A bill to be entitled

An act relating to criminal sentencing; amending s. 921.0024, F.S.; prohibiting points from being assessed for violations of community sanctions which are resolved under an alternative sanctioning program for purposes of calculations under the Criminal Punishment Code; amending s. 948.06, F.S.; providing for the resolution of low-risk violations of probation through an alternative sanctioning program in certain circumstances; correcting provisions concerning limiting prison sentences for first-time revocations for technical violations; providing time periods for hearing and release of a probationer or offender concerning alleged violations that are low-risk violations; providing that an alternative sanction is the required method for resolving certain low-risk violations; requiring a court to impose the recommended sanction for certain low-risk violations; providing an exception; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 921.0024, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

921.0024 Criminal Punishment Code; worksheet computations; scoresheets.—

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(b) WORKSHEET KEY:

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

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- Community sanction violation points are assessed when a community sanction violation is before the court for sentencing. Six (6) sentence points are assessed for each community sanction violation and each successive community sanction violation, unless any of the following apply:
- 1. If the community sanction violation includes a new felony conviction before the sentencing court, twelve (12) community sanction violation points are assessed for the violation, and for each successive community sanction violation involving a new felony conviction.
- 2. If the community sanction violation is committed by a violent felony offender of special concern as defined in s. 948.06:
- a. Twelve (12) community sanction violation points are assessed for the violation and for each successive violation of felony probation or community control where:
- I. The violation does not include a new felony conviction; and
- II. The community sanction violation is not based solely on the probationer or offender's failure to pay costs or fines or make restitution payments.
- b. Twenty-four (24) community sanction violation points are assessed for the violation and for each successive violation of felony probation or community control where the violation

includes a new felony conviction.

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

If the community sanction violation is resolved through the alternative sanctioning program under s. 948.06(9), no points are assessed. If a community sanction violation not resolved through the alternative sanctioning program is before the court, no points are assessed for prior violations that were resolved through the alternative sanctioning program.

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

Prior capital felony points: If the offender has one or more prior capital felonies in the offender's criminal record, points shall be added to the subtotal sentence points of the offender

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

Possession of a firearm, semiautomatic firearm, or machine gun: If the offender is convicted of committing or attempting to commit any felony other than those enumerated in s. 775.087(2) while having in his or her possession: a firearm as defined in s. 790.001(6), an additional eighteen (18) sentence points are assessed; or if the offender is convicted of committing or attempting to commit any felony other than those enumerated in s. 775.087(3) while having in his or her possession a semiautomatic firearm as defined in s. 775.087(3) or a machine gun as defined in s. 790.001(9), an additional twenty-five (25) sentence points are assessed.

Sentencing multipliers:

Drug trafficking: If the primary offense is drug trafficking under s. 893.135, the subtotal sentence points are multiplied, at the discretion of the court, for a level 7 or level 8 offense, by 1.5. The state attorney may move the sentencing court to reduce or suspend the sentence of a person convicted of a level 7 or level 8 offense, if the offender provides

117 substantial assistance as described in s. 893.135(4). 118 119 Law enforcement protection: If the primary offense is a violation of the Law Enforcement Protection Act under s. 120 121 775.0823(2), (3), or (4), the subtotal sentence points are multiplied by 2.5. If the primary offense is a violation of s. 122 123 775.0823(5), (6), (7), (8), or (9), the subtotal sentence points 124 are multiplied by 2.0. If the primary offense is a violation of s. 784.07(3) or s. 775.0875(1), or of the Law Enforcement 125 Protection Act under s. 775.0823(10) or (11), the subtotal 126 127 sentence points are multiplied by 1.5. 128 129 Grand theft of a motor vehicle: If the primary offense is grand 130 theft of the third degree involving a motor vehicle and in the 131 offender's prior record, there are three or more grand thefts of 132 the third degree involving a motor vehicle, the subtotal 133 sentence points are multiplied by 1.5. 134 135 Offense related to a criminal gang: If the offender is convicted 136 of the primary offense and committed that offense for the 137 purpose of benefiting, promoting, or furthering the interests of 138 a criminal gang as defined in s. 874.03, the subtotal sentence 139 points are multiplied by 1.5. If applying the multiplier results 140 in the lowest permissible sentence exceeding the statutory 141 maximum sentence for the primary offense under chapter 775, the court may not apply the multiplier and must sentence the 142 143 defendant to the statutory maximum sentence. 144 145 Domestic violence in the presence of a child: If the offender is

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

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Adult-on-minor sex offense: If the offender was 18 years of age or older and the victim was younger than 18 years of age at the time the offender committed the primary offense, and if the primary offense was an offense committed on or after October 1, 2014, and is a violation of s. 787.01(2) or s. 787.02(2), if the violation involved a victim who was a minor and, in the course of committing that violation, the defendant committed a sexual battery under chapter 794 or a lewd act under s. 800.04 or s. 847.0135(5) against the minor; s. 787.01(3)(a)2. or 3.; s. 787.02(3)(a)2. or 3.; s. 794.011, excluding s. 794.011(10); s. 800.04; or s. 847.0135(5), the subtotal sentence points are multiplied by 2.0. If applying the multiplier results in the lowest permissible sentence exceeding the statutory maximum sentence for the primary offense under chapter 775, the court may not apply the multiplier and must sentence the defendant to the statutory maximum sentence.

Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1), subsection (4), and paragraphs (e) and (i) of subsection (9) of section 948.06, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

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- (c) If a probationer or offender on community control commits a technical violation, the probation officer shall determine whether the probationer or offender on community control is eligible for the alternative sanctioning program under subsection (9). If the probation officer determines that the probationer or offender on community control is eligible, the probation officer may proceed with the alternative sanctioning program in lieu of filing an affidavit of violation with the court. If the probationer or offender on community control is eligible for the alternative sanctioning program and the violation is a low-risk violation as defined in paragraph (9) (b), the probation officer must proceed with the alternative sanctioning program in lieu of filing an affidavit of violation with the court unless directed by the court to submit or file an affidavit of violation pursuant to paragraph (9)(i). For purposes of this section, the term "technical violation" means an alleged violation of supervision that is not a new felony offense, misdemeanor offense, or criminal traffic offense.
- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a felony probationer or an offender in community control who is arrested for violating his or her probation or community control in a material respect may be taken before the court in the county or circuit in which the probationer or offender was arrested. That court shall advise him or her of the charge of a violation and, if such charge is admitted, shall cause him or her to be brought before the court that granted the probation or community control. If the violation is not admitted by the probationer or offender, the court may commit him or her or

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release him or her with or without bail to await further hearing. However, if the probationer or offender is under supervision for any criminal offense proscribed in chapter 794, s. 800.04(4), (5), (6), s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, or is a registered sexual predator or a registered sexual offender, or is under supervision for a criminal offense for which he or she would meet the registration criteria in s. 775.21, s. 943.0435, or s. 944.607 but for the effective date of those sections, the court must make a finding that the probationer or offender is not a danger to the public prior to release with or without bail. In determining the danger posed by the offender's or probationer's release, the court may consider the nature and circumstances of the violation and any new offenses charged; the offender's or probationer's past and present conduct, including convictions of crimes; any record of arrests without conviction for crimes involving violence or sexual crimes; any other evidence of allegations of unlawful sexual conduct or the use of violence by the offender or probationer; the offender's or probationer's family ties, length of residence in the community, employment history, and mental condition; his or her history and conduct during the probation or community control supervision from which the violation arises and any other previous supervisions, including disciplinary records of previous incarcerations; the likelihood that the offender or probationer will engage again in a criminal course of conduct; the weight of the evidence against the offender or probationer; and any other facts the court considers relevant. The court, as soon as is practicable, shall give the probationer or offender an opportunity to be fully heard on his or her behalf in person or

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by counsel. If the alleged violation is a low-risk violation as defined in paragraph (9)(b), the court must, within 20 days after arrest, give the probationer or offender an opportunity to be fully heard on his or her behalf in person or by counsel. If no hearing is held within 20 days after arrest, the court must release the probationer or offender without bail. The court may impose nonmonetary conditions of release. After the hearing, the court shall make findings of fact and forward the findings to the court that granted the probation or community control and to the probationer or offender or his or her attorney. The findings of fact by the hearing court are binding on the court that granted the probation or community control. Upon the probationer or offender being brought before it, the court that granted the probation or community control may revoke, modify, or continue the probation or community control or may place the probationer into community control as provided in this section. However, the probationer or offender shall not be released and shall not be admitted to bail, but shall be brought before the court that granted the probation or community control if any violation of felony probation or community control other than a failure to pay costs or fines or make restitution payments is alleged to have been committed by:

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

control and has previously been found by a court to be a habitual violent felony offender as defined in s. 775.084(1)(b), a three-time violent felony offender as defined in s. 775.084(1)(c), or a sexual predator under s. 775.21, and who is arrested for committing a qualifying offense as defined in this section on or after the effective date of this act.

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- (e) For a first or second low-risk violation, as defined in paragraph (b), within the current term of supervision, a probation officer <a href="may">shall may</a> offer an eligible probationer one or more of the following as an alternative sanction:
  - 1. Up to 5 days in the county jail.
  - 2. Up to 50 additional community service hours.
  - 3. Counseling or treatment.
  - 4. Support group attendance.
  - 5. Drug testing.
  - 6. Loss of travel or other privileges.
  - 7. Curfew for up to 30 days.
  - 8. House arrest for up to 30 days.
- 9.a. Any other sanction as determined by administrative order of the chief judge of the circuit.
- b. However, in no circumstance shall participation in an alternative sanctioning program convert a withheld adjudication to an adjudication of guilt.
- (i) If the violation is a low-risk violation under paragraph (b), the court must impose the recommended sanction unless it records a finding of specific, identified risk to public safety, in which case it may direct the department to submit a violation report, affidavit, and warrant to the court.

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291	In all other cases, the court may impose the recommended
292	sanction or direct the department to submit a violation report,
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Section 3. This act shall take effect October 1, 2023.