisory sanctions imposed by the court, by the Parole Board Commission, or by law;
- (b) The person has complied with the conditions of subparagraphs 1. and 2. which shall be monitored by the Department of Corrections while the person is under any supervisory sanction. If the person fails to comply with provisions of these subparagraphs by either failing to maintain treatment or by testing positive for drug use, the department shall notify the licensing, permitting, or certifying agency, which may refuse to reissue or reinstate such license, permit,

or certification. The licensee, permittee, or certificateholder under supervision may:

- 1. Seek evaluation and enrollment in, and once enrolled maintain enrollment in until completion, a drug treatment and rehabilitation program which is approved or regulated by the Department of Children and Family Services, unless it is deemed by the program that the person does not have a substance abuse problem. The treatment and rehabilitation program may be specified by:
- a. The court, in the case of court-ordered supervisory sanctions;
- b. The Parole <u>Board</u> <del>Commission</del>, in the case of parole, control release, or conditional release; or
- c. The Department of Corrections, in the case of imprisonment or any other supervision required by law.
- 2. Submit to periodic urine drug testing pursuant to procedures prescribed by the Department of Corrections. If the person is indigent, the costs shall be paid by the Department of Corrections; or
- (c) The person has successfully completed an appropriate program under the Correctional Education Program.

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

Section 14. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 784.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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784.07 Assault or battery of law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency medical care providers, public transit employees or agents, or other specified officers; reclassification of offenses; minimum sentences.--

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Law enforcement officer" includes a law enforcement officer, a correctional officer, a correctional probation officer, a part-time law enforcement officer, a part-time correctional officer, an auxiliary law enforcement officer, and an auxiliary correctional officer, as those terms are respectively defined in s. 943.10, and any county probation officer; an employee or agent of the Department of Corrections who supervises or provides services to inmates or parolees; a member an officer of the Parole Board Commission; a federal law enforcement officer as defined in s. 901.1505; and law enforcement personnel of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Department of Environmental Protection, or the Department of Law Enforcement.

Section 15. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 784.078, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(2)

(b) "Employee" includes any person who is a parole examiner assigned to with the Florida Parole Board Commission.

Section 16. Section 843.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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843.01 Resisting officer with violence to his or her person. -- Whoever knowingly and willfully resists, obstructs, or opposes any officer as defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), or (9); member of the Parole Board Commission or any administrative aide or supervisor assigned to employed by the board commission; parole and probation supervisor; county probation officer; personnel or representative of the Department of Law Enforcement; or other person legally authorized to execute process in the execution of legal process or in the lawful execution of any legal duty, by offering or doing violence to the person of such officer or legally authorized person, commits is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Section 17. Section 843.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 843.02 Resisting officer without violence to his or her person. -- Whoever shall resist, obstruct, or oppose any officer as defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), or (9); member of the Parole Board Commission or any administrative aide or supervisor assigned to employed by the board commission; county probation officer; parole and probation supervisor; personnel or representative of the Department of Law Enforcement; or other person legally authorized to execute process in the execution of legal process or in the lawful

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execution of any legal duty, without offering or doing violence

to the person of the officer, commits shall be guilty of a

misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s.

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

775.082 or s. 775.083.

416 Section 18. Section 843.08, Florida Statutes, is amended 417 to read: 843.08 Falsely personating officer, etc. -- A person who 418 419 falsely assumes or pretends to be a sheriff, officer of the 420 Florida Highway Patrol, officer of the Fish and Wildlife 421 Conservation Commission, officer of the Department of 422 Environmental Protection, officer of the Department of Transportation, officer of the Department of Financial Services, 423 424 officer of the Department of Corrections, correctional probation 425 officer, deputy sheriff, state attorney or assistant state 426 attorney, statewide prosecutor or assistant statewide prosecutor, state attorney investigator, coroner, police 427 officer, lottery special agent or lottery investigator, beverage 428 enforcement agent, or watchman, or any member of the Parole 429 430 Board Commission and any administrative aide or supervisor 431 assigned to employed by the board commission, or any personnel or representative of the Department of Law Enforcement, or a 432 federal law enforcement officer as defined in s. 901.1505, and 433 434 takes upon himself or herself to act as such, or to require any other person to aid or assist him or her in a matter pertaining 435 436 to the duty of any such officer, commits a felony of the third 437 degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084; however, a person who falsely personates any such 438 officer during the course of the commission of a felony commits 439 a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 440 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084; except that if the 441 commission of the felony results in the death or personal injury 442 of another human being, the person commits a felony of the first 443

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degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

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Section 19. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 893.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(1) The person has complied with the conditions of paragraphs (a) and (b) which shall be monitored by the Department of Corrections while the person is under any

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supervisory sanction. If the person fails to comply with provisions of these paragraphs by either failing to maintain treatment or by testing positive for drug use, the department shall notify the licensing, permitting, or certifying agency, which shall revoke the license, permit, or certification. The person under supervision may:

- (a) Seek evaluation and enrollment in, and once enrolled maintain enrollment in until completion, a drug treatment and rehabilitation program which is approved or regulated by the Department of Children and Family Services. The treatment and rehabilitation program shall be specified by:
- 1. The court, in the case of court-ordered supervisory sanctions;
- 2. The Parole <u>Board</u> <del>Commission</del>, in the case of parole, control release, or conditional release; or
- 3. The Department of Corrections, in the case of imprisonment or any other supervision required by law.

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

Section 20. Subsection (2) of section 921.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 921.16 When sentences to be concurrent and when consecutive.--
- (2) A county court or circuit court of this state may direct that the sentence imposed by such court be served concurrently with a sentence imposed by a court of another state

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to read:

or of the United States or, for purposes of this section, concurrently with a sentence to be imposed in another jurisdiction. In such case, the Department of Corrections may designate the correctional institution of the other jurisdiction as the place for reception and confinement of such person and may also designate the place in Florida for reception and confinement of such person in the event that confinement in the other jurisdiction terminates before the expiration of the Florida sentence. The sheriff shall forward commitment papers and other documents specified in s. 944.17 to the department. Upon imposing such a sentence, the court shall notify the Parole Board Commission as to the jurisdiction in which the sentence is to be served. Any prisoner so released to another jurisdiction shall be eligible for consideration for parole by the Parole Board Commission pursuant to the provisions of chapter 947, except that the board commission shall determine the presumptive parole release date and the effective parole release date by requesting such person's file from the receiving jurisdiction. Upon receiving such records, the board commission shall determine these release dates based on the relevant information in that file and shall give credit toward reduction of the Florida sentence for gain-time granted by the jurisdiction where the inmate is serving the sentence. The Parole Board Commission may concur with the parole release decision of the jurisdiction granting parole and accepting supervision. Section 21. Section 921.20, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 22. Section 921.21, Florida Statutes, is amended

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

Section 23. Section 921.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

Section 24. Section 940.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

940.03 Application for executive clemency.--When any person intends to apply for remission of any fine or forfeiture or the commutation of any punishment, or for pardon or

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

Section 25. Subsection (3) of section 940.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(3) Been granted his or her final release by the Parole Board <del>Commission</del>.

Section 26. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 941.23, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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941.23 Application for issuance of requisition; by whom made; contents.--

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- When the return to this state is required of a person (2) who has been convicted of a crime in this state and has escaped from confinement or broken the terms of his or her bail, probation, or parole, the state attorney of the county in which the offense was committed, the Parole Board Commission, the Department of Corrections, or the warden of the institution or sheriff of the county, from which escape was made, shall present to the Governor a written application for a requisition for the return of such person, in which application shall be stated the name of the person, the crime of which the person was convicted, the circumstances of his or her escape from confinement or of the breach of the terms of his or her bail, probation, or parole, and the state in which the person is believed to be, including the location of the person therein at the time application is made.
- (3) The application shall be verified by affidavit, shall be executed in duplicate, and shall be accompanied by two certified copies of the indictment returned or information and affidavit filed or of the complaint made to the judge, stating the offense with which the accused is charged, or of the judgment of conviction or of the sentence. The prosecuting officer, Parole Board Commission, Department of Corrections, warden, or sheriff may also attach such further affidavits and other documents in duplicate as he or she shall deem proper to be submitted with such application. One copy of the application, with the action of the Governor indicated by endorsement

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thereon, and one of the certified copies of the indictment, complaint, information, and affidavits or of the judgment of conviction or of the sentence shall be filed in the office of the Department of State to remain of record in that office. The other copies of all papers shall be forwarded with the Governor's requisition.

Section 27. Subsection (7) of section 943.0311, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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As used in this section, the term "state agency" includes the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Agency for Workforce Innovation, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Citrus, the Department of Community Affairs, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Education, the Department of Elderly Affairs, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Financial Services, the Department of Health, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Law Enforcement, the Department of Legal Affairs, the Department of Management Services, the Department of Military Affairs, the Department of Revenue, the Department of State, the Department of the Lottery, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Veterans' Affairs, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Parole Commission, the State Board of Administration, and the Executive Office of the Governor.

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Section 28. Subsection (1) of section 943.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 943.06 Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council.--There is created a Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council within the department.
- (1) The council shall be composed of 14 members, consisting of the Attorney General or a designated assistant; the executive director of the Department of Law Enforcement or a designated assistant; the secretary of the Department of Corrections or a designated assistant; the chair of the Parole Board Commission or a designated assistant; the Secretary of Juvenile Justice or a designated assistant; the executive director of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or a designated assistant; the State Courts Administrator or a designated assistant; 1 public defender appointed by the Florida Public Defender Association, Inc.; 1 state attorney appointed by the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Inc.; and 5 members, to be appointed by the Governor, consisting of 2 sheriffs, 2 police chiefs, and 1 clerk of the circuit court.
- Section 29. Paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section 943.325, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 943.325 Blood or other biological specimen testing for DNA analysis.--
  - (9) The Department of Law Enforcement shall:
- (a) Receive, process, and store blood specimen samples or other approved biological specimen samples and the data derived therefrom furnished pursuant to subsection (1), pursuant to a requirement of supervision imposed by the court or the Parole

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<u>Board Commission</u> with respect to a person convicted of any offense specified in subsection (1), or as specified in subsection (6).

Section 30. Subsection (5) of section 944.012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.012 Legislative intent.--The Legislature hereby finds and declares that:

- (5) In order to make the correctional system an efficient and effective mechanism, the various agencies involved in the correctional process must coordinate their efforts. Where possible, interagency offices should be physically located within major institutions and should include representatives of the Florida State Employment Service, and the vocational rehabilitation programs of the Department of Education, and the Parole Commission. Duplicative and unnecessary methods of evaluating offenders must be eliminated and areas of responsibility consolidated in order to more economically utilize present scarce resources.
- Section 31. Subsection (1) of section 944.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 944.02 Definitions.--The following words and phrases used in this chapter shall, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, have the following meanings:
- (1) <u>"Board"</u> <u>"Commission"</u> means the Parole <u>Board</u> <u>Commission</u>.
- Section 32. Subsection (5) of section 944.024, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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944.024 Adult intake and evaluation.--The state system of adult intake and evaluation shall include:

(5) The performance of postsentence intake by the department. Any physical facility established by the department for the intake and evaluation process prior to the offender's entry into the correctional system shall provide for specific office and work areas for the staff of the board commission. The purpose of such a physical center shall be to combine in one place as many of the rehabilitation-related functions as possible, including pretrial and posttrial evaluation, parole and probation services, vocational rehabilitation services, family assistance services of the Department of Children and Family Services, and all other rehabilitative and correctional services dealing with the offender.

Section 33. Section 944.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

authorized.--The department is authorized upon request to <a href="https://house.com/h

such prisoners which shall be not less than the average cost per inmate per day for all inmates confined by the department.

Section 34. Section 944.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

Section 35. Subsection (2) of section 944.291, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(2) Any prisoner who is convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1988, which crime is contained in category 1, category 2, category 3, or category 4 of Rule 3.701 and Rule 3.988, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, and who has served at least one prior felony commitment at a state or federal correctional institution, or is sentenced as a habitual or violent habitual offender pursuant to s. 775.084, may only be released under conditional release supervision as described in chapter 947. Not fewer than 90 days prior to the tentative

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release date or provisional release date, whichever is earlier, the department shall provide the <u>board</u> <del>commission</del> with the name and inmate identification number for each eligible inmate.

Section 36. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (7), and subsection (8) of section 944.4731, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

944.4731 Addiction-Recovery Supervision Program.--

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

offender's record for the purpose of establishing the terms and conditions of supervision. The <u>board parole commission</u> may impose any special conditions it considers warranted from its review of the record. The length of supervision may not exceed the maximum penalty imposed by the court.

- (7) While participating in a substance abuse transition housing program, an offender shall:
- (a) Adhere to all conditions of supervision <u>required</u> enforced by the <u>board</u> commission and the program provider. Failure to comply with such rules or conditions may result in revocation of supervision pursuant to s. 947.141.
- (8) The <u>board commission</u> may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 as necessary for administering this section.
- Section 37. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 945.091, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 945.091 Extension of the limits of confinement; restitution by employed inmates.--
- (1) The department may adopt rules permitting the extension of the limits of the place of confinement of an inmate as to whom there is reasonable cause to believe that the inmate will honor his or her trust by authorizing the inmate, under prescribed conditions and following investigation and approval by the secretary, or the secretary's designee, who shall maintain a written record of such action, to leave the confines of that place unaccompanied by a custodial agent for a prescribed period of time to:

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(b) Work at paid employment, participate in an education or a training program, or voluntarily serve a public or nonprofit agency or faith-based service group in the community, while continuing as an inmate of the institution or facility in which the inmate is confined, except during the hours of his or her employment, education, training, or service and traveling thereto and therefrom. An inmate may travel to and from his or her place of employment, education, or training only by means of walking, bicycling, or using public transportation or transportation that is provided by a family member or employer. Contingent upon specific appropriations, the department may transport an inmate in a state-owned vehicle if the inmate is unable to obtain other means of travel to his or her place of employment, education, or training.

- 1. An inmate may participate in paid employment only during the last 36 months of his or her confinement, unless sooner requested by the Parole <u>Board</u> Commission or the Control Release Authority.
- 2. While working at paid employment and residing in the facility, an inmate may apply for placement at a contracted substance abuse transition housing program. The transition assistance specialist shall inform the inmate of program availability and assess the inmate's need and suitability for transition housing assistance. If an inmate is approved for placement, the specialist shall assist the inmate. If an inmate requests and is approved for placement in a contracted faithbased substance abuse transition housing program, the specialist must consult with the chaplain prior to such placement. The

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department shall ensure that an inmate's faith orientation, or lack thereof, will not be considered in determining admission to a faith-based program and that the program does not attempt to convert an inmate toward a particular faith or religious preference.

(6)

- (b) An offender who is required to provide restitution or reparation may petition the circuit court to amend the amount of restitution or reparation required or to revise the schedule of repayment established by the department or the Parole <u>Board</u> Commission.
- Section 38. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1), paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2), and subsection (5) of section 945.10, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

945.10 Confidential information. --

- (1) Except as otherwise provided by law or in this section, the following records and information held by the Department of Corrections are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution:
- (d) Parole  $\underline{\text{Board}}$  Commission records which are confidential or exempt from public disclosure by law.
- (2) The records and information specified in paragraphs(1)(a)-(h) may be released as follows unless expresslyprohibited by federal law:
- (a) Information specified in paragraphs (1)(b), (d), and (f) to the Office of the Governor, the Legislature, the Parole <a href="Board Commission">Board Commission</a>, the Department of Children and Family

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Services, a private correctional facility or program that operates under a contract, the Department of Legal Affairs, a state attorney, the court, or a law enforcement agency. A request for records or information pursuant to this paragraph need not be in writing.

(b) Information specified in paragraphs (1)(c), (e), and (h) to the Office of the Governor, the Legislature, the Parole Board Commission, the Department of Children and Family Services, a private correctional facility or program that operates under contract, the Department of Legal Affairs, a state attorney, the court, or a law enforcement agency. A request for records or information pursuant to this paragraph must be in writing and a statement provided demonstrating a need for the records or information.

Records and information released under this subsection remain confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution when held by the

(5) The Department of Corrections and the Parole <u>Board</u> Commission shall mutually cooperate with respect to maintaining the confidentiality of records that are exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

Section 39. Subsection (3) of section 945.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

945.25 Records.--

receiving person or entity.

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(3) Following the initial hearing provided for in s. 947.172(1), the <u>Parole Board commission</u> shall prepare and the department shall include in the <u>department official</u> record a copy of the seriousness-of-offense and favorable-parole-outcome scores and shall include a listing of the specific factors and information used in establishing a presumptive parole release date for the inmate.

Section 40. Subsection (3) of section 945.47, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

945.47 Discharge of inmate from mental health treatment.--

At any time that an inmate who has received mental health treatment while in the custody of the department becomes eligible for release on parole, a complete record of the inmate's treatment shall be provided to the Parole Board Commission and to the Department of Children and Family Services. The record shall include, at least, the inmate's diagnosis, length of stay in treatment, clinical history, prognosis, prescribed medication, and treatment plan and recommendations for aftercare services. In the event that the inmate is released on parole, the record shall be provided to the parole officer who shall assist the inmate in applying for services from a professional or an agency in the community. The application for treatment and continuation of treatment by the inmate may be made a condition of parole, as provided in s. 947.19(1); and a failure to participate in prescribed treatment may be a basis for initiation of parole violation hearings. Section 41. Subsection (6) of section 945.73, Florida

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

Statutes, is amended to read:

916	945.73	Inmate	training	program	operation.	

- (6) The department shall work cooperatively with the Control Release Authority, the Florida Parole Board Commission, or such other authority as may exist or be established in the future which is empowered by law to effect the release of an inmate who has successfully completed the requirements established by ss. 945.71-945.74.
- 923 Section 42. <u>Section 947.001, Florida Statutes, is</u> 924 repealed.
  - Section 43. Subsection (3) of section 947.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
    - 947.002 Intent.--

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- (3) The chair shall be the agency head. While the commission is responsible for making decisions on the granting and revoking of parole, the chair shall establish, execute, and be held accountable for all administrative policy decisions. The routine administrative decisions are the full responsibility of the chair.
- Section 44. Subsection (1) of section 947.005, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 947.005 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:
- (1) "Board" "Commission" means the Parole Board Commission.
- 940 Section 45. Section 947.01, Florida Statutes, is amended 941 to read:
- 942 947.01 Parole <u>Board</u> <del>Commission</del>; creation; number of 943 members.--A Parole <u>Board</u> <del>Commission</del> is created to consist of

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three six members who are residents of the state. Effective July 1, 1996, the membership of the commission shall be three members. The board shall be administratively housed within the Department of Corrections, which shall provide administrative support and services to the board. The members of the board are not subject to the control, supervision, or direction of the department related to the constitutional or statutory duties of the board.

Section 46. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 947.02, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

947.02 Parole Board Commission; members, appointment.--

- (1) Except as provided in s. 947.021, The members of the Parole Board Commission shall be appointed by the Governor and Cabinet from a list of eligible applicants submitted by a parole qualifications committee. The appointments of members of the board commission shall be certified to the Senate by the Governor and Cabinet for confirmation, and the membership of the board commission shall include representation from minority persons as defined in s. 288.703.
- (2) A parole qualifications committee shall consist of five persons who are appointed by the Governor and Cabinet. One member shall be designated as chair by the Governor and Cabinet. The committee shall provide for statewide advertisement and the receiving of applications for any position or positions on the board commission and shall devise a plan for the determination of the qualifications of the applicants by investigations and comprehensive evaluations, including, but not limited to, investigation and evaluation of the character, habits, and

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philosophy of each applicant. Each parole qualifications committee shall exist for 2 years. If additional vacancies on the <u>board commission</u> occur during this 2-year period, the committee may advertise and accept additional applications; however, all previously submitted applications shall be considered along with the new applications according to the previously established plan for the evaluation of the qualifications of applicants.

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

Section 47. Section 947.021, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 48. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 947

- Section 48. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 947.03, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 947.03 <u>Parole Board members</u> <del>Commissioners</del>; tenure and removal.--
- (1) Upon the expiration of the term of any member of the <u>board commission</u>, a successor shall be appointed by the Governor and Cabinet for a term of 6 years, unless otherwise provided by law. No person is eligible to be appointed for more than two consecutive 6-year terms.
- (2) Vacancies in the membership of the <u>board</u> <del>commission</del> shall be filled by the Governor and Cabinet for the unexpired term in the manner provided for in s. 947.02.
- Section 49. Section 947.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 947.04 Organization of <u>board</u> <del>commission</del>; officers; offices.--
- (1) Before July 1 of each even-numbered year, the Governor and Cabinet shall select a chair who shall serve for a period of 2 years and until a successor is selected and qualified. The Governor and Cabinet shall, at the same time that a chair is selected, select a vice chair to serve during the same 2 year period as the chair, in the absence of the chair. The chair may succeed himself or herself. The chair, as chief administrative officer of the board commission, has the authority and responsibility to plan, direct, coordinate, and execute the powers, duties, and responsibilities assigned to the board

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commission, except those of granting and revoking parole as provided for in this chapter. Subject to approval by the Governor and the Cabinet, the chair may assign consenting retired board members commissioners or former board members commissioners to temporary duty when there is a workload need. Any such board member commissioner shall be paid \$100 for each day or portion of a day spent on the work of the board commission and shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061. The chair is authorized to provide or disseminate information relative to parole by means of documents, seminars, programs, or otherwise as he or she determines necessary. The chair shall establish, execute, and be held accountable for all administrative policy decisions. However, Decisions to grant or revoke parole shall be made in accordance with the provisions of ss. 947.172, 947.174, and 947.23. The board members commissioners shall be directly accountable to the chair in the execution of their duties as members commissioners, and the chair has authority to recommend to the Governor suspension of a member commissioner who fails to perform the duties provided for by statute. (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 20.05(1)(q), the

- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 20.05(1)(g), the chair shall appoint administrators with responsibility for the management of commission activities in the following functional areas:
  - (a) Administration.
  - <del>(b) Operations.</del>
- 1054 (c) Clemency.

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 $\underline{(2)}$  The <u>members</u> commissioners shall select from their number a secretary who shall serve for a period of 1 year or until a successor is elected and qualified.

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- (3) (4) The commission may establish and maintain field offices within existing administration buildings at facilities and institutions operated by the department. Headquarters shall be located in Tallahassee. The business of the board commission may shall be transacted anywhere in the state as provided in s. 947.06. The board commission shall keep its official records and papers at the headquarters, which it shall furnish and equip.
- (5) Acts and decisions of the chair may be modified as provided in s. 947.06.
- Section 50. For purposes of s. 947.04(1), Florida

  Statutes, as amended by this act, the terms "retired board members" and "former board members" shall include retired and former members of the Parole Commission.
- Section 51. <u>Section 947.045</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 52. Section 947.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1075 947.05 Seal.--The <u>board</u> <del>commission</del> shall adopt an official 1076 seal of which the courts shall take judicial notice.
- 1077 Section 53. Section 947.06, Florida Statutes, is amended 1078 to read:
  - 947.06 Meeting; <u>quorum</u>; when <u>board</u> <del>commission</del> may act.--The <u>board</u> <del>commission</del> shall meet at regularly scheduled intervals and from time to time as may otherwise be determined by the chair. Action by the board <del>The making of recommendations</del>

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to the Governor and Cabinet in matters relating to modifications of acts and decisions of the chair as provided in s. 947.04(1) 1085 shall be by a majority vote of the board commission. No prisoner shall be placed on parole except as provided in ss. 947.172 and 947.174 by a panel of no fewer than two commissioners appointed by the chair. Two members of the board shall constitute a quorum. All matters relating to the granting, denying, or revoking of parole shall be decided in a meeting at which the public shall have the right to be present. Victims of the crime committed by the inmate shall be permitted to make an oral statement or submit a written statement regarding their views as to the granting, denying, or revoking of parole; - other persons not members or employees of the commission or victims of the crime committed by the inmate may be permitted to participate in deliberations concerning the granting and revoking of paroles only upon the prior written approval of the chair of the commission. To facilitate the ability of victims and other persons to attend commission meetings, the board may commission shall meet in various counties including, but not limited to, Broward, Dade, Duval, Escambia, Hillsborough, Leon, Orange, and Palm Beach, with the location chosen being as close as possible to the location where the parole eligible inmate committed the offense for which the parole eligible inmate was sentenced. To facilitate cost savings, the board may take testimony by electronic video conferencing. The board commission shall adopt 1107 rules governing the oral participation of victims and the 1108 submission of written statements by victims. 1109

1110 Section 54. Section 947.07, Florida Statutes, is amended 1111 to read: 947.07 Rules.--The board commission has authority to adopt 1112 1113 rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 governing matters 1114 relating to parole, conditional release, control release, 1115 conditional medical release, or addiction-recovery supervision, 1116 and for its governance, including among other things rules of 1117 practice and procedure before the board and rules prescribing 1118 qualifications to be possessed by its employees. 1119 Section 55. Section 947.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1120 1121 Rulemaking procedures; indexing of orders.--1122 (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that all rulemaking procedures by the commission be conducted pursuant to 1123 1124 the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 120. 1125 (2) The only final orders of the board commission which shall be indexed pursuant to chapter 120 are: 1126 1127 (1) (a) Orders granting parole. 1128 (2) (b) Orders revoking parole. (3) <del>(c)</del> Orders restoring to supervision. 1129 1130 (4) <del>(d)</del> Orders releasing from custody and further 1131 supervision. (5) <del>(e)</del> Early parole termination orders. 1132 (6) (f) Orders granting conditional release. 1133 (7) <del>(g)</del> Orders revoking conditional release. 1134 Section 56. Section 947.10, Florida Statutes, is amended 1135 1136 to read:

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947.10 Business and political activity upon part of

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members and full-time employees of Parole Board commission .-- No member of the board commission and no full-time employee thereof shall, during her or his service upon or under the board commission, engage in any other business or profession or hold any other public office, nor shall she or he serve as the representative of any political party, or any executive committee or other governing body thereof, or as an executive officer or employee of any political committee, organization, or association or be engaged on the behalf of any candidate for public office in the solicitation of votes or otherwise. However, this shall not be deemed to exclude the appointment of the Secretary of Corrections to the commission under the terms and conditions set forth in this chapter. Section 57. Section 947.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 947.11 Legal adviser. -- The Department of Legal Affairs shall be the legal adviser of the board commission. Section 58. Subsection (1) of section 947.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 947.12 Members, employees, expenses.--The members of the board commission and its employees shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in s.

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Officer and shall be paid in a manner and form as the bills for the expenses of the several departments of the state government

112.061. All bills for expenses shall be properly receipted,

audited, and approved and forwarded to the Chief Financial

are paid. All expenses, including salaries and other

compensation, shall be paid from the General Revenue Fund and within the appropriation as fixed therefor by the Legislature. Such expenses shall be paid by the Chief Financial Officer upon proper warrants drawn upon vouchers and requisitions approved by the commission.

Section 59. Section 947.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 947.13 Powers and duties of the board commission. --
- (1) The <u>board</u> commission shall have the powers and perform the duties of:
- (a) Determining what persons shall be placed on parole, subject to the provisions of ss. 947.172 and 947.174.
- (b) Fixing the time and conditions of parole, as provided in this chapter.
- (c) Determining whether a person has violated parole and taking action with respect to such a violation.
  - (d) Making such investigations as may be necessary.
- (e) Reporting to the Board of Executive Clemency the circumstances, the criminal records, and the social, physical, mental, and psychiatric conditions and histories of persons under consideration by the board for pardon, commutation of sentence, or remission of fine, penalty, or forfeiture.
- (e)(f) Establishing the terms and conditions of persons released on conditional release under s. 947.1405, and determining subsequent ineligibility for conditional release due to a violation of the terms or conditions of conditional release and taking action with respect to such a violation.

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 $\underline{\text{(f)}}$  As the Control Release Authority, determining what persons will be released on control release under s. 947.146, establishing the time and conditions of control release, if any, and determining whether a person has violated the conditions of control release and taking action with respect to such a violation.

- (g) (h) Determining what persons will be released on conditional medical release under s. 947.149, establishing the conditions of conditional medical release, and determining whether a person has violated the conditions of conditional medical release and taking action with respect to such a violation.
- (2)(a) The <u>board</u> commission shall immediately examine records of the department under s. 945.25, and any other records which it obtains, and may make such other investigations as may be necessary.
- (b) The Department of Children and Family Services and all other state, county, and city agencies, sheriffs and their deputies, and all peace officers shall cooperate with the <u>board</u> commission and the department and shall aid and assist them in the performance of their duties.
- Section 60. <u>Section 947.135</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 61. <u>Section 958.15, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u>

  Section 62. <u>Section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, is amended</u>

1217 to read:

1218 947.1405 Conditional release program.--

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(1) This section and s. 947.141 may be cited as the "Conditional Release Program Act."

(2) Any inmate who:

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

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

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municipal detention facility under s. 951.032 for medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation received by the releasee while in that detention facility. The board 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 board <del>commission</del> 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 board 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 board 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

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shall revert to the <u>board commission</u> and the supervision shall be subject to the conditions imposed by the <u>board commission</u>.

The board 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 <u>board commission</u> shall also determine whether the terms and conditions of such release have been violated and whether such violation warrants revocation of the conditional release.

- (3) As part of the conditional release process, the <u>board</u> commission, through review and consideration of information provided by the department, shall determine:
  - (a) The amount of reparation or restitution.
- (b) The consequences of the offense as reported by the victim aggrieved party.
- (c) The <u>victim's</u> aggrieved party's fear of the inmate or concerns about the release of the inmate.
- (4) The <u>board</u> commission shall provide to the <u>victim</u> aggrieved party information regarding the manner in which notice of any developments concerning the status of the inmate during the term of conditional release may be requested.
- (5) Within 180 days prior to the tentative release date or provisional release date, whichever is earlier, a representative of the department shall review the inmate's program participation, disciplinary record, psychological and medical

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records, criminal records, and any other information pertinent to the impending release. The department shall gather and compile information necessary for the <u>board commission</u> to make the determinations set forth in subsection (3). A department representative shall conduct a personal interview with the inmate for the purpose of determining the details of the inmate's release plan, including the inmate's planned residence and employment. The department representative shall forward the inmate's release plan to the <u>board commission</u> and recommend to the <u>board commission</u> the terms and conditions of the conditional release.

(6) The board 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 board commission may impose any special conditions it considers warranted from its review of the release plan and recommendation. If the board <del>commission</del> determines that the inmate is eligible for release under this section, the board 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 courtimposed sentence. The length of supervision must not exceed the maximum penalty imposed by the court.

(7) (a) Any inmate who is convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995, or who has been previously convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995, in violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, and is subject to conditional release supervision, shall have, in addition to any other conditions imposed, the following special conditions imposed by the board commission:

- 1. A mandatory curfew from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. The <u>board</u> commission may designate another 8-hour period if the offender's employment precludes the above specified time, and such alternative is recommended by the Department of Corrections. If the <u>board</u> commission determines that imposing a curfew would endanger the victim, the <u>board</u> commission may consider alternative sanctions.
- 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, designated public school bus stop, or other place where children regularly congregate. A releasee who is subject to this subparagraph may not relocate to a residence that is within 1,000 feet of a public school bus stop. Beginning October 1, 2004, the board commission or the department may not approve a residence that is located within 1,000 feet of a school, day care center, park, playground, designated school bus stop, or other place where children regularly congregate for any releasee who is subject to this subparagraph. On October 1, 2004, the department shall notify each affected school district of the location of the residence of a releasee 30 days prior to release and thereafter, if the releasee relocates to a new residence,

shall notify any affected school district of the residence of the releasee within 30 days after relocation. If, on October 1, 2004, any public school bus stop is located within 1,000 feet of the existing residence of such releasee, the district school board shall relocate that school bus stop. Beginning October 1, 2004, a district school board may not establish or relocate a public school bus stop within 1,000 feet of the residence of a releasee who is subject to this subparagraph. The failure of the district school board to comply with this subparagraph shall not result in a violation of conditional release supervision.

- 3. Active participation in and successful completion of a sex offender treatment program with 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 <u>board commission</u>. The <u>board commission</u> 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

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therapy program. The <u>board</u> 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 <u>board</u> commission must review and consider the following:

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- 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;
- 1398 (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;
- 1408 (VII) The sex offender's mental health and substance abuse 1409 history as provided by the Department of Corrections;
- 1410 (VIII) The sex offender's personal, social, educational, and work history;
- 1412 (IX) The results of current psychological testing of the 1413 sex offender if determined necessary by the qualified 1414 practitioner;

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(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  $\underline{\text{board}}$   $\underline{\text{commission}}$ .
- 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 <u>board commission</u> 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

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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 <u>board</u> <del>commission</del>; 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 <u>board</u> 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 <u>board</u> 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, or other place where children regularly congregate, as prescribed by the board 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.

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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 <u>board</u> <del>commission</del>, 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.
- (b) For a releasee whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 1997, in violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, and who is subject to conditional release supervision, in addition to any other provision of this subsection, the <u>board commission</u> shall impose the following additional conditions of conditional release supervision:
- 1. As part of a treatment program, participation in a minimum of one annual polygraph examination to obtain information necessary for risk management and treatment and to reduce the sex offender's denial mechanisms. The polygraph examination must be conducted by a polygrapher trained

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specifically in the use of the polygraph for the monitoring of sex offenders, where available, and at the expense of the sex offender. The results of the polygraph examination shall not be used as evidence in a hearing to prove that a violation of supervision has occurred.

- 2. Maintenance of a driving log and a prohibition against driving a motor vehicle alone without the prior approval of the supervising officer.
- 3. A prohibition against obtaining or using a post office box without the prior approval of the supervising officer.
- 4. If there was sexual contact, a submission to, at the probationer's or community controllee's expense, an HIV test with the results to be released to the victim or the victim's parent or guardian.
- 5. Electronic monitoring of any form when ordered by the board commission.
- (8) It is the finding of the Legislature that the population of offenders released from state prison into the community who meet the conditional release criteria poses the greatest threat to the public safety of the groups of offenders under community supervision. Therefore, the Department of Corrections is to provide intensive supervision by experienced correctional probation officers to conditional release offenders. Subject to specific appropriation by the Legislature, caseloads may be restricted to a maximum of 40 conditional release offenders per officer to provide for enhanced public safety and to effectively monitor conditions of electronic monitoring or curfews, if so ordered by the board commission.

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(9) The <u>board</u> <del>commission</del> shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 necessary to implement the provisions of the Conditional Release Program Act.

- (10) Effective for a releasee whose crime was committed on or after September 1, 2005, in violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04(4), (5), or (6), s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, and the unlawful activity involved a victim who was 15 years of age or younger and the offender is 18 years of age or older or for a releasee who is designated as a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21, in addition to any other provision of this section, the board commission must order electronic monitoring for the duration of the releasee's supervision.
- 1538 Section 63. Section 947.141, Florida Statutes, is amended 1539 to read:
  - 947.141 Violations of conditional release, control release, or conditional medical release or addiction-recovery supervision.--
  - (1) If a member of the <u>board</u> commission or a duly authorized representative of the <u>board</u> commission has reasonable grounds to believe that an offender who is on release supervision under s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, s. 947.149, or s. 944.4731 has violated the terms and conditions of the release in a material respect, such member or representative may cause a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the releasee; if the offender was found to be a sexual predator, the warrant must be issued.
  - (2) Upon the arrest on a felony charge of an offender who is on release supervision under s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, s.

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

(3) Within 45 days after notice to the <u>board Parole</u>

Commission of the arrest of a releasee charged with a violation of the terms and conditions of conditional release, control release, conditional medical release, or addiction-recovery supervision, the releasee must be afforded a hearing conducted by a board member commissioner or a duly authorized

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (6) Whenever a conditional release, control release, conditional medical release, or addiction-recovery supervision is revoked by the board a panel of no fewer than two commissioners and the releasee is ordered to be returned to prison, the releasee, by reason of the misconduct, shall be deemed to have forfeited all gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided for by law, earned up to the date of release. However, if a conditional medical release is revoked due to the improved medical or physical condition of the releasee, the releasee shall not forfeit gain-time accrued before the date of conditional medical release. This subsection does not deprive the prisoner of the right to gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided by law, from the date of return to prison.
- (7) If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that an offender who is on release supervision under s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, s. 947.149, or s. 944.4731 has violated the terms and conditions of his or her release by committing a felony offense, the officer shall arrest the offender without a warrant, and a warrant need not be issued in the case.
- Section 64. Subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 947.146, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  947.146 Control Release Authority.--

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(1) There is created a Control Release Authority which shall be composed of the members of the Parole <u>Board Commission</u> and which shall have the same chair as the <u>board commission</u>. The authority shall utilize such commission staff as it determines is necessary to carry out its purposes.

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

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

Section 65. Section 947.149, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.149 Conditional medical release. --

- (1) The <u>board</u> commission shall, in conjunction with the department, establish the conditional medical release program. An inmate is eligible for consideration for release under the conditional medical release program when the inmate, because of an existing medical or physical condition, is determined by the department to be within one of the following designations:
- (a) "Permanently incapacitated inmate," which means an inmate who has a condition caused by injury, disease, or illness which, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, renders the inmate permanently and irreversibly physically incapacitated to the extent that the inmate does not constitute a danger to herself or himself or others.

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(b) "Terminally ill inmate," which means an inmate who has a condition caused by injury, disease, or illness which, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, renders the inmate terminally ill to the extent that there can be no recovery and death is imminent, so that the inmate does not constitute a danger to herself or himself or others.

- (2) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, any person determined eligible under this section and sentenced to the custody of the department may, upon referral by the department, be considered for conditional medical release by the board commission, in addition to any parole consideration for which the inmate may be considered, except that conditional medical release is not authorized for an inmate who is under sentence of death. No inmate has a right to conditional medical release or to a medical evaluation to determine eligibility for such release.
- medical release and establish additional conditions of conditional medical release rests solely within the discretion of the <u>board commission</u>, in accordance with the provisions of this section, together with the authority to approve the release plan to include necessary medical care and attention. The department shall identify inmates who may be eligible for conditional medical release based upon available medical information and shall refer them to the <u>board commission</u> for consideration. In considering an inmate for conditional medical release, the <u>board commission</u> may require that additional medical evidence be produced or that additional medical

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examinations be conducted, and may require such other investigations to be made as may be warranted.

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- (4) The conditional medical release term of an inmate released on conditional medical release is for the remainder of the inmate's sentence, without diminution of sentence for good behavior. Supervision of the medical releasee must include periodic medical evaluations at intervals determined by the board commission at the time of release.
- If it is discovered during the conditional medical release that the medical or physical condition of the medical releasee has improved to the extent that she or he would no longer be eligible for conditional medical release under this section, the board commission may order that the releasee be returned to the custody of the department for a conditional medical release revocation hearing, in accordance with s. 947.141. If conditional medical release is revoked due to improvement in the medical or physical condition of the releasee, she or he shall serve the balance of her or his sentence with credit for the time served on conditional medical release and without forfeiture of any gain-time accrued prior to conditional medical release. If the person whose conditional medical release is revoked due to an improvement in medical or physical condition would otherwise be eliqible for parole or any other release program, the person may be considered for such release program pursuant to law.
- (b) In addition to revocation of conditional medical release pursuant to paragraph (a), conditional medical release may also be revoked for violation of any condition of the

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release established by the <u>board commission</u>, in accordance with s. 947.141, and the releasee's gain-time may be forfeited pursuant to s. 944.28(1).

- (6) The department and the <u>board</u> <del>commission</del> shall adopt rules as necessary to implement the conditional medical release program.
- Section 66. Section 947.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 947.15 Reports.--On or before January 1 of each year, the board commission shall submit make a written report of to the board's Governor and Cabinet of its activities, either as a separate report or as part of another Department of Corrections report, together with a full and detailed financial statement, copies of which shall be sent to the Governor, Cabinet, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives Department of Legal Affairs and to such other officials and persons as the commission may deem advisable. The One copy of said report shall become a part of the records of the board commission.
- Section 67. Section 947.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 947.16 Eligibility for parole; initial parole interviews; powers and duties of board <del>commission</del>.--
- (1) Every person who has been convicted of a felony or who has been convicted of one or more misdemeanors and whose sentence or cumulative sentences total 12 months or more, who is confined in execution of the judgment of the court, and whose record during confinement or while under supervision is good,

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shall, unless otherwise provided by law, be eligible for interview with an examiner selected by the department for parole consideration of her or his cumulative sentence structure as follows:

- (a) An inmate who has been sentenced for an indeterminate term or a term of 3 years or less shall have an initial interview conducted by a hearing examiner within 8 months after the initial date of confinement in execution of the judgment.
- (b) An inmate who has been sentenced for a minimum term in excess of 3 years but of less than 6 years shall have an initial interview conducted by a hearing examiner within 14 months after the initial date of confinement in execution of the judgment.
- (c) An inmate who has been sentenced for a minimum term of 6 or more years but other than for a life term shall have an initial interview conducted by a hearing examiner within 24 months after the initial date of confinement in execution of the judgment.
- (d) An inmate who has been sentenced for a term of life shall have an initial interview conducted by a hearing examiner within 5 years after the initial date of confinement in execution of the judgment.
- (e) An inmate who has been convicted and sentenced under ss. 958.011-958.15, or any other inmate who has been determined by the department to be a youthful offender, shall <a href="have an initial interview">have an initial interview</a> be interviewed by a parole examiner within 8 months after the initial date of confinement in execution of the judgment.

(2) The following special types of cases shall have their initial parole interview as follows:

- (a) An initial interview may be postponed for a period not to exceed 90 days. Such postponement shall be for good cause, which shall include, but need not be limited to, the need for the department to obtain a presentence or postsentence investigation report or a probation or parole or mandatory conditional release violation report. The reason for postponement shall be noted in writing and included in the department official record. No postponement for good cause shall result in an initial interview being conducted later than 90 days after the inmate's initially scheduled initial interview.
- (b) An initial interview may be deferred for any inmate who is out to court. Such deferral shall not result in an initial interview being conducted later than 90 days after the department provides written notice to the commission that the inmate has been returned from court.
- (c) An initial interview may be deferred for any inmate confined in any appropriate treatment facility within the state, public or private, by virtue of transfer from the department under any applicable law. Such deferral shall not result in an initial interview being conducted later than 90 days after the department provides written notice to the commission that the inmate has been returned to the department.
- (d) An inmate designated a mentally disordered sex offender shall have an initial interview conducted within 90 days of receiving written notification by the department determining to the commission of the need for such interview and

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that the inmate's file contains all investigative reports deemed necessary by the <u>department</u> <del>commission</del> to conduct such interview.

- (e) Any inmate who has been determined to be an incapacitated person pursuant to s. 744.331 shall have an initial interview conducted within 90 days after the date the board commission is provided with a court order finding written notice that the inmate has been restored to capacity by the court.
- (f) An initial interview may be held at the discretion of the <u>board</u> <del>commission</del> after the entry of a <u>board</u> <del>commission</del> order to revoke parole or mandatory conditional release.
- interview and release, the mandatory minimum portion of a concurrent sentence will begin on the date the sentence begins to run as provided in s. 921.161. The mandatory minimum portions of consecutive sentences shall be served at the beginning of the maximum sentence as established by the department of Corrections. Each mandatory minimum portion of consecutive sentences shall be served consecutively; provided, that in no case shall a sentence begin to run before the date of imposition. An examiner The commission shall conduct an initial interview for an inmate serving a mandatory minimum sentence according to the following schedule:
- 1. An inmate serving a mandatory term of 7 years or less shall have an initial interview no sooner than 6 months prior to the expiration of the mandatory minimum portion of the sentence.

2. An inmate serving a mandatory term in excess of 7 years but of less than 15 years shall have an initial interview no sooner than 12 months prior to the expiration of the mandatory minimum portion of the sentence.

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- 3. An inmate serving a mandatory term of 15 years or more shall have an initial interview no sooner than 18 months prior to the expiration of the mandatory minimum portion of the sentence.
- (h) If an inmate is serving a sentence imposed by a county or circuit court of this state concurrently with a sentence imposed by a court of another state or of the United States, and if the department has designated the correctional institution of the other jurisdiction as the place for reception and confinement of such person, the inmate so released to another jurisdiction shall be eligible for consideration for parole, except that the board commission shall determine the presumptive parole release date and the effective parole release date by requesting such person's record file from the receiving jurisdiction. Upon receiving such records, the board commission panel assigned by the chair shall determine such release dates based on the relevant information in that file. The board commission may concur with the parole release decision of the jurisdiction granting parole and accepting supervision. The provisions of s. 947.174 do not apply to an inmate serving a concurrent sentence in another jurisdiction pursuant to s. 921.16(2).
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of ss. 775.021 and 921.16, if an inmate has received a consecutive sentence or

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sentences imposed by a court or courts of this state, the inmate shall be eligible for consideration for parole, unless otherwise expressly prohibited by law.

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A person who has become eligible for an initial parole interview and who may, according to the objective parole quidelines of the board commission, be granted parole shall be placed on parole in accordance with the provisions of this law; except that, in any case of a person convicted of murder, robbery, burglary of a dwelling or burglary of a structure or conveyance in which a human being is present, aggravated assault, aggravated battery, kidnapping, sexual battery or attempted sexual battery, incest or attempted incest, an unnatural and lascivious act or an attempted unnatural and lascivious act, lewd and lascivious behavior, assault or aggravated assault when a sexual act is completed or attempted, battery or aggravated battery when a sexual act is completed or attempted, arson, or any felony involving the use of a firearm or other deadly weapon or the use of intentional violence, at the time of sentencing the judge may enter an order retaining jurisdiction over the offender for review of a board commission release order. This jurisdiction of the trial court judge is limited to the first one-third of the maximum sentence imposed. When any person is convicted of two or more felonies and concurrent sentences are imposed, then the jurisdiction of the trial court judge as provided herein applies to the first onethird of the maximum sentence imposed for the highest felony of which the person was convicted. When any person is convicted of two or more felonies and consecutive sentences are imposed, then

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the jurisdiction of the trial court judge as provided herein applies to one-third of the total consecutive sentences imposed.

- (a) In retaining jurisdiction for the purposes of this act, the trial court judge shall state the justification with individual particularity, and such justification shall be made a part of the court record. A copy of such justification shall be delivered to the department together with the commitment issued by the court pursuant to s. 944.16.
- (b) Gain-time as provided for by law shall accrue, except that an offender over whom the trial court has retained jurisdiction as provided herein shall not be released during the first one-third of her or his sentence by reason of gain-time.
- (c) In such a case of retained jurisdiction, the <u>board</u> commission, within 30 days after the entry of its release order, shall send notice of its release order to the original sentencing judge and to the appropriate state attorney. The release order shall be made contingent upon entry of an order by the appropriate circuit judge relinquishing jurisdiction as provided for in paragraphs (d) and (f). If the original sentencing judge is no longer in service, such notice shall be sent to the chief judge of the circuit in which the offender was sentenced. The chief judge may designate any circuit judge within the circuit to act in the place of the original sentencing judge. Such notice shall stay the time requirements of s. 947.1745.
- (d) Within 10 days after receipt of the notice provided for in paragraph (c), the <del>original sentencing</del> judge <del>or her or</del> his replacement shall notify the <u>board</u> commission as to whether

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or not the court further desires to retain jurisdiction. If the original sentencing judge or her or his replacement does not so notify the commission within the 10-day period or notifies the board commission that the court does not desire to retain jurisdiction, then the board commission may dispose of the matter as it sees fit.

- (e) Upon receipt of notice of intent to retain jurisdiction from the original sentencing judge or her or his replacement, the board commission shall, within 10 days, forward to the court its release order, the findings of fact, the parole hearing examiner's report and recommendation, and all supporting information upon which its release order was based.
- (f) Within 30 days of receipt of the items listed in paragraph (e), the original sentencing judge or her or his replacement shall review the order, findings, and evidence; and, if the judge finds that the order of the board commission is not based on competent substantial evidence or that the parole is not in the best interest of the community or the inmate, the court may vacate the release order. The judge or her or his replacement shall notify the board commission of the decision of the court, and, if the release order is vacated, such notification shall contain the evidence relied on and the reasons for denial. A copy of such notice shall be sent to the inmate.
- (g) The decision of the <del>original sentencing</del> judge <del>or, in</del> her or his absence, the chief judge of the circuit to vacate any parole release order as provided in this section is not appealable. Each inmate whose parole release order has been

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vacated by the court shall be reinterviewed within 2 years after the date of receipt of the vacated release order and every 2 years thereafter, or earlier by order of the court retaining jurisdiction. However, each inmate whose parole release order has been vacated by the court and who has been:

1. Convicted of murder or attempted murder;

- 2. Convicted of sexual battery or attempted sexual battery; or
- 3. Sentenced to a 25-year minimum mandatory sentence previously provided in s. 775.082,

shall be reinterviewed once within 5 years after the date of receipt of the vacated release order and once every 5 years thereafter, if the <u>board commission</u> finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole would be granted during the following years and states the <u>reason bases</u> for the finding in writing. For any inmate who is within 7 years of his or her tentative release date, the <u>board commission</u> may establish a reinterview date prior to the 5-year schedule.

(h) An inmate whose parole release order has been vacated by the court may not be given a presumptive parole release date during the period of retention of jurisdiction by the court. During such period, a new effective parole release date may be authorized at the discretion of the <u>board commission</u> without further interview unless an interview is requested by <u>the board no fewer than two commissioners</u>. Any such new effective parole release date must be reviewed in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g).

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(5) Within 90 days after any interview for parole, the inmate shall be advised of the presumptive parole release date. Subsequent to the establishment of the presumptive parole release date, the <u>board commission</u> may, at its discretion, review the official record or <u>order conduct</u> additional interviews with the inmate. However, the presumptive parole release date may not be changed except for reasons of institutional conduct or the acquisition of new information not available at the time of the initial interview.

(6) This section as amended by chapter 82-171, Laws of Florida, shall apply only to those persons convicted on or after the effective date of chapter 82-171; and this section as in effect before being amended by chapter 82-171 shall apply to any person convicted before the effective date of chapter 82-171.

Section 68. Section 947.165, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.165 Objective parole guidelines.--

(1) The <u>board</u> commission shall develop and implement objective parole guidelines which shall be the criteria upon which parole decisions are made. The objective parole guidelines shall be developed according to an acceptable research method and shall be based on the seriousness of offense and the likelihood of favorable parole outcome. The guidelines shall require the <u>board</u> commission to aggravate or aggregate each consecutive sentence in establishing the presumptive parole release date. Factors used in arriving at the salient factor score and the severity of offense behavior category shall not be applied as aggravating circumstances. If the sentencing judge

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files a written objection to the parole release of an inmate as provided for in s. 947.1745(6), such objection may be used by the <u>board commission</u> as a basis to extend the presumptive parole release date.

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- (2) At least once a year, the <u>board</u> commission shall review the objective parole guidelines and make any revisions considered necessary <u>based</u> on a <u>by virtue of</u> statistical analysis of <u>board</u> commission actions, <u>using</u> which analysis uses acceptable research methodologies and methodology.
- Section 69. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 947.168, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 947.168 Consideration for persons serving parole-eligible and parole-ineligible sentences.--
- (3) Actual terms of parole service shall not be initiated until the satisfactory completion of the parole-ineligible sentence and subsequent review by the <u>board</u> <del>commission</del> as provided in subsection (4).
- (4) Following completion of the parole-ineligible sentence, the <u>board commission</u> shall reinterview the offender and consider any new information provided by the department of <u>Corrections</u>. Upon an affirmative vote by the <u>board commission</u>, the offender shall be released on parole and required to meet any conditions set by the <u>board commission</u> pursuant to s. 947.19.
- Section 70. Section 947.172, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 2054 947.172 Establishment of presumptive parole release 2055 date.--

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(1) An The hearing examiner shall conduct an initial interview in accordance with the provisions of s. 947.16. This interview shall include introduction and explanation of the objective parole guidelines as they relate to presumptive and effective parole release dates and an explanation of the institutional conduct record and satisfactory release plan for parole supervision as each relates to parole release.

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- Based on the objective parole guidelines and any other competent evidence relevant to aggravating and mitigating circumstances, the hearing examiner shall, within 10 days after the interview, recommend in writing to the board a panel of no fewer than two commissioners appointed by the chair a presumptive parole release date for the inmate. The chair shall assign cases to such panels on a random basis, without regard to the inmate or to the commissioners sitting on the panel. If the recommended presumptive parole release date falls outside the matrix time ranges as determined by the objective parole quidelines, the hearing examiner shall include with the recommendation a statement in writing as to the reasons for the decision, specifying individual particularities. If a panel fails to reach a decision on a recommended presumptive parole release date, the chair or any other commissioner designated by the chair shall cast the deciding vote. Within 90 days after the date of the initial interview, the inmate shall be notified in writing of the decision as to the inmate's presumptive parole release date.
- (3) A presumptive parole release date shall become binding on the  $\underline{\text{board}}$  commission when agreement on the presumptive parole

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release date is reached. Should the presumptive parole release date fall outside the matrix time ranges as determined by the objective parole guidelines, the reasons for this decision shall be stated in writing with individual particularities.

Section 71. Section 947.173, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.173 Review of presumptive parole release date. --

- (1) An inmate may request  $\underline{a}$  one review of his or her initial presumptive parole release date established according to s. 947.16(1) if the inmate shows cause in writing, with individual particularities, within 60 days after the date the inmate is notified of the decision on the presumptive parole release date.
- (2) The board A panel of no fewer than two commissioners appointed by the chair shall review the inmate's request for review and shall notify the inmate in writing of its decision within 60 days after the date of receipt of the request by the commission.
- (3) The <u>board</u> commission may affirm or modify the authorized presumptive parole release date. However, in the event of a decision to modify the presumptive parole release date, in no case shall this modified date be after the date established under the procedures of s. 947.172. It is the intent of this legislation that, once set, Presumptive parole release dates <u>may only</u> be modified <del>only</del> for good cause in exceptional circumstances.

Section 72. Section 947.174, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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947.174 Subsequent interviews.--

- (1)(a) For any inmate, except an inmate convicted of an offense enumerated in paragraph (b), whose presumptive parole release date falls more than 2 years after the date of the initial interview, an a hearing examiner shall schedule an interview for review of the presumptive parole release date. Such interview shall take place within 2 years after the initial interview and every 2 years thereafter.
- (b) For any inmate convicted of murder, attempted murder, sexual battery, attempted sexual battery, or who has been sentenced to a 25-year minimum mandatory sentence previously provided in s. 775.082, and whose presumptive parole release date is more than 5 years after the date of the initial interview, an a hearing examiner shall schedule an interview for review of the presumptive parole release date. Such interview shall take place once within 5 years after the initial interview and once every 5 years thereafter if the board commission finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole will be granted at a hearing during the following years and states the reason bases for the finding in writing. For any inmate who is within 7 years of his or her tentative release date, the board commission may establish an interview date prior to the 5-year schedule.
- (c) Such interviews shall be limited to determining whether or not information has been gathered which might affect the presumptive parole release date. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to an inmate serving a concurrent sentence in another jurisdiction pursuant to s. 921.16(2).

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(2) The <u>board</u> <u>commission</u>, for good cause, may at any time request that a hearing examiner conduct a subsequent hearing according to the procedures outlined in this section. Such request shall specify <u>in writing</u> the reasons for such review.

- (3) The department shall, within a reasonable amount of time, make available and bring to the attention of the <u>board</u> commission such information as is deemed important to the review of the presumptive parole release date, including, but not limited to, current progress reports, psychological reports, and disciplinary reports.
- (4) The department or <u>an</u> a hearing examiner may recommend that an inmate be placed in a work-release program prior to the last 18 months of her or his confinement before the presumptive parole release date. If the <u>board</u> commission does not deny the recommendation within 30 days of the receipt of the recommendation, the inmate may be placed in such a program, and the department shall advise the <u>board</u> commission of the fact prior to such placement.
- (5) For purposes of this section, the <u>board</u> <del>commission</del> shall, after consulting with the department, develop and make available to all inmates eligible for parole guidelines which:
- (a) define what constitutes an unsatisfactory institutional record. In developing such guidelines, the commission shall consult with the department.
- (b) Define what constitutes a satisfactory release plan, and what constitutes verification of the plan prior to placement on parole.

2166 Section 73. Section 947.1745, Florida Statutes, is amended 2167 to read:

- 947.1745 Establishment of effective parole release date.--If the inmate's institutional conduct has been satisfactory, the presumptive parole release date shall become the effective parole release date as follows:
- (1) Within 90 days before the presumptive parole release date, an a hearing examiner shall conduct a final interview with the inmate in order to establish an effective parole release date and parole release plan. If it is determined that the inmate's institutional conduct has been unsatisfactory, a statement to this effect shall be made in writing with particularity and shall be forwarded to the board a panel of no fewer than two commissioners appointed by the chair.
- (2) If the <u>board panel</u> finds that the inmate's parole release plan is unsatisfactory, this finding may constitute new information and good cause in exceptional circumstances as described in s. 947.173, under which the <u>board panel</u> may extend the presumptive parole release date for not more than 1 year. The <u>board panel</u> may review any subsequently proposed parole release plan at any time.
- (3) Within 30 days after receipt of the inmate's parole release plan, the <u>board panel</u> shall determine whether to authorize the effective parole release date. The inmate must be notified of the decision in writing within 30 days after the decision by the board <u>panel</u>.
- (4) If an effective date of parole has been established, release on that date is conditioned upon the completion of a

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satisfactory plan for parole supervision. An effective date of parole may be delayed for up to 60 days by a <u>board member</u> commissioner without a hearing for the development and approval of release plans.

- (5) An effective date of parole may be delayed by a <u>board</u> member commissioner for up to 60 days without a hearing based on:
- (a) New information not available at the time of the effective parole release date interview.
- (b) Unsatisfactory institutional conduct which occurred subsequent to the effective parole release date interview.
  - (c) The lack of a verified parole release plan.
- date interview, the <u>board</u> commission shall send written notice to the sentencing judge of any inmate who has been scheduled for an effective parole release date interview. If the sentencing judge is no longer serving, the notice must be sent to the chief judge of the circuit in which the offender was sentenced. The chief judge may designate any circuit judge within the circuit to act in the place of the sentencing judge. Within 30 days after receipt of the <u>board's commission's</u> notice, the sentencing judge, or the designee, shall send to the <u>board commission</u> notice of objection to parole release, if the judge objects to such release. If there is objection by the judge, such objection may constitute good cause in exceptional circumstances as described in s. 947.173, and the <u>board commission</u> may schedule a subsequent review within 2 years, extending the presumptive

parole release date beyond that time. However, for an inmate who has been:

(a) Convicted of murder or attempted murder;

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- (b) Convicted of sexual battery or attempted sexual battery; or
- (c) Sentenced to a 25-year minimum mandatory sentence previously provided in s. 775.082,

the board commission may schedule a subsequent review under this subsection once every 5 years, extending the presumptive parole release date beyond that time if the board commission finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole would be granted at a review during the following years and states the reason bases for the finding in writing. For any inmate who is within 7 years of his or her release date, the board <del>commission</del> may schedule a subsequent review prior to the 5 year schedule. With any subsequent review the same procedure outlined above will be followed. If the judge remains silent with respect to parole release, the board commission may authorize an effective parole release date. This subsection applies if the board commission desires to consider the establishment of an effective release date without delivery of the effective parole release date interview. Notice of the effective release date must be sent to the sentencing judge, and either the judge's response to the notice must be received or the time period allowed for such response must elapse before the board <del>commission</del> may authorize

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an effective release date.

Section 74. Section 947.1746, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.1746 Establishment of effective parole release date.--Within 30 days of the receipt of new information or upon receipt of a written recommendation from the department that an inmate be considered for mitigation of the authorized presumptive parole release date, the board commission may, at its discretion, provide for a final interview to establish an effective parole release date or may review the official record and establish an effective parole release date without provision of a final interview, unless an interview is requested by the board no fewer than two commissioners.

Section 75. Section 947.1747, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.1747 Community control as a special condition of parole.--Upon the establishment of an effective parole release date as provided for in ss. 947.1745 and 947.1746, the <u>board</u> commission may, as a special condition of parole, require an inmate to be placed in the community control program of the <u>Department of Corrections as</u> described in s. 948.10 for a period not exceeding 6 months. In every case in which the <u>board</u> commission decides to place an inmate on community control as a special condition of parole, the <u>board</u> commission shall provide a written explanation of the reasons for its decision.

Section 76. Section 947.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.18 Conditions of parole.--No  $\underline{\text{inmate}}$   $\underline{\text{person}}$  shall be placed on parole merely as a reward for good conduct or

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efficient performance of duties assigned in prison. No inmate person shall be placed on parole until and unless the board commission finds that there is a reasonable probability that, if the person is placed on parole, he or she will live and conduct himself or herself as a respectable and law-abiding life person and that the parolee's person's release will be compatible with his or her own welfare and the welfare of society. No inmate person shall be placed on parole unless and until the board commission is satisfied that he or she will be suitably employed in self-sustaining employment or that he or she will not become a public charge. The board commission shall determine the terms upon which such person shall be granted parole. If the inmate's person's conviction was for a controlled substance violation, one of the conditions must be that the person submit to random substance abuse testing intermittently throughout the term of supervision, upon the direction of the correctional probation officer as defined in s. 943.10(3). In addition to any other lawful condition of parole, the board commission may make the payment of the debt due and owing to the state under s. 960.17 or the payment of the attorney's fees and costs due and owing to the state under s. 938.29 a condition of parole subject to modification based on a change of circumstances.

Section 77. Section 947.181, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 947.181 Victim restitution as condition of parole. --
- (1)(a) The <u>board Parole Commission</u> shall require as a condition of parole <u>that the parolee pay</u> reparation or restitution to the victim <del>aggrieved party</del> for the damage or loss

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caused by the offense for which the parolee was imprisoned, unless the <u>board commission</u> finds reasons to the contrary. If the <u>board commission</u> does not order restitution or orders only partial restitution, the <u>board commission</u> shall state on the record the reasons therefor. The amount of such reparation or restitution shall be determined by the <u>board Parole Commission</u>.

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

Section 78. Section 947.185, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

2331 apply for services that may be provided by from the Agency for 2332 Persons with Disabilities.

Section 79. Section 947.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.19 Terms of parole.--

- (1) The <u>board</u> commission, upon authorizing an effective parole release date, shall specify in writing the terms and conditions of the parole, a certified copy of which shall be given to the parolee.
- (2) A parolee may, within 120 days of receipt of the certified copy of the terms and conditions of parole, request that the <u>board commission</u> modify the terms and conditions of parole. The parolee must specify in writing the reasons for requesting modification such modifications.
- appointed by the chair shall consider requests for review of the terms and conditions of parole, render a written decision to continue or to modify the terms and conditions of parole, specifying the reasons therefor, and inform the parolee of the decision in writing within 30 days of the date of receipt of request for review. Such panel shall not include those commissioners who authorized the original conditions of parole.
- (4) During any period of requested review of terms and conditions of parole, the parolee shall be subject to the authorized terms and conditions of parole until such time according to the provisions of this section a decision is made to continue or modify the terms and conditions of parole.

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Section 80. Section 947.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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947.20 Rules of board related to terms and conditions of parole commission .-- The board, after consulting with the department, commission shall adopt general rules on the terms and conditions of parole and what constitutes a shall constitute the violation of parole. The rules thereof and may include make special rules to govern particular cases. Such rules, both general and special, may include, among other things, a requirement that the parolee shall not leave the state or any definite area in Florida without the consent of the commission; that the parolee shall contribute to the support of her or his dependents to the best of her or his ability; that the parolee shall make reparation or restitution for her or his crime; that the parolee shall not associate with persons engaged in criminal activity; and that the parolee shall carry out the instructions of her or his parole supervisor and, in general, comport herself or himself in accordance with the terms and conditions of her or his parole.

Section 81. Subsection (2) of section 947.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.21 Violations of parole. --

(2) An offender whose parole is revoked may, at the discretion of the  $\underline{\text{board}}$   $\underline{\text{commission}}$ , be credited with any portion of the time  $\underline{\text{the offender has}}$  satisfactorily served on parole.

Section 82. Section 947.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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- If a member of the board commission or a duly (1)authorized representative of the board commission has reasonable grounds to believe that a parolee has violated the terms and conditions of her or his parole in a material respect, such member or representative may issue a warrant for the arrest of the such parolee. The warrant shall be returnable before a member of the board <del>commission</del> or a duly authorized representative of the board commission. A board member The commission, a commissioner, or a parole examiner with approval of the parole examiner supervisor, may release the parolee on bail or on her or his own recognizance, conditioned upon the parolee's her or his appearance at any hearings noticed by the board <del>commission</del>. If not released on bail or on <del>her or his own</del> recognizance, the parolee shall be committed to jail pending hearings pursuant to s. 947.23. The board commission, at its election, may have the hearing conducted by one or more board members commissioners or by a duly authorized representative of the department commission. Any parole and probation officer, any officer authorized to serve criminal process, or any peace officer of this state, is authorized to execute the warrant.
- (2) Any parole and probation officer, who when she or he has reasonable ground to believe that a parolee, control releasee, or conditional releasee has violated the terms and conditions of her or his parole, control release, or conditional release in a material respect, has the right to arrest the releasee or parolee without warrant and have the parolee brought

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bring her or him forthwith before one or more board members commissioners or a duly authorized representative of the Parole Commission or Control Release Authority; and proceedings shall thereupon be had as provided herein when a warrant has been issued by a member of the board commission or authority or a duly authorized representative of the commission or authority.

(3) If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a parolee has violated the terms and conditions of his or her parole, the officer shall arrest and take into custody the parolee without a warrant, and a warrant need not be issued in the case.

Section 83. Section 947.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 947.23 Action of  $\underline{\text{board}}$   $\underline{\text{commission}}$  upon arrest of parolee.--
- charged with violation of the terms and conditions of her or his parole, the parolee shall be afforded a prompt preliminary hearing, conducted by a member of the board commission or its duly authorized representative, at or near the place of violation or arrest to determine if there is probable cause or reasonable grounds to believe that the parolee has committed a violation of the terms or conditions of her or his parole. The parolee may knowingly execute a waiver of this hearing, up until the time of such hearing, provided the consequences of such action have been fully explained. If the parolee elects to proceed with the preliminary hearing, the parolee:

(a) The parolee Shall be afforded a timely notice of the preliminary hearing, which notice shall state the purpose of the hearing and state the alleged violation.

(b) The parolee Shall be permitted to cross-examine adverse witnesses, unless it is determined that good cause exists not to allow such examination.

- (c) The parolee Shall be allowed to call witnesses as provided in subsection (3), and present evidence in her or his own behalf.
  - (d) The parolee May be represented by counsel.

The findings based on the evidence presented at the preliminary hearing shall be made available to the parolee either immediately following the preliminary hearing or within a reasonable time thereafter.

- (2) If the preliminary hearing results in a finding of probable cause or reasonable grounds to believe that a violation of the terms or conditions of parole has occurred, any one or more board members commissioners or a duly authorized representative of the board commission shall convene a final revocation hearing on the alleged violation. The parolee shall appear at the final hearing in person, and, if the parolee desires, she or he may be represented by counsel. At the final hearing, the state and the parolee may introduce such evidence as is necessary and pertinent to the charge of parole violation.
- (3) Any one or more <u>board members</u> commissioners or a duly authorized representative of the <u>board</u> commission may administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses at such hearing by

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the issuance of summons, subpoenas, and subpoenas duces tecum. Subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum shall be enforceable by appropriate proceedings in circuit court.— and The failure of any person to comply with a court order enforcing a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum shall constitute contempt of court. Any board member one or more commissioners or a duly authorized representative of the board commission may issue subpoenas on behalf of the state or the parolee. The board commission may decline a request to subpoena a witness whose testimony it finds would be cumulative, irrelevant, or nonprobative. A The party requesting a subpoena the subpoenas shall furnish to the board with commissioner, commissioners, or duly authorized representative of the commission the names and addresses of her or his proposed witnesses at least 10 days prior to the hearing date.

- (4) At the hearing, the parolee shall be informed orally and in writing of:
- (a) The violation of the terms and conditions of parole with which the parolee has been charged.
  - (b) The right to be represented by counsel.
  - (c) The right to be heard in person.
- (d) The right to secure, present, and compel the attendance of witnesses as provided in subsection (3) and the production of documents on her or his behalf.
- (e) The right of access to all evidence used against her or him.
- 2494 (f) The right to confront and cross-examine adverse 2495 witnesses, unless the board, board member commissioner,

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commissioners, or duly authorized representative of the <u>board</u> commission conducting the hearing finds specifically, and states in writing, good cause not to allow the confrontation.

- (5)(a) At any such hearing convened by one or more commissioners or a duly authorized representative of the commission, the accused may waive her or his right to proceed further if, after being informed of her or his rights and after being advised of the consequences of a waiver in regard to the nature of the order which may be entered as a result of such waiver, the accused affirms, in writing, knowledge and understanding of such rights and consequences and elects, in writing, to execute the waiver.
- (b) The accused violator may execute a waiver, in writing, of a final revocation hearing prior to the commencement of such hearing. Such waiver may be executed before a member of the board commission or a duly authorized representative of the board commission after the accused violator has been informed of her or his rights and after she or he has been advised of the consequences of a waiver. Within 14 days after the execution of a waiver, the accused may withdraw the waiver by executing a withdrawal of waiver before a notary public and forwarding the original of that withdrawal to the board commission.
- (6) Within a reasonable time after the hearing, the <u>board</u> member or members commissioner, commissioners, or duly authorized representative of the <u>board</u> commission who conducted the hearing, shall make findings of fact in regard to the alleged parole violation.

(a) The board If the hearing was conducted by three or more commissioners, a majority of them shall enter an order determining whether the charges of parole violation have been sustained, based on the findings of fact made by the board, the board member, or duly authorized representative of the board them. By such order the board they shall revoke the parole and return the parolee to prison to serve the sentence theretofore imposed upon her or him, reinstate the original order of parole, order the placement of the parolee into a community control program as set forth in s. 948.101, or enter such other order as is proper.

(b) If the hearing was conducted by one or two commissioners or a duly authorized representative of the commission, at least two commissioners shall enter an order determining whether or not the charges of parole violation have been sustained, based on the findings of fact made by the commissioner, commissioners, or duly authorized representative of the commission. The commissioners, by such order, shall revoke the parole and return the parolee to prison to serve the sentence theretofore imposed upon her or him, reinstate the original order of parole, order the placement of the parolee into a community control program as set forth in s. 948.101, or enter such other order as is proper.

(b)(e) If the disposition after the revocation hearing is to place the parolee into a community control program, the <u>board</u> <del>commission</del> shall be guided by the procedures and requirements provided in chapter 948 which apply to the courts regarding the development and implementation of community control.

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(c) However, Any decision to revoke parole shall be based on a violation of a standard term or condition of parole or a term or condition specifically enumerated in the parole release order.

- (d) In a case in which parole is revoked, the <u>board</u> majority of the commission or the two commissioners shall make a written statement of the evidence relied on and the reasons for revoking parole.
- and the parolee is ordered by the <u>board commission</u> to be returned to prison, the parolee, by reason of her or his <u>misconduct</u>, shall be deemed to forfeit all gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided for by law, earned up to the date of her or his release on parole. Nothing herein shall deprive the <u>inmate prisoner</u> of her or his right to gain-time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided by law, from the date the <u>inmate prisoner</u> is returned to prison.

Section 84. Section 947.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 947.24 Discharge from parole supervision or release supervision.--
- (1) When <u>an inmate</u> a <u>person</u> is placed on parole, control release, or conditional release, the <u>board</u> <del>commission</del> shall determine the period of time the <u>inmate</u> <del>person</del> will be under <del>parole</del> supervision <del>or release supervision</del> in the following manner:
- (a) If the <u>inmate</u> <del>person</del> is being paroled or released under supervision from a single or concurrent sentence, the

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period of time the <u>inmate</u> person will be under parole supervision or release supervision may not exceed 2 years unless the <u>board</u> commission designates a longer period of time, in which case it must advise the parolee or releasee in writing of the reasons for the extended period. In any event, the period of parole supervision or release supervision may not exceed the maximum period for which the inmate person has been sentenced.

- (b) If the <u>inmate</u> person is being paroled or released under supervision from a consecutive sentence or sentences, the period of time the <u>inmate</u> person will be under parole supervision or release supervision will be for the maximum period for which the person was sentenced.
- The board commission shall review the progress of each (2) inmate person who has been placed on parole, control release, or conditional release after 2 years of supervision in the community and biennially thereafter. The department shall provide to the board <del>commission</del> the information necessary to conduct such a review. Such review must include consideration of whether to modify the reporting schedule, thereby authorizing the person under parole supervision or release supervision to submit reports quarterly, semiannually, or annually. The board commission, after having retained jurisdiction of a parolee person for a sufficient length of time to evidence satisfactory rehabilitation and cooperation, may further modify the terms and conditions of the person's parole, control release, or conditional release, may discharge the person from parole supervision or release supervision, may relieve the person from making further reports, or may permit the person to leave the

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state or country, upon finding that such action is in the best interests of the parolee <del>person</del> and society.

(3) This section does not affect the rights of a parolee to request modification of the terms and conditions of parole under s. 947.19.

Section 85. Section 947.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.26 Cooperation of custodian of prisoner; right of access.—The warden or jailer of any jail or prison in which persons convicted of crime may be confined and all officers or employees thereof shall at all times cooperate with the board commission and, upon its request, shall furnish it with such information as they may have respecting any person inquired about as will enable the board commission properly to perform its duties. Such officials shall, at all reasonable times, when the public safety permits, give the members of the board commission and its authorized agents and employees access to all prisoners in their charge.

Section 86. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsections (3) and (6) of section 948.09, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

948.09 Payment for cost of supervision and rehabilitation.--

(1)(a)1. Any person ordered by the court, the Department of Corrections, or the parole <u>board</u> commission to be placed on probation, drug offender probation, community control, parole, control release, provisional release supervision, addiction-recovery supervision, or conditional release supervision under

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

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

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correctional probation officer to carry a personal firearm approved by the department.

- (3) Any failure to pay contribution as required under this section may constitute a ground for the revocation of probation by the court, the revocation of parole or conditional release by the Parole <u>Board Commission</u>, the revocation of control release by the Control Release Authority, or removal from the pretrial intervention program by the state attorney. The Department of Corrections may exempt a person from the payment of all or any part of the contribution if it finds any of the following factors to exist:
- (a) The offender has diligently attempted, but has been unable, to obtain employment which provides him or her sufficient income to make such payments.
- (b) The offender is a student in a school, college, university, or course of career training designed to fit the student for gainful employment. Certification of such student status shall be supplied to the <u>department Secretary of Corrections</u> by the educational institution in which the offender is enrolled.
- (c) The offender has an employment handicap, as determined by a physical, psychological, or psychiatric examination acceptable to, or ordered by, the <u>department</u> secretary.
- (d) The offender's age prevents him or her from obtaining employment.
- (e) The offender is responsible for the support of dependents, and the payment of such contribution constitutes an undue hardship on the offender.

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(f) The offender has been transferred outside the state under an interstate compact adopted pursuant to chapter 949.

(g) There are other extenuating circumstances, as determined by the department <del>secretary</del>.

department, at its discretion, may require offenders under any form of supervision to submit to and pay for urinalysis testing to identify drug usage as part of the rehabilitation program. Any failure to make such payment, or participate, may be considered a ground for revocation by the court, the Parole Board Commission, or the Control Release Authority, or for removal from the pretrial intervention program by the state attorney. The department may exempt a person from such payment if it determines that any of the factors specified in subsection (3) exist.

Section 87. Subsection (1) of section 948.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

948.10 Community control programs. --

administer a community control program. Such community control program and required manuals shall be developed in consultation with the Florida Conference of Circuit Court Judges and the office of the State Courts Administrator. This complementary program shall be rigidly structured and designed to accommodate offenders who, in the absence of such a program, would be have been incarcerated. The program shall focus on the provision of sanctions and consequences which are commensurate with the seriousness of the crime. The program shall offer the courts and

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the Parole <u>Board</u> <u>Commission</u> an alternative, community-based method to punish an offender in lieu of incarceration when the offender is a member of one of the following target groups:

- (a) Probation violators charged with technical violations or misdemeanor violations.
- (b) Parole violators charged with technical violations or misdemeanor violations.
- (c) Individuals found guilty of felonies, who, due to their criminal backgrounds or the seriousness of the offenses, would not be placed on regular probation.
- Section 88. Subsection (2) of section 949.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 949.05 Constitutionality.--

- (2) If the method of selecting the <u>board</u> <del>commission</del> members as herein provided is found to be invalid by reason of the vesting of the appointing power in the Governor and the Cabinet, the members of the Parole <u>Board</u> <del>Commission</del> herein provided for shall be appointed by the Governor.
- Section 89. Subsection (1) of section 951.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 951.29 Procedure for requesting restoration of civil rights of county prisoners convicted of felonies.--
- (1) With respect to a person who has been convicted of a felony and is serving a sentence in a county detention facility, the administrator of the county detention facility shall provide to the prisoner, at least 2 weeks before discharge, if possible, an application form obtained from the Department of Corrections

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Parole Commission which the prisoner must complete in order to begin the process of having his or her civil rights restored.

Section 90. Subsection (6) of section 957.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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- 957.06 Powers and duties not delegable to contractor.--A contract entered into under this chapter does not authorize, allow, or imply a delegation of authority to the contractor to:
- (6) Make recommendations to the Parole <u>Board</u> Commission with respect to the denial or granting of parole, control release, conditional release, or conditional medical release. However, the contractor may submit written reports to the Parole <u>Board</u> Commission and must respond to a written request by the Parole Board Commission for information.
- Section 91. Paragraph (c) of subsection (8) of section 958.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 2761 958.045 Youthful offender basic training program.-2762 (8)
  - (c) The department shall work cooperatively with the Control Release Authority or the Parole Commission to effect the release of an offender who has successfully completed the requirements of the basic training program.
  - Section 92. Subsection (1) of section 960.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 960.001 Guidelines for fair treatment of victims and witnesses in the criminal justice and juvenile justice systems.--
- 2772 (1) The Department of Legal Affairs, the state attorneys, 2773 the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile

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Justice, the Parole <u>Board Commission</u>, the State Courts

Administrator and circuit court administrators, the Department of Law Enforcement, and every sheriff's department, police department, or other law enforcement agency as defined in s.

943.10(4) shall develop and implement guidelines for the use of their respective agencies, which guidelines are consistent with the purposes of this act and s. 16(b), Art. I of the State Constitution and are designed to implement the provisions of s.

16(b), Art. I of the State Constitution and to achieve the following objectives:

- (a) Information concerning services available to victims of adult and juvenile crime. -- As provided in s. 27.0065, state attorneys and public defenders shall gather information regarding the following services in the geographic boundaries of their respective circuits and shall provide such information to each law enforcement agency with jurisdiction within such geographic boundaries. Law enforcement personnel shall ensure, through distribution of a victim's rights information card or brochure at the crime scene, during the criminal investigation, and in any other appropriate manner, that victims are given, as a matter of course at the earliest possible time, information about:
- 1. The availability of crime victim compensation, when applicable;
- 2. Crisis intervention services, supportive or bereavement counseling, social service support referrals, and community-based victim treatment programs;

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3. The role of the victim in the criminal or juvenile justice process, including what the victim may expect from the system as well as what the system expects from the victim;

- 4. The stages in the criminal or juvenile justice process which are of significance to the victim and the manner in which information about such stages can be obtained;
- 5. The right of a victim, who is not incarcerated, including the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, the lawful representative of the victim or of the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, and the next of kin of a homicide victim, to be informed, to be present, and to be heard when relevant, at all crucial stages of a criminal or juvenile proceeding, to the extent that this right does not interfere with constitutional rights of the accused, as provided by s. 16(b), Art. I of the State Constitution;
- 6. In the case of incarcerated victims, the right to be informed and to submit written statements at all crucial stages of the criminal proceedings, parole proceedings, or juvenile proceedings; and
- 7. The right of a victim to a prompt and timely disposition of the case in order to minimize the period during which the victim must endure the responsibilities and stress involved to the extent that this right does not interfere with the constitutional rights of the accused.
- (b) Information for purposes of notifying victim or appropriate next of kin of victim or other designated contact of victim.--In the case of a homicide, pursuant to chapter 782; or a sexual offense, pursuant to chapter 794; or an attempted

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murder or sexual offense, pursuant to chapter 777; or stalking, pursuant to s. 784.048; or domestic violence, pursuant to s. 25.385:

- 1. The arresting law enforcement officer or personnel of an organization that provides assistance to a victim or to the appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact must request that the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact complete a victim notification card. However, the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact may choose not to complete the victim notification card.
- 2. Unless the victim or the appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact waives the option to complete the victim notification card, a copy of the victim notification card must be filed with the incident report or warrant in the sheriff's office of the jurisdiction in which the incident report or warrant originated. The notification card shall, at a minimum, consist of:
  - a. The name, address, and phone number of the victim; or
- b. The name, address, and phone number of the appropriate next of kin of the victim; or
- c. The name, address, and phone number of a designated contact other than the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim; and
- d. Any relevant identification or case numbers assigned to the case.
- 2855 3. The chief administrator, or a person designated by the chief administrator, of a county jail, municipal jail, juvenile

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detention facility, or residential commitment facility shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the alleged victim or appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or other designated contact within 4 hours following the release of the defendant on bail or, in the case of a juvenile offender, upon the release from residential detention or commitment. If the chief administrator, or designee, is unable to contact the alleged victim or appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or other designated contact by telephone, the chief administrator, or designee, must send to the alleged victim or appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or other designated contact a written notification of the defendant's release.

- 4. Unless otherwise requested by the victim or the appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact, the information contained on the victim notification card must be sent by the chief administrator, or designee, of the appropriate facility to the subsequent correctional or residential commitment facility following the sentencing and incarceration of the defendant, and unless otherwise requested by the victim or the appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact, he or she must be notified of the release of the defendant from incarceration as provided by law.
- 5. If the defendant was arrested pursuant to a warrant issued or taken into custody pursuant to s. 985.101 in a jurisdiction other than the jurisdiction in which the defendant is being released, and the alleged victim or appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or other designated contact does not

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waive the option for notification of release, the chief correctional officer or chief administrator of the facility releasing the defendant shall make a reasonable attempt to immediately notify the chief correctional officer of the jurisdiction in which the warrant was issued or the juvenile was taken into custody pursuant to s. 985.101, and the chief correctional officer of that jurisdiction shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the alleged victim or appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or other designated contact, as provided in this paragraph, that the defendant has been or will be released.

- (c) Information concerning protection available to victim or witness.--A victim or witness shall be furnished, as a matter of course, with information on steps that are available to law enforcement officers and state attorneys to protect victims and witnesses from intimidation. Victims of domestic violence shall also be given information about the address confidentiality program provided under s. 741.403.
- (d) Notification of scheduling changes.--Each victim or witness who has been scheduled to attend a criminal or juvenile justice proceeding shall be notified as soon as possible by the agency scheduling his or her appearance of any change in scheduling which will affect his or her appearance.
- (e) Advance notification to victim or relative of victim concerning judicial proceedings; right to be present.--Any victim, parent, guardian, or lawful representative of a minor who is a victim, or relative of a homicide victim shall receive from the appropriate agency, at the address found in the police

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report or the victim notification card if such has been provided to the agency, prompt advance notification, unless the agency itself does not have advance notification, of judicial and postjudicial proceedings relating to his or her case, including all proceedings or hearings relating to:

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

A victim, a victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, a lawful representative of the victim or of the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, or a victim's next of kin may not be excluded from any portion of any hearing, trial, or proceeding pertaining to the offense based solely on the fact that such person is subpoenaed to testify, unless, upon motion, the court determines such person's presence to be prejudicial. The appropriate agency with respect to notification

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under subparagraph 1. is the arresting law enforcement agency, and the appropriate agency with respect to notification under subparagraphs 2. and 3. is the Attorney General or state attorney, unless the notification relates to a hearing concerning parole, in which case the appropriate agency is the Parole Board Commission. The Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the sheriff is the appropriate agency with respect to release by expiration of sentence or any other release program provided by law. Any victim may waive notification at any time, and such waiver shall be noted in the agency's files.

Information concerning release from incarceration from a county jail, municipal jail, juvenile detention facility, or residential commitment facility. -- The chief administrator, or a person designated by the chief administrator, of a county jail, municipal jail, juvenile detention facility, or residential commitment facility shall, upon the request of the victim or the appropriate next of kin of a victim or other designated contact of the victim of any of the crimes specified in paragraph (b), make a reasonable attempt to notify the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact prior to the defendant's or offender's release from incarceration, detention, or residential commitment if the victim notification card has been provided pursuant to paragraph (b). If prior notification is not successful, a reasonable attempt must be made to notify the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact within 4 hours following the release of the defendant or offender from incarceration,

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detention, or residential commitment. If the defendant is released following sentencing, disposition, or furlough, the chief administrator or designee shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the victim or the appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact within 4 hours following the release of the defendant. If the chief administrator or designee is unable to contact the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact by telephone, the chief administrator or designee must send to the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact a written notification of the defendant's or offender's release.

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

- c. Participation in pretrial diversion programs; and
- d. Sentencing of the accused.
- 2995 2. Upon request, the state attorney shall permit the victim, the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a

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minor, the lawful representative of the victim or of the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, or the victim's next of kin in the case of a homicide to review a copy of the presentence investigation report prior to the sentencing hearing if one was completed. Any confidential information that pertains to medical history, mental health, or substance abuse and any information that pertains to any other victim shall be redacted from the copy of the report. Any person who reviews the report pursuant to this paragraph must maintain the confidentiality of the report and shall not disclose its contents to any person except statements made to the state attorney or the court.

- 3. When an inmate has been approved for community work release, the Department of Corrections shall, upon request and as provided in s. 944.605, notify the victim, the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, the lawful representative of the victim or of the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, or the victim's next of kin if the victim is a homicide victim.
- (h) Return of property to victim.--Law enforcement agencies and the state attorney shall promptly return a victim's property held for evidentiary purposes unless there is a compelling law enforcement reason for retaining it. The trial or juvenile court exercising jurisdiction over the criminal or juvenile proceeding may enter appropriate orders to implement the provisions of this subsection, including allowing photographs of the victim's property to be used as evidence at the criminal trial or the juvenile proceeding in place of the

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victim's property when no substantial evidentiary issue related thereto is in dispute.

- (i) Notification to employer and explanation to creditors of victim or witness.—A victim or witness who so requests shall be assisted by law enforcement agencies and the state attorney in informing his or her employer that the need for victim and witness cooperation in the prosecution of the case may necessitate the absence of that victim or witness from work. A victim or witness who, as a direct result of a crime or of his or her cooperation with law enforcement agencies or a state attorney, is subjected to serious financial strain shall be assisted by such agencies and state attorney in explaining to the creditors of such victim or witness the reason for such serious financial strain.
- enforcement agencies and the state attorney shall inform the victim of the victim's right to request and receive restitution pursuant to s. 775.089 or s. 985.437, and of the victim's rights of enforcement under ss. 775.089(6) and 985.0301 in the event an offender does not comply with a restitution order. The state attorney shall seek the assistance of the victim in the documentation of the victim's losses for the purpose of requesting and receiving restitution. In addition, the state attorney shall inform the victim if and when restitution is ordered. If an order of restitution is converted to a civil lien or civil judgment against the defendant, the clerks shall make available at their office, as well as on their website,

information provided by the Secretary of State, the court, or The Florida Bar on enforcing the civil lien or judgment.

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

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an offender escapes from a state correctional institution, private correctional facility, county jail, juvenile detention facility, or residential commitment facility, the institution of confinement shall immediately notify the state attorney of the jurisdiction where the criminal charge or petition for delinquency arose and the judge who imposed the sentence of incarceration. The state attorney shall thereupon make every effort to notify the victim, material witness, parents or legal quardian of a minor who is a victim or witness, or immediate relatives of a homicide victim of the escapee. The state attorney shall also notify the sheriff of the county where the criminal charge or petition for delinquency arose. The sheriff shall offer assistance upon request. When an escaped offender is subsequently captured or is captured and returned to the institution of confinement, the institution of confinement shall again immediately notify the appropriate state attorney and sentencing judge pursuant to this section.

(q) Presence of victim advocate during discovery deposition; testimony of victim of a sexual offense.--At the request of the victim or the victim's parent, guardian, or lawful representative, the victim advocate designated by state attorney's office, sheriff's office, or municipal police department, or one representative from a not-for-profit victim services organization, including, but not limited to, rape crisis centers, domestic violence advocacy groups, and alcohol abuse or substance abuse groups shall be permitted to attend and be present during any deposition of the victim. The victim of a sexual offense shall be informed of the right to have the

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courtroom cleared of certain persons as provided in s. 918.16 when the victim is testifying concerning that offense.

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

request that the offender be required to attend a different school.

- (t) Use of a polygraph examination or other truth-telling device with victim.--No law enforcement officer, prosecuting attorney, or other government official shall ask or require an adult, youth, or child victim of an alleged sexual battery as defined in chapter 794 or other sexual offense to submit to a polygraph examination or other truth-telling device as a condition of proceeding with the investigation of such an offense. The refusal of a victim to submit to such an examination shall not prevent the investigation, charging, or prosecution of the offense.
- (u) Presence of victim advocates during forensic medical examination.--At the request of the victim or the victim's parent, guardian, or lawful representative, a victim advocate from a certified rape crisis center shall be permitted to attend any forensic medical examination.
- Section 93. Subsection (3) of section 960.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 960.17 Award constitutes debt owed to state. --
- (3) The Parole <u>Board</u> <u>Commission</u> shall make the payment of the debt to the state a condition of parole under chapter 947, unless the <u>board</u> <u>commission</u> finds reasons to the contrary. If the <u>board</u> <u>commission</u> does not order payment, or orders only partial payment, it shall state on the record the reasons therefor.
- Section 94. Subsection (1) of section 985.04, Florida

  Statutes, is amended to read:

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3163 985.04 Oaths; records; confidential information. --3164 Except as provided in subsections (2), (3), (6), and 3165 (7) and s. 943.053, all information obtained under this chapter in the discharge of official duty by any judge, any employee of 3166 the court, any authorized agent of the department, the Parole 3167 Board Commission, the Department of Corrections, the juvenile 3168 3169 justice circuit boards, any law enforcement agent, or any licensed professional or licensed community agency 3170 3171 representative participating in the assessment or treatment of a 3172 juvenile is confidential and may be disclosed only to the 3173 authorized personnel of the court, the department and its 3174 designees, the Department of Corrections, the Parole Board 3175 Commission, law enforcement agents, school superintendents and 3176 their designees, any licensed professional or licensed community 3177 agency representative participating in the assessment or 3178 treatment of a juvenile, and others entitled under this chapter to receive that information, or upon order of the court. Within 3179 each county, the sheriff, the chiefs of police, the district 3180 3181 school superintendent, and the department shall enter into an interagency agreement for the purpose of sharing information 3182 3183 about juvenile offenders among all parties. The agreement must 3184 specify the conditions under which summary criminal history 3185 information is to be made available to appropriate school personnel, and the conditions under which school records are to 3186 3187 be made available to appropriate department personnel. Such agreement shall require notification to any classroom teacher of 3188 assignment to the teacher's classroom of a juvenile who has been 3189 placed in a probation or commitment program for a felony 3190

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offense. The agencies entering into such agreement must comply with s. 943.0525, and must maintain the confidentiality of information that is otherwise exempt from s. 119.07(1), as provided by law.

Section 95. Subsection (2) of section 985.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.045 Court records.--

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The clerk shall keep all official records required by this section separate from other records of the circuit court, except those records pertaining to motor vehicle violations, which shall be forwarded to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Except as provided in ss. 943.053 and 985.04(6)(b) and (7), official records required by this chapter are not open to inspection by the public, but may be inspected only upon order of the court by persons deemed by the court to have a proper interest therein, except that a child and the parents, quardians, or legal custodians of the child and their attorneys, law enforcement agencies, the Department of Juvenile Justice and its designees, the Parole Board Commission, the Department of Corrections, and the Justice Administrative Commission shall always have the right to inspect and copy any official record pertaining to the child. The court may permit authorized representatives of recognized organizations compiling statistics for proper purposes to inspect, and make abstracts from, official records under whatever conditions upon the use and disposition of such records the court may deem proper and may punish by contempt proceedings any violation of those conditions.

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3219 Section 96. For the purpose of incorporating the 3220 amendments made by this act to sections 947.22 and 947.23, 3221 Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (6) of 3222 section 948.06, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read: 3223 948.06 Violation of probation or community control; 3224 revocation; modification; continuance; failure to pay 3225 restitution or cost of supervision. --Any parolee in a community control program who has 3226 3227 allegedly violated the terms and conditions of such placement is 3228 subject to the provisions of ss. 947.22 and 947.23. 3229 Section 97. The Division of Statutory Revision is directed 3230 to redesignate the title of chapter 947, Florida Statutes, as 3231 "Parole". 3232 Section 98. Effective October 1, 2008, all of the statutory powers, duties and functions, records, personnel, 3233 3234 property, and unexpended balances of appropriations, 3235 allocations, or other funds for the administration of the Parole 3236 Commission shall be transferred by a type two transfer, as 3237 defined in s. 20.06(2), Florida Statutes, from the Parole 3238 Commission to the Department of Corrections. It is the intent of 3239 the Legislature that the Department of Corrections, when filling 3240 vacancies in positions that exercise powers, duties, or functions of the department with respect to parole or probation 3241 give consideration, to the greatest possible extent, to 3242 qualified former employees of the Parole Commission whose 3243 3244 position with the commission has been eliminated as a result of 3245 its reorganization by this act.

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Section 99. It is the intent of the Legislature that this act does not abolish the Parole Commission but transfers fiscal administration of the commission and its employees and activities to the Department of Corrections for administrative purposes, while renaming the commission as the Parole Board. If a court rules that the Parole Board is not a continuation of the Parole Commission, the following shall apply:

- (1) Parole Commissioners in office on the effective date of this act shall be and hereby are made members of the Parole Board whose term in office on the Parole Board shall expire on the same day as their former term of office on the Parole Commission would have expired.
- (2) Time served by a Parole Commissioner shall count as time served as a Parole Board member for the purpose of implementing the term limit of s. 947.03(1), Florida Statutes.
- (3) Any order of the Parole Commission entered into on or before September 30, 2008, shall continue in full force and effect as of October 1, 2008, and may be enforced or amended pursuant to law on or after October 1, 2008, by the Parole Board.
- (4) All cases and matters pending before the Parole Commission on September 30, 2008, shall be transferred to, and fall under the jurisdiction of, the Parole Board. This transfer shall not affect any time period running pursuant to law or rule.
- (5) Administrative rules adopted by the Parole Commission on or prior to September 30, 2008, and in effect on that day shall be administrative rules of the Parole Board as of October

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3274	1, 2008, with the Parole Board substituted for the Parole
3275	Commission where appropriate, except to the extent any such rule
3276	is superseded by this act, and such rules shall remain in effect
3277	until amended or repealed by the Parole Board.
3278	Section 100. This act shall take effect October 1, 2008.

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