

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Judiciary

BILL: CS/SB 122

INTRODUCER: Criminal Justice Committee and Senators Joyner and Bradley

SUBJECT: Compensation of Victims of Wrongful Incarceration

DATE: January 19, 2016

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Cellon</u>	<u>Cannon</u>	<u>CJ</u>	Fav/CS
2.	<u>Brown</u>	<u>Cibula</u>	<u>JU</u>	Pre-meeting
3.	_____	_____	<u>ACJ</u>	_____
4.	_____	_____	<u>AP</u>	_____

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Technical Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 122 amends chapter 961, F.S., which establishes an administrative process for compensation for a person who has been wrongfully incarcerated.

Under current law, a person is not eligible for compensation for wrongful incarceration if he or she has a criminal history that includes any felony.¹ This is commonly known as the “clean hands” provision of Florida’s wrongful incarceration compensation law. The bill narrows the list of felony offenses that disqualify a person from compensation from all felonies to violent felonies. What constitutes a violent felony is defined in the bill. By narrowing the types of disqualifying felonies, the bill expands the pool of potential applicants for compensation through the administrative process.

II. Present Situation:

The Victims of Wrongful Incarceration Compensation Act has been in effect since July 1, 2008.² The law establishes an administrative process for a person to petition the original sentencing court for an order finding the petitioner to have been wrongfully incarcerated and eligible for compensation.

¹ Section 961.04, F.S.

² Chapter 961, F.S. (ch. 2008-39, L.O.F.).

The Department of Legal Affairs administers the eligible person's application process and verifies the validity of the claim.³ The Chief Financial Officer arranges for payment of the claim by securing an annuity or annuities payable to the claimant over at least 10 years, calculated at a rate of \$50,000 for each year of wrongful incarceration up to a total of \$2 million.⁴

“Clean Hands” Provision of the Act – Section 961.04, Florida Statutes

In cases in which sufficient evidence of actual innocence can be shown, the person is still ineligible for compensation if:

- Before the person's wrongful conviction and incarceration, the person was convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, any felony offense, or a crime committed in another jurisdiction the elements of which would constitute a felony in this state, or a crime committed against the United States which is designated a felony, excluding any delinquency disposition;
- During the person's wrongful incarceration, the person was convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, any felony offense; or
- During the person's wrongful incarceration, the person was also serving a concurrent sentence for another felony for which the person was not wrongfully convicted.⁵

Of the 30 states that have statutes that provide for compensation for wrongfully incarcerated persons, Florida is the only state with a “clean hands” provision.⁶

Wrongfully Incarcerated - Placed on Parole or Community Supervision for the Offense

A person convicted of a felony may be sentenced to a split sentence, which is a sentence including both incarceration and release under supervision. Alternatively, a person could be granted parole if he or she meets the statutory criteria.⁷ Therefore, a person could potentially be wrongfully incarcerated for a crime and then placed on parole or community supervision as part

³ Section 961.05(2), F.S.

⁴ Additionally, the wrongfully incarcerated person is entitled to: waiver of tuition and fees for up to 120 hours of instruction at any career center established under s. 1001.44, F.S., any Florida College System Institution as defined in s. 1000.21(3), F.S., or any state university as defined in s. 1000.21(6), F.S., if the wrongfully incarcerated person meets and maintains the regular admission requirements; remains registered; and makes satisfactory academic progress as defined by the educational institution in which the claimant is enrolled. The wrongfully incarcerated person is also entitled to reimbursement of the amount of any fine, penalty, or court costs paid, and the amount of any reasonable attorney's fees and expenses incurred for all criminal proceedings and appeals regarding the wrongful conviction, to be calculated by the department based upon supporting documentation submitted as specified in s. 961.05, F.S.. Finally, the wrongfully incarcerated person is entitled to immediate administrative expunction of the person's criminal record resulting from his or her wrongful arrest, wrongful conviction, and wrongful incarceration. s. 961.06, F.S.

⁵ Section 961.04, F.S.

⁶ *Making Up for Lost Time*, page 19, The Innocence Project, Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, www.innocenceproject.org; (“Clean hands” meaning that a person is ineligible for compensation if he or she has prior felony offenses to the one for which compensation is being sought.). Other states generally take these matters up by “personal bills,” a process much like Florida's claim bill process.

⁷ Persons are not eligible for parole in Florida unless they were sentenced prior to the effective date of the sentencing guidelines which was October 1, 1983, and only then if they meet the statutory criteria. Ch. 82-171, Laws of Florida; s. 947.16, F.S. The term “community supervision” as used in s. 961.06(2), F.S., could include controlled release, conditional medical or conditional release under the authority of the Commission on Offender Review (ch. 947, F.S.) or community control or probation under the supervision of the Department of Corrections (ch. 948, F.S.).

of the sentence. If a person violates a condition of parole or community supervision, he or she may have parole or community supervision revoked. The basis for revocation of parole or community supervision may affect eligibility for compensation for wrongful incarceration.

Under s. 961.06(2), F.S., if a person commits a misdemeanor or a technical violation while under supervision which results in revocation of the community supervision or parole, the person remains eligible for compensation. If, however, a felony law violation results in revocation, the person is no longer eligible for compensation.⁸ Ineligibility based on a felony violation applies to any felony.

Wrongful Incarceration Claims

To date, four persons have been compensated under the administrative process for a total of \$4,276,901. Six other claimants had their claims denied, based on either ineligibility or incomplete applications.⁹

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends chapter 961, F.S., the Victims of Wrongful Incarceration Compensation Act. Chapter 961, F.S., currently provides an administrative process for a person who has been wrongfully incarcerated for a felony conviction to seek a court order finding the person to be eligible for compensation. Current law disqualifies a person who is otherwise eligible for compensation if he or she has a record of any prior felony, a felony committed while wrongfully incarcerated, or a felony committed while on parole or community supervision.

The bill limits disqualifying felonies to violent felonies. In other words, the bill provides that in order to be found ineligible for compensation based on other crimes, the person must have committed a violent felony, not a simple felony. Specifically:

- Before the person's wrongful incarceration, he or she committed a violent felony;¹⁰
- During the person's wrongful incarceration, he or she committed a violent felony;¹¹ or
- During a period of parole or community supervision on the sentence that led to his or her wrongful incarceration, the person committed a violent felony which resulted in the revocation of the parole or community supervision.¹²

A violent felony is defined in the bill by a cross-reference to ss. 775.084(1)(c)1. and 948.06(8)(c), F.S. The combined list of those violent felony offenses includes attempts to commit the crimes as well as offenses committed in other jurisdictions if the elements of the crimes are substantially similar.

⁸ Section 961.06(2), F.S.

⁹ Email correspondence with the Office of the Attorney General (Jan. 14, 2016) (on file with the Senate Committee on Judiciary). Persons whose claims have been successful are Leroy McGee (2010), James Bain (2011), Luis Diaz (2012), and James Richardson (2015). Jarvis McBride's claim was denied (2012). Three persons had their claims rejected based on incomplete applications. These are Robert Lewis (2011), Edwin Lampkin (2012), and Robert Glenn Mosley (2014). Two other claimants were determined to be ineligible for compensation (Ricardo Johnson (2013) and Joseph McGowan (2015)).

¹⁰ Section 961.04(1), F.S.

¹¹ Section 961.04(2), F.S.

¹² Section 961.06(2), F.S.

Violent felony offenses which would preclude a wrongfully incarcerated person from being eligible for compensation under the bill are:

- Kidnapping;
- False imprisonment of a child;
- Luring or enticing a child;
- Murder;
- Manslaughter;
- Aggravated manslaughter of a child;
- Aggravated manslaughter of an elderly person or disabled adult;
- Robbery;
- Carjacking;
- Home invasion robbery;
- Sexual Battery;
- Aggravated battery;
- Armed burglary and other burglary offenses that are first or second degree felonies;
- Aggravated child abuse;
- Aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult;
- Arson;
- Aggravated assault;
- Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a destructive device or bomb;
- Treason;
- Aggravated stalking;
- Aircraft piracy;
- Abuse of a dead human body;
- Poisoning food or water;
- Lewd or lascivious battery, molestation, conduct, exhibition, or exhibition on computer;
- Lewd or lascivious offense upon or in the presence of an elderly or disabled person;
- Sexual performance by a child;
- Computer pornography;
- Transmission of child pornography; and
- Selling or buying of minors.

In limiting disqualifying felonies to violent felonies, the pool of potential persons eligible for compensation due to wrongful incarceration may increase.

The bill takes effect October 1, 2016.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

More persons are potentially are eligible for compensation under the provisions of the bill. A person who is entitled to compensation based on wrongful incarceration would be paid at the rate of \$50,000 per year of wrongful incarceration up to a limit of \$2 million.¹³ Payment is made from an annuity or annuities purchased by the Chief Financial Officer for the benefit of the wrongfully incarcerated person.

C. Government Sector Impact:

Impact on General Revenue

Although statutory limits on compensation under the Victims of Wrongful Incarceration Compensation Act are clear, the fiscal impact of the bill is unquantifiable. The possibility that a person would be compensated for wrongful incarceration is based upon variables that cannot be known, such as the number of wrongful incarcerations that currently exist or might exist in the future. Four successful claims since the Act became effective total \$4,276,901.

Fiscal Impact on Agencies

The following agencies do not expect a fiscal impact from the provisions of this bill:

- The Office of the Attorney General;
- The Department of Financial Services; and
- The Florida Department of Law Enforcement.¹⁴

Fiscal Impact on the Judiciary

Making eligibility rules more lenient may increase the number of persons filing wrongful incarceration claims. How many additional petitions would be filed is unknown.

¹³ The Chief Financial Officer may adjust the annual rate of compensation for inflation for persons found to be wrongfully incarcerated after December 31, 2008. Section 961.06(1)(a), F.S.

¹⁴ Email correspondence with the Office of the Attorney General (Jan. 15, 2016) (on file with the Senate Judiciary Committee); The Department of Financial Services, Letter from Chief Financial Officer Jeff Atwater (Sept. 29, 2015) (on file with the Senate Judiciary Committee); The Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *2016 FDLE Legislative Bill Analysis* (on file with the Senate Judiciary Committee).

However, the Office of the State Courts Administrator does not expect a significant effect on judicial workload from this bill.¹⁵

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 961.02, 961.04, and 961.06.

This bill reenacts the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 961.03 and 961.055.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Criminal Justice on November 2, 2015:

Makes a clarifying change to the title of the bill.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

¹⁵ The Office of the State Courts Administrator, *2016 Judicial Impact Statement* (Nov. 2, 2015)