House



LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate . Comm: RCS 04/13/2023

The Committee on Fiscal Policy (Martin) recommended the following:

Senate Substitute for Amendment (118746) (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Subsections (4), (5), and (6) are added to section 903.011, Florida Statutes, to read:

903.011 Pretrial release "Bail" and "bond" defined; general terms; statewide uniform bond schedule.-

(4) Except as authorized in subsection (5), only a judge

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11	may set, reduce, or otherwise alter a defendant's bail. Upon
12	motion by a defendant, or on the court's own motion, a court may
13	reconsider the monetary component of a defendant's bail if he or
14	she is unable to post a monetary bond.
15	(5)(a) Beginning January 1, 2024, and annually thereafter,
16	the Supreme Court must adopt a uniform statewide bond schedule
17	for criminal offenses not described in subsection (6) for which
18	a person may be released on bail before and in lieu of his or
19	her first appearance hearing or bail determination. The Supreme
20	Court must make the revised uniform statewide bond schedule
21	available to each judicial circuit.
22	(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), the chief judge of
23	a judicial circuit may not establish a local bond schedule that
24	sets a lower bond amount than that required by the uniform
25	statewide bond schedule for the purpose of setting a defendant's
26	bail before a first appearance hearing or bail determination.
27	(c) The chief judge of a judicial circuit may petition the
28	Supreme Court for approval of a local bond schedule that sets a
29	lower bond amount than that required by the uniform statewide
30	bond schedule. If the Supreme Court reviews and approves the
31	local bond schedule, such schedule may be used for the purpose
32	of setting a defendant's bail before a first appearance hearing
33	or bail determination pending the adoption of a new or revised
34	uniform statewide bond schedule pursuant to paragraph (a).
35	(d) The chief judge of a judicial circuit may establish a
36	local bond schedule that increases the monetary bond applicable
37	to an offense that is included in the uniform statewide bond
38	schedule adopted by the Supreme Court. Such a deviation from the
39	uniform statewide bond schedule does not require approval by the

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Supreme Court.
(e) In adopting the uniform statewide bond schedule or
reviewing a petition for a local bond schedule that deviates
from the uniform statewide bond schedule, the Florida Supreme
Court shall evaluate the amount of monetary bond necessary to
protect the community from risk of physical harm, to assure the
presence of the accused at trial, and to protect the integrity
of the judicial process.
(f) The uniform statewide bond schedule shall not bind a
judge in an individual case who is conducting a first appearance
hearing or bail determination.
(6) A person may not be released before his or her first
appearance hearing or bail determination and a judge must
determine the appropriate bail, if any, based on an
individualized consideration of the criteria in s. 903.046(2),
if the person meets any of the following criteria:
(a) The person was, at the time of arrest for any felony,
on pretrial release, probation, or community control in this
state or any other state;
(b) The person was, at the time of arrest, designated as a
sexual offender or sexual predator in this state or any other
state;
(c) The person was arrested for violating a protective
injunction;
(d) The person was, at the time of arrest, on release from
supervision under s. 947.1405, s. 947.146, s. 947.149, or s.
<u>944.4731;</u>
(e) The person has, at any time before the current arrest,
been sentenced pursuant to s. 775.082(9) or s. 775.084 as a

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69	prison releasee reoffender, habitual violent felony offender,
70	three-time violent felony offender, or violent career criminal;
71	(f) The person has been arrested three or more times in the
72	12 months immediately preceding his or her arrest for the
73	current offense; or
74	(g) The person's current offense of arrest is for one or
75	more of the following crimes:
76	1. A capital felony, life felony, felony of the first
77	degree, or felony of the second degree;
78	2. A homicide under chapter 782; or any attempt,
79	solicitation, or conspiracy to commit a homicide;
80	3. Assault in furtherance of a riot or an aggravated riot;
81	felony battery; domestic battery by strangulation; domestic
82	violence, as defined in s. 741.28; stalking; mob intimidation;
83	assault or battery on a law enforcement officer; assault or
84	battery on juvenile probation officer, or other staff of a
85	detention center or commitment facility, or a staff member of a
86	commitment facility, or health services personnel; assault or
87	battery on a person 65 years of age or older; robbery; burglary;
88	carjacking; or resisting an officer with violence;
89	4. Kidnapping, false imprisonment, human trafficking, or
90	human smuggling;
91	5. Possession of a firearm or ammunition by a felon,
92	violent career criminal, or person subject to an injunction
93	against committing acts of domestic violence, stalking, or
94	cyberstalking;
95	6. Sexual battery; indecent, lewd, or lascivious touching;
96	exposure of sexual organs; incest; luring or enticing a child;
97	or child pornography;

98	7. Abuse, neglect, or exploitation of an elderly person or
99	disabled adult;
100	8. Child abuse or aggravated child abuse;
101	9. Arson; riot, aggravated riot, inciting a riot, or
102	aggravated inciting a riot; or a burglary or theft during a
103	riot;
104	10. Escape; tampering or retaliating against a witness,
105	victim, or informant; destruction of evidence; or tampering with
106	<u>a jury;</u>
107	11. Any offense committed for the purpose of benefitting,
108	promoting, or furthering the interests of a criminal gang;
109	12. Trafficking in a controlled substance, including
110	conspiracy to engage in trafficking in a controlled substance;
111	13. Racketeering; or
112	14. Failure to appear at required court proceedings while
113	on bail.
114	Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section
115	903.047, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
116	903.047 Conditions of pretrial release
117	(1) As a condition of pretrial release, whether such
118	release is by surety bail bond or recognizance bond or in some
119	other form, the defendant must:
120	(c) Comply with all conditions of pretrial release <u>imposed</u>
121	by the court. A court must consider s. 903.046(2) when
122	determining whether to impose nonmonetary conditions in addition
123	to or in lieu of monetary bond. Such nonmonetary conditions may
124	include, but are not limited to, requiring a defendant to:
125	1. Maintain employment, or, if unemployed, actively seek
126	employment.

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127	2. Maintain or commence an educational program.
128	3. Abide by specified restrictions on personal
129	associations, place of residence, or travel.
130	4. Report on a regular basis to a designated law
131	enforcement agency, pretrial services agency, or other agency.
132	5. Comply with a specified curfew.
133	6. Refrain from possessing a firearm, destructive device,
134	or other dangerous weapon.
135	7. Refrain from excessive use of alcohol, or any use of a
136	narcotic drug or other controlled substance without a
137	prescription from a licensed medical practitioner.
138	8. Undergo available medical, psychological, psychiatric,
139	mental health, or substance abuse evaluation and follow all
140	recommendations, including treatment for drug or alcohol
141	dependency, and remain in a specified institution, if required
142	for that purpose.
143	9. Return to custody for specified hours following release
144	for employment, school, or other limited purposes.
145	10. Any other condition that is reasonably necessary to
146	assure the appearance of the defendant at subsequent proceedings
147	and to protect the community against unreasonable danger of
148	harm.
149	Section 3. Section 903.0471, Florida Statutes, is amended
150	to read:
151	903.0471 Violation of condition of pretrial release
152	Notwithstanding s. 907.041, a court may, on its own motion,
153	revoke pretrial release and order pretrial detention if the
154	court finds probable cause to believe that the defendant
155	committed a new crime while on pretrial release or violated any



156	other condition of pretrial release in a material respect.
157	Section 4. Subsection (4) of section 907.041, Florida
158	Statutes, is amended to read:
159	907.041 Pretrial detention and release
160	(4) PRETRIAL DETENTION
161	(a) As used in this subsection, "dangerous crime" means any
162	of the following:
163	1. Arson;
164	2. Aggravated assault;
165	3. Aggravated battery;
166	4. Illegal use of explosives;
167	5. Child abuse or aggravated child abuse;
168	6. Abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult, or
169	aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult;
170	7. Aircraft piracy;
171	8. Kidnapping;
172	9. Homicide;
173	10. Manslaughter, including DUI manslaughter and BUI
174	<pre>manslaughter;</pre>
175	11. Sexual battery;
176	12. Robbery;
177	13. Carjacking;
178	14. Lewd, lascivious, or indecent assault or act upon or in
179	presence of a child under the age of 16 years;
180	15. Sexual activity with a child, who is 12 years of age or
181	older but less than 18 years of age, by or at solicitation of
182	person in familial or custodial authority;
183	16. Burglary of a dwelling;
184	17. Stalking and aggravated stalking;

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185	18. Act of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28;
186	19. Home invasion robbery;
187	20. Act of terrorism as defined in s. 775.30;
188	21. Manufacturing any substances in violation of chapter
189	893;
190	22. Attempting or conspiring to commit any such crime; and
191	23. Human trafficking <u>;</u>
192	24. Trafficking in any controlled substance described in s.
193	893.135(1)(c)4.;
194	25. Extortion in violation of s. 836.05; and
195	26. Written threats to kill in violation of s. 836.10.
196	(b) <u>A</u> No person <u>arrested for</u> charged with a dangerous crime
197	may not shall be granted nonmonetary pretrial release at a first
198	appearance hearing if the court has determined there is probable
199	cause to believe the person has committed the offense; however,
200	the court shall retain the discretion to release an accused on
201	electronic monitoring or on recognizance bond if the findings on
202	the record of facts and circumstances warrant such a release.
203	(c) <u>Upon motion by the state attorney,</u> the court may order
204	pretrial detention if it finds a substantial probability, based
205	on a defendant's past and present patterns of behavior, the
206	criteria in s. 903.046, and any other relevant facts, that any
207	of the following circumstances exist:
208	1. The defendant has previously violated conditions of
209	release and that no further conditions of release are reasonably
210	likely to assure the defendant's appearance at subsequent
211	proceedings;
212	2. The defendant, with the intent to obstruct the judicial
213	process, has threatened, intimidated, or injured any victim,



214 potential witness, juror, or judicial officer, or has attempted 215 or conspired to do so, and that no condition of release will 216 reasonably prevent the obstruction of the judicial process;

3. The defendant is charged with trafficking in controlled substances as defined by s. 893.135, that there is a substantial probability that the defendant has committed the offense, and that no conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance at subsequent criminal proceedings;

4. The defendant is charged with DUI manslaughter, as defined by s. 316.193, and that there is a substantial probability that the defendant committed the crime and that the defendant poses a threat of harm to the community; conditions that would support a finding by the court pursuant to this subparagraph that the defendant poses a threat of harm to the community include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

a. The defendant has previously been convicted of any crime under s. 316.193, or of any crime in any other state or territory of the United States that is substantially similar to any crime under s. 316.193;

b. The defendant was driving with a suspended driver license when the charged crime was committed; or

c. The defendant has previously been found guilty of, or has had adjudication of guilt withheld for, driving while the defendant's driver license was suspended or revoked in violation of s. 322.34;

5. The defendant poses the threat of harm to the community.
The court may so conclude, if it finds that the defendant is
presently charged with a dangerous crime, that there is a
substantial probability that the defendant committed such crime,

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243 that the factual circumstances of the crime indicate a disregard for the safety of the community, and that there are no 244 245 conditions of release reasonably sufficient to protect the 246 community from the risk of physical harm to persons;

6. The defendant was on probation, parole, or other release pending completion of sentence or on pretrial release for a dangerous crime at the time the current offense was committed;

7. The defendant has violated one or more conditions of pretrial release or bond for the offense currently before the court and the violation, in the discretion of the court, supports a finding that no conditions of release can reasonably protect the community from risk of physical harm to persons or assure the presence of the accused at trial; or

8.a. The defendant has ever been sentenced pursuant to s. 775.082(9) or s. 775.084 as a prison releasee reoffender, habitual violent felony offender, three-time violent felony offender, or violent career criminal, or the state attorney files a notice seeking that the defendant be sentenced pursuant to s. 775.082(9) or s. 775.084, as a prison releasee reoffender, habitual violent felony offender, three-time violent felony offender, or violent career criminal;

264 b. There is a substantial probability that the defendant 265 committed the offense; and

c. There are no conditions of release that can reasonably protect the community from risk of physical harm or ensure the 268 presence of the accused at trial.

(d) If a defendant is arrested for a dangerous crime that is a capital felony, a life felony, or a felony of the first degree, and the court determines there is probable cause to

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272 believe the defendant committed the offense, the state attorney, 273 or the court on its own motion, shall motion for pretrial 274 detention. If the court finds a substantial probability that the 275 defendant committed the offense and, based on the defendant's 276 past and present patterns of behavior, consideration of the 277 criteria in s. 903.046, and any other relevant facts, that no 278 conditions of release or bail will reasonably protect the 279 community from risk of physical harm, ensure the presence of the 280 defendant at trial, or assure the integrity of the judicial 281 process, the court must order pretrial detention.

(e) (d) When a person charged with a crime for which pretrial detention could be ordered is arrested, the arresting agency shall promptly notify the state attorney of the arrest and shall provide the state attorney with such information as the arresting agency has obtained relative to:

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1. The nature and circumstances of the offense charged;

2. The nature of any physical evidence seized and the contents of any statements obtained from the defendant or any witness;

3. The defendant's family ties, residence, employment, financial condition, and mental condition; and

4. The defendant's past conduct and present conduct, including any record of convictions, previous flight to avoid prosecution, or failure to appear at court proceedings.

(f) (e) When a person charged with a crime for which pretrial detention could be ordered is arrested, the arresting 298 agency may detain such defendant, prior to his or her first 299 appearance hearing or prior to the filing by the state attorney 300 of a motion seeking pretrial detention, for a period not to

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(g)1.(f) If a motion for pretrial detention is required under paragraph (d), the pretrial detention hearing <u>must</u> shall be held within 5 days <u>after the defendant's first appearance</u> <u>hearing or, if there is no first appearance hearing, within 5</u> <u>days after the defendant's arraignment</u> of the filing by the state attorney of a complaint to seek pretrial detention.

2. If a state attorney files a motion for pretrial detention under paragraph (c), the pretrial detention hearing must be held within 5 days after the filing of such motion.

3. The defendant may request a continuance <u>of a pretrial</u> <u>detention hearing</u>. No continuance shall be for longer than 5 days unless there are extenuating circumstances. The defendant <u>may be detained pending the hearing</u>. The state attorney shall be entitled to one continuance for good cause.

4. The defendant may be detained pending the completion of the pretrial detention hearing. If a defendant is released on bail pending a pretrial detention hearing under paragraph (d), the court must inform the defendant that if he or she uses a surety bond to meet the monetary component of pretrial release and the motion for pretrial detention is subsequently granted, the defendant will not be entitled to the return of the premium on such surety bond.

(h) (g) The state attorney has the burden of showing the need for pretrial detention.

326 <u>(i) (h)</u> The defendant is entitled to be represented by 327 counsel, to present witnesses and evidence, and to cross-examine 328 witnesses. <u>The rules concerning admissibility of evidence in</u> 329 criminal trials do not apply to the presentation and

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330 consideration of evidence at the detention hearing The court may 331 admit relevant evidence without complying with the rules of 332 evidence, but evidence secured in violation of the United States Constitution or the Constitution of the State of Florida shall 333 334 not be admissible. No testimony by the defendant shall be 335 admissible to prove quilt at any other judicial proceeding, but such testimony may be admitted in an action for perjury, based 336 337 upon the defendant's statements made at the pretrial detention 338 hearing, or for impeachment.

(j) A party may motion for a pretrial detention order to be reconsidered at any time before a defendant's trial if the judge finds that information exists that was not known to the party moving for reconsideration at the time of the pretrial detention hearing and that such information has a material bearing on determining whether there are conditions of release or bail that will reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required and the safety of any other person and the community from harm.

(k) (i) The pretrial detention order of the court shall be based solely upon evidence produced at the hearing and shall contain findings of fact and conclusions of law to support it. The order shall be made either in writing or orally on the record. The court shall render its findings within 24 hours of the pretrial detention hearing.

354 <u>(1) (j)</u> A defendant convicted at trial following the 355 issuance of a pretrial detention order shall have credited to 356 his or her sentence, if imprisonment is imposed, the time the 357 defendant was held under the order, pursuant to s. 921.161. 358 (m) (k) The defendant shall be entitled to dissolution of



359 the pretrial detention order whenever the court finds that a 360 subsequent event has eliminated the basis for detention. 361 (1) The Legislature finds that a person who manufactures 362 any substances in violation of chapter 893 poses a threat of 363 harm to the community and that the factual circumstances of such a crime indicate a disregard for the safety of the community. 364 365 The court shall order pretrial detention if the court finds that 366 there is a substantial probability that a defendant charged with 367 manufacturing any substances in violation of chapter 893 368 committed such a crime and if the court finds that there are no 369 conditions of release reasonably sufficient to protect the 370 community from the risk of physical harm to persons. 371 Section 5. This act shall take effect January 1, 2024. 372 373 374 And the title is amended as follows: 375 Delete everything before the enacting clause 376 and insert: 377 A bill to be entitled 378 An act relating to pretrial release and detention; 379 amending s. 903.011, F.S.; providing for setting, 380 reduction, and alteration of bail; requiring the 381 Supreme Court to create and periodically update a statewide uniform bail bond schedule for certain 382 383 offenses; providing for the chief judge of a judicial 384 circuit to establish a lower bail bond schedule in 385 certain cases; requiring Supreme Court approval for 386 local deviations from the statewide uniform bail bond 387 schedule; providing that arrested persons in certain

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388 categories may not be released until a first 389 appearance and that bond for such persons be 390 individually determined based on specified factors; 391 amending s. 903.047, F.S.; authorizing a court to 392 consider nonmonetary conditions in addition to or in 393 lieu of a monetary amount subject to specified 394 limitations; listing possible nonmonetary conditions; amending s. 903.0471, F.S.; providing that a court may 395 396 revoke pretrial release and order pretrial detention 397 if a defendant materially violates any release 398 condition; amending s. 907.041, F.S.; revising the 399 definition of the term "dangerous crime"; providing 400 that a person arrested for a dangerous crime may not 401 be granted nonmonetary pretrial release at a first 402 appearance hearing; specifying that upon motion by the 403 state attorney, a court may order pretrial detention 404 in certain circumstances; providing for a detention hearing for persons charged with dangerous crimes; 405 406 authorizing a state attorney or a court to move for 407 detention of persons charged with dangerous crimes in 408 certain circumstances; requiring a court to order 409 pretrial detention in certain circumstances; providing 410 requirements for detention hearings; revising 411 requirements for a pretrial detention order; requiring 412 a court to provide specified information to certain 413 defendants; providing that a party may move for 414 reconsideration of a pretrial detention order any time 415 before trial in certain circumstances; removing a 416 requirement for pretrial detention for defendants



417	charged with illegally manufacturing controlled
418	substances in certain cases; providing an effective
419	date.