

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 Fiscal Policy

BILL: CS/SB 528

INTRODUCER: Criminal Justice Committee and Senator Davis and others

SUBJECT: Custody and Supervision of Specified Offenders

DATE: April 19, 2023 **REVISED:** _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Parker</u>	<u>Stokes</u>	<u>CJ</u>	Fav/CS
2.	<u>Atchley</u>	<u>Harkness</u>	<u>ACJ</u>	Favorable
3.	<u>Parker</u>	<u>Yeatman</u>	<u>FP</u>	Favorable

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 528 amends s. 794.011, F.S., eliminating the possibility of basic gain-time for persons convicted of committing or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit a sexual battery on or after July 1, 2023.

The bill amends s. 944.275, F.S., eliminating the possibility of incentive gain-time for persons convicted of committing or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit specified offenses on or after July 1, 2023.

The bill amends s. 948.05, F.S., prohibiting a reduction in the term of supervision for probationers or offenders in community control who are placed under supervision for committing or attempting, soliciting or conspiring to commit a violation of any offense listed in the sexual offender or sexual predator registration statutes, or who qualify as a violent felony offender of special concern.

The bill amends s. 948.30, F.S., requiring a court to impose additional specified terms and conditions of probation or community control in addition to all other conditions imposed for offenders whose crime was committed on or after July 1, 2023, for attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit certain sexual offenses.

Additionally, the bill amends s. 948.30, F.S., requiring a court to impose additional specified terms and conditions of probation and community control for offenders who are placed on sex

offender probation, if such offender's crime was committed on or after July 1, 2023, for attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit certain sexual offenses.

The bill also requires the court to impose electronic monitoring for an offender whose crime was committed on or after July 1, 2023, for attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit certain sexual offenses, and who is placed on probation or community control.

The bill also requires the court to impose a condition prohibiting an offender whose crime was committed on or after July 1, 2023, and who is placed on probation or community control for attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit certain sexual offenses, from viewing, accessing, owning, or possessing any obscene pornographic or sexually stimulating material.

The bill is effective July 1, 2023.

II. Present Situation:

Gain-Time

Section 944.275, F.S., allows the Department of Corrections (DOC) to grant deductions from sentences in the form of gain-time in order to encourage satisfactory prisoner behavior, to provide incentive for prisoners to participate in productive activities, and to reward prisoners who perform outstanding deeds or services. There are currently three types of gain-time prisoners may earn: basic, incentive, and meritorious.¹

Currently, inmates serving sentences for specified convictions committed on or after October 1, 2014, are ineligible to earn incentive gain-time, including inmates serving sentences for attempt to commit, solicitation to commit, or conspiracy to commit one of these underlying offenses. There are currently 791 inmates in DOC custody who are serving a sentence that includes an attempt, conspiracy or solicitation to commit one of the underlying offenses outlined in s. 944.275(4)(e), F.S., (777 inmates for attempt, 5 inmates for conspiracy and 9 inmates for solicitation).²

As discussed below, the types of gain-time that a prisoner may earn, as well as the amount of gain-time a prisoner may earn, varies according to the offense date. Gain-time earned by a prisoner may also be forfeited for violations of state law or department rules.³

Incentive Gain-Time

The DOC may grant incentive gain-time for each month during which a prisoner works diligently, participates in training, uses time constructively, or otherwise engages in positive activities. The rate of incentive gain-time in effect on the date the prisoner committed the offense that resulted in his or her incarceration is the prisoner's rate of eligibility to earn incentive gain-time throughout the period of incarceration and cannot be altered by a subsequent change in

¹ Section 944.275, F.S.

² Department of Corrections, *2023 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis for HB 537*, at 2 (March 13, 2023) (on file with the Senate Committee on Criminal Justice).

³ Section 944.275, F.S.

the severity level of the offense for which the prisoner was sentenced. Section 944.275(4)(b), F.S., specifies that:

- For sentences imposed for offenses committed prior to January 1, 1994, up to 20 days per month of incentive gain-time may be granted;
- For sentences imposed for offenses committed on or after January 1, 1994, and before October 1, 1995:
 - Up to 25 days per month of incentive gain-time may be granted for offenses ranked in offense severity levels 1 through 7 of the former sentencing guidelines;
 - Up to 20 days per month of incentive gain-time may be granted for offenses ranked in offense severity levels 8, 9, and 10 of the former sentencing guidelines; and
- For sentences imposed for offenses committed after October 1, 1995, up to 10 days per month of incentive gain-time may be granted.

The DOC may grant, upon a recommendation of the education program manager, a one-time award of 60 additional days of incentive gain-time to a prisoner who is otherwise eligible and who successfully completes requirements for and is awarded a high school equivalency diploma or vocational certificate. A prisoner may not receive more than 60 days for educational attainment.⁴ The DOC may grant an additional six days of incentive gain-time if a prisoner attends and actively participates in 150 hours of adult basic education to attain basic and functional literacy.⁵

The DOC may not grant incentive gain-time for sentences imposed for the following offenses committed on or after October 1, 2014:

- Homicide occurring in the perpetration of or attempted perpetration of a sexual battery;
- Kidnapping of a child under the age of 13, and in the course of committing the offense, commits sexual battery against the child or lewd or lascivious battery, lewd or lascivious molestation, lewd or lascivious conduct, or lewd or lascivious exhibition;
- False imprisonment of a child under the age of 13, and in the course of committing the offense commits sexual battery against the child or lewd or lascivious battery, lewd or lascivious molestation, lewd or lascivious conduct, or lewd or lascivious exhibition;
- Sexual battery;
- Lewd or lascivious offenses upon or in the presence of persons less than 16 years of age;
- Lewd or lascivious offenses upon or in the presence of an elderly person or disabled person; or
- Transmission of certain images over a computer to a person who is less than 16 years of age.⁶

Basic Gain-Time

The DOC grants basic gain-time at the rate of 10 days for each month of each sentence imposed on a prisoner to encourage satisfactory behavior, subject to the following:

- Portions of any sentences to be served concurrently are treated as a single sentence when determining basic gain-time;

⁴ Section 944.275(4)(d), F.S.

⁵ Section 944.801(3)(i)5., F.S. “Active participation” means at a minimum, that the inmate is attentive, responsive, cooperative, and completes assigned work.

⁶ Section 944.275(4)(e), F.S.

- Basic gain-time for a partial month is prorated on the basis of a 30-day month; and
- When a prisoner receives a new maximum sentence expiration date because of additional sentences imposed, basic gain-time is granted for the amount of time the maximum sentence expiration date was extended.⁷

Basic gain-time is awarded as a lump sum upon receipt into the custody of the DOC. Basic gain-time only applies to sentences imposed or offenses committed on or after July 1, 1978, and before January 1, 1994.⁸

The DOC may not grant basic gain-time to prisoners who are convicted of committing a sexual battery on or after October 1, 1992.⁹

Meritorious Gain-Time

The DOC may grant meritorious gain-time to a prisoner who performs some outstanding deed, such as saving a life or assisting in recapturing an escaped prisoner, or who in some manner performs an outstanding service that would merit the granting of additional deductions from the term of his or her sentence. The grant of meritorious gain-time may be from 1 to 60 days.¹⁰

Limitations on Earning Gain-Time

For sentences imposed for offenses committed on or after October 1, 1995, a prisoner may not earn any type of gain-time in an amount that would cause a sentence to expire, end, or terminate, or that would result in a prisoner's release, prior to serving a minimum of 85 percent of the sentence imposed. Credits awarded by the court for time physically incarcerated are credited toward satisfaction of 85 percent of the sentence imposed. Except as provided by s. 944.275, F.S., a prisoner may not accumulate further gain-time awards at any point when the tentative release date is the same as that date at which the prisoner will have served 85 percent of the sentence imposed.¹¹ If a prisoner is found to have violated state law or department rules, gain-time may be forfeited according to law.¹²

State prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment must be incarcerated for the rest of their natural lives, unless granted pardon or clemency.¹³ Certain offenders are statutorily prohibited from earning gain-time:

- Prison releasee reoffenders must serve 100 percent of the court-imposed sentence and may not earn gain-time to shorten the length of incarceration.¹⁴

⁷ Section 944.275(4)(a), F.S.

⁸ Section 944.275(6), F.S.

⁹ Section 794.011(7), F.S.

¹⁰ Section 944.275(4)(c), F.S.

¹¹ Section 944.275(4)(f), F.S.

¹² Sections 944.275(5) and 944.28, F.S.

¹³ Section 944.275(4)(f), F.S.

¹⁴ Under s. 775.082(9), F.S., a defendant may be designated a "prison releasee offender" if within three years of being released from incarceration commits or attempts to commit: treason, murder, manslaughter, sexual battery, carjacking, home-invasion robbery, robbery, arson, kidnaping, aggravated assault with a deadly weapon, aggravated battery, aggravated stalking, aircraft piracy, unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a destructive device or bomb, any felony that involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against an individual, armed burglary, burglary of a dwelling, or burglary of an occupied structure, or any felony violation of ss. 790.07, 800.04, 827.03, 827.071, or 847.0135(5), F.S. A "prison releasee

- Certain prisoners convicted of offenses involving the fleeing or attempting to elude a law enforcement officer are ineligible for statutory gain-time.¹⁵
- Prisoners convicted of committing or attempting to commit certain felonies while possessing or using a firearm or destructive device.¹⁶
- Prisoners convicted of committing or attempting to commit certain felonies while possessing or using a semiautomatic firearm and its high-capacity box magazine or a machine gun.¹⁷
- Prisoners convicted of battery on a law enforcement officer, firefighter, emergency medical providers, public transit employees or agents, or other specified officers while possessing a firearm or semiautomatic firearm and its high-capacity box magazine.¹⁸
- Prisoners convicted under the dangerous sexual felony offender statute.¹⁹

Forfeiture of Gain-Time

Florida law allows gain-time to be forfeited or withheld if a prisoner is found guilty of an infraction of state law or department rules.²⁰ A prisoner shall, without prior notice or hearing, forfeit all earned gain-time upon:

- Conviction for an escape committed before October 1, 2013;
- Revocation of parole,²¹ conditional release,²² control release,²³ or clemency;²⁴
- Revocation of conditional medical release,²⁵ if the revocation was for any reason other than improvement in medical condition; or

offender” also means any defendant who commits or attempts to commit one of the aforementioned offenses while serving a prison sentence or on escape status from a correctional facility.

¹⁵ Section 316.1935(6), F.S.

¹⁶ Section 775.087(2)(b), F.S.

¹⁷ Section 775.087(3)(b), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 784.07(3), F.S.

¹⁹ Section 794.0115(7), F.S.

²⁰ Section 944.275(5), F.S.

²¹ Parole is the release of a prisoner, prior to the expiration of the prisoner’s court-imposed sentence with a period of supervision to be successfully completed by compliance with the conditions and terms of the release agreement ordered by the Florida Commission on Offender Review. Parole is only available to prisoners whose crimes were committed prior to October 1, 1983, with exceptions. *See* Florida Commission on Offender Review, *Release Types: Parole*, available at <https://www.fcor.state.fl.us/release-types.shtml> (last visited March 14, 2023).

²² Section 947.1405, F.S., requires certain violent prisoners who have also served a prior felony commitment at a federal or state correctional institution or who are habitual offenders, violent habitual offenders, violent career criminals, or court-designated sexual offenders to be released under supervision subject to specified terms and conditions upon reaching the tentative release date or provisional release date, as established by the DOC. *See also* Florida Commission on Offender Review, *Release Types: Post Release*, available at <https://www.fcor.state.fl.us/postrelease.shtml#conditionalRelease> (last visited March 14, 2023).

²³ Control release is an administrative function to manage the state’s prison population within total capacity. The program, administered by the Florida Commission on Offender Review, through the Control Release Authority, maintains the prison population between 99 and 100 percent of its total capacity. Section 947.146, F.S.

²⁴ Article IV, Section 8 of the Florida Constitution authorizes a process to provide the means through which convicted individuals may be considered for relief from punishment and seek restoration of their civil rights. The clemency function is an act of mercy that absolves an individual from all, or any part, of the punishment that the law imposes. The power to grant clemency is vested in the Governor with the agreement of two cabinet members. The Governor also has the sole power to deny clemency. Florida Commission on Offender Review, *Clemency*, available at <https://www.fcor.state.fl.us/clemencyOverview.shtml> (last visited March 14, 2023).

²⁵ Section 947.149, F.S., authorizes the Florida Commission on Offender Review to grant a conditional medical release of a prisoner if, because of an existing medical or physical condition, the prisoner is determined by the department to be permanently incapacitated or terminally ill and the prisoner does not constitute a danger to herself or himself or others.

- Revocation of provisional release supervision,²⁶ or the revocation of probation²⁷ or community control²⁸ if such supervision was imposed for a crime committed on or after October 1, 1989.²⁹

To declare a forfeiture, a written charge must be prepared, which specifies each instance of misconduct and the approximate date of each instance.³⁰ The prisoner must be given a copy of the charge, along with a notice of hearing before a disciplinary committee. The prisoner must be present at the hearing.³¹ During the hearing, the prisoner:

- Will be read the charge, asked if he or she understands the charge, and explained the range of penalties that could be imposed if there is a finding of guilt;
- Will be asked if staff assistance is required or desired for the hearing;
- For minor violations, will be advised that he or she may request the charge be referred to the disciplinary team; and
- Will be read the statement of facts and be asked to plea.³²

If the prisoner pleads guilty, no further action is needed. If the prisoner pleads not guilty, evidence, including witness statements, is to be presented. The prisoner may make only an oral closing statement concerning the infraction under consideration at the hearing. If a prisoner refuses to enter a plea, it is treated as a “not guilty” plea.³³

A prisoner may forfeit all or part of gain-time earned if after the hearing, the prisoner is found to have:

- Violated a penal law of this state, or any rule of the DOC or institution;
- Threatened or knowingly endangered the life or physical well-being of another;
- Refused in any way to carry out or obey lawful instructions;
- Neglected to perform the work, duties, and tasks assigned in a faithful, diligent, industrious, orderly, and peaceful manner; or
- Escaped on or after October 1, 2013.³⁴

The DOC has the discretion to restore all or part of any gain-time that was forfeited due to disciplinary action if the prisoner has performed positively over a period of time, and it appears

²⁶ Under the former s. 944.277, F.S., which was repealed by ch. 93-406, s. 32, L.O.F., the Secretary of Corrections was authorized to grant certain inmates with provisional credits when the population of the correctional system reached 98 percent of lawful capacity, which advanced the release date for such inmates.

²⁷ Section 948.001(8), F.S., defines “probation” as a form of community supervision requiring specified contacts with parole and probation officers and other terms and conditions as provided in s. 948.03, F.S.

²⁸ Section 948.001(3), F.S., defines “community control” as a form of intensive, supervised custody in the community, including surveillance on weekends and holidays, administered by officers with restricted caseloads. Community control is an individualized program in which the freedom of an offender is restricted within the community, home, or non-institutional residential placement and specific sanctions are imposed and enforced.

²⁹ Rule 33-601.104, F.A.C.

³⁰ Section 944.28(2)(c), F.S.

³¹ Rule 33-601.307(1)(b), F.A.C., provides instances in which the prisoner does not have to attend the hearing and procedures if the prisoner refuses to attend the hearing or is disruptive.

³² Rule 33-601.307(1)(c)-(f), F.A.C.

³³ Rule 33-601.307(g), F.A.C.

³⁴ *Supra* note 29.

that the prisoner will continue to perform positively without further violation of the DOC's rules or state laws.³⁵

Sentence Expiration and Release Dates

The DOC must establish a maximum sentence expiration date for each prisoner who is committed to the DOC to serve a term of years. The maximum sentence expiration date is the date on which the sentence(s) imposed on the prisoner will expire. The DOC must reduce the total time to be served by any time lawfully credited.³⁶

The DOC must also establish a tentative release date for each prisoner sentenced to a term of years. The tentative release date is the date on which the prisoner is projected to be released from custody based on the amount of gain-time earned or forfeited. The initial tentative release date is established by deducting basic gain-time from the maximum sentence expiration date.³⁷ Other gain-time is applied when earned or restored, to make the tentative release date earlier and forfeited gain-time is applied to make the tentative release date later.³⁸

A prisoner who has served his or her time, as reduced by gain-time deductions, must be released and placed under further supervision and control of the DOC.³⁹

Fla. Dept. of Corrections v. Gould

An inmate convicted of attempted sexual battery on a child under the age of 12 filed a writ of mandamus seeking to compel the DOC, to exercise its discretion and consider him as eligible for incentive gain-time, retrospectively and for the remainder of his sentence. Gould alleged that a conviction for criminal attempt was not excluded from the award of gain-time by statute because a conviction for a criminal attempt is a separate and distinct crime than the underlying offense.⁴⁰

The First District Court of Appeal (DCA), receded from previous decisions which held that a conviction for an attempted crime was a conviction for the underlying offense modified by the attempt statute in s. 777.04, F.S., and ruled that a conviction for an attempt was a separate and distinct offense.⁴¹ Thus, a person convicted of attempting to commit a crime that would otherwise be ineligible for the award of incentive gain-time is eligible for the award of gain-time.⁴² The DOC appealed the decision of the DCA, and that matter is pending before the Florida Supreme Court in Supreme Court Case No. SC22-1207.

³⁵ Rule 33-601.105, F.A.C.

³⁶ Section 944.275(2), F.S.

³⁷ Basic gain-time only applies to prisoners serving sentences imposed or for offenses committed on or after July 1, 1978, and before January 1, 1994.

³⁸ Section 944.275(3), F.S.

³⁹ Section 944.291(1), F.S. Prisoners serving sentences imposed for offenses committed on or after October 1, 1995, must serve at minimum 85 percent of the imposed sentence. Section 944.275(4)(f), F.S.

⁴⁰ *Fla. Dept. of Corrections v. Gould*, 344 So.3d 496 (Fla. 1st DCA 2022).

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² *Id.*

Probation and Community Control

Probation is a form of community supervision requiring specified contacts with probation officers and compliance with certain terms and conditions.⁴³ Following a conviction for a criminal offense, the court determines the terms and conditions of probation. Standard conditions of probation include, but are not limited to:

- Reporting to the probation officer as directed.
- Permitting the probation officer to visit the probationer at his or her home.
- Working faithfully at suitable employment, when possible.
- Residing at a specified place.
- Living without violating the law.
- Paying restitution to any aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by a probationer's offense.
- Being prohibited from possessing, carrying, or owning a firearm or weapon, without the probation officer's consent.
- Being prohibited from using intoxicants to excess or possessing any drugs or narcotics.⁴⁴

Community control is a form of intensive supervised custody of an offender who remains in the community, but whose freedom is restricted within the home, community, or noninstitutional residential placement and includes specific sanctions and monitoring by probation officers with restricted caseloads.⁴⁵ In addition to the standard conditions which apply to normal probationers, an offender on community control must:

- Maintain specified contact with his or her parole or probation officer;
- Be confined to an agreed-upon residence during any hours he or she is away from work or public service activities;
- Complete mandatory public service; and
- Be supervised by the DOC by means of an electronic monitoring device or system.⁴⁶

Section 948.05(2), F.S., authorizes the DOC to implement a system of graduated incentives to promote compliance with the terms of supervision. The DOC may, without leave of court, award a compliant probationer or offender in community control specified incentives, including, but not limited to:

- A 60-day reduction of his or her term of supervision for each educational advancement activity completed; or
- A 30-day reduction of his or her term of supervision for each period of workforce achievement completed.

The DOC may also recommend early termination of supervision for a compliant probationer or offender in community control, but the court must approve such early termination.⁴⁷

⁴³ Section 948.001(8), F.S.

⁴⁴ Section 948.03(1), F.S.

⁴⁵ Section 948.001(3), F.S.

⁴⁶ Section 948.101(1), F.S.

⁴⁷ Section 948.05(2)(b)5., F.S.

A “violent felony offender of special concern” (VFOSC) is a person who is on felony supervision:

- Related to a qualifying offense⁴⁸ committed on or after March 12, 2007.
- For any offense committed on or after March 12, 2007, and who has previously been convicted of a qualifying offense.
- For any offense committed on or after March 12, 2007, and who is found to have violated supervision by committing a qualifying offense.
- And has previously been found by a court to be a habitual violent felony offender, three-time violent offender, or sexual predator, and who has committed a qualifying offense on or after March 12, 2007.⁴⁹

Section 948.30, F.S., requires a court to impose additional conditions of supervision on a person who is sentenced to probation or community control after being convicted of one of the following offenses:

- Sexual battery in ch. 794, F.S.;
- Lewd or lascivious battery, molestation, conduct, or exhibition in s. 800.04, F.S.;
- Sexual performance by a child in s. 827.071, F.S.;
- Lewd or lascivious exhibition over the Internet in s. 847.0135(5), F.S.; and
- Selling or buying minors to engage in sexually explicit conduct in s. 847.0145, F.S.

Examples of such conditions include:

- A mandatory 8-hour curfew;
- A prohibition on contact or living within 1,000 feet of a school and other places where children regularly congregate;
- A prohibition on any contact with the victim;
- Active participation in and successful completion of a sexual offender treatment program with certain specifications;
- Submit a specimen of blood or other approved biological specimen to be registered with the DNA data bank;
- Submission to a warrantless search by the community control or probation officer of the probationer’s or community controllee’s person, residence, or vehicle;

⁴⁸ Section 948.06(8)(c), F.S., defines qualifying offense to include any of the following: kidnapping or attempted kidnapping, s. 787.01, F.S.; false imprisonment of a child under the age of 13, s. 787.02(3), F.S.; luring or enticing a child, s. 787.025(2)(b) or (b), F.S.; murder or attempted murder, s. 782.04, F.S.; attempted felony murder, s. 782.051, F.S.; manslaughter, s. 782.07, F.S.; aggravated battery or attempt, s. 784.045, F.S.; sexual battery or attempt, s. 794.011(2), (3), (4), or (8)(b) or (c), F.S.; lewd and lascivious battery or attempt, s. 800.04(4), F.S.; lewd and lascivious molestation, s. 800.04(5)(b) or (c), F.S.; lewd and lascivious conduct, s. 800.04(6)(b), F.S.; lewd and lascivious exhibition, s. 800.04(7)(b), F.S.; lewd and lascivious exhibition on computer, s. 847.0135(5)(b), F.S.; robbery or attempt, s. 812.13, F.S.; carjacking or attempt, s. 812.133, F.S.; home invasion robbery or attempt, s. 812.135, F.S.; lewd and lascivious offense upon or in the presence of an elderly person or attempt, s. 825.1025, F.S.; sexual performance by a child or attempt, s. 827.071, F.S.; computer pornography, s. 847.0135(2) or (3), F.S.; transmission of child pornography, s. 847.0137, F.S.; selling or buying of minors, s. 847.0145, F.S.; poisoning food or water, s. 859.01, F.S.; abuse of a dead human body, s. 872.06, F.S.; any burglary offense that is a first or second degree felony, s. 810.02(2) or (3), F.S.; arson or attempt, s. 806.01(1), F.S.; aggravated assault, s. 784.021, F.S.; aggravated stalking, s. 784.048(3), (4), (5), or (7), F.S.; aircraft piracy, s. 860.16, F.S.; throwing a deadly missile, s. 790.161(2), (3), or (4), F.S.; and treason, s. 876.32, F.S.

⁴⁹ Section 948.06(8)(b), F.S.

- Participation at least annually in polygraph examinations for specified purposes and with specified conditions;
- Maintenance of a driving log and prohibition against driving a motor vehicle alone without prior approval;
- Prohibition against obtaining or using a post office box without prior approval;
- Submission to an HIV test with specified conditions; and
- Electronic monitoring when deemed necessary and ordered by the court.⁵⁰

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends s. 794.011, F.S., eliminating the possibility of basic gain-time for persons convicted of committing or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit a sexual battery on or after July 1, 2023.

The bill amends s. 944.275, F.S., eliminating the possibility of incentive gain-time for persons convicted of committing or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit specified offenses. For sentences imposed for offenses committed on or after July 1, 2023, the department may not grant incentive gain-time if the offense is a violation or an attempted violation of:

- Section 782.04(1)(a)2.c., F.S., Unlawful killing of a human being when committed by a person engaged in the perpetration of, or in the attempt to perpetrate sexual battery.
- Section 787.01(3)(a)2. or 3., F.S., Kidnapping of a child under the age of 13, and in the course of committing the offense, commits sexual battery against the child or lewd or lascivious battery, lewd or lascivious molestation, lewd or lascivious conduct, or lewd or lascivious exhibition.
- Section 787.02(3)(a)2. or 3., F.S., False imprisonment of a child under the age of 13, and in the course of committing the offense commits sexual battery against the child or lewd or lascivious battery, lewd or lascivious molestation, lewd or lascivious conduct, or lewd or lascivious exhibition.
- Section 794.011, F.S., Sexual battery.
- Section 800.04, F.S., Lewd or lascivious offenses committed upon or in the presence of persons less than 16 years of age.
- Section 825.1025, F.S., Lewd or lascivious offenses committed upon or in the presence of an elderly person or disabled person.
- Section 847.0135(5), F.S., Transmission of certain images over a computer to a person who is less than 16 years of age.

The bill amends s. 948.05, F.S., prohibiting the court from granting a reduction in the term of supervision for probationers or offenders in community control who are placed under supervision for committing or attempting, soliciting or conspiring to commit a violation of any offense listed in the sexual offender or sexual predator registration statutes, or who qualify as a violent felony offender of special concern.

The bill amends s. 948.30, F.S., requiring a court to impose additional specified terms and conditions of probation or community control in addition to all other conditions imposed for

⁵⁰ Section 948.30(1) and (2), F.S.

offenders whose crime was committed on or after July 1, 2023, for attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit certain specified sexual offenses.

Additionally, the bill amends s. 948.30, F.S., requiring a court to impose additional specified terms and conditions of probation and community control for offenders who are placed on sex offender probation for attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit certain sexual offenses.

The bill also requires the court to impose electronic monitoring for offenders who are convicted for attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit certain sexual offenses, and who are placed on probation or community control.

The bill also requires the court to impose a condition prohibiting an offender who is placed on probation or community control for attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit certain sexual offenses, from viewing, accessing, owning, or possessing any obscene pornographic or sexually stimulating material.

Sexual offenses requiring these additional terms and conditions under s. 948.30, F.S., include offenses committed on or after July 1, 2023, for attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit violations of any of the following:

- Section 787.06(3)(b), (d), (f), or (g), F.S., Human Trafficking.
- Chapter 794, F.S., Sexual Battery.
- Section 800.04, F.S., Lewd or Lascivious offenses committed upon or in the presence of persons less than 16 years of age.
- Section 827.071, F.S., Sexual Performance by a child; Child Pornography.
- Section 847.0135, F.S., Transmission of certain images over a computer to a person who is less than 16 years of age.
- Section 847.0145, F.S., Selling or Buying of Minors.

The bill is effective July 1, 2023.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Criminal Justice Impact Conference, which provides the final, official estimate of prison bed impact, if any, of legislation, has determined that the bill will not have a prison bed impact. However, the DOC's Office of Information Technology anticipates a minimal technology impact, with the amount being indeterminate.⁵¹

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 794.011, 944.275, 948.05, and 948.30.

⁵¹ Department of Corrections, *2023 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis for HB 537*, at 2 (March 13, 2023) (on file with the Senate Committee on Criminal Justice).

IX. Additional Information:

- A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Criminal Justice on March 27, 2023:

The committee substitute:

- Eliminates the possibility of basic gain-time for persons convicted of committing, attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit certain sexual offenses.
- Eliminates the possibility of incentive gain-time for persons convicted of committing, attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit certain sexual offenses.
- Prohibits the court from reducing the supervision term of a person who is on probation or community control for committing, or attempting to commit certain specified sexual offenses.
- Requires a court to impose additional specified terms and conditions of probation or community control in addition to all other conditions imposed for offenders whose crime was committed on or after July 1, 2023, for attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit certain specified sexual offenses.

- B. **Amendments:**

None.