

# PUBLIC SAFETY & & DOMESTIC SECURITY POLICY COMMITTEE

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 2010 2:15 P.M. – 4:15 P.M. 404 HOB

## MEETING PACKET

# Committee Meeting Notice HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

#### **Public Safety & Domestic Security Policy Committee**

Start Date and Time:

Monday, March 01, 2010 02:15 pm

**End Date and Time:** 

Monday, March 01, 2010 04:15 pm

Location:

404 HOB

**Duration:** 

2.00 hrs

#### Consideration of the following proposed committee bill(s):

PCB PSDS 10-01 -- Criminal Law Reviser Bill

#### Consideration of the following bill(s):

HB 119 Sexual Offenders and Predators by Glorioso HB 23 Parole for Adolescent Offenders by Weinstein



### The Florida House of Representatives

Criminal & Civil Justice Policy Council

Committee on Public Safety & Domestic Security Policy

Larry Cretul Speaker Kevin C. Ambler Chair

#### **AGENDA**

Monday, March 1, 2010 2:15 P.M. – 4:15 PM (404 HOB)

- I. Opening remarks by Chair Ambler
- II. Roll call by CAA
- III. Consideration of the following proposed committee bill:
  - PCB PSDS 10-01 Criminal Law Reviser Bill
- IV. Consideration of the following bill(s):
  - HB 23 Parole for Adolescent Offenders by Weinstein
  - HB 119 Sexual Offenders and Predators by Glorioso
- V. Closing Remarks
- VI. Meeting Adjourned

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #:

**PCB PSDS 10-01** 

Criminal Law Reviser Bill

SPONSOR(S): Public Safety & Domestic Security Policy Committee

**TIED BILLS:** 

IDEN./SIM. BILLS:

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
Public Safety & Domestic Security Policy Committee		Cunningham	OW Cunningham &W
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	Public Safety & Domestic Security Policy Committee	Public Safety & Domestic Security Policy Committee	Public Safety & Domestic Security Policy Committee Cunningham

#### **SUMMARY ANALYSIS**

This PCB amends various sections of statute that relate to criminal laws. The PCB deletes expired or obsolete statutory language, corrects cross-references and grammatical or typographical errors, removes inconsistencies and redundancies from the statutes, improves the clarity of the statutes and facilitates their correct interpretation, and confirms the restoration of provisions unintentionally omitted from republication in the acts of the Legislature during the amendatory process.

This PCB amends, creates, repeals, or reenacts the following sections of the Florida Statutes: ss. 775.0877, 775.25, 784.07, 815.03, 817.554, 828.17, 831.16, 831.17, 831.18, 831.21, 831.27, 831.30, 838.021, 847.0125, 860.13, 865.09, 877.22, 893.02, 893.10, 914.24, 916.12, 916.3012, 918.0155, 921.0022, 921.141, 921.20, 932.704, 933.18, 933.40, 934.03, 938.15, 943.051, 943.053, 943.0581, 943.0582, 943.135, 944.023, 944.053, 944.28, 944.474, 944.708, 944.801, 945.10, 947.06, 947.16, 949.071, 951.23, 951.231, 957.07, 960.003, 984.225, 985.486, 985.632, and 985.686, F.S.

The PCB does not appear to have a fiscal impact and is effective July 1, 2010.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME:

pcb01.PSDS.doc 2/18/2010

DATE:

#### **HOUSE PRINCIPLES**

Members are encouraged to evaluate proposed legislation in light of the following guiding principles of the House of Representatives

- Balance the state budget.
- Create a legal and regulatory environment that fosters economic growth and job creation.
- Lower the tax burden on families and businesses.
- Reverse or restrain the growth of government.
- Promote public safety.
- Promote educational accountability, excellence, and choice.
- Foster respect for the family and for innocent human life.
- Protect Florida's natural beauty.

#### **FULL ANALYSIS**

#### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

#### Section 1

Section 775.0877, F.S., requires courts to order persons convicted of specified offenses, including s. 800.04(1), (2), and (3), F.S., to undergo HIV testing. In 1999, s. 800.04, F.S., was substantially reworded,<sup>1</sup> which made the specific references to subsections (1), (2), and (3) of s. 800.04, F.S., in s. 775.0877, F.S., outdated.

The PCB removes the specific references to subsection (1), (2), and (3) of s. 800.04, F.S. As such, a court must order a person convicted of any violation of s. 800.04, F.S., to undergo HIV testing.

#### Section 2

Section 775.25, F.S., provides that sexual offenders who commit any act or omission in violation of specified offenses, including s. 947.177, F.S., may be prosecuted in the county in which the act or omission was committed, in the county of the last registered address of the offender, or in the county in which the conviction occurred for the offense that meets the criteria for designating the person as a sexual offender. In 2001, s. 947.177, F.S., which related to inmate release notifications, was repealed.<sup>2</sup>

The PCB changes the reference to s. 947.177, F.S., to former s. 947.177, F.S.

#### Section 3

Section 784.07, F.S., reclassifies assault or battery offenses committed against specified persons, including "intake officers." Over the past twenty years, the term "intake officer" was changed to "intake counselor" and then later changed to "juvenile probation officer." The term "intake officer" no longer exists in statute.

The PCB removes the obsolete reference to "intake officer" in s. 784.07, F.S.

#### Section 4

Section 815.03, F.S., currently defines the term "property" for purposes of computer-related crimes as "anything of value as defined in s. 812.011 and includes, but is not limited to, financial instruments, information, including electronically produced data and computer software and programs in either

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Ch. 99-201, L.O.F.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ch. 01-124, L.O.F.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Ch. 90-208, L.O.F.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Ch. 98-207, L.O.F.

machine-readable or human-readable form, and any other tangible or intangible item of value." The definition's cite to s. 812.011, F.S., is obsolete as that section was repealed in 1977.<sup>5</sup>

The PCB removes the obsolete reference to s. 812.011, F.S., and replaces it with a reference to s. 812.012, F.S., which contains a definition of the term "value."

#### Section 5

Section 817.554(4), F.S., provides that "any individual or group that meets the standards of organized fraud as defined in s. 817.036 shall be punished as provided in s. 817.036." The statute's cite to s. 817.036, F.S., is obsolete as that section was repealed in 1987.

The PCB removes the obsolete reference to s. 817.036, F.S., and replaces it with a reference to s. 817.034, F.S., which references and provides penalties for organized fraud.

#### Section 6

Section 828.17, F.S., requires a law enforcement officer to arrest without a warrant persons found violating specified offenses, including s. 828.04, F.S., which related to child abuse. The statute's reference to s. 828.04, F.S., is obsolete as that statute was renumbered to s. 827.03, F.S. Additionally, specifying that a law enforcement officer must arrest a person without a warrant if they have committed a child abuse offense is unnecessary in that s. 901.15, F.S., authorizes warrantless arrests for violations of s. 827.03, F.S.

The PCB removes the obsolete reference to s. 828.04, F.S. in s. 828.17, F.S.

#### Section 7

Section 831.16, F.S., provides that a person who possesses less than 10 counterfeit coins with the intent to utter such coins shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding 10 years, or in the county jail not exceeding 12 months, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.

The PCB removes the existing penalty language and replaces it by specifying that a person who possesses less than 10 counterfeit coins with the intent to utter such coins commits a 3<sup>rd</sup> degree felony, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.<sup>7</sup>

#### Section 8

Section 831.17, F.S., provides that a person who commits a second or subsequent violation of s. 831.16, F.S., and is at the same term of the court convicted upon three distinct charges of s. 831.16, F.S., is a common utterer of counterfeit coins and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not to exceed 20 years.

The PCB removes the existing penalty language and replaces it by specifying that a person who commits a second or subsequent violation of s. 831.16, F.S., and is at the same term of the court convicted upon three distinct charges of s. 831.16, F.S., commits a 2<sup>nd</sup> degree felony, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.<sup>8</sup>

#### Section 9

Section 831.18, F.S., provides that a person who makes or possess instruments for forging bills shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding 10 years or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

The PCB removes the existing penalty language and replaces it by specifying that a person who makes or possess instruments for forging bills commits a 3<sup>rd</sup> degree felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Ch. 77-342, L.O.F.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Ch. 87-382, L.O.F.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> A third degree felony is punishable by up to 5 years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> A second degree felony is punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine.

Section 831.21, F.S., provides that a person who forges or counterfeits a doctor's certificate of examination shall be deemed guilty of forgery and upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not exceeding 5 years or by a fine not exceeding \$500.

The PCB removes the existing penalty language and replaces it by specifying that person who forges or counterfeits a doctor's certificate of examination commits a 3<sup>rd</sup> degree felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.

#### Section 11

Section 831.27, F.S., makes it a 2<sup>nd</sup> degree misdemeanor for a person to issue any note, bill, order or check, other than foreign bills of exchange and notes or bills of some bank or company incorporated by the laws of this state, or by the laws of the United States, or by the laws of either of the British provinces in North America, with intent that the same shall be circulated as currency.

The PCB replaces the reference to "either of the British provinces in North America" with a reference to "Canada."

#### Section 12

Section 831.30, F.S., specifies that it is a 2<sup>nd</sup> degree misdemeanor for a person to falsely make, alter, or forge any prescription, as defined in s. 465.031(2), F.S., for a medicinal drug other than a drug controlled by ch. 893, F.S. However, the statute's cite to s. 465.031(2), F.S., for the definition of the term "prescription" is obsolete as that section of statute was repealed in 1979.

The PCB removes the obsolete reference to s. 465.031(2), F.S., and replaces it with a reference to s. 465.003, F.S., which contains a definition of the term "prescription."

#### Section 13

Section 838.021, F.S., relates to corruption by threat against a public servant and is currently drafted in a manner that is grammatically incorrect. The PCB corrects the grammatical error.

#### Section 14

Section 847.0125, F.S., relates to the retail display of materials that are harmful to minors. This section of statute currently incorporates amendments that were made by ch. 86-238, L.O.F. However, this section of statute was also amended in 1986 by ch. 86-38, L.O.F.

The PCB reenacts s. 847.0125, F.S., to clarify legislative intent that the statute incorporate the amendments made by ch. 86-238, L.O.F., and not those made by ch. 86-38, L.O.F.

#### Section 15

Section 860.13, F.S., relates to the operation of aircraft while intoxicated or in a careless or reckless manner. The statute currently requires the court in which there is a conviction of a violation of this section of statute to report the violation to the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The reference to the Civil Aeronautics Administration is obsolete as that organization was abolished in 1958, and its functions transferred to the Federal Aviation Administration.

The PCB replaces the reference to the Civil Aeronautics Administration with a reference to the Federal Aviation Administration.

#### Section 16

Section 865.09(11), F.S., requires persons to register, cancel, and renew fictitious names with the Division of Corporations of the Department of State. The statute currently specifies that such

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Ch. 79-226, L.O.F.

registration, cancellation, and renewal can be made on forms prescribed by the Department of State as a means of satisfying the requirements of this part. The reference to "this part" is incorrect in that ch. 865 is not divided into parts.

The PCB replaces the incorrect reference by specifying that registration, cancellation, and renewal can be made on forms prescribed by the Department of State as a means of satisfying the requirements of *this section*.

#### Section 17

Section 877.22, F.S., relates to minors who violate a curfew. The statute currently authorizes law enforcements officers to transport minors who have violated their curfew to the minor's residence or proceed as authorized under part II of ch. 39, F.S. The cite to part II of ch. 39, F.S., is incorrect as the parts comprising ch. 39, F.S., were re-designated in 1998.<sup>10</sup>

The PCB replaces the reference to part II of ch. 39, F.S., with a reference to part V of ch. 39, F.S.

#### Section 18

Section 893.02, F.S., contains a definition of the term "prescription." The definition currently contains a reference to "medicinal drug" as defined in s. 465.031(5), F.S. The citation to s. 465.031(5), F.S., is obsolete as that section of statute was repealed in 1979.<sup>11</sup>

The PCB removes the obsolete reference to s. 465.031(5), F.S., and replaces it with a reference to s. 465.003(8), F.S., which contains definitions of the terms "medicinal drug" and "drug."

#### Section 19

Section 893.10(2), F.S., relates to the admissibility of evidence in cases where a person is charged under s. 893.14(1), F.S., with the possession of a controlled substance. Section 893.10(2), F.S., is obsolete as s. 893.14(1), F.S., was repealed in 1980 and there is no similar provision in current law.<sup>12</sup>

The PCB repeals s. 893.10(2), F.S., in its entirety.

#### Section 20

Section 914.24(2), F.S., permits courts to issue a protective order prohibiting the harassment of a victim or witness if the court, after a hearing, finds by a preponderance of the evidence that such order is necessary to prevent and restrain an offense under s. 914.23, F.S.<sup>13</sup> When s. 914.24(2), F.S., was reenacted in 1992, the reenactment incorporated an uncoded amendment that appears to have inadvertently removed language specifying additional instances in which a court could issue a protective order.<sup>14</sup>

The PCB inserts the inadvertently removed language so that s. 914.24(2), F.S., will permit a court to issue a protective order when necessary to prevent and restrain an offense under s. 914.22<sup>15</sup>, other than an offense consisting of misleading conduct, or when necessary to prevent and restrain an offense under s. 914.23, F.S.

#### Section 21

Section 916.12(3), F.S., lists items that must be included in an examining expert's competence to proceed report and is currently drafted in a manner that is grammatically incorrect. The PCB corrects the grammatical error.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> ch. 98-403, L.O.F.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> ch. 79-226, L.O.F.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> ch. 80-409, L.O.F.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Section 914.23, F.S., relates to retaliating against a witness, victim, or informant.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> ch. 92-281, L.O.F.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Section 914.22, F.S., relates to tampering with or harassing a witness, victim, or informant.

Section 916.3012(3), F.S., lists items that must be included in an examining expert's competence to proceed report and is currently drafted in a manner that is grammatically incorrect. The PCB corrects the grammatical error.

#### Section 23

Section 918.0155, F.S., requires that specified criminal cases be heard and disposed of as expeditiously as possible. The statute further provides that "The Legislature requests the Supreme Court to adopt emergency rules regarding the expeditious handling of the matters enumerated in this section." The language requesting the Supreme Court to adopt emergency rules is obsolete as Rule 3.190(k) of the Rules of Criminal Procedure, entitled "Motion to Expedite", is in effect.

The PCB removes the obsolete language requesting the Supreme Court to adopt emergency rules.

#### Section 24

Section 921.0022, F.S., the Criminal Punishment Code offense severity ranking chart, ranks criminal offenses from level one (least severe) to level ten (most severe) and assigns points based on the severity of the offense. Currently, the statute incorrectly describes the offense contained in s. 590.28(1), F.S., as "willful, malicious, or intentional burning." The statute also contains an obsolete reference to "intake counselor" relating to the offense contained in s. 784.07(2)(b), F.S.

The PCB corrects the description of the offense contained in s. 590.28(1), F.S., by describing the offense as "Intentional burning of lands." The PCB also removes the obsolete reference to "intake counselor" relating to s. 784.07(2)(b), F.S.

#### Section 25

Section 921.141(5)(a), F.S., specifies that whether "the capital felony was committed by a person previously convicted of a felony and under sentence of imprisonment or placed on community control or on felony probation" is an aggravating circumstance that may be considered when sentencing a defendant to death or life imprisonment. This section of statute currently incorporates amendments that were made by ch. 96-302, L.O.F. However, this section of statute was also amended in 1996 by ch. 96-290, L.O.F.

The PCB reenacts s. 921.141(5)(a), F.S., to clarify legislative intent that the statute incorporate the amendments made by ch. 96-302, L.O.F., and not those made by ch. 96-290, L.O.F.

#### Section 26

Section 921.20, F.S. provides that as soon as possible after a prisoner has been placed in the custody of the Department of Corrections, the classification board shall furnish a classification summary to the Parole Commission for use as provided in s. 947.14, F.S. The reference to s. 947.14, F.S., is obsolete in that in 1981, s. 947.14(1), (2), (4), and (6), F.S., were transferred, in part, to s. 945.25, F.S., and subsections (3) and (5) were transferred to s. 947.13, F.S.

The PCB replaces the obsolete reference to 947.14, F.S., with a reference to s. 945.25, F.S.

#### Section 27

Section 932.704, F.S., requires each state or local law enforcement agency that files civil forfeiture actions under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act to file, by December 31, 1995, a certificate signed by the agency head or is or her designee, which represents that the agency's policies and procedures are in compliance with the guidelines developed by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. This language is obsolete as the deadline for certifying compliance was in 1995.

The PCB removes obsolete language requiring agencies to submit a certificate of compliance by 1995.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Section 590.28, F.S., relates to the intentional or reckless burning of lands.

Section 933.18, F.S., provides, in part, that no search warrant may be issued to search any private dwelling unless one or more of the following misdemeanor child abuse offenses is being committed there – violations of ss. 787.03, 800.02, and 800.03, F.S. The statute's specification that the enumerated child abuse offenses are misdemeanor offenses is incorrect in that the enumerated child abuse offenses also contain felony offenses.

The PCB deletes the word "misdemeanor" so that both misdemeanor and felony violations of the enumerated child abuse statutes are included.

#### Section 29

Section 933.40, F.S., relates to agricultural warrants and specifies that the judge or magistrate, if satisfied that probable cause exists for the issuing of one or more agricultural warrants, shall issue such warrants with his or her signature and office affixed thereto. The PCB removes the reference to "magistrate" and replaces it with a reference to "trial court judge."

#### Section 30

Section 934.03(2)(g), F.S., provides that it is unlawful for specified entities, including public utilities as defined by ss. 365.01 and 366.02, F.S., to intercept and record incoming wire communications. The reference to s. 365.01, F.S., in relation to the definition of the term "public utility" is obsolete as that section of statute was repealed in 1989.<sup>17</sup>

The PCB removes to obsolete cite to s. 365.01, F.S., and includes the definition of "public utility" that was contained in the repealed statute in s. 934.03(2)(g), F.S.

#### Section 31

Section 938.15, F.S., relates to criminal justice education for local governments. Subsection (2) of the statute makes a reference to the "commission," but it is unclear what commission the statute is referencing. The PCB clarifies that the commission referenced by s. 938.15(2), F.S., is the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission.

#### Section 32

Section 943.051(3)(b), F.S., provides that if a minor is charged with or is found to have committed specified offenses, including s. 827.05, F.S., the minor must be fingerprinted and the fingerprints submitted to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. In 1996, s. 827.05, F.S., which relates to the negligent treatment of children, was repealed.<sup>18</sup>

The PCB changes the reference to s. 827.05, F.S., to former s. 827.05, F.S.

#### Section 33

Section 943.053, F.S., specifies that the Florida Department of Law Enforcement shall provide the Florida Department of Revenue Child Support Enforcement access to specified information. The reference to the Division of Child Support Enforcement is obsolete in that chapter 97-287, L.O.F., removed references to divisions of state agencies. The PCB removes the reference to Child Support Enforcement and retains the reference to the Florida Department of Revenue.

#### Section 34

Section 943.0581(6), F.S., which specifies that an application or endorsement for administrative expunction is not admissible as evidence in any judicial or administrative proceeding or otherwise be construed in any way as an admission of liability in connection with an arrest, is drafted in a manner that is grammatically incorrect. The PCB corrects the grammatical error.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> ch. 89-86, L.O.F.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> chapters 96-322 and 96-388, L.O.F.

Section 943.0582, F.S., requires the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to expunge the non-judicial arrest record of a minor who has successfully completed a pre-arrest or post-arrest diversion program if the minor meets specified requirements. Section 943.0582, F.S., also specifies that it operates retroactively. This section of statute currently incorporates amendments that were made by ch. 2001-125, L.O.F. However, this section of statute was also amended in 2001 by ch. 2001-127, L.O.F.

The PCB reenacts s. 943.0582, F.S., to clarify legislative intent that the statute incorporate the amendments made by ch. 2001-125, L.O.F., and not those made by ch. 2001-127, L.O.F.

#### Section 36

Section 943.135, F.S., permits specified persons to associate with their employing agency for the sole purpose of securing continuing employment-related training and education. Paragraph (4)(b) of the statute requires the employing agency with which the person has associated to submit proof of completion of any education or training so obtained and to indicate that the person for whom the credits are reported has secured the training under the special status authorized by this section. Section 943.135(4)(b), F.S., currently incorporates amendments that were made by ch. 98-251, L.O.F. However, this section of statute was also amended in 1998 by ch. 98-249, L.O.F.

The PCB reenacts s. 943.135(4)(b), F.S., to clarify legislative intent that the statute incorporate the amendments made by ch. 98-251, L.O.F., and not those made by ch. 98-249, L.O.F.

#### Section 37

Section 944.023, F.S., requires the comprehensive correctional master plan to include a siting plan, which must assess, rank, and designate appropriate sites pursuant to s. 944.095(2)(a)-(k), F.S. The cite to s. 944.095(2)(a)-(k), F.S., is obsolete in that s. 944.095, F.S., was rewritten in 1995 and removed paragraphs (a)-(k) from subsection (2).

The bill replaces the obsolete reference to s. 944.095(2)(a)-(k), F.S., with a general reference to s. 944.095, F.S., which relates to the siting of correctional facilities.

#### Section 38

Section 944.053, F.S., provides that forestry work camps shall house minimum custody inmates and medium custody inmates who are not serving a sentence for, or who have not been previously convicted of, sexual battery or any sexual offender specified in s. 917.012(1), F.S., unless they have successfully completed a treatment program pursuant to s. 917.012, F.S. The references to s. 917.012, F.S., which related to mentally disordered sex offenders, are obsolete in that the statute was repealed in 1991.<sup>20</sup>

The PCB removes the obsolete references to s. 917.012, F.S. and specifies that sexual battery offenses are listed in s. 794.011, F.S.

#### Section 39

Section 944.28(1), F.S., specifies circumstances in which the Department of Corrections may declare a forfeiture of gain-time earned by a prisoner. Chapter 91-280, L.O.F., purported to reenact s. 944.28(1), F.S., but did not include the version as amended by ch. 89-531, L.O.F. As a result, a reference to control release was omitted.

The PCB reenacts s. 944.28(1), F.S., to clarify legislative intent that the statute include a reference to control release.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> ch. 95-283, L.O.F.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> ch. 91-225, L.O.F.

Section 944.474, F.S., provides that notwithstanding s. 112.0455(5)(a), F.S., the Department of Corrections may develop a program for the reasonable suspicion drug testing of employees who are in safety-sensitive or special risk positions. The cite to paragraph (a) of s. 112.0455(5), F.S., appears to be incorrect as that paragraph defines the term "drug."

The PCB replaces the incorrect citation to s. 112.0455(5)(a), F.S, with a reference to s. 112.0455, F.S., entitled the "Drug-Free Workplace Act."

#### Sections 41 - 43

Sections 944.708, 944.801, and 945.10, F.S., contain references to the Department of Labor and Employment Security. The PCB replaces these references with the Agency for Workforce Innovation.

#### Section 44

Section 947.06, F.S., specifies when the Parole Commission may meet and how the Commission may act. Section 947.06 F.S., currently incorporates amendments that were made by ch. 90-211, L.O.F. However, this section of statute was also amended in 1990 by ch. 90-337, L.O.F.

The PCB reenacts s. 947.06 F.S., to clarify legislative intent that the statute incorporate the amendments made by ch. 90-211, L.O.F., and not those made by ch. 90-337 L.O.F.

#### Section 45

Section 947.16(4), F.S., specifies that a trail judge may retain jurisdiction over certain parole-eligible offenders to review a Parole Commission release order. In such instances, the trial judge must state the justification for retaining jurisdiction and such justification must be made a part of the court record. A copy of the justification must also be delivered to the Department of Corrections together with the commitment issued by the court pursuant to s. 944.16, F.S. The reference to s. 944.16, F.S., appears to be incorrect as that section of statute was repealed in 1985.<sup>21</sup>

The PCB replaces the incorrect reference to s. 944.16, F.S., and with a reference to s. 944.17, F.S., which requires clerks to complete a commitment form and submit such form to the Department of Corrections.

#### Section 46

Section 949.071, F.S., references "s. 111(b) of Title 4 of the United States Code as added by Pub. L. No. 970 84<sup>th</sup> Congress, CH. 941 2d Session" in defining the term "state" for interstate compact purposes. The cite to s. 111(b) of Title 4 of the United States Code was re-designated as 4 U.S.C. s. 112(b) by Pub. L. No. 89-554, S.2(c), 80 Stat. 608. The PCB corrects this citation.

#### Section 47

Section 951.23, F.S., relates to the inmate commissary and welfare fund. Paragraph (9)(e) of the statute requires an audit of the commissary including certification that the commissary complies with the pricing requirements of paragraph (1)(b). The cite to paragraph (1)(b) appears incorrect as that paragraph defines "county residential probation center."

The PCB replaces the reference to s. 951.23(1)(b), F.S., with a reference to s. 951.23(9)(b), F.S., which specifies that canteen prices shall be set so as not to exceed the fair market value of comparable products sold in the community where the facility is located.

#### Section 48

Section 951.231(1), F.S., specifies, in part, that any prisoner who has been sentenced to serve a sentence in a county residential probation center must participate in and complete the program required by s. 958.04(4), F.S., if required by the supervisor of the center. The statute's reference to s.

958.04(4), F.S., is obsolete as that statute was repealed in 1994 and the subunits of the statute renumbered.<sup>22</sup>

The bill replaces the obsolete reference to s. 958.04(4), F.S., with a reference to s. 958.045, F.S., which relates to the youthful offender basic training program.

#### Section 49

Section 957.07, F.S., requires the Department of Corrections to submit a report to the Correctional Privatization Commission detailing the cost to build a facility similar to a private facility. In 2004, the Correctional Privatization Commission was abolished, and the Department of Management Services took over many of the Commission's functions.<sup>23</sup>

The PCB replaces the reference to the Commission with a reference to the Department of Management Services.

#### Section 50

Section 960.003, F.S., requires persons charged with certain offenses to be tested for HIV and specifies that the same counseling which must be made available under s. 381.004(3)(e) to those who undergo HIV testing must also be made available to the victim. The reference to paragraph (3)(e) of s. 381.004, F.S., appears incorrect as that paragraph currently relates to the confidentiality of HIV tests.

The PCB replaces the reference to s. 381.004(3)(e), F.S., with a reference to s. 381.004, F.S.

#### Section 51

Section 984.225, F.S., provides that in certain instances in which a child is handled as a dependent child, jurisdiction must be transferred to the Department of Children and Family Services and the child's care be governed under parts II and III of chapter 39, F.S. In years past, chapter 39, F.S., had four parts, with parts II and III addressing dependency and foster care. Currently, chapter 39, F.S., has 13 parts.

The PCB removes the specific reference to parts II and II of chapter 39, F.S., and instead specifies that that a dependent child's care be governed under the relevant provisions of chapter 39, F.S.

#### Section 52

Section 985.486, F.S., provides that no child who is eligible for commitment to an intensive residential treatment program for offenders less than 13 years of age as established in s. 985.483(1), F.S., may be committed to such a program unless such program has been established by the Department of Juvenile Justice through existing resources or specific appropriation. Section 985.483(1), F.S., lists the eligibility criteria for intensive residential treatment programs for offenders less than 13 – it does not establish such programs.

The PCB removes language indicating that s. 985.483, F.S., establishes intensive residential treatment programs for offenders less than 13 and clarifies that the statute only provides eligibility criteria for such programs.

#### Section 53

Section 985.632, F.S., requires the Department of Juvenile Justice to develop a cost-effectiveness model and apply the mode to each commitment program. The statute further states that it is the intent of the Legislature that continual development efforts take place to improve the validity and reliability of the cost-effectiveness model and to integrate the standard methodology developed under s. 985.401(4), F.S., for interpreting program outcome evaluations. The reference to s. 985.401(4), F.S., is obsolete as that section was repealed in 2001.<sup>24</sup> The PCB removes the legislative intent language that relates to the repealed section of statute.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> ch. 94-209, L.O.F.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> ch. 2004-248, L.O.F.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> ch. 2001-185, L.O.F.

Section 985.632(7), F.S., requires the Department of Juvenile Justice, no later than November 1, 2001, to submit a report to the Legislature concerning funding incentives and disincentives for the department and for providers under contract with the department. The PCB removes this reporting requirement as it is now obsolete.

#### Section 54

Section 985.686(2)(b), F.S., defines the term "fiscally constrained county." The statute currently incorporates amendments that were made by ch. 2006-62, L.O.F. However, this section of statute was also amended in 2006 by ch. 2006-120, L.O.F.

The PCB reenacts s. 985.686(2)(b), F.S., to clarify legislative intent that the statute incorporate the amendments made by ch. 2006-62, L.O.F., and not those made by ch. 2006-120, L.O.F.

#### **B. SECTION DIRECTORY:**

- **Section 1.** Amends s. 775.0877, F.S., relating to criminal transmission of HIV; procedures; penalties.
- **Section 2.** Amends s. 775.25, F.S., relating to prosecutions for acts or omissions.
- **Section 3.** Amends s. 784.07, F.S., relating to 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.
- **Section 4.** Amends s. 815.03, F.S., relating to definitions.
- **Section 5.** Amends s. 817.554, F.S., relating to fraudulently offering for sale tour or travel-related services.
- **Section 6.** Amends s. 828.17, F.S., relating to officer to arrest without warrant.
- **Section 7.** Amends s. 831.16, F.S., relating to having less than 10 counterfeit coins in possession, with intent to utter.
- Section 8. Amends s. 831.17, F.S., relating to violation of s. 831.16; second conviction.
- **Section 9.** Amends s. 831.18, F.S., relating to making or possessing instruments for forging bills.
- **Section 10.** Amends s. 831.21, F.S., relating to forging or counterfeiting doctor's certificate of examination.
- Section 11. Amends s. 831.27, F.S., relating to issuing notes.
- Section 12. Amends s. 831.30, F.S., relating to medicinal drugs; fraud in obtaining.
- Section 13. Amends s. 838.021, F.S., relating to corruption by threat against public servant.
- **Section 14.** Reenacts s. 847.0125, F.S., relating to retail display of materials harmful to minors prohibited.
- **Section 15.** Amends s. 860.13, F.S., relating to operation of aircraft while intoxicated or in careless or reckless manner; penalty.
- **Section 16.** Amends s. 865.09, F.S., relating to fictitious name registration.

- **Section 17.** Amends s. 877.22, F.S., relating to minors prohibited in public places and establishments during certain hours; penalty; procedure.
- **Section 18.** Amends s. 893.02, F.S., relating to definitions.
- **Section 19.** Amends s. 893.10, F.S., relating to burden of proof; photograph or video recording of evidence.
- **Section 20.** Reenacts s. 914.24, F.S., relating to civil action to restrain harassment of a victim or witness.
- Section 21. Amends s. 916.12, F.S., relating to mental competence to proceed.
- **Section 22.** Amends s. 916.3012, F.S., relating to mental competence to proceed.
- **Section 23.** Amends s. 918.0155, F.S., relating to expeditious disposition of particular criminal cases involving a child under age 16.
- **Section 24.** Amends s. 921.0022, F.S., relating to Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity ranking chart.
- **Section 25.** Reenacts s. 921.141, F.S., relating to sentence of death or life imprisonment for capital felonies; further proceedings to determine sentence.
- **Section 26.** Amends s. 921.20, F.S., relating to classification summary; Parole Commission.
- **Section 27.** Amends s. 932.704, F.S., relating to forfeiture proceedings.
- **Section 28.** Amends s. 933.18, F.S., relating to when warrant may be issued for search of private dwelling.
- **Section 29.** Amends s. 933.40, F.S., relating to agriculture warrants.
- **Section 30.** Amends s. 934.03, F.S., relating to interception and disclosure of wire, oral, or electronic communications prohibited.
- **Section 31.** Amends s. 938.15, F.S., relating to criminal justice education for local government.
- **Section 32.** Amends s. 943.051, F.S., relating to criminal justice information; collection and storage; fingerprinting.
- **Section 33.** Reenacts s. 943.053, F.S., relating to dissemination of criminal justice information; fees.
- **Section 34.** Amends s. 943.0581, F.S., relating to administrative expunction.
- **Section 35.** Reenacts s. 943.0582, F.S., relating to prearrest, postarrest, or teen court diversion program expunction.
- Section 36. Reenacts s. 943.135, F.S., relating to requirements for continued employment.
- **Section 37.** Amends s. 944.023, F.S., relating to comprehensive correctional master plan.
- **Section 38.** Amends s. 944.053, F.S., relating to forestry work camps.
- **Section 39.** Reenacts s. 944.28, F.S., relating to forfeiture of gain-time and the right to earn gain-time in the future.

- **Section 40.** Amends s. 944.474, F.S., relating to legislative intent; employee wellness program; drug and alcohol testing.
- Section 41. Amends s. 944.708, F.S., relating to rules.
- Section 42. Amends s. 944.801, F.S., relating to education for state prisoners.
- **Section 43.** Amends s. 945.10, F.S., relating to confidential information.
- Section 44. Reenacts s. 947.06, F.S., relating to meeting; when commission may act.
- **Section 45.** Amends s. 947.16, F.S., relating to eligibility for parole; initial parole interviews; powers and duties of commission.
- **Section 46.** Amends s. 949.071, F.S., relating to definition of "state" as used in s. 949.07; further declaration relating to interstate compacts.
- **Section 47.** Amends s. 951.23, F.S., relating to county and municipal detention facilities; definitions; administration; standards and requirements.
- **Section 48**. Amends s. 951.231, F.S., relating to county residential probation program.
- Section 49. Amends s. 957.07, F.S., relating to cost-saving requirements.
- **Section 50.** Amends s. 960.003, F.S., relating to HIV testing for persons charged with or alleged by petition for delinquency to have committed certain offenses; disclosure of results to victims.
- **Section 51.** Amends s. 984.225, F.S., relating to powers of disposition; placement in a staff-secure shelter.
- **Section 52.** Amends s. 985.486, F.S., relating to intensive residential treatment programs for offenders less than 13 years of age; prerequisite for commitment.
- **Section 53.** Amends s. 985.632, F.S., relating to quality assurance and cost-effectiveness.
- **Section 54.** Reenacts s. 985.686, F.S., relating to shared county and state responsibility for juvenile detention.
- **Section 55.** This PCB takes effect July 1, 2010.

#### II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

#### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

- **B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:** 
  - 1. Revenues:

None.

	None.
D.	FISCAL COMMENTS: None.
	III. COMMENTS
A.	CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:
	1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:
	Not applicable because this PCB does not appear to: require the counties or municipalities to spend funds or take an action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities.
	2. Other:

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

2. Expenditures:

None.

None.

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

STORAGE NAME: DATE:

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#### ORIGINAL

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An act relating to criminal justice; amending s. 775.0877, F.S.; requiring the court to order a person convicted of any offense in s. 800.04 to undergo HIV testing in certain instances; amending s. 775.25, F.S.; clarifying a reference to repealed s. 947.177; amending s. 784.07, F.S.; removing an outdated reference to "intake counselors" in relation to assault and battery of specified persons; amending s. 815.03, F.S.; defining the term "property" in accordance with s. 812.012 in relation to computer crimes; amending s. 817.554, F.S.; defining the term "organized fraud" in accordance with s. 817.043 in relation to fraudulently offering for sale tour or travel-related services; amending s. 828.17, F.S.; removing an obsolete statutory citation relating to when an officer may arrest a person without a warrant; amending s. 831.16, F.S.; clarifying that it is a third degree felony for a person to knowingly have in his or her possession less than ten counterfeit coins with the intent to utter or pass such coins; amending s. 831.17, F.S.; clarifying that certain subsequent violations of s. 831.16 are punishable as a second degree felony; amending s. 831.18, F.S.; clarifying that the offense of making or possessing instruments for forging bills is punishable as a third degree felony; amending s. 831.21, F.S.; clarifying that the offense of forging or counterfeiting a doctor's certificate of examination is punishable as a third degree felony; amending s. 831.27, F.S.; correcting

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29 a reference relating to the offense of issuing notes; 30 amending s. 831.30, F.S.; defining the term "prescription" 31 in accordance with s. 465.003 in relation to offenses 32 involving medicinal drug fraud; amending s. 838.021, F.S.; correcting grammatical errors; reenacting s. 847.0125, 33 34 F.S.; relating to retail display of materials harmful to 35 minors; amending s. 860.13, F.S.; correcting an outdated reference; amending s. 865.09, F.S.; correcting a 36 37 statutory reference; amending s. 877.22, F.S.; correcting a statutory reference; amending s. 893.02, F.S.; defining 38 39 the term "medicinal drug" in accordance with s. 465.003(8) 40 in relation to drug trafficking offenses; amending s. 41 893.10, F.S.; removing obsolete language relating to 42 evidence in possession of controlled substances cases; 43 reenacting s. 914.24, F.S.; reinstating language relating 44 to victim and witness protection orders; amending s. 45 916.12, F.S.; correcting a grammatical error; amending s. 46 916.3012, F.S.; correcting a grammatical error; amending 47 s. 918.0155, F.S.; deleting obsolete language directing 48 the Legislature to request the Supreme Court to adopt 49 emergency rules; amending s. 921.0022, F.S.; correcting a 50 statutory reference in the offense severity ranking chart; 51 removing an obsolete term in the offense severity ranking 52 chart; reenacting s. 921.141, F.S.; relating to sentence 53 of death or life imprisonment for capital felonies; 54 amending s. 921.20, F.S.; correcting a statutory citation 55 relating to the use of classification summaries; amending 56 s. 932.704, F.S.; deleting an obsolete reference relating

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to the deadline for certifying compliance with the Contraband Forfeiture Act; amending s. 933.18, F.S.; correcting a reference in relation to when a warrant may be issued to search a dwelling; amending s. 933.40, F.S; replacing an outdated reference to "magistrates" with "trial court judge" in relation to who can issue agricultural warrants; amending s. 934.03, F.S.; removing an outdated statutory citation relating to the definition of the term "public utility"; creating a definition of the term public utility; amending s. 938.15, F.S.; specifying that the term "commission" refers to the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission; amending s. 943.051, F.S.; clarifying a reference to repealed s. 827.05; amending s. 943.053, F.S.; removing an obsolete reference; amending s. 943.0581, F.S.; clarifying legislative intent; reenacting s. 943.0582, F.S.; relating to prearrest, postarrest, or teen court diversion program expunction; reenacting s. 943.135, F.S.; relating to requirements for continued employment; amending s. 944.023, F.S.; correcting an obsolete statutory citation relating to the comprehensive correctional master plan; amending s. 944.053, F.S.; removing an obsolete statutory citation relating to who is authorized to be housed at forestry work camps; reenacting s. 944.28, F.S.; relating to gain time; amending s. 944.474, F.S.; correcting a statutory citation relating to Department of Corrections employee drug testing programs; amending s. 944.708, F.S.; replacing an obsolete reference to the Department of Labor

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85 and Employment Security with a reference to the Agency for 86 Workforce Innovation; amending s. 944.801, F.S.; replacing 87 an obsolete reference to the Department of Labor and Employment Security with a reference to the Agency for 88 89 Workforce Innovation; amending s. 945.10, F.S.; replacing 90 an obsolete reference to the Department of Labor and 91 Employment Security with a reference to the Agency for 92 Workforce Innovation; reenacting s. 947.06, F.S.; relating 93 to when the Florida Parole Commission may meet and act; 94 amending s. 947.16, F.S.; correcting an obsolete statutory citation in relation to eligibility for parole; amending 95 s. 949.071, F.S.; correcting a federal statutory citation 96 97 relating to the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender 98 Supervision; amending s. 951.23, F.S.; correcting a 99 statutory citation in relation to county and municipal 100 detention facilities; amending s. 951.231, F.S.; 101 correcting a statutory citation relating to requirements 102 of prisoners sentenced to county residential probation 103 centers; amending s. 957.07, F.S.; replacing an obsolete 104 reference to the Correctional Privatization Commission to 105 the Department of Management Services; amending s. 106 960.003, F.S.; correcting an obsolete statutory citation 107 in relation to HIV testing of persons charged with certain 108 offenses; amending s. 984.225, F.S.; correcting a 109 statutory reference; amending s. 985.486, F.S.; correcting 110 statutory citations in relation to intensive residential 111 treatment programs for offenders less than 13 years of 112 age; amending s. 985.632, F.S.; removing a reference to a

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repealed statute; removing an obsolete requirement that the Department of Juvenile Justice submit a proposal concerning funding incentives and disincentives; reenacting s. 985.686, F.S.; relating to county and state responsibility for juvenile detention; 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. Subsection (1) of section 775.0877, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

775.0877 Criminal transmission of HIV; procedures; penalties.--

- (1) In any case in which a person has been convicted of or has pled nolo contendere or guilty to, regardless of whether adjudication is withheld, any of the following offenses, or the attempt thereof, which offense or attempted offense involves the transmission of body fluids from one person to another:
  - (a) Section 794.011, relating to sexual battery,
  - (b) Section 826.04, relating to incest,
- (c) Section 800.04(1), (2), and (3), relating to <u>lewd or</u> lascivious offenses committed upon or in the presence of persons lewd, lascivious, or indecent assault or act upon any person less than 16 years of age,
- 137 (d) Sections 784.011, 784.07(2)(a), and 784.08(2)(d), 138 relating to assault,
- (e) Sections 784.021, 784.07(2)(c), and 784.08(2)(b), relating to aggravated assault,

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- (f) Sections 784.03, 784.07(2)(b), and 784.08(2)(c), relating to battery,
- (g) Sections 784.045, 784.07(2)(d), and 784.08(2)(a), relating to aggravated battery,
  - (h) Section 827.03(1), relating to child abuse,
  - (i) Section 827.03(2), relating to aggravated child abuse,
- (j) Section 825.102(1), relating to abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult,
- (k) Section 825.102(2), relating to aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult,
- (1) Section 827.071, relating to sexual performance by person less than 18 years of age,
- (m) Sections 796.03, 796.07, and 796.08, relating to prostitution, or
- (n) Section 381.0041(11)(b), relating to donation of blood, plasma, organs, skin, or other human tissue,

the court shall order the offender to undergo HIV testing, to be performed under the direction of the Department of Health in accordance with s. 381.004, unless the offender has undergone HIV testing voluntarily or pursuant to procedures established in s. 381.004(3)(h)6. or s. 951.27, or any other applicable law or rule providing for HIV testing of criminal offenders or inmates, subsequent to her or his arrest for an offense enumerated in paragraphs (a)-(n) for which she or he was convicted or to which she or he pled nolo contendere or guilty. The results of an HIV test performed on an offender pursuant to this subsection are

not admissible in any criminal proceeding arising out of the alleged offense.

Section 2. Section 775.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

775.25 Prosecutions for acts or omissions.—A sexual predator or sexual offender who commits any act or omission in violation of s. 775.21, s. 943.0435, s. 944.605, s. 944.606, s. 944.607, or <u>former</u> s. 947.177 may be prosecuted for the act or omission in the county in which the act or omission was committed, the county of the last registered address of the sexual predator or sexual offender, or the county in which the conviction occurred for the offense or offenses that meet the criteria for designating a person as a sexual predator or sexual offender. In addition, a sexual predator may be prosecuted for any such act or omission in the county in which he or she was designated a sexual predator.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 784.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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.--

(2) Whenever any person is charged with knowingly committing an assault or battery upon a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, an emergency medical care provider, a traffic accident investigation officer as described in s. 316.640, a nonsworn law enforcement agency employee who is certified as an agency inspector, blood alcohol analyst, or a breath test

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operator while such employee is in uniform and engaged in processing, testing, evaluating, analyzing, or transporting a person who is detained or under arrest for DUI, a law enforcement explorer, a traffic infraction enforcement officer as described in s. 316.640, a parking enforcement specialist as defined in s. 316.640, a person licensed as a security officer as defined in s. 493.6101 and wearing a uniform that bears at least one patch or emblem that is visible at all times that clearly identifies the employing agency and that clearly identifies the person as a licensed security officer, or a security officer employed by the board of trustees of a community college, while the officer, firefighter, emergency medical care provider, intake officer, traffic accident investigation officer, traffic infraction enforcement officer, inspector, analyst, operator, law enforcement explorer, parking enforcement specialist, public transit employee or agent, or security officer is engaged in the lawful performance of his or her duties, the offense for which the person is charged shall be reclassified as follows:

- (a) In the case of assault, from a misdemeanor of the second degree to a misdemeanor of the first degree.
- (b) In the case of battery, from a misdemeanor of the first degree to a felony of the third degree.
- (c) In the case of aggravated assault, from a felony of the third degree to a felony of the second degree. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person convicted of aggravated assault upon a law enforcement officer shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years.

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(d) In the case of aggravated battery, from a felony of the second degree to a felony of the first degree.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person convicted of aggravated battery of a law enforcement officer shall be

Section 4. Subsection (11) of section 815.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 5 years.

- 815.03 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:
- (11) "Property" means anything of value as defined in s. 812.012 812.011 and includes, but is not limited to, financial instruments, information, including electronically produced data and computer software and programs in either machine-readable or human-readable form, and any other tangible or intangible item of value.
- Section 5. Subsection (4) of section 817.554, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 817.554 Fraudulently offering for sale tour or travel-related services.--
- (4) Any individual or group which meets the standards of organized fraud as defined in s. 817.034 817.036 shall be punished as provided in s. 817.034 817.036.
- Section 6. Section 828.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 828.17 Officer to arrest without warrant.—Any sheriff or any other peace officer of the state, or any police officer of any city or town of the state, shall arrest without warrant any person found violating any of the provisions of ss. 828.04,

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828.08, 828.12, and 828.13-828.16, and the officer making the arrest shall hold the offender until a warrant can be procured, and he or she shall use proper diligence to procure such warrant.

Section 7. Section 831.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

831.16 Having less than 10 counterfeit coins in possession, with intent to utter.—Whoever has in his or her possession any number of pieces less than 10 of the counterfeit coin mentioned in s. 831.15 the preceding section, knowing the same to be counterfeit, with intent to utter or pass the same as true, or who utters, passes or tenders in payment as true any such counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be false and counterfeit, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding 10 years, or in the county jail not exceeding 12 months, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.

Section 8. Section 831.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

831.17 Violation of s. 831.16; second conviction.--Whoever having been convicted of either of the offenses mentioned in s. 831.16 the preceding section, is again convicted of either of the same offenses, committed after the former conviction, and whoever is at the same term of the court convicted upon three distinct charges of said offenses, commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084shall be deemed a common utterer of counterfeit

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coin and punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding 20 years.

Section 9. Section 831.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

831.18 Making or possessing instruments for forging bills. -- Whoever engraves, makes or amends, or begins to engrave, make or amend, any plate, block, press, or other tool, instrument or implement, or makes or provides any paper or other material, adapted and designed for the making of a false and counterfeit note, certificate, or other bill of credit, purporting to be issued by lawful authority for a debt of this state, or a false or counterfeit note or bill, in the similitude of the notes or bills issued by any bank or banking company established in this state, or within the United States, or in any foreign province, state or government; and whoever has in his or her possession any such plate or block engraved in any part, or any press or other tool, instrument or any paper or other material adapted and designed as aforesaid, with intent to issue the same, or to cause or permit the same to be used in forging or making any such false and counterfeit certificates, bills or notes, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding 10 years, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.

Section 10. Section 831.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

831.21 Forging or counterfeiting doctor's certificate of examination. -- Whoever falsely makes, alters, forges or

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counterfeits any doctor's certificate or record of examination to an application for a policy of insurance, or knowing such doctor's certificate or record of examination to be falsely made, altered, forged or counterfeited, shall pass, utter or publish such certificate as true, with intent to injure or defraud any person, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084shall be deemed guilty of forgery, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not exceeding 5 years, or by fine not exceeding \$500.

Section 11. Section 831.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

831.27 Issuing notes. --Whoever issues any note, bill, order or check, other than foreign bills of exchange and notes or bills of some bank or company incorporated by the laws of this state, or by the laws of the United States, or by the laws of Canada either of the British provinces in North America, with intent that the same shall be circulated as currency, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.083.

Section 12. Subsection (1) of section 831.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

831.30 Medicinal drugs; fraud in obtaining. -- Whoever:

(1) Falsely makes, alters, or forges any prescription, as defined in s.  $\underline{465.003}$   $\underline{465.031(2)}$ , for a medicinal drug other than a drug controlled by chapter 893;

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with intent to obtain such drug, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A second or subsequent conviction shall constitute a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 13. Subsection (1) of section 838.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

838.021 Corruption by threat against public servant. --

- (1) It shall be unlawful to Whoever unlawfully harms or threatens unlawful harm to any public servant, to his or her immediate family, or to any other person with whose welfare the public servant is interested, with the intent or purpose:
- (a) To influence the performance of any act or omission which the person believes to be, or the public servant represents as being, within the official discretion of the public servant, in violation of a public duty, or in performance of a public duty.
- (b) To cause or induce the public servant to use or exert, or procure the use or exertion of, any influence upon or with any other public servant regarding any act or omission which the person believes to be, or the public servant represents as being, within the official discretion of the public servant, in violation of a public duty, or in performance of a public duty.

Section 14. Section 847.0125, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

847.0125 Retail display of materials harmful to minors prohibited.--

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- (1) "KNOWINGLY" DEFINED. -- As used in this section, "knowingly" means having general knowledge of, reason to know, or a belief or ground for belief which warrants further inspection or inquiry of both:
- (a) The character and content of any material described herein which is reasonably susceptible of examination by the defendant, and
- (b) The age of the minor; however, an honest mistake shall constitute an excuse from liability hereunder if the defendant made a reasonable bona fide attempt to ascertain the true age of such minor.
  - (2) OFFENSES AND PENALTIES. --
- (a) It is unlawful for anyone offering for sale in a retail establishment open to the general public any book, magazine, or other printed material, the cover of which depicts material which is harmful to minors, to knowingly exhibit such book, magazine, or material in such establishment in such a way that it is on open display to, or within the convenient reach of, minors who may frequent the retail establishment. Such items shall, however, be displayed, either individually or collectively, behind an opaque covering which conceals the book, magazine, or other printed material.
- (b) It is unlawful for anyone offering for sale in a retail establishment open to the general public any book, magazine, or other printed material, the content of which exploits, is devoted to, or is principally made up of descriptions or depictions of material which is harmful to minors, to knowingly exhibit such book, magazine, or material in

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such establishment in such a way that it is within the convenient reach of minors who may frequent the retail establishment.

- (c) A violation of any provision of this section constitutes a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- Section 15. Subsection (4) of section 860.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 860.13 Operation of aircraft while intoxicated or in careless or reckless manner; penalty.--
- (4) It shall be the duty of any court in which there is a conviction for violation of this statute to report such conviction to the <u>Federal Aviation Administration</u> Civil Aeronautics Administration for its guidance and information with respect to the pilot's certificate.

Section 16. Subsection (11) of section 865.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

865.09 Fictitious name registration.-

- (11) FORMS.--Registration, cancellation, and renewal shall be made on forms prescribed by the Department of State, which may include the uniform business report, pursuant to s. 606.06, as a means of satisfying the requirement of this section part.
- Section 17. Subsection (4) of section 877.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 877.22 Minors prohibited in public places and establishments during certain hours; penalty; procedure.--
- (4) If a minor violates a curfew and is taken into custody, the minor shall be transported immediately to a police

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station or to a facility operated by a religious, charitable, or civic organization that conducts a curfew program in cooperation with a local law enforcement agency. After recording pertinent information about the minor, the law enforcement agency shall attempt to contact the parent of the minor and, if successful, shall request that the parent take custody of the minor and shall release the minor to the parent. If the law enforcement agency is not able to contact the minor's parent within 2 hours after the minor is taken into custody, or if the parent refuses to take custody of the minor, the law enforcement agency may transport the minor to her or his residence or proceed as authorized under part  $\underline{V}$   $\overline{\mathbf{H}}$  of chapter 39.

Section 18. Subsection (21) of section 893.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 893.02 Definitions. -- The following words and phrases as used in this chapter shall have the following meanings, unless the context otherwise requires:
- or medicinal supplies written, signed, or transmitted by word of mouth, telephone, telegram, or other means of communication by a duly licensed practitioner licensed by the laws of the state to prescribe such drugs or medicinal supplies, issued in good faith and in the course of professional practice, intended to be filled, compounded, or dispensed by another person licensed by the laws of the state to do so, and meeting the requirements of s. 893.04. The term also includes an order for drugs or medicinal supplies so transmitted or written by a physician, dentist, veterinarian, or other practitioner licensed to

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practice in a state other than Florida, but only if the pharmacist called upon to fill such an order determines, in the exercise of his or her professional judgment, that the order was issued pursuant to a valid patient-physician relationship, that it is authentic, and that the drugs or medicinal supplies so ordered are considered necessary for the continuation of treatment of a chronic or recurrent illness. However, if the physician writing the prescription is not known to the pharmacist, the pharmacist shall obtain proof to a reasonable certainty of the validity of said prescription. A prescription order for a controlled substance shall not be issued on the same prescription blank with another prescription order for a controlled substance which is named or described in a different schedule, nor shall any prescription order for a controlled substance be issued on the same prescription blank as a prescription order for a medicinal drug, as defined in s. 465.003(8) 465.031(5), which does not fall within the definition of a controlled substance as defined in this act.

Section 19. Subsection (2) of section 893.10, Florida Statutes, is amended and current subsections (3) and (4) are redesignated as subsections (2) and (3) respectively to read:

893.10 Burden of proof; photograph or video recording of evidence.—

(2) In the case of a person charged under s. 893.14(1) with the possession of a controlled substance, the label required under s. 893.04(1) or s. 893.05(2) is admissible in evidence and prima facie evidence that such substance was obtained pursuant to a valid prescription form or dispensed by a

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practitioner while acting in the course of his or her professional practice.

Section 20. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 914.24, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

914.24 Civil action to restrain harassment of a victim or witness.—

(2)(a) A circuit court, upon motion of the state attorney, shall issue a protective order prohibiting the harassment of a victim or witness in a criminal case if the court, after a hearing, finds by a preponderance of the evidence that harassment of an identified victim or witness in a criminal case exists or that such order is necessary to prevent and restrain an offense under s. 914.22, other than an offense consisting of misleading conduct, or to prevent and restrain an offense under 914.23.

Section 21. Subsection (3) of section 916.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.12 Mental competence to proceed. --

- (3) In considering the issue of competence to proceed, an examining expert shall first consider and specifically include in his or her report the defendant's capacity to:
- (a) Appreciate the charges or allegations against the defendant.
- (b) Appreciate the range and nature of possible penalties, if applicable, that may be imposed in the proceedings against the defendant.
- (c) Understand the adversarial nature of the legal process.

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- (d) Disclose to counsel facts pertinent to the proceedings at issue.
  - (e) Manifest appropriate courtroom behavior.
  - (f) Testify relevantly.

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- (g) In addition, an examining expert shall include in his or her report Any other factor deemed relevant by the expert.
- Section 22. Subsection (3) of section 916.3012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 916.3012 Mental competence to proceed.
- (3) In considering the issue of competence to proceed, the examining experts shall first consider and specifically include in their report the defendant's capacity to:
- (a) Appreciate the charges or allegations against the defendant.
- (b) Appreciate the range and nature of possible penalties, if applicable, that may be imposed in the proceedings against the defendant.
- (c) Understand the adversarial nature of the legal process.
- (d) Disclose to counsel facts pertinent to the proceedings at issue.
  - (e) Manifest appropriate courtroom behavior.
  - (f) Testify relevantly.
- 526 (g) In addition, the examining experts shall consider and
  527 include in their report Any other factor deemed relevant by the
  528 experts.
- Section 23. Section 918.0155, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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531 918.0155 Expeditious disposition of particular criminal 532 cases involving a child under age 16. -- Every criminal case 533 prosecuted under chapter 782, chapter 784, chapter 787, chapter 534 794, chapter 796, chapter 800, chapter 827, or chapter 847 which 535 involves the abuse of a child or unlawful sexual contact or acts 536 performed in the presence of, with, or upon a child under the 537 age of 16 shall be heard and disposed of as expeditiously as 538 possible. The Legislature requests the Supreme Court to adopt 539 emergency rules regarding the expeditious handling of the 540 matters enumerated in this section. 541 Section 24. Paragraphs (b) and (d) of subsection (3) of 542 section 921.0022, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 543 921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity 544 ranking chart .-545 (3)OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART 546 (b) LEVEL 2 Florida Statute Felony Description Degree 547 379.2431(1)(e)3. 3rd Possession of 11 or fewer marine turtle eggs in violation of the Marine Turtle Protection Act. 548 Possession of more than 11 marine 379.2431(1)(e)4. 3rd turtle eggs in violation of the Marine Turtle Protection Act. 549 403.413(5)(c) 3rd Dumps waste litter exceeding 500 lbs. in weight or 100 cubic feet in volume

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			or any quantity for commercial purposes, or hazardous waste.	
550	517.07	3rd	Registration of securities and furnishing of prospectus required.	
551	590.28(1)	3rd	Willful, malicious, or intentional burning of lands.	
552	784.05(3)	3rd	Storing or leaving a loaded firearm within reach of minor who uses it to inflict injury or death.	
553	787.04(1)	3rd	In violation of court order, take, entice, etc., minor beyond state limits.	
554	806.13(1)(b)3.	3rd	Criminal mischief; damage \$1,000 or more to public communication or any other public service.	
555	810.061(2)	3rd	Impairing or impeding telephone or power to a dwelling; facilitating or furthering burglary.	
556	810.09(2)(e)	3rd	Trespassing on posted commercial horticulture property.	
557	812.014(2)(c)1.	3rd	Grand theft, 3rd degree; \$300 or more but less than \$5,000.	e

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	PCB PSDS 10-01		ORIGINAL	2010
	812.014(2)(d)	3rd	Grand theft, 3rd degree; \$100 or more but less than \$300, taken from unenclosed curtilage of dwelling.	
559	812.015(7)	3rd	Possession, use, or attempted use of antishoplifting or inventory control device countermeasure.	an
560	817.234(1)(a)2.	3rd	False statement in support of insuranclaim.	.ce
561	817.481(3)(a)	3rd	Obtain credit or purchase with false, expired, counterfeit, etc., credit card, value over \$300.	
562	817.52(3)	3rd	Failure to redeliver hired vehicle.	
563	817.54	3rd	With intent to defraud, obtain mortganete, etc., by false representation.	.ge
564	817.60(5)	3rd	Dealing in credit cards of another.	
565	817.60(6)(a)	3rd	Forgery; purchase goods, services wit false card.	h
566	817.61	3rd	Fraudulent use of credit cards over \$100 or more within 6 months.	
567	826.04	3rd	Knowingly marries or has sexual intercourse with person to whom related.	•

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	PCB PSDS 10-01		ORIGINAL	2010
568	831.01	3rd	Forgery.	
569	831.02	3rd	Uttering forged instrument; utters of publishes alteration with intent to defraud.	r
570	831.07	3rd	Forging bank bills, checks, drafts, or promissory notes.	or
571	831.08	3rd	Possessing 10 or more forged notes, bills, checks, or drafts.	
572	831.09	3rd	Uttering forged notes, bills, checks drafts, or promissory notes.	,
573	831.11	3rd	Bringing into the state forged bank bills, checks, drafts, or notes.	
574	832.05(3)(a)	3rd	Cashing or depositing item with interto defraud.	nt
575	843.08	3rd	Falsely impersonating an officer.	
576	893.13(2)(a)2.	3rd	Purchase of any s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)3. (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)3. (3), or (4) drugs other than cannabis	9.,
577	893.147(2)	3rd	Manufacture or delivery of drug paraphernalia.	
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	PCB PSDS 10-01		ORIGINAL 20	010
578	(d) LEVEL 4 Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description	
579	316.1935(3)(a)	2nd	Driving at high speed or with wanton disregard for safety while fleeing or attempting to elude law enforcement officer who is in a patrol vehicle with siren and lights activated.	:h
580	499.0051(1)	3rd	Failure to maintain or deliver pedigre papers.	е
581	499.0051(2)	3rd	Failure to authenticate pedigree papers.	
582	499.0051(6)	2nd	Knowing sale or delivery, or possession with intent to sell, contraband prescription drugs.	n
583	784.07(2)(b)	3rd	Battery of law enforcement officer, firefighter, intake officer, etc.	
584	784.074(1)(c)	3rd	Battery of sexually violent predators facility staff.	
585	784.075	3rd	Battery on detention or commitment facility staff.	
586	784.078	3rd	Battery of facility employee by	

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	PCB PSDS 10-01		ORIGINAL 2010
			throwing, tossing, or expelling certain fluids or materials.
587	784.08(2)(c)	3rd	Battery on a person 65 years of age or older.
588	784.081(3)	3rd	Battery on specified official or employee.
589	784.082(3)	3rd	Battery by detained person on visitor or other detainee.
590	784.083(3)	3rd	Battery on code inspector.
591	784.085	3rd	Battery of child by throwing, tossing, projecting, or expelling certain fluids or materials.
592	787.03(1)	3rd	Interference with custody; wrongly takes minor from appointed guardian.
593	787.04(2)	3rd	Take, entice, or remove child beyond state limits with criminal intent pending custody proceedings.
594	787.04(3)	3rd	Carrying child beyond state lines with criminal intent to avoid producing child at custody hearing or delivering to designated person.
595	790.115(1)	3rd	Exhibiting firearm or weapon within Page 25 of 51

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PCB PSDS 10-01		ORIGINAL	2010
		1,000 feet of a school.	
790.115(2)(b)	3rd	-	
790.115(2)(c)	3rd	Possessing firearm on school propert.	V.
			_
800.04(7)(8)	sra	less than 18 years.	der
810.02(4)(a)	3rd	unoccupied structure; unarmed; no	an
810.02(4)(b)	3rd	<u>-</u>	an
		unoccupied conveyance; unarmed; no assault or battery.	
810.06	3rd	Burglary; possession of tools.	
810.08(2)(c)	3rd	Trespass on property, armed with	
812.014(2)(c)3.	3rd	Grand theft, 3rd degree \$10,000 or m	ore
		·	
812.014(2)(c)4	3rd		tc.
812.0195(2)	3rd	Dealing in stolen property by use of	
	790.115(2)(b)  790.115(2)(c)  800.04(7)(c)  810.02(4)(a)  810.02(4)(b)  810.06  810.08(2)(c)  812.014(2)(c)3.	790.115(2)(b) 3rd  790.115(2)(c) 3rd  800.04(7)(c) 3rd  810.02(4)(a) 3rd  810.02(4)(b) 3rd  810.08(2)(c) 3rd  812.014(2)(c)3. 3rd  812.014(2)(c)4 3rd 10.	1,000 feet of a school.  790.115(2)(b) 3rd Possessing electric weapon or device destructive device, or other weapon school property.  790.115(2)(c) 3rd Possessing firearm on school property.  800.04(7)(c) 3rd Lewd or lascivious exhibition; offendless than 18 years.  810.02(4)(a) 3rd Burglary, or attempted burglary, of unoccupied structure; unarmed; no assault or battery.  810.02(4)(b) 3rd Burglary, or attempted burglary, of unoccupied conveyance; unarmed; no assault or battery.  810.06 3rd Burglary; possession of tools.  810.08(2)(c) 3rd Trespass on property, armed with firearm or dangerous weapon.  812.014(2)(c)3. 3rd Grand theft, 3rd degree \$10,000 or mobut less than \$20,000.  812.014(2)(c)4 3rd Grand theft, 3rd degree, a will, firearm, motor vehicle, livestock, en

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	PCB PSDS 10-01		ORIGINAL	2010
606			the Internet; property stolen \$300 or more.	r
606	817.563(1)	3rd	Sell or deliver substance other than controlled substance agreed upon, excluding s. 893.03(5) drugs.	
607	817.568(2)(a)	3rd	Fraudulent use of personal identification information.	
608	817.625(2)(a)	3rd	Fraudulent use of scanning device or reencoder.	
609	828.125(1)	2nd	Kill, maim, or cause great bodily has or permanent breeding disability to a registered horse or cattle.	
610	837.02(1)	3rd	Perjury in official proceedings.	
611	837.021(1)	3rd	Make contradictory statements in official proceedings.	
612	838.022	3rd	Official misconduct.	
613	839.13(2)(a)	3rd	Falsifying records of an individual the care and custody of a state agend	
614	839.13(2)(c)	3rd	Falsifying records of the Department Children and Family Services.	of
615	843.021	3rd	Possession of a concealed handcuff ke	ey

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	PCB PSDS 10-01		ORIGINAL	2010
			by a person in custody.	
616	843.025	3rd	Deprive law enforcement, correctional or correctional probation officer of means of protection or communication	
617	843.15(1)(a)	3rd	Failure to appear while on bail for felony (bond estreature or bond jumping).	
618	847.0135(5)(c)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious exhibition using computer; offender less than 18 year	s.
619	874.05(1)	3rd	Encouraging or recruiting another to join a criminal gang.	
620	893.13(2)(a)1.	2nd	Purchase of cocaine (or other s. 893.03(1)(a), (b), or (d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4. drugs).	
621	914.14(2)	3rd	Witnesses accepting bribes.	
622	914.22(1)	3rd	Force, threaten, etc., witness, vict or informant.	im,
623	914.23(2)	3rd	Retaliation against a witness, victi or informant, no bodily injury.	m,
624	918.12	3rd	Tampering with jurors.	
625	934.215	3rd	Use of two-way communications device	to
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facilitate commission of a crime.

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Section 25. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 921.141, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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921.141 Sentence of death or life imprisonment for capital felonies; further proceedings to determine sentence.-

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(5) AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES. -- Aggravating circumstances shall be limited to the following:

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The capital felony was committed by a person (a) previously convicted of a felony and under sentence of imprisonment or placed on community control or on felony probation.

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Section 26. Section 921.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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921.20 Classification summary; Parole Commission. -- As soon as possible after a prisoner has been placed in the custody of the Department of Corrections, the classification board shall furnish a classification summary to the Parole Commission for use as provided in s.945.25 947.14. The summary shall include the criminal, personal, social, and environmental background and other relevant factors considered in classifying the prisoner for a penal environment best suited for the prisoner's rapid

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rehabilitation.

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Section 27. Paragraph (a) of subsection (11) of section 932.704, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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932.704 Forfeiture proceedings.-

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The Department of Law Enforcement, in consultation (11)(a)with the Florida Sheriffs Association and the Florida Police

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Chiefs Association, shall develop quidelines and training procedures to be used by state and local law enforcement agencies and state attorneys in implementing the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act. Each state or local law enforcement agency that files civil forfeiture actions under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act shall file, by December 31, 1995, a certificate signed by the agency head or his or her designee, which represents that the agency's policies and procedures are in compliance with the guidelines. Each state or local law enforcement agency that seizes property for the purpose of forfeiture shall periodically review seizures of assets made by the agency's law enforcement officers, settlements, and forfeiture proceedings initiated by the agency, to determine whether such seizures, settlements, and forfeitures comply with the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act and the guidelines adopted under this subsection. The determination of whether an agency will file a civil forfeiture action must be the sole responsibility of the head of the agency or his or her designee.

Section 28. Subsection (7) of section 933.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

933.18 When warrant may be issued for search of private dwelling. -- No search warrant shall issue under this chapter or under any other law of this state to search any private dwelling occupied as such unless:

- (7) One or more of the following misdemeanor child abuse offenses is being committed there:
  - (a) Interference with custody, in violation of s. 787.03.

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- (b) Commission of an unnatural and lascivious act with a child, in violation of s. 800.02.
- (c) Exposure of sexual organs to a child, in violation of s. 800.03. If, during a search pursuant to a warrant issued under this section, a child is discovered and appears to be in imminent danger, the law enforcement officer conducting such search may remove the child from the private dwelling and take the child into protective custody pursuant to chapter 39. The term "private dwelling" shall be construed to include the room or rooms used and occupied, not transiently but solely as a residence, in an apartment house, hotel, boardinghouse, or lodginghouse. No warrant shall be issued for the search of any private dwelling under any of the conditions hereinabove mentioned except on sworn proof by affidavit of some creditable witness that he or she has reason to believe that one of said conditions exists, which affidavit shall set forth the facts on which such reason for belief is based.

Section 29. Subsection (5), subsection (8) of section 933.40, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

933.40 Agriculture warrants.-

(5) Agriculture warrants may be signed by any person competent to issue search warrants under s. 933.01, either manually, by signature stamp, or by electronic signature. The trial court judge or magistrate, upon examination of the application and proofs submitted, if satisfied that probable cause exists for the issuing of one or more agriculture warrants, shall issue such agriculture warrants with his or her signature and office affixed thereto. Such agriculture warrants

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may be served and executed by employees of the department, with the assistance of third parties supervised by department employees, and shall authorize department employees with such assistance to undertake all actions authorized by the warrant.

- (8) An agriculture warrant shall be effective for 60 days and shall authorize multiple executions of the warrant prior to its expiration. An agriculture warrant may be extended or renewed by the trial court judge or magistrate who signed and issued the original warrant upon satisfaction of such official that probable cause continues to exist for the reissuance of the warrant. Such warrant must be returned to the issuing official prior to the expiration date specified in the warrant or within the extended or renewed time.
- Section 30. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section 934.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 934.03 Interception and disclosure of wire, oral, or electronic communications prohibited.—
- (2)(g) It is lawful under ss. 934.03-934.09 for an employee of:
- 1. An ambulance service licensed pursuant to s. 401.25, a fire station employing firefighters as defined by s. 633.30, a public utility as defined by ss. 365.01 and 366.02, a law enforcement agency as defined by s. 934.02(10), or any other entity with published emergency telephone numbers;
- 2. An agency operating an emergency telephone number "911" system established pursuant to s. 365.171; or
- 3. The central abuse hotline operated pursuant to s. 39.201, to intercept and record incoming wire communications;

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however, such employee may intercept and record incoming wire communications on designated "911" telephone numbers and published nonemergency telephone numbers staffed by trained dispatchers at public safety answering points only. It is also lawful for such employee to intercept and record outgoing wire communications to the numbers from which such incoming wire communications were placed when necessary to obtain information required to provide the emergency services being requested. For the purpose of this paragraph, the term public utility shall be defined as provided in s. 366.02 and shall also include a person, partnership, association, or corporation now or hereafter owning or operating in the state equipment or facilities for conveying or transmitting messages or communications by telephone, or telegraph to the public for compensation.

Section 31. Subsection (2) of section 938.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

938.15 Criminal justice education for local government.—
In addition to the costs provided for in s. 938.01,
municipalities and counties may assess an additional \$2 for
expenditures for criminal justice education degree programs and
training courses, including basic recruit training, for their
respective officers and employing agency support personnel,
provided such education degree programs and training courses are
approved by the employing agency administrator, on a form
provided by the commission, for local funding.

(2) The <u>Criminal Justice Standards and Training</u> commission may inspect and copy the documentation of independent audits

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conducted of the municipalities and counties which make such assessments to ensure that such assessments have been made and that expenditures are in conformance with the requirements of this subsection and with other applicable procedures.

Section 32. Subsection (3) of section 943.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.051 Criminal justice information; collection and storage; fingerprinting.—

- (3)(a) A minor who is charged with or found to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult shall be fingerprinted and the fingerprints shall be submitted to the department in the manner prescribed by rule.
- (b) A minor who is charged with or found to have committed the following offenses shall be fingerprinted and the fingerprints shall be submitted to the department:
  - 1. Assault, as defined in s. 784.011.
  - 2. Battery, as defined in s. 784.03.
- 781 3. Carrying a concealed weapon, as defined in s. 782 790.01(1).
  - 4. Unlawful use of destructive devices or bombs, as defined in s. 790.1615(1).
  - 5. Negligent treatment of children, as defined in <u>former</u> s. 827.05.
    - 6. Assault or battery on a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, or other specified officers, as defined in s. 784.07(2)(a) and (b).
      - 7. Open carrying of a weapon, as defined in s. 790.053.
      - 8. Exposure of sexual organs, as defined in s. 800.03.

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- 792 9. Unlawful possession of a firearm, as defined in s. 793 790.22(5).
  - 10. Petit theft, as defined in s. 812.014(3).
  - 11. Cruelty to animals, as defined in s. 828.12(1).
  - 12. Arson, as defined in s. 806.031(1).
  - 13. Unlawful possession or discharge of a weapon or firearm at a school-sponsored event or on school property as defined in s. 790.115.

Section 33. Subsection (6) of section 943.053, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

943.053 Dissemination of criminal justice information; fees.—

department shall provide to the Florida Department of Revenue Child Support Enforcement access to Florida criminal records which are not exempt from disclosure under chapter 119, and to such information as may be lawfully available from other states via the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, for the purpose of locating subjects who owe or potentially owe support, as defined in s. 409.2554, or to whom such obligation is owed pursuant to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act. Such information may be provided to child support enforcement authorities in other states for these specific purposes.

Section 34. Subsection (6) of section 943.0581, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.0581 Administrative expunction.-

(6) An application or endorsement under this section is not admissible as evidence in any judicial or administrative

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proceeding and shall not or otherwise be construed in any way as an admission of liability in connection with an arrest.

Section 35. Paragraph (a) of subsections (3) and subsection (5) of section 943.0582, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

943.0582 Prearrest, postarrest, or teen court diversion program expunction.—

- (3) The department shall expunge the nonjudicial arrest record of a minor who has successfully completed a prearrest or postarrest diversion program if that minor:
- (a) Submits an application for prearrest or postarrest diversion expunction, on a form prescribed by the department, signed by the minor's parent or legal guardian, or by the minor if he or she has reached the age of majority at the time of applying.
- (5) This section operates retroactively to permit the expunction of any nonjudicial record of the arrest of a minor who has successfully completed a prearrest or postarrest diversion program on or after July 1, 2000; however, in the case of a minor whose completion of the program occurred before the effective date of this section, the application for prearrest or postarrest diversion expunction must be submitted within 6 months after the effective date of this section.

Section 36. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 943.135, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

943.135 Requirements for continued employment.-

(4) (b) Any person who qualifies under paragraph (a) may, for purposes of meeting the minimum mandatory continuing

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training or education requirements of this section, at the option of an employing agency, associate with that agency for the sole purpose of securing continuing training or education as required by this section and for allowing the agency to report completion of the education or training to the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission. The employing agency with which the person has associated shall submit proof of completion of any education or training so obtained for purposes of demonstrating compliance with this section and shall indicate that the person for whom the credits are reported has secured the training under the special status authorized by this section. An employing agency may require any person so associated to attend continuing training or education at the person's own expense and may determine the courses or training that a person is to attend while associated with the agency. Any person who is permitted to associate with an employing agency for purposes of obtaining and reporting education or continuing training credits while serving in an elected or appointed public office shall not be considered to be employed by the employing agency or considered by the association with the employing agency to maintain an office under s. 5(a), Art. II of the State Constitution.

Section 37. Subsection (5) of section 944.023, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 944.023 Comprehensive correctional master plan.-
- (5) The comprehensive correctional master plan shall project by year the total operating and capital outlay costs necessary for constructing a sufficient number of prison beds to

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avoid a deficiency in prison beds. Included in the master plan which projects operating and capital outlay costs shall be a siting plan which shall assess, rank, and designate appropriate sites pursuant to s. 944.095(2)(a) (k). The master plan shall include an assessment of the department's current capability for providing the degree of security necessary to ensure public safety and should reflect the levels of security needed for the forecasted admissions of various types of offenders based upon sentence lengths and severity of offenses. The plan shall also provide construction options for targeting violent and habitual offenders for incarceration while providing specific alternatives for the various categories of lesser offenders.

Section 38. Subsection (4) of section 944.053, Florida

Section 38. Subsection (4) of section 944.053, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.053 Forestry Work Camps.-

(4) Forestry Work Camps shall house minimum custody inmates and medium custody inmates who are not serving a sentence for, or who have not been previously convicted of, sexual battery <u>pursuant to s. 794.011</u> or any sexual offense specified in s. 917.012(1), unless they have successfully completed a treatment program <u>pursuant to s. 917.012</u>.

Section 39. Subsection (1) of section 944.28, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

944.28 Forfeiture of gain-time and the right to earn gain-time in the future.—

(1) If a prisoner is convicted of escape, or if the clemency, conditional release as described in chapter 947, probation or community control as described in chapter 948,

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provisional release as described in s. 944.277, parole, or control release as described in s. 947.146 granted to the prisoner is revoked, the department may, without notice or hearing, declare a forfeiture of all gain-time earned according to the provisions of law by such prisoner prior to such escape or his or her release under such clemency, conditional release, probation, community control, provisional release, control release, or parole.

Section 40. Subsection (2) of section 944.474, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.474 Legislative intent; employee wellness program; drug and alcohol testing.—

(2) Under no circumstances shall employees of the department test positive for illegal use of controlled substances. An employee of the department may not be under the influence of alcohol while on duty. In order to ensure that these prohibitions are adhered to by all employees of the department and notwithstanding s. 112.0455, the department may develop a program for the random drug testing of all employees. The department may randomly evaluate employees for the contemporaneous use or influence of alcohol through the use of alcohol tests and observation methods. Notwithstanding s.  $112.0455 \frac{(5)}{(a)}$ , the department may develop a program for the reasonable suspicion drug testing of employees who are in safety-sensitive or special risk positions, as defined in s. 112.0455(5), for the controlled substances listed in s. 893.03(3)(d). The reasonable suspicion drug testing authorized by this subsection shall be conducted in accordance with s.

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112.0455, but may also include testing upon reasonable suspicion based on violent acts or violent behavior of an employee who is on or off duty. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 that are necessary to administer this subsection.

Section 41. Section 944.708, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.708 Rules.--The Department of Corrections and the Agency for Workforce Innovation Department of Labor and Employment Security shall promulgate rules to implement the provisions of ss. 944.701-944.707.

Section 42. Paragraph (h) of subsection (3) of section 944.801, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.801 Education for state prisoners.-

- (3) The responsibilities of the Correctional Education Program shall be to:
- (h) Develop a written procedure for selecting programs to add to or delete from the vocational curriculum. The procedure shall include labor market analyses which demonstrate the projected demand for certain occupations and the projected supply of potential employees. In conducting these analyses, the department shall evaluate the feasibility of adding vocational education programs which have been identified by the Agency for Workforce Innovation Department of Labor and Employment Security or a regional coordinating council as being in undersupply in this state. The department shall periodically reevaluate the vocational education programs in major institutions to determine which of the programs support and provide relevant skills to

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inmates who could be assigned to a correctional work program that is operated as a Prison Industry Enhancement Program.

Section 43. Subsection (3) of section 945.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

945.10 Confidential information.-

- (3) Due to substantial concerns regarding institutional security and unreasonable and excessive demands on personnel and resources if an inmate or an offender has unlimited or routine access to records of the Department of Corrections, an inmate or an offender who is under the jurisdiction of the department may not have unrestricted access to the department's records or to information contained in the department's records. However, except as to another inmate's or offender's records, the department may permit limited access to its records if an inmate or an offender makes a written request and demonstrates an exceptional need for information contained in the department's records and the information is otherwise unavailable. Exceptional circumstances include, but are not limited to:
- (a) The inmate or offender requests documentation to resolve a conflict between the inmate's court documentation and the commitment papers or court orders received by the department regarding the inmate or offender.
- (b) The inmate's or offender's release is forthcoming and a prospective employer requests, in writing, documentation of the inmate's or offender's work performance.
- (c) The inmate or offender needs information concerning the amount of victim restitution paid during the inmate's or offender's incarceration.

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- (d) The requested records contain information required to process an application or claim by the inmate or offender with the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration, the Agency for Workforce Innovation Department of Labor and Employment Security, or any other similar application or claim with a state agency or federal agency.
- (e) The inmate or offender wishes to obtain the current address of a relative whose address is in the department's records and the relative has not indicated a desire not to be contacted by the inmate or offender.
- (f) Other similar circumstances that do not present a threat to the security, order, or rehabilitative objectives of the correctional system or to any person's safety.

Section 44. Section 947.06, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

947.06 Meeting; when commission may act.—The commission shall meet at regularly scheduled intervals and from time to time as may otherwise be determined by the chair. The making of recommendations to the Governor and Cabinet in matters relating to modifications of acts and decisions of the chair as provided in s. 947.04(1) shall be by a majority vote of the 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. 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

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statement regarding their views as to the granting, denying, or revoking of parole. 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 commission shall meet in various counties including, but not limited to, Broward, Duval, Escambia, Hillsborough, Leon, Miami-Dade, 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. The commission shall adopt rules governing the oral participation of victims and the submission of written statements by victims.

Section 45. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 947.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.16 Eligibility for parole; initial parole interviews; powers and duties of commission.—

(4) A person who has become eligible for an initial parole interview and who may, according to the objective parole guidelines of the 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

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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 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 one-third 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 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. 944.17 944.16.

Section 46. Subsection (2) of section 949.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

949.071 Definition of "state" as used in s. 949.07; further declaration relating to interstate compacts.—

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(2) It is hereby recognized and further declared that pursuant to the consent and authorization contained in s. 112 111(b) of Title 4 of the United States Code as added by Pub. L. No. 970 84th Congress, Ch. 941 2d Session, this state shall be a party to the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, with any additional jurisdiction legally joining in the compact when such jurisdiction enacts the compact in accordance with the terms thereof.

Section 47. Subsection (9) of section 951.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 951.23 County and municipal detention facilities; definitions; administration; standards and requirements.—
  - (9) INMATE COMMISSARY AND WELFARE FUND.-
- (a) A commissary may be operated in the detention facility. If a commissary is established, then an inmate welfare fund shall also be established. The officer in charge will establish a procedure for providing commissary or canteen facilities or access to canteen items for the benefit of the inmate. The commissary or canteen shall not sell food that competes with the detention facility food program. It is recommended that inmates routinely carry no money and that a check-off system from their account be implemented. If money is permitted, a limit shall be set and all money in possession in excess of that limit shall be confiscated and deposited immediately in the inmate welfare fund, if there is one, unless it is needed as evidence in a trial or disciplinary hearing. If a detention facility does not have an inmate welfare fund, confiscated moneys shall be receipted and placed in the inmate's

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personal property or inmate bank account. A shopping list shall be developed and printed for the information of all inmates with the prices and special conditions governing each sale shown clearly on such a list. Valuable items purchased by inmates shall be added to their personal property list after purchase and marked for identification.

- (b) Canteen prices shall be set so as not to exceed the fair market value for comparable products sold in the community where the facility is located.
- (c) Expenses involved in the commissary operation, including compensation for commissary employees and gratuities for inmates who may assist such employees, may be paid from the profit.
- (d) Profits from the commissary shall be used for overall inmate welfare, and an inmate welfare fund committee shall recommend what expenditures are to be made. Activities of the committee shall be reviewed by the officer in charge who shall have final authority on expenditures. It is recommended that the jail chaplain be a member of the committee.
- (e) The officer in charge shall be responsible for an audit of the fiscal management of the commissary by a disinterested party on an annual basis, which shall include certification of compliance with the pricing requirements of paragraph (9) (b) above. Appropriate transaction records and stock inventory shall be kept current.
- Section 48. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 951.231, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 951.231 County residential probation program.-

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- (1) Any prisoner who has been sentenced under s. 921.18 to serve a sentence in a county residential probation center as described in s. 951.23 shall:
- (c) Participate in and complete the program required by s.  $958.045 \frac{958.04(4)}{4}$ , if required by the supervisor of the center.
- Section 49. Subsection (4) of section 957.07, Florida
  1134 Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 957.07 Cost-saving requirements.-
  - (4) The Department of Corrections shall provide a report detailing the state cost to design, finance, acquire, lease, construct, and operate a facility similar to the private correctional facility on a per diem basis. This report shall be provided to the Auditor General in sufficient time that it may be certified to the <u>Department of Management Services</u> commission to be included in the request for proposals.
  - Section 50. Subsection (3) of section 960.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 960.003 HIV testing for persons charged with or alleged by petition for delinquency to have committed certain offenses; disclosure of results to victims.—
    - (3) DISCLOSURE OF RESULTS.-
  - (a) The results of the test shall be disclosed no later than 2 weeks after the court receives such results, under the direction of the Department of Health, to the person charged with or alleged by petition for delinquency to have committed or to the person convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for any offense enumerated in s. 775.0877(1)(a)-(n), which involves the transmission of body fluids from one person to another, and,

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upon request, to the victim or the victim's legal quardian, or the parent or legal guardian of the victim if the victim is a minor, and to public health agencies pursuant to s. 775.0877. If the alleged offender is a juvenile, the test results shall also be disclosed to the parent or quardian. When the victim is a victim as described in paragraph (2)(b), the test results must also be disclosed no later than 2 weeks after the court receives such results, to the person charged with or alleged by petition for delinquency to have committed or to the person convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for any offense enumerated in s. 775.0877(1)(a)-(n), or s. 825.1025 regardless of whether the offense involves the transmission of bodily fluids from one person to another, and, upon request, to the victim or the victim's legal quardian, or the parent or legal quardian of the victim, and to public health agencies pursuant to s. 775.0877. Otherwise, HIV test results obtained pursuant to this section are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and shall not be disclosed to any other person except as expressly authorized by law or court order.

(b) At the time that the results are disclosed to the victim or the victim's legal guardian, or to the parent or legal guardian of a victim if the victim is a minor, the same immediate opportunity for face-to-face counseling which must be made available under s.  $381.004\frac{(3)}{(e)}$  to those who undergo HIV testing shall also be afforded to the victim or the victim's legal guardian, or to the parent or legal guardian of the victim if the victim is a minor.

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Section 51. Subsection (6), subsection (7) of section 984.225, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

984.225 Powers of disposition; placement in a staff-secure shelter.—

- reasonable remedies offered under this chapter if, at the end of the commitment period, the parent, guardian, or legal custodian continues to refuse to allow the child to remain at home or creates unreasonable conditions for the child's return. If, at the end of the commitment period, the child is not reunited with his or her parent, guardian, or custodian due solely to the continued refusal of the parent, guardian, or custodian to provide food, clothing, shelter, and parental support, the child is considered to be threatened with harm as a result of such acts or omissions, and the court shall direct that the child be handled in every respect as a dependent child. Jurisdiction shall be transferred to the Department of Children and Family Services and the child's care shall be governed under the relevant provisions parts II and III of chapter 39.
- (7) The court shall review the child's commitment once every 45 days as provided in s. 984.20. The court shall determine if the parent, guardian, or custodian has reasonably participated in and financially contributed to the child's counseling and treatment program. The court shall also determine whether the department's efforts to reunite the family have been reasonable. If the court finds an inadequate level of support or participation by the parent, guardian, or custodian prior to the end of the commitment period, the court shall direct that the

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child be handled in every respect as a dependent child.

Jurisdiction shall be transferred to the Department of Children and Family Services and the child's care shall be governed under the relevant provisions parts II and III of chapter 39.

Section 52. Section 985.486, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.486 Intensive residential treatment programs for offenders less than 13 years of age; prerequisite for commitment.—No child who is eligible for commitment to an intensive residential treatment program for offenders less than 13 years of age <u>under s 985.483</u> as established in s. 985.483(1), may be committed to any intensive residential treatment program for offenders less than 13 years of age <u>under s 985.483</u> as established in s. 985.483, unless such program has been established by the department through existing resources or specific appropriation, for such program.

Section 53. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) and subsection (7) of section 985.632, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
985.632 Quality assurance and cost-effectiveness.—

(4)(a) The Department of Juvenile Justice, in consultation with the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, and contract service providers, shall develop a cost-effectiveness model and apply the model to each commitment program. Program recidivism rates shall be a component of the model. The cost-effectiveness model shall compare program costs to client outcomes and program outputs. It is the intent of the Legislature that continual development efforts take place to improve the validity and reliability of the cost-effectiveness

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model and to integrate the standard methodology developed under s. 985.401(4) for interpreting program outcome evaluations.

submit a proposal to the Legislature concerning funding incentives and disincentives for the department and for providers under contract with the department. The recommendations for funding incentives and disincentives shall be based upon both quality assurance performance and cost effectiveness performance. The proposal should strive to achieve consistency in incentives and disincentives for both department operated and contractor provided programs. The department may include recommendations for the use of liquidated damages in the proposal; however, the department is not presently authorized to contract for liquidated damages in non-hardware secure facilities until January 1, 2002.

Section 54. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 985.686, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

985.686 Shared county and state responsibility for juvenile detention.—

- (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (b) "Fiscally constrained county" means a county within a rural area of critical economic concern as designated by the Governor pursuant to s. 288.0656 or each county for which the value of a mill will raise no more than \$5 million in revenue, based on the certified school taxable value certified pursuant to s. 1011.62(4)(a)1.a., from the previous July 1.

Section 55. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

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## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

**HB 23** 

Parole for Adolescent Offenders

SPONSOR(S): Weinstein and others

TIED BILLS:

IDEN./SIM. BILLS: SB 184

1)	REFERENCE Public Safety & Domestic Security Policy Committee	ACTION	ANALYST Krol TIC	STAFF DIRECTOR Cunningham
2)	Criminal & Civil Justice Appropriations Committee		Nor 10	Odminigham i
3)	Criminal & Civil Justice Policy Council			
4)		-		
5)				

#### **SUMMARY ANALYSIS**

This bill creates the possibility of parole release for adolescent offenders. The bill creates a new inmate designation, "adolescent offender," which is defined as an offender, 15 years old or younger at the time the criminal act was committed, who was sentenced to life or to a single or cumulative term of imprisonment of 10 years or more. The bill excludes an adolescent offender from parole eligibility if he or she had a prior conviction or was adjudicated delinquent for a number of specified offenses. Also, the bill provides that the offender must serve a minimum of 8 years of their sentence before becoming eligible for release.

The bill requires the Florida Parole Commission to conduct an initial eligibility interview with the adolescent offender during the 8th year of incarceration, and every 2 years thereafter. To be eligible for parole, the offender must have completed a General Educational Development (GED) program and received no disciplinary reports during the two years prior to the interview and subsequent interviews. The bill provides additional criteria for the consideration of the offender's rehabilitation status.

The bill specifies that an eligible offender must be placed in a facility that has a GED program, unless they have already completed a GED program.

The bill provides that if the offender is granted parole, he or she must participate in any available reentry program for 2 years.

This bill will take effect upon becoming a law and applies with respect to offenses committed before, on, or after that date.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME:

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DATE:

#### **HOUSE PRINCIPLES**

Members are encouraged to evaluate proposed legislation in light of the following guiding principles of the House of Representatives

- Balance the state budget.
- Create a legal and regulatory environment that fosters economic growth and job creation.
- Lower the tax burden on families and businesses.
- Reverse or restrain the growth of government.
- · Promote public safety.
- Promote educational accountability, excellence, and choice.
- Foster respect for the family and for innocent human life.
- Protect Florida's natural beauty.

## **FULL ANALYSIS**

# I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

# A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

#### Parole

Parole is a discretionary prison release mechanism administered by the Florida Parole Commission (commission) through chs. 947, 948, and 949, F.S. An inmate who is granted parole is allowed to serve the remainder of his or her prison sentence outside of confinement according to terms and conditions established by the commission. Parolees are supervised by Correctional Probation Officers of the Department of Corrections (department). Inmates who were sentenced as adults for offenses committed prior to reaching 18 years of age are eligible for parole on the same basis as other inmates. Parole is not available for most crimes that were committed on or after October 1, 1983. There is no parole eligibility for any crime committed on or after October 1, 1995. The commission reported that on June 30, 2009, there were 5,826 inmates currently eligible for parole consideration with about 450 under supervision. This includes a small percentage who committed their parole-eligible crime when they were less than 18 years of age.<sup>2</sup>

The parole process begins with the setting of a presumptive parole release date (PPRD) by the commission after a parole examiner reviews the inmate's file and makes an initial recommendation. The date of the initial interview depends upon the length and type of the parole-eligible sentence. For example, an inmate with a minimum mandatory sentence of 7 to 15 years is not eligible to have an initial interview sooner than 12 months prior to expiration of the minimum mandatory portion of the sentence. An inmate may request one review of the initial PPRD within 60 days after notification.

If the PPRD is more than 2 years after the date of the initial interview a hearing examiner must interview the inmate to review the PPRD within 2 years after the initial interview and every 2 years thereafter.<sup>3</sup> These interviews are limited to determining whether or not information has been gathered

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The exceptions are for capital felony murders committed prior to October 1, 1994, and capital felony sexual battery prior to October 1, 1995.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Parole Commission 2010 Analysis of HB 23.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> However, s. 947.174(1)(b), F.S., provides for less frequent reviews for an inmate whose PPRD is more than 5 years from the date of the initial interview if he or she was convicted of murder, attempted murder, sexual battery, or attempted sexual battery, or is serving a 25-year minimum mandatory sentence under s. 775.082, F.S. In such cases, subsequent interviews to review the PPRD may be conducted every 5 years if the commission makes a written finding that it is not reasonable to expect that parole will be granted.

which might affect the PPRD.<sup>4</sup> The department is responsible for bringing to the attention of the commission any information that may be pertinent for review, such as current progress reports, psychological reports, and disciplinary reports.<sup>5</sup> In consultation with the department, the commission has developed guidelines defining unsatisfactory institutional record.<sup>6</sup> The commission has defined what constitutes a satisfactory release plan and verification of the plan prior to release.<sup>7</sup>

The commission determines the terms and conditions of parole. Statutorily, conditions of parole are not specific, except for provisions that require:

- The offender to submit to random substance abuse testing, if the offender's conviction was for a controlled substance violation.
- The offender to not knowingly associate with other criminal gang members or associates, if the offender's conviction was for a crime that involved criminal gang activity.
- The offender to pay debt due and owing to the state under s. 960.17, F.S., or attorney's fees and costs due and owing to the state under s. 938.29, F.S.<sup>8</sup>
- The offender to pay victim restitution.<sup>9</sup>
- The offender to apply for services from the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, if the offender has been diagnosed as mentally retarded. 10

Most crimes committed by juveniles<sup>11</sup> are dealt with through delinquency proceedings as set forth in ch. 985, F.S. However, the law provides a mechanism for juvenile offenders to be tried and handled as adults. A person who commits a crime while 13 years old or younger may only be tried as an adult if a grand jury indictment is returned.<sup>12</sup> A juvenile who is fourteen or older at the time of committing certain felony offenses may be tried as an adult if a grand jury indictment is returned; if juvenile court jurisdiction is waived and the case is transferred for prosecution as an adult pursuant to s. 985.556, F.S.; or if the state attorney direct files an information in adult court pursuant to s. 985.557, F.S. Section 985.56, F.S., provides that a juvenile charged with an offense punishable by death or life imprisonment may not be tried as an adult unless a grand jury indictment is returned.

## **Sentencing and Classification of Offenders**

A court may sentence as a "youthful offender" any person:

- Who is at least 18 years of age or who has been transferred for prosecution to the criminal division of the circuit court pursuant to ch. 985, F.S.;
- Who is found guilty of or who has tendered, and the court has accepted, a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to a crime that is, under the laws of this state, a felony if such crime was committed before the defendant's 21st birthday; and

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Section 947.174(1)(c), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Section 947.174(3), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Section 947.174(5)(a), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Section 947.174(5)(b), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Section 947.18, F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Section 947.181, F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Section 947.185, F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Section 985.03(6), F.S., defines juvenile as "any unmarried person under the age of 18 who has not been emancipated by order of the court and who has been found or alleged to be dependent, in need of services, or from a family in need of services; or any married or unmarried person who is charged with a violation of law occurring prior to the time that person eached the age of 18 years."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> See Tate v. State, 864 So.2d 44 (Fla. 4th Dist. 2003).

 Who has not previously been classified as a youthful offender under the provisions of the Florida Youthful Offender Act;<sup>13</sup> however, any person found guilty of a capital or life felony may not be sentenced as a youthful offender under the act.<sup>14</sup>

Separate institutions and programs exist for youthful offenders that fall into two age groups: age 14 to 18 years old and age 19 to 24 years old. The department may initially assign inmates who are less than 18 years of age and who have not been assigned by the sentencing judge to a facility for youthful offenders under the provisions of chapter 958 to a facility designated for youthful offenders. The department is required to screen all institutions, facilities, and programs for inmates who meet the requirements specified in s. 958.04(1)(a) and (c) whose age does not exceed 24 years and whose total length of sentence does not exceed 10 years and the department may classify those inmates as a youthful offender. The department may classify any inmate 19 years of age or younger, except a capital or life felon, as a youthful offender if the department determines that the inmate's mental or physical vulnerability would substantially or materially jeopardize his or her safety in a non-youthful facility.

Parole for juveniles who received more than a 10 year adult prison sentence was one of the recommendations made by the Blueprint Commission through the Department of Juvenile Justice. 19

## **Proposed Changes**

HB 23 creates the offender designation of adolescent offender, which is defined as an offender who was 15 years old or younger at the time of the criminal act who is sentenced to life or to a single or cumulative term of imprisonment of 10 years or more. An adolescent offender may be eligible for parole release.

The bill defines the term "current offense" as one or more crimes committed by the adolescent offender within a 1-month period of time or for which sentences run concurrently.

The bill excludes an adolescent offender from parole eligibility if he or she, before the current offense, had a prior conviction or was adjudicated delinquent for a number of specified offenses:

- Murder,
- Felony battery,
- Aggravated battery,
- Assault or battery of law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency medical care providers, public transit employees or agents or other specified officers.
- Assault or battery on persons 65 years of age or older.
- Kidnapping,
- Persons engaged in criminal offense, having weapons,
- Sexual battery,
- Carjacking,
- Home-invasion robbery.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Sections 958.011-958.15, F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Section 958.04(1)(c), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Section 958.11(1), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Section 944.1905(5)(a), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Section 958.11(4), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Section 958.11(6), F.S.

<sup>19 &</sup>quot;Getting Smart about Juvenile Justice in Florida," January 2008.

- Abuse, aggravated abuse, and neglect of a child, or.
- Cruelty to animals.

The bill requires the commission to conduct an initial eligibility interview during the 8<sup>th</sup> year of incarceration, and every 2 years thereafter. To be eligible for parole, the offender must have completed a General Educational Development (GED) program unless waived due to a disability, and received no disciplinary reports for a period of at least two years. The bill provides additional criteria for the consideration of the offender's rehabilitation status. The hearing examiner must take into serious consideration the wishes of the victim or the opinions of the victim's next of kin, and consider whether:

- The offender was principal to the criminal offense or an accomplice, a relatively minor participant, or acted under extreme duress or domination of another person,
- The offender has shown remorse for the criminal offense.
- The offender's age, maturity, and psychological development at the time of the offense affected her or his behavior.
- The offender, while in the custody of the department, aided inmates suffering from catastrophic or terminal medical, mental or physical conditions or has prevented risk or injury to staff, citizens, or other inmates,
- The offender has successfully completed educational and self-rehabilitation programs, and
- The offender was a victim of sexual, physical, or emotional abuse.

The bill specifies that an adolescent offender must be placed in a facility that has a GED program, <sup>20</sup> unless the offender has already completed a GED program.

The department reports that 432 inmates currently incarcerated committed their primary offense at age 15 or younger and are serving a sentence of 10 years or more. Of these inmates, 154 have served 8 years of their sentence and would be eligible for an initial interview. Of these 154 inmates, 72 have attained GEDs. Of those 72 inmates, only 23 have had no disciplinary reports in the preceding 2 years.<sup>21</sup>

The bill provides that if the offender is granted parole, he or she must participate in any available reentry program for 2 years. The bill defines "re-entry program" as a program that promotes effective reintegration of adolescent offenders back into communities upon release and provides one or more of the following: vocational training, placement services, transitional housing, mentoring, or drug rehabilitation. Priority shall be given to re-entry programs that are residential, highly structured, self-reliant, and therapeutic communities.

This bill will take effect upon becoming a law and will apply with respect to offenses committed before, on, or after that date.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY: Section 1. Provides a title for this act as the "Second Chance for Children in Prison Act."

Section 2. Amends s. 947.16, F.S.; relating to eligibility for parole; initial parole interviews; powers and duties of commission.

Section 3. Provides that if an adolescent offender is eligible, he or she must receive an initial interview in their 8th or subsequent year of incarceration on the effective date of this act.

Section 4. This bill takes effect upon becoming a law and applies with respect to offenses committed before, on, or after that date.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> According to the Department of Corrections 2009 Analysis of HB 757, only one third of the adult facilities have GED programs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Department of Corrections 2010 Analysis of HB 23.

#### II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

## A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

See "Fiscal Comments."

2. Expenditures:

See "Fiscal Comments."

## **B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:**

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

#### D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The Department of Corrections (department) reports that if classification staff are tasked with the responsibilities of a commission's "field examiner," (similar to the duties related to conditional release under §947.1405) it may increase their workload depending on the number to be interviewed. In addition, the department's computerized Offender Based Information System (OBIS) would require some reprogramming to capture information that a given inmate is parole eligible.

For Fiscal Year 2007-2008, the annual cost to house a male youthful offender exceeded \$23,000. Although the department does not anticipate a significant number of inmates would be paroled to justify additional probation officers, the cost avoidance would be offset slightly as the average annual cost of supervision is \$1,856.

The Parole Commission reports that the work increase from reviewing existing and future cases would be slight and does not anticipate a need for increase staff.

The Criminal Justice Impact Conference has not yet provided an analysis of HB 23; however in 2009 it reported an indeterminate fiscal impact.

## III. COMMENTS

## A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable because this bill does not appear to: require cities or counties to spend funds or take actions requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that cities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with cities or counties.

2. Other:

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D. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

## C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

The bill provides very specific language for the hearing examiner to consider regarding whether the inmate has "aided inmates suffering from catastrophic or terminal medical, mental, or physical conditions or has prevented risk or injury to staff, citizens, or other inmates." This language may be tailored to a situation applicable to an inmate who may be affected by this bill if passed. The language provided in this section applies only to the consideration of the hearing examiner but does not specify if the commission should also consider this criterion when deciding whether the offender is rehabilitated.

The bill would allow adolescent offenders to circumvent the mandatory 85% minimum sentenced served requirement as provided in s. 944.275(4)(b)3., F.S.

The bill does not provide the department an alternative if a suitable re-entry program is not available for a paroled offender.

The bill does not specify which agency will waive the GED requirement.

On November 9, 2009, the Supreme Court of the United States heard oral arguments in the cases of <u>Sullivan v. Florida</u> and <u>Graham v. Florida</u>. Both petitioners were juveniles at the time of their offenses and were sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole. The issue in these cases is whether sentencing juveniles who committed non-homicide offenses to life in prison without the possibility of parole is cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth Amendment.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

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A bill to be entitled

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An act relating to parole for adolescent offenders; providing a short title; amending s. 947.16, F.S.; providing definitions; providing that an adolescent offender who was 15 years of age or younger at the time of commission of an offense and who is sentenced to life or a single or cumulative term of 10 years or more in prison is eligible for parole if the offender has been incarcerated for a minimum period and has not previously been convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for certain offenses; requiring an initial eligibility interview to determine whether the adolescent offender has been sufficiently rehabilitated for parole; providing criteria to determine sufficient rehabilitation; providing eligibility for a reinterview after a specified period for adolescent offenders denied parole; providing that the adolescent offender be incarcerated in a facility that has a GED program; providing that if the adolescent offender is granted parole, the adolescent offender must participate in any available reentry program for 2 years; defining the term "reentry program"; providing priority for certain programs; providing for eligibility for an initial eligibility interview for offenders in their eighth or subsequent year of incarceration on the effective date of the act; providing for retroactive application; providing an effective date.

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

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- Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Second Chance for Children in Prison Act."
- Section 2. Subsections (2) through (6) of section 947.16, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (3) through (7), respectively, and a new subsection (2) is added to that section to read:
  - 947.16 Eligibility for parole; initial parole interviews; powers and duties of commission; adolescent offender eligibility.--
    - (2) (a) As used in this subsection, the term:
  - 1. "Adolescent offender" means an offender who was 15
    years of age or younger at the time the criminal act was
    committed and was sentenced to life or to a single or cumulative
    term of imprisonment of 10 years or more.
  - 2. "Current offense" means the offense for which the adolescent offender is being considered for parole and any other crimes committed by the adolescent offender within a 1-month period of that offense, or for which sentences run concurrent to that offense.
  - (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) or of any other law to the contrary, an adolescent offender may be eligible for parole as provided in this subsection. An adolescent offender is ineligible under this subsection if she or he, before conviction of the current offense, was convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for any violation of:
    - 1. Section 782.04, entitled "Murder";
    - 2. Section 784.041, entitled "Felony battery; domestic

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57 <u>battery by strangulation";</u>

- 3. Section 784.045, entitled "Aggravated battery";
- 4. Section 784.07, entitled "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";
- 5. Section 784.08, entitled "Assault or battery on persons 65 years of age or older; reclassification of offenses; minimum sentence";
- 6. Section 787.01, entitled "Kidnapping; kidnapping of child under age 13, aggravating circumstances";
- 7. Section 790.07, entitled "Persons engaged in criminal offense, having weapons";
  - 8. Section 794.011, entitled "Sexual battery";
  - 9. Section 812.133, entitled "Carjacking";
  - 10. Section 812.135, entitled "Home-invasion robbery";
- 11. Section 827.03, entitled "Abuse, aggravated abuse, and neglect of a child; penalties"; or
  - 12. Section 828.12(2), entitled "Cruelty to animals."
- (c) Before an adolescent offender may be granted parole under this subsection, she or he must have an initial eligibility interview to determine whether she or he has been sufficiently rehabilitated while in the custody of the department to justify granting parole. The initial eligibility interview will occur in the eighth year of incarceration. In order to determine if the adolescent offender has been sufficiently rehabilitated, she or he must have successfully

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completed the General Educational Development (GED) program unless waived based on disability and have received no approved disciplinary reports for a period of at least 2 years immediately prior to the current eligibility interview. The hearing examiner must also take into serious consideration the wishes of the victim or the opinions of the victim's next of kin and consider whether:

- 1. The adolescent offender was a principal to the criminal offense or an accomplice to the offense, a relatively minor participant in the criminal offense, or acted under extreme duress or domination of another person.
- 2. The adolescent offender has shown remorse for the criminal offense.
- 3. The adolescent offender's age, maturity, and psychological development at the time of the offense affected her or his behavior.
- 4. The adolescent offender, while in the custody of the department, has aided inmates suffering from catastrophic or terminal medical, mental, or physical conditions or has prevented risk or injury to staff, citizens, or other inmates.
- 5. The adolescent offender has successfully completed educational and self-rehabilitation programs.
- 6. The adolescent offender was a victim of sexual, physical, or emotional abuse.
- (d) An adolescent offender who is not granted parole under this subsection after an initial eligibility interview shall be eligible for a reinterview 2 years after the date of the denial of the grant of parole and every 2 years thereafter.

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(e) An adolescent offender must serve her or his sentence in a facility that has a General Educational Development (GED) program unless the adolescent offender has already successfully completed a GED program.

**⊥27** 

(f) If the adolescent offender is granted parole, the adolescent offender must participate in any available reentry program for 2 years. As used in this paragraph, the term "reentry program" means a program that promotes effective reintegration of adolescent offenders back into communities upon release and provides one or more of the following: vocational training, placement services, transitional housing, mentoring, or drug rehabilitation. Priority shall be given to those reentry programs that are residential, highly structured, self-reliant, and therapeutic communities.

Section 3. An adolescent offender, as defined in s. 947.16(2)(a), Florida Statutes, as created by this act, who is in her or his eighth or subsequent year of incarceration on the effective date of this act must receive an initial eligibility interview as provided in s. 947.16(2)(c), Florida Statutes, as created by this act, if she or he is otherwise eligible.

Section 4. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, and applies with respect to offenses committed before, on, or after that date.

## **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS**

BlaL#:

HB 119

Sexual Offenders and Predators

**TIED BILLS:** 

SPONSOR(S): Glorioso

**IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** 

REFERENCE  1) Public Safety & Domestic Security Policy Committee	ACTION	ANALYST  Kramer TV	STAFF DIRECTOR  Cunningham
Military & Local Affairs Policy Committee		Name (D	Summignam DV
3) Criminal & Civil Justice Appropriations Committee			
4) Criminal & Civil Justice Policy Council			
5)			-

#### **SUMMARY ANALYSIS**

The bill creates restrictions for a person convicted of an offense listed in the sexual offender statute where the victim was under the age of 18 as follows:

- The bill makes it a first degree misdemeanor if a person convicted of such an offense commits loitering or prowling within 300 feet of a place where children regularly congregate, including but not limited to, a school, day care center, park or playground.
- The bill makes it a first degree misdemeanor for a person convicted of such an offense to knowingly approach, contact or communicate with a child under 18 years of age in any public park building or on real property comprising any public park or playground with intent to engage in conduct of a sexual nature, or to make a communication of any type containing any content of a sexual nature. This will only apply to an offender who committed the sexual offense on or after July 1, 2010.
- The bill also makes it a first degree misdemeanor for a person convicted of such an offense to:
  - Knowingly be present in any child care facility or pre-K through 12 school or on real property comprising any child care facility or pre-K through 12 school when the child care facility or school is in operation unless the offender has provided written notification of his or her intent to be present to the school board, superintendent, principal, or child care facility owner;
  - o Fail to notify the child care facility owner or the principal's office when he or she arrives and departs the child care facility or school; or
  - o Fail to remain under the direct supervision of a school official or designated chaperone when present in the vicinity of children.

The bill creates 775.215, F.S. which provides that the adoption of residency distance limitations for persons convicted of a sexual offense is expressly preempted to the state and the provisions of state law establishing such distance limitations supersede the distance limitations in any such municipal or county ordinances.

The bill further provides that any provision of an ordinance adopted by a county or municipality prior to July 1, 2010, imposing residency exclusions for the residence of a sex offender in excess of the requirements of state law is repealed and abolished as of July 1, 2010. The bill provides an exception for a county or municipality ordinance adopted prior to July 1, 2010 upon the recommendation of the chief law enforcement officer of the county or city and upon a finding of public necessity that increases the distance exclusions for residence of a person subject to the provision of state law up to a maximum distance of 1,750 feet.

The bill will prohibit certain offenders on supervision for a sexual offense from visiting areas where children regularly congregate, including but not limited to, schools, day care centers, parks and playgrounds. The bill will prohibit these offenders on supervision from distributing candy or other items to children on Halloween, wearing a Santa Claus, Easter bunny or clown costume or entertaining at children's parties.

On February 25, 2009, the Criminal Justice Impact Conference determined that a substantially similar bill would have an insignificant prison bed impact on the Department of Corrections.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

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## **HOUSE PRINCIPLES**

Members are encouraged to evaluate proposed legislation in light of the following guiding principles of the House of Representatives

- Balance the state budget.
- Create a legal and regulatory environment that fosters economic growth and job creation.
- Lower the tax burden on families and businesses.
- Reverse or restrain the growth of government.
- · Promote public safety.
- Promote educational accountability, excellence, and choice.
- Foster respect for the family and for innocent human life.
- Protect Florida's natural beauty.

## **FULL ANALYSIS**

#### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Sexual Predator/Offender Registration [Sections 2, 4, 6 and 7]: In very general terms, the distinction between a sexual predator and a sexual offender depends on what offense the person has been convicted of, whether the person has previously been convicted of a sexual offense and the date the offense occurred. A sexual predator or sexual offender must comply with a number of statutory requirements. Failure to comply with these requirements is a third or second degree felony, depending of the offense.

During initial registration, a sexual predator or sexual offender is required to provide certain information, including the address of his or her permanent or temporary residence, to the sheriff's department who, in turn, provides this information to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement for inclusion in the statewide database. For a sexual predator or sexual offender who is not in the custody of or under the supervision of the Department of Corrections or a local jail, this information must be provided within 48 hours of establishing or maintaining a residence.

A sexual predator or sexual offender is required to update information regarding his or her permanent or temporary residence. A sexual predator or sexual offender who vacates a permanent residence and fails to establish or maintain another permanent or temporary residence must, within 48 hours after vacating the permanent residence, report in person to the sheriff's office of the county in which he or she is located. The sexual predator must provide an address for the residence or other location that he or she is or will be occupying during the time in which he or she fails to establish or maintain a permanent or temporary residence. Currently, the term "temporary residence" is defined as follows:

a place where the person abides, lodges, or resides for a period of 5 or more days in the aggregate during any calendar year and which is not the person's permanent address or, for a person whose permanent residence is not in this state, a place where the person is employed, practices a vocation, or is enrolled as a student for any period of time in this state.<sup>2</sup>

The bill specifies that the definition includes but is not limited to vacation, business or personal travel destinations in or out of the state.

The bill defines the term "transient residence" to mean:

<sup>2</sup> s. 775.21(2)(g), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See generally, ss. 775.21, 943.0435 and 944.607, F.S.

A place or county where a person lives, remains, or is located for a period of 5 or more days in the aggregate during a calendar year and which is not the person's permanent or temporary address. The term includes, but is not limited to, a place where the person sleeps or seeks shelter, and a location that has no specific street address.

The bill requires a sexual predator or sexual offender to provide information regarding his or her transient residence.

Loitering or prowling: Certain sexual predators who have committed an offense against a minor victim and certain offenders who are on supervision for a sexual offense are prohibited from working at specified locations.<sup>3</sup> Although there are statutory restrictions on where certain people who have been convicted of a sexual offense can reside,<sup>4</sup> (discussed below) there are no statutory restrictions on where a person who has been convicted of a sexual offense can visit.

The loitering statute, section 856.021, F.S. provides as follows:

- (1) It is unlawful for any person to loiter or prowl in a place, at a time or in a manner not usual for law-abiding individuals, under circumstances that warrant a justifiable and reasonable alarm or immediate concern for the safety of persons or property in the vicinity.
- (2) Among the circumstances which may be considered in determining whether such alarm or immediate concern is warranted is the fact that the person takes flight upon appearance of a law enforcement officer, refuses to identify himself or herself, or manifestly endeavors to conceal himself or herself or any object. Unless flight by the person or other circumstance makes it impracticable, a law enforcement officer shall, prior to any arrest for an offense under this section, afford the person an opportunity to dispel any alarm or immediate concern which would otherwise be warranted by requesting the person to identify himself or herself and explain his or her presence and conduct. No person shall be convicted of an offense under this section if the law enforcement officer did not comply with this procedure or if it appears at trial that the explanation given by the person is true and, if believed by the officer at the time, would have dispelled the alarm or immediate concern.

Currently, a violation of this section is a second degree misdemeanor.

The bill provides restrictions for a person convicted of an offense listed in the sexual offender statute<sup>5</sup> where the victim was under the age of 18 as follows. The bill provides that if a person convicted of such an offense commits loitering or prowling within 300 feet of a place where children regularly congregate, including but not limited to, a school, day care center, park or playground, the offense will be a first degree misdemeanor.

It will be a first degree misdemeanor for a person convicted of such an offense to knowingly approach, contact or communicate with a child under 18 years of age in any public park building or on real property comprising any public park or playground with intent to engage in conduct of a sexual nature, or to make a communication of any type containing any content of a sexual nature. This will only apply to an offender who committed a sexual offense on or after July 1, 2010.

It will also be a first degree misdemeanor for a person convicted of such an offense to:

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See s. 775.21(10)(b);947.1405(7)(a)6.;.948.30(1)(f), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See s. 794.065; 947.1405(7)(a)2; 948.30(1)(b), F.S

The offenses referenced include sections 787.01 (kidnapping); s. 787.02 (false imprisonment); s. 787.025 (luring or enticing a child); s. 794.011 (sexual battery); s. 794.05 (unlawful sexual activity with certain minors); s. 796.03 (procuring a person under the use of 18 for prostitution); s. 796.035, (selling or buying of a minor into sex trafficking or prostitution); 800.04 (lewd or lascivious offenses); 825.1025(2)(b) (lewd or lascivious battery on an elderly person); s. 827.071 (promoting sexual performance by a child); s. 847.0133 (selling or showing obscenity to a minor); 847.0135 (traveling to meet a minor for the purpose of engaging in illegal sexual activity); s. 847.0137; (transmitting child pornography); s. 847.0138 (transmitting material harmful to minors); s. 985.701 (sexual misconduct by a Department of Juvenile Justice employee)

- 1. Knowingly be present in any child care facility or pre-K through 12 school or on real property comprising any child care facility or pre-K through 12 school when the child care facility or school is in operation unless the offender has provided written notification of his or her intent to be present to the school board, superintendent, principal, or child care facility owner;
- 2. Fail to notify the child care facility owner or the principal's office when he or she arrives and departs the child care facility or school: or
- 3. Fail to remain under the direct supervision of a school official<sup>6</sup> or designated chaperone when present in the vicinity of children.

The bill provides that it is not a violation of the above provision if, the child care facility or school is a voting location and the offender is present for the purpose of voting during the hours designated for voting or if the offender is only dropping off or picking up his or her own children or grandchildren at the child care facility or school.

Unlawful place of residence for persons convicted of certain sex offenses: Before October 1, 2004, there was no statutory prohibition on where a sexual predator or sexual offender who was no longer on supervision could live. In other words, a sexual predator or sexual offender who was not on supervision could live wherever he or she wished but was required to report his or her residence to law enforcement. During the 2004 session, section 794.065, F.S. was created which made it unlawful for a person convicted on or after October 1, 2004 (the effective date of the law) of a specified sexual battery or lewd or lascivious offense, against a victim under the age of 16 from living within 1,000 feet of a school, day care center, park or playground. The offense is a third degree felony if the sexual offense for which the offender was previously convicted was classified as a first degree felony or higher. The offense is a first degree misdemeanor if the sexual offense for which the offender was previously convicted was classified as a second or third degree felony.

In recent years, a large number of cities and counties throughout the state have passed local ordinances designed to restrict where people who have been convicted of a sexual offense can live. According to the Department of Corrections, as of October 19, 2009, there were 148 such local ordinances. Generally, the ordinances appear to be modeled after section 794.065, F.S. but extend the distance from 1,000 feet to 2,500 feet or more. Many of the ordinances also prohibit an offender from living within a certain distance of places such as libraries, churches and bus stops that are not included in the state statute.

A great deal of press coverage has documented that many local residency exclusions make it significantly more difficult for a sexual offender to obtain a legal residence. In Miami-Dade County, a varying number of sexual offenders have reported their address as underneath the Julia Tuttle Bridge.<sup>10</sup>

On April 14, 2009, the Broward County Board of County Commissioners adopted an ordinance creating residency exclusions for sexual offenders that was to be effective for ninety days. The commission also created the Sexual Offender & Sexual Predator Residence Task Force on which was required "to review, research, and make recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners regarding the issues involved with the residency restrictions of sexual offenders and sexual predators convicted of certain sex offenses" 11

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<sup>6</sup> The bill defines the term "school official" to mean a principal, school resource officer, teacher or any other employee of the school, the superintendent of schools, a member of the school board, a child care facility owner or a child care provider.

<sup>7</sup> In cases in which the victim was a minor, a sexual predator is prohibited from working in a business, school, day care center, park, playground or other place where children regularly congregate. s. 775.21(10)(b), F.S. If a sexual predator or sexual offender is working at or attending an institution of higher education, this fact must be disclosed to FDLE who then, in turn, must inform the institution of higher education. ss. 775.21(6)(a)1b, 943.0435(2)(b)2, F.S.

<sup>8</sup> See 2004-391, Laws of Florida.

<sup>9</sup> Included are ss. 794.011, 800.04, 827.071 and 847.0145, F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Roadside Camp for Miami Sex Offenders Leads to Lawsuit, New York Times, July 10, 2009;

http://www.nytimes.com/2009/07/10/us/10offender.html

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>RESOLUTION NO. 2009-309; http://bcegov3.broward.org/NewsRelease/Attachments/2199 114 04-28-

On August 25, 2009, the final task force report was released. Among the findings found in the task force report were the following:

- Residency restrictions limit housing availability and create an increased number of homeless sex offenders.
- Because 24 cities within the county had adopted residency ordinances, a high percentage of sex offenders were living (sometimes referred to as clustering) in small unincorporated areas.
- A review of the available research on residency restrictions found "no empirical evidence to indicate that these laws achieve their intended goals of preventing abuse, protecting children, or reducing reoffending."12
- No evidence was found indicating that "larger buffer zones are more effective in protecting children than the state's 1,000-foot restriction."13

Subsequent to the release of the task force report, the Board of County Commissioners removed the repealer language from the previously adopted ordinance. The ordinance prohibits certain sexual offenders in unincorporated parts of the county from living within 2,500 feet of a school, designated public school bus stop, day care center, park or playground. 14

Preemption of local ordinances: [Section 3] The bill creates 775.215, F.S. which provides that the adoption of residency distance limitations for persons convicted of sexual offenses, is expressly preempted to the state and the provisions of sections 794.065, 947.1405 and 948.30, F.S. establishing such distance limitations supersede the distance limitations in any such municipal or county ordinances.

The bill further provides that any provision of an ordinance adopted by a county or municipality prior to July 1, 2010, imposing residency exclusions for the residence of a person subject to the provisions of s. 794.065, 947.1405 or 948.30 in excess of the requirements of those provisions is repealed and abolished as of July 1, 2010. The bill provides an exception for a county or municipality ordinance adopted prior to July 1, 2010 upon the recommendation of the chief law enforcement officer of the county or city and upon a finding of public necessity that increases the distance exclusions for residence of a person subject to the provision of state law up to a maximum distance of 1,750 feet.

In effect, it appears that this section of statute would bar a county or municipality from adopting any residency exclusion ordinance after July 1, 2010 and would only allow ordinances passed prior to that date to be maintained if they applied distance exclusions up to 1.750 feet, were recommended by the county or city's chief law enforcement officer and based upon a finding of public necessity.

Probation and community control - generally: Probation is a form of community supervision of offenders requiring specified contacts with probation officers, compliance with standard statutory terms and conditions, and compliance with any specific terms and conditions required by the sentencing court. 15 Community control is 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. 16

Conditional release - generally: The conditional release program requires an inmate convicted of repeated violent offenses that is nearing the end of his or her sentence to be released under close supervision.<sup>17</sup> The Parole Commission sets the length and conditions of release after reviewing

DATE:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Final Report: Sexual Offender & Sexual Predator Residence Task Force, Page 6. http://www.royallcreations.com/fatsa/Final Report - Sexual Offender Sexual Residence Task Force.pdf <sup>13</sup> ld.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Chapter 21, Article XI, Sec. 21-164 – Sec. 21-170, Broward County Code of Ordinances.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>.5</sup> Section 948.001(5), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Section 948.001(2), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Inmates who qualify for conditional release include: 1) those who have previously served time in a correctional institution and are currently incarcerated for one a list of violent offenses including murder, sexual battery, robbery, assault or battery; 2) inmates STORAGE NAME: h0119.PSDS.doc PAGE: 5 10/15/2009

information provided by the Department of Corrections. The Department of Corrections supervises the offender while on conditional release.

Conditions of probation/community control/conditional release: Currently, an offender who is on probation or community control for a specified sexual offense<sup>19</sup> and therefore supervised by the Department of Corrections must comply with additional terms and conditions of supervision including the following:

- 1. A prohibition from living within 1,000 feet of a school, day care center, park, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate if the victim was under the age of 18.<sup>20</sup>
- 2. A prohibition on any contact with the victim unless approved by the victim, the offender's therapist and the sentencing court.<sup>21</sup>
- 3. If the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition on contact with a child under the age of 18 except in specified circumstances.<sup>22</sup>
- 4. If the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition on working for pay or as a volunteer at any place where children regularly congregate, including but not limited to schools, day care centers, parks, playgrounds, pet stores, libraries, zoos, theme parks and malls.<sup>23</sup>

For inmates convicted of certain sexual offenses<sup>24</sup> or offenses against children, who are subject to conditional release, section 947.1405(7)(a), F.S., requires the Parole Commission to impose a list of conditions similar to those above.

Additional conditions required by HB 119 [Sections 8 and 9]: The bill amends s. 948.30, F.S. to expand the list of offenses for which additional conditions of supervision must be imposed to include all offenses listed in the sexual offender statute (rather than just the five offenses listed in footnote 14 above) and provides that in addition to all other conditions imposed, if the offense was committed on or after July 1, 2010, the court must impose the following conditions:

- A prohibition on visiting areas where children regularly congregate, including but not limited to, schools, day care centers, parks and playgrounds. The bill provides that the court may also designate additional locations to protect the victim. The bill provides that this does not prohibit the probationer or community controlee's attendance at religious services<sup>25</sup>.
- 2. A prohibition on distributing candy or other items to children on Halloween; wearing a Santa Claus costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Christmas; wearing an Easter Bunny costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Easter; entertaining at children's parties; or wearing a clown costume; without prior approval from the Court.

These conditions will apply if the victim was under 18 unless the victim was 16 or 17 and the offender was not more than 21 years of age. Unlike the conditions of probation currently in s. 948.30 relating to residency restrictions which only apply to a person on probation for a specified sexual offense, the new conditions apply to a person "who has been convicted at any time of committing" one of the listed

sentenced as a habitual offender, a violent habitual offender or a violent career criminal; 3) inmates who were found to be a sexual predator. s. 947.1405(2), F.S

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> The length of supervision cannot exceed the maximum penalty imposed by the court. (see s. 947.1405(6)).

s. 948.30(1)(b), F.S. The specified offenses include sexual battery offenses (chapter 794), lewd or lascivious offenses (s. 800.04, F.S), promoting sexual performance by a child (s. 827.071, F.S.), traveling to meet a minor for the purpose of engaging in illegal sexual activity (874.0135) and selling or buying minors for child pornography (s. 847.0145, F.S.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Section 948.30(1)(b), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> S. 948.30(1)(d), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> s. 948.30(1)(e), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> s. 948.30(1)(f), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Offenses include sexual battery (s.794), lewd or lascivious offenses (s.800.04); sexual performance by a child (s. 827.071) and selling or buying of minors (s. 847.0145).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> The bill refers to the definition of the term "religious service" contained in s. 775.0861, F.S. The term is defined as "a religious ceremony, prayer, or other activity according to a form and order prescribed for worship, including a service related to a particular occasion."

offenses, regardless of the offense for which they are on supervision. The bill also requires that these conditions be placed on conditional releasees who meet the above criteria.

Polygraph examinations: [Sections8 and 9] Currently, pursuant to s. 948.30(2)(a), F.S., for a probationer or community controllee who committed a specified sexual offense on or after October 1, 1997, the court must order, as part of a treatment program, that the probationer or community controllee participate at least annually in polygraph examinations to obtain information necessary for risk management and treatment and to the reduce the sex offender's denial mechanisms. The examination must be conducted by a polygrapher trained specifically in the use of the polygraph for the monitoring of sex offenders where available and must be paid for by the sex offender. The results of the polygraph examination cannot be used as evidence in court to prove that a violation of probation occurred.

The bill requires that the polygraph examiner be authorized by the DOC. The bill also provides that the results of the polygraph examination must be provided to the probationer or community controllee's probation officer and therapist. The bill makes similar changes to the s. 947.1405, F.S., the conditional release statute.

Evaluation and treatment of offenders on supervision: [Section 10] Section 948.31, F.S. provides that the court must require a diagnosis and evaluation to determine the need of certain probationers or community controllees for treatment. If the court determines that such a need is established by the diagnosis and evaluation process, the court must require outpatient counseling as a term or condition of probation or community control for any person who was found or pled guilty to sexual battery, a lewd or lascivious offense, exploitation of a child or prostitution.

The bill amends this provision to remove reference to the court requiring a "diagnosis" of the probationer or community controllee and retains the reference to an "evaluation". The bill also removes reference to the court requiring "outpatient" treatment and instead refers to "sex offender treatment".

The bill alters the offenses for which this treatment can be ordered, if needed, to include any offense for which a person can be designated as a sexual predator or subject to registration as a sexual offender.

Current law provides that the treatment can be obtained from a community health center, a recognized social service agency providing mental health services, or a private mental health professional or through other professional counseling. The bill amends this to require that the treatment be obtained from a qualified practitioner as defined in s. 948.001.<sup>26</sup> Treatment may not be administered by a qualified practitioner who has been convicted or adjudicated delinquent of committing an offense listed in the sexual offender statute. The bill provides that the court must impose restrictions against contact with minors if sex offender treatment is recommended.

Search of registration information: [Section 5] Section 943.04342, F.S. provides that when the court places a defendant on misdemeanor probation, the public or private entity providing probation services must conduct a search of the probationer's name or other identifying information against the registration information regarding sexual predators and sexual offenders maintained by FDLE. The bill requires that the probation service also must search the probationer's name through the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public maintained by the United States Department of Justice.

## **B. SECTION DIRECTORY:**

Section 1. Creates s. 856.022, F.S., relating to loitering or prowling by certain offenders in close proximity to children.

Section 2. Amends s. 775.21, F.S., relating to Florida Sexual Predators Act.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> The term "qualified practitioner" is defined to mean a psychiatrist licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, a psychologist licensed under chapter 490, or a social worker, a mental health counselor, or a marriage and family therapist licensed under chapter 491 who practices in accordance with his or her respective practice act.

Section 3. Creates s. 775.215, F.S., relating to residency exclusions for sexual offenders or predators; local ordinances preempted.

Section 4. Amends s. 943.0435, F.S., relating to sexual offenders required to register with the department; penalty.

Section 5. Amends s. 943.04352, F.S., relating to search of registration information regarding sexual predators and sexual offenders required when placement on misdemeanor probation.

Section 6. Amends s. 944.606, F.S., relating to sexual offenders; notification upon release.

Section 7. Amends s. 944.607, F.S., relating to notification to Department of Law Enforcement of information on sexual offenders.

Section 8. Amends s. 947.1405, F.S., relating to conditional release program.

Section 9. Amends s. 948.30, F.S., relating to additional terms and conditions of probation or community control for certain sex offenses.

Section 10. Amends s. 948.31, F.S., relating to evaluation and treatment of sexual predators and offenders on probation or community control.

Section 11. Amends s. 985.481, F.S., relating to sexual offenders adjudicated delinquent; notification upon release.

Section 12. Amends s. 985.4815, F.S., relating to notification to Department of Law Enforcement of information on juvenile sexual offenders.

Section 13. Provides effective date of July 1, 2010.

## II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

## A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

See fiscal comments.

## **B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:**

1. Revenues:

None.

## 2. Expenditures:

The bill creates a first degree misdemeanor offense for a person who has been convicted of a specified sexual offense to loiter or prowl within 300 feet of certain places. The bill will also make it a first degree misdemeanor for a person who has been convicted of certain sexual offenses to approach, contact or communicate with a minor child in a public park or playground or knowingly be present in a child care facility or a school with specified exceptions. This could have a county jail impact.

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## - C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

See comments below relating to day care centers.

## D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

On February 25, 2009, the Criminal Justice Impact Conference determined that this bill would have an insignificant prison bed impact on the Department of Corrections.

The bill provides that with specified exceptions, certain offenders cannot be present in a child care facility or school unless they given written notice to the school or day care. The bill provides if the offender is to be present in the vicinity of children, the offender must remain under direct supervision of a child care facility or school official or designated chaperone. This could place an additional workload on schools and day care centers that provide such supervision.

#### III. COMMENTS

## A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable because this bill does not appear to: require the counties or cities to spend funds or take an action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that cities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with cities or counties.

# 2. Other:

Florida statutes contain restrictions on where certain sex offenders are permitted to reside. Those restrictions only apply to those who committed a qualifying offense after the effective date of the legislation creating the restriction.<sup>27</sup> The first section of the bill would prohibit certain people who have previously committed a specified sexual offense from going to a school in certain circumstances. Specifically, the provision requires a person who has committed a prior specified sexual offense to give written notice of his or her intent to be present at a school, to notify the school of their arrival and departure and to remain under the direct supervision of a school official. This provision may be challenged as a violation of the ex post facto clause of the state or federal constitution. Courts may treat this provision as if it were a requirement to "register" in which case it may be analogous to the requirements to register as a sexual offender. Thus far, courts have routinely upheld sexual offender registry requirements. See, e.g., Smith v. Doe, 123 S.Ct. 1140 (2003).

Alternatively, this requirement of the bill of the bill might be comparable to statutes which restrict where a sexual offender can live. Because statutes of this type are of recent origin, there is a limited amount of relevant case law nationwide and no relevant Florida appellate court caselaw. In *Doe v. Miller*, 405 F.3d 700 (8th Cir. 2005) *cert denied* 126 S.Ct. 757 (2005), the court considered a challenge to an lowa statute that prohibits a person convicted of certain sex offenses involving minors from residing within 2000 feet of a school or registered child care facility. The court recognized that the "restricted areas in many cities encompass the majority of the available housing in the city, thus leaving only limited areas within city limits available for sex offenders to establish a residence." *Id.* at 705. The question in an ex post fact challenge is whether the law imposes retroactive punishment for a criminal act after it has been committed. The court applied a test set forth by the United States Supreme Court in *Smith v. Doe*, 123 S.Ct. 1140 (2003) where the Supreme Court upheld a challenge to an Alaska statute requiring sex offenders to register.

The 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit summarized the test to be applied as follows:

Under this test, a court must first consider whether the legislature meant the statute in question to establish 'civil' proceedings. If the legislature intended criminal punishment, then the legislative intent controls the inquiry and the law is necessarily punitive. If, however, the legislature intended its law to be civil and nonpunitive, then we must determine whether the law is nevertheless, so punitive either in purpose or in effect as to negate the State's nonpunitive intent. Only the clearest proof will transform what the legislature has denominated a civil regulatory measure into a criminal penalty.

Miller, 405 F.3d at 718. (citations and internal quotations omitted).

The court also considered the following factors that the Supreme Court described as "useful guideposts" in determining whether a law has a punitive effect:

Whether the law has been regarded in our history and traditions as punishment, whether it promotes the traditional aims of punishment, whether it imposes an affirmative disability or restraint, whether it has a rational connection to a nonpunitive purpose, and whether it is excessive with respect to that purpose.

Id. at 719.

The court considered each of these factors and rejected appellee's claim that the statute violated the ex post facto clause. See also, lowa v. Seering, 701 N.W.2d 655 (lowa 2005))(lowa Supreme Court case affirming statute and rejecting ex post facto claim).

On October 1, 2009, applying the same test as that of the *Miller* court, above, the Kentucky Supreme Court held that a state law which restricts where registered sexual offenders may live would be an expost facto punishment if it were applied to offenders who committed their offense before the effective date of the statute. See also, State v. Pollard, 908 N.E. 2d 1145 (Ind. 2009)(holding that residency restriction as applied to defendant who committed offense prior to effective date of statute violated expost facto clause).

#### **B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:**

None.

#### C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

Section 1: Section 1 of the bill would prohibit an offender who had been convicted of a specified sexual offense against a victim under the age of 18 from being present in a child care facility or school or on the real property of a school or day care while the school is in operation unless he or she provides written notice to the principal or child care facility owner. The bill provides if the offender is to be present in the vicinity of children, the offender must remain under direct supervision of a child care facility or school official or designated chaperone. This could have broad impact on where these offenders would be able to go without providing written notice and having a chaperone. Depending on how the phrase "while the school is in operation" is interpreted, an offender may be prohibited from going to these places, for example, without providing written notice and having a designated chaperone:

- a church that contains a day care center;
- a school parent-teacher conference:
- a school play or music program;
- a high school football game;
- an adult education program held at a high school in the evening.

The provisions of this section of the bill relating to schools apparently apply to any person who has been convicted of one of a list of sexual offenses, regardless of how long ago the offense was committed. By contrast, the sexual offender and sexual predator statutes only apply to offenders who have been released from sanction for their offense after a certain date. For example, the sexual offender statute applies to offenders who have been released from sanction for the qualifying offense on or after October 1, 1997. This section of the bill will limit the behavior of people who are not required to be registered as a sexual predator or sexual offender and have never had such restrictions placed on them.

Section 3: It appears that this section of statute would bar a county or municipality from adopting any residency exclusion ordinance after July 1, 2010 and would only allow ordinances passed prior to that date to be maintained if they did not exceed state law or if they were recommended by the county or city's chief law enforcement officer and upon a finding of public necessity and increased the distance exclusions to a maximum distance of 1,750 feet. Although it is somewhat unclear, this would apparently not permit ordinances to be maintained or created which applied to places not included in state law. State law only applies to schools, day care centers, parks and playgrounds. Of particular importance would be whether a county or municipality ordinance which barred residences in proximity to bus stops could be created or allowed to remain in effect. [State law includes bus stops only for the relatively few offenders who are on conditional release.]

The Broward County Sexual Offender & Sexual Predator Residence Task Force report noted that in that county, there were twenty-four city ordinances which all applied to bus stops and further found that "bus stops appear to be the most restrictive part of residence laws across the state". As part of its recommendations, the task force stated, "[i]t is clear that bus stops diminish housing availability within buffer zones to a literal point of non-existence. We recommend that if a residential exclusion zone is passed it should not include bus stops as a prohibited venue."

It also appears that the newly created section of statute would preclude a county or municipal ordinance from applying to offenders convicted of offenses not included in state law.

Section 9: Lines 1071 and 1082 refer to the "commission". This section of statute relates to conditions of supervision that must be placed on probationers and community controlees and the reference should be to the "court" rather than the "commission".

IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

<sup>29</sup> Sexual Offender & Sexual Predator Residence Task Force, August 25, 2009, p. 25.

<sup>30</sup> *Id. at* 35.

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# A bill to be entitled

An act relating to sexual offenders and predators; creating s. 856.022, F.S.; prohibiting loitering or prowling by certain offenders within a specified distance of places where children regularly congregate; prohibiting certain actions toward a child at a public park or playground by certain offenders; prohibiting the presence of certain offenders at or on real property comprising a child care facility or pre-K through 12 school without notice and supervision; providing exceptions; providing penalties; amending s. 775.21, F.S.; revising and providing definitions; revising provisions relating to residence reporting requirements for sexual predators; creating s. 775.215, F.S.; preempting certain local ordinances relating to residency limitations for sexual predators and offenders and providing for repeal of such ordinances; providing for limited exceptions for distance provisions in ordinances meeting specified requirements; amending s. 943.0435, F.S.; revising provisions relating to residence reporting requirements for sexual offenders; amending s. 943.04352, F.S.; requiring that the probation services provider search in an additional specified sex offender registry for information regarding sexual predators and sexual offenders when an offender is placed on misdemeanor probation; amending s. 944.606, F.S.; revising address reporting requirements for sexual offenders; amending s. 944.607, F.S.; requiring additional registration information from sex offenders who are under

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the supervision of the Department of Corrections but who are not incarcerated; amending s. 947.1405, F.S.; revising provisions relating to polygraph examinations of specified conditional releasees who have committed specified sexual offenses; providing additional restrictions for certain conditional releasees who have committed specified sexual offenses against minors under the age of 16 or have similar convictions in another jurisdiction; amending s. 948.30, F.S.; revising provisions relating to polygraph examinations of specified probationers or community controllees who have committed specified sexual offenses; providing additional restrictions for certain probationers or community controllees who committed specified sexual offenses against minors under the age of 16 or who have similar convictions in another jurisdiction; amending s. 948.31, F.S.; deleting a requirement for diagnosis of certain sexual predators and sexual offenders on community control; revising provisions relating to treatment for such offenders and predators; amending s. 985.481, F.S.; providing additional address reporting requirements for sexual offenders adjudicated delinquent; amending s. 985.4815, F.S.; revising provisions relating to address and residence reporting requirements for sexual offenders adjudicated delinquent; 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. Section 856.022, Florida Statutes, is created Page 2 of 46

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856.022 Loitering or prowling by certain offenders in close proximity to children; penalty.--

- This section applies to an offender convicted of committing, or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit, any of the criminal offenses proscribed in the following statutes in this state or similar offenses in another jurisdiction against a victim who was under the age of 18 at the time of the offense: s. 787.01, s. 787.02, or s. 787.025(2)(c), where the victim is a minor and the offender was not the victim's parent or quardian; s. 794.011, excluding s. 794.011(10); s. 794.05; s. 796.03; s. 796.035; s. 800.04; s. 825.1025; s. 827.071; s. 847.0133; s. 847.0135, excluding s. 847.0135(6); s. 847.0137; s. 847.0138; s. 847.0145; s. 985.701(1); or any similar offense committed in this state which has been redesignated from a former statute number to one of those listed in this subsection, if the offender has not received a pardon for any felony or similar law of another jurisdiction necessary for the operation of this subsection and a conviction of a felony or similar law of another jurisdiction necessary for the operation of this subsection has not been set aside in any postconviction proceeding.
- (2) An offender described in subsection (1) commits loitering and prowling by a person convicted of a sexual offense against a minor if, in committing loitering and prowling, he or she was within 300 feet of a place where children regularly congregate, including, but not limited to, a school, day care center, playground, or park.

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(3) It is unlawful for an offender described in subsection (1) to:

- (a) Knowingly approach, contact, or communicate with a child under 18 years of age in any public park building or on real property comprising any public park or playground with intent to engage in conduct of a sexual nature, or to make a communication of any type containing any content of a sexual nature. This paragraph applies only to an offender described in subsection (1) whose offense was committed on or after July 1, 2010.
- (b)1. Knowingly be present in any child care facility or pre-K through 12 school or on real property comprising any child care facility or pre-K through 12 school when the child care facility or school is in operation unless the offender has provided written notification of his or her intent to be present to the school board, superintendent, principal, or child care facility owner.
- 2. Fail to notify the child care facility owner or the principal's office when he or she arrives and departs the child care facility or school.
- 3. Fail to remain under direct supervision of a school official or designated chaperone when present in the vicinity of children. As used in this subparagraph, the term "school official" means a principal, school resource officer, teacher or any other employee of the school, the superintendent of schools, a member of the school board, a child care facility owner, or a child care provider.
  - (4) The offender is not in violation of subsection (3) if:

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(a) The child care facility or school is a voting location and the offender is present for the purpose of voting during the hours designated for voting; or

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- (b) The offender is only dropping off or picking up his or her own children or grandchildren at the child care facility or school.
- (5) Any person who violates this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- Section 2. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2), paragraph (c) of subsection (4), paragraph (a) of subsection (5), paragraphs (a), (f), (g), (i), and (j) of subsection (6), paragraph (a) of subsection (7), and paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 775.21, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (l) is added to subsection (2) of that section, to read:

775.21 The Florida Sexual Predators Act.--

- (2) DEFINITIONS. -- As used in this section, the term:
- abides, lodges, or resides, including, but not limited to, vacation, business, or personal travel destinations in or out of this state, for a period of 5 or more days in the aggregate during any calendar year and which is not the person's permanent address or, for a person whose permanent residence is not in this state, a place where the person is employed, practices a vocation, or is enrolled as a student for any period of time in this state.
- (1) "Transient residence" means a place or county where a person lives, remains, or is located for a period of 5 or more

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days in the aggregate during a calendar year and which is not the person's permanent or temporary address. The term includes, but is not limited to, a place where the person sleeps or seeks shelter and a location that has no specific street address.

(4) SEXUAL PREDATOR CRITERIA. --

- (c) If an offender has been registered as a sexual predator by the Department of Corrections, the department, or any other law enforcement agency and if:
- 1. The court did not, for whatever reason, make a written finding at the time of sentencing that the offender was a sexual predator; or
- 2. The offender was administratively registered as a sexual predator because the Department of Corrections, the department, or any other law enforcement agency obtained information that indicated that the offender met the criteria for designation as a sexual predator based on a violation of a similar law in another jurisdiction,

the department shall remove that offender from the department's list of sexual predators and, for an offender described under subparagraph 1., shall notify the state attorney who prosecuted the offense that met the criteria for administrative designation as a sexual predator, and, for an offender described under this paragraph, shall notify the state attorney of the county where the offender establishes or maintains a permanent, or temporary, or transient residence. The state attorney shall bring the matter to the court's attention in order to establish that the offender meets the criteria for designation as a sexual

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predator. If the court makes a written finding that the offender is a sexual predator, the offender must be designated as a sexual predator, must register or be registered as a sexual predator with the department as provided in subsection (6), and is subject to the community and public notification as provided in subsection (7). If the court does not make a written finding that the offender is a sexual predator, the offender may not be designated as a sexual predator with respect to that offense and is not required to register or be registered as a sexual predator with the department.

(5) SEXUAL PREDATOR DESIGNATION. -- An offender is designated as a sexual predator as follows:

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- (a)1. An offender who meets the sexual predator criteria described in paragraph (4)(d) is a sexual predator, and the court shall make a written finding at the time such offender is determined to be a sexually violent predator under chapter 394 that such person meets the criteria for designation as a sexual predator for purposes of this section. The clerk shall transmit a copy of the order containing the written finding to the department within 48 hours after the entry of the order;
- 2. An offender who meets the sexual predator criteria described in paragraph (4)(a) who is before the court for sentencing for a current offense committed on or after October 1, 1993, is a sexual predator, and the sentencing court must make a written finding at the time of sentencing that the offender is a sexual predator, and the clerk of the court shall transmit a copy of the order containing the written finding to the department within 48 hours after the entry of the order; or

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If the Department of Corrections, the department, or any other law enforcement agency obtains information which indicates that an offender who establishes or maintains a permanent, or temporary, or transient residence in this state meets the sexual predator criteria described in paragraph (4)(a) or paragraph (4)(d) because the offender was civilly committed or committed a similar violation in another jurisdiction on or after October 1, 1993, the Department of Corrections, the department, or the law enforcement agency shall notify the state attorney of the county where the offender establishes or maintains a permanent, or temporary, or transient residence of the offender's presence in the community. The state attorney shall file a petition with the criminal division of the circuit court for the purpose of holding a hearing to determine if the offender's criminal record or record of civil commitment from another jurisdiction meets the sexual predator criteria. If the court finds that the offender meets the sexual predator criteria because the offender has violated a similar law or similar laws in another jurisdiction, the court shall make a written finding that the offender is a sexual predator.

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When the court makes a written finding that an offender is a sexual predator, the court shall inform the sexual predator of the registration and community and public notification requirements described in this section. Within 48 hours after the court designating an offender as a sexual predator, the clerk of the circuit court shall transmit a copy of the court's written sexual predator finding to the department. If the

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offender is sentenced to a term of imprisonment or supervision, a copy of the court's written sexual predator finding must be submitted to the Department of Corrections.

(6) REGISTRATION. --

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- (a) A sexual predator must register with the department through the sheriff's office by providing the following information to the department:
- 1. Name, social security number, age, race, sex, date of birth, height, weight, hair and eye color, photograph, address of legal residence and address of any current temporary residence, within the state or out of state, including a rural route address and a post office box, if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence within the state, address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state, any electronic mail address and any instant message name required to be provided pursuant to subparagraph (g) 4., home telephone number and any cellular telephone number, date and place of any employment, date and place of each conviction, fingerprints, and a brief description of the crime or crimes committed by the offender. A post office box shall not be provided in lieu of a physical residential address.
- a. If the sexual predator's place of residence is a motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home, as defined in chapter 320, the sexual predator shall also provide to the department written notice of the vehicle identification number; the license tag number; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the motor vehicle,

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trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home. If a sexual predator's place of residence is a vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat, as defined in chapter 327, the sexual predator shall also provide to the department written notice of the hull identification number; the manufacturer's serial number; the name of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat.

- b. If the sexual predator is enrolled, employed, or carrying on a vocation at an institution of higher education in this state, the sexual predator shall also provide to the department the name, address, and county of each institution, including each campus attended, and the sexual predator's enrollment or employment status. Each change in enrollment or employment status shall be reported in person at the sheriff's office, or the Department of Corrections if the sexual predator is in the custody or control of or under the supervision of the Department of Corrections, within 48 hours after any change in status. The sheriff or the Department of Corrections shall promptly notify each institution of the sexual predator's presence and any change in the sexual predator's enrollment or employment status.
- 2. Any other information determined necessary by the department, including criminal and corrections records; nonprivileged personnel and treatment records; and evidentiary genetic markers when available.
- (f) Within 48 hours after the registration required under paragraph (a) or paragraph (e), a sexual predator who is not

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incarcerated and who resides in the community, including a sexual predator under the supervision of the Department of Corrections, shall register in person at a driver's license office of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and shall present proof of registration. At the driver's license office the sexual predator shall:

If otherwise qualified, secure a Florida driver's license, renew a Florida driver's license, or secure an identification card. The sexual predator shall identify himself or herself as a sexual predator who is required to comply with this section, provide his or her place of permanent, or temporary, or transient residence, including a rural route address and a post office box, and submit to the taking of a photograph for use in issuing a driver's license, renewed license, or identification card, and for use by the department in maintaining current records of sexual predators. A post office box shall not be provided in lieu of a physical residential address. If the sexual predator's place of residence is a motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home, as defined in chapter 320, the sexual predator shall also provide to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles the vehicle identification number; the license tag number; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home. If a sexual predator's place of residence is a vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat, as defined in chapter 327, the sexual predator shall also provide to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles the hull identification number; the

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manufacturer's serial number; the name of the vessel, liveaboard vessel, or houseboat; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat.

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- 2. Pay the costs assessed by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles for issuing or renewing a driver's license or identification card as required by this section. The driver's license or identification card issued to the sexual predator must be in compliance with s. 322.141(3).
- 3. Provide, upon request, any additional information necessary to confirm the identity of the sexual predator, including a set of fingerprints.
- Each time a sexual predator's driver's license or identification card is subject to renewal, and, without regard to the status of the predator's driver's license or identification card, within 48 hours after any change of the predator's residence or change in the predator's name by reason of marriage or other legal process, the predator shall report in person to a driver's license office and shall be subject to the requirements specified in paragraph (f). The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall forward to the department and to the Department of Corrections all photographs and information provided by sexual predators. Notwithstanding the restrictions set forth in s. 322.142, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles is authorized to release a reproduction of a color-photograph or digital-image license to the Department of Law Enforcement for purposes of public notification of sexual predators as provided in this section.

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2. A sexual predator who vacates a permanent, temporary, or transient residence and fails to establish or maintain another permanent, or temporary, or transient residence shall, within 48 hours after vacating the permanent, temporary, or transient residence, report in person to the sheriff's office of the county in which he or she is located. The sexual predator shall specify the date upon which he or she intends to or did vacate such residence. The sexual predator must provide or update all of the registration information required under paragraph (a). The sexual predator must provide an address for the residence or other place location that he or she is or will be located occupying during the time in which he or she fails to establish or maintain a permanent or temporary residence.

- temporary, or transient residence after reporting his or her intent to vacate such residence shall, within 48 hours after the date upon which the predator indicated he or she would or did vacate such residence, report in person to the sheriff's office to which he or she reported pursuant to subparagraph 2. for the purpose of reporting his or her address at such residence. When the sheriff receives the report, the sheriff shall promptly convey the information to the department. An offender who makes a report as required under subparagraph 2. but fails to make a report as required under this subparagraph commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 4. A sexual predator must register any electronic mail address or instant message name with the department prior to

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using such electronic mail address or instant message name on or after October 1, 2007. The department shall establish an online system through which sexual predators may securely access and update all electronic mail address and instant message name information.

- permanent, temporary, or transient residence in another state or jurisdiction other than the State of Florida shall report in person to the sheriff of the county of current residence within 48 hours before the date he or she intends to leave this state to establish residence in another state or jurisdiction. The sexual predator must provide to the sheriff the address, municipality, county, and state of intended residence. The sheriff shall promptly provide to the department the information received from the sexual predator. The department shall notify the statewide law enforcement agency, or a comparable agency, in the intended state or jurisdiction of residence of the sexual predator's intended residence. The failure of a sexual predator to provide his or her intended place of residence is punishable as provided in subsection (10).
- (j) A sexual predator who indicates his or her intent to establish a permanent, temporary, or transient residence reside in another state or jurisdiction other than the State of Florida and later decides to remain in this state shall, within 48 hours after the date upon which the sexual predator indicated he or she would leave this state, report in person to the sheriff to which the sexual predator reported the intended change of residence, and report his or her intent to remain in this state.

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If the sheriff is notified by the sexual predator that he or she intends to remain in this state, the sheriff shall promptly report this information to the department. A sexual predator who reports his or her intent to establish a permanent, temporary, or transient residence reside in another state or jurisdiction, but who remains in this state without reporting to the sheriff in the manner required by this paragraph, commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(7) COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC NOTIFICATION. --

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- Law enforcement agencies must inform members of the community and the public of a sexual predator's presence. Upon notification of the presence of a sexual predator, the sheriff of the county or the chief of police of the municipality where the sexual predator establishes or maintains a permanent or temporary residence shall notify members of the community and the public of the presence of the sexual predator in a manner deemed appropriate by the sheriff or the chief of police. Within 48 hours after receiving notification of the presence of a sexual predator, the sheriff of the county or the chief of police of the municipality where the sexual predator temporarily or permanently resides shall notify each licensed day care center, elementary school, middle school, and high school within a 1-mile radius of the temporary or permanent residence of the sexual predator of the presence of the sexual predator. Information provided to members of the community and the public regarding a sexual predator must include:
  - The name of the sexual predator;

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2. A description of the sexual predator, including a photograph;

- 3. The sexual predator's current permanent, temporary, and transient addresses, and descriptions of registered locations that have no specific street address, including the name of the county or municipality if known;
- 4. The circumstances of the sexual predator's offense or offenses; and
- 5. Whether the victim of the sexual predator's offense or offenses was, at the time of the offense, a minor or an adult.

This paragraph does not authorize the release of the name of any victim of the sexual predator.

(8) VERIFICATION. -- The department and the Department of Corrections shall implement a system for verifying the addresses of sexual predators. The system must be consistent with the provisions of the federal Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 and any other federal standards applicable to such verification or required to be met as a condition for the receipt of federal funds by the state. The Department of Corrections shall verify the addresses of sexual predators who are not incarcerated but who reside in the community under the supervision of the Department of Corrections and shall report to the department any failure by a sexual predator to comply with registration requirements. County and local law enforcement agencies, in conjunction with the department, shall verify the addresses of sexual predators who are not under the care, custody, control, or supervision of the Department of

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Corrections. Local law enforcement agencies shall report to the department any failure by a sexual predator to comply with registration requirements.

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- (a) A sexual predator must report in person each year during the month of the sexual predator's birthday and during every third month thereafter to the sheriff's office in the county in which he or she resides or is otherwise located to reregister. The sheriff's office may determine the appropriate times and days for reporting by the sexual predator, which shall be consistent with the reporting requirements of this paragraph. Reregistration shall include any changes to the following information:
- 1. Name; social security number; age; race; sex; date of birth; height; weight; hair and eye color; address of any permanent residence and address of any current temporary residence, within the state or out of state, including a rural route address and a post office box; if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence within the state; address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state; any electronic mail address and any instant message name required to be provided pursuant to subparagraph (6) (g) 4.; home telephone number and any cellular telephone number; date and place of any employment; vehicle make, model, color, and license tag number; fingerprints; and photograph. A post office box shall not be provided in lieu of a physical residential address.
- 2. If the sexual predator is enrolled, employed, or carrying on a vocation at an institution of higher education in

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this state, the sexual predator shall also provide to the department the name, address, and county of each institution, including each campus attended, and the sexual predator's enrollment or employment status.

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- 3. If the sexual predator's place of residence is a motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home, as defined in chapter 320, the sexual predator shall also provide the vehicle identification number; the license tag number; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home. If the sexual predator's place of residence is a vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat, as defined in chapter 327, the sexual predator shall also provide the hull identification number; the manufacturer's serial number; the name of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat.
- Section 3. Section 775.215, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 775.215 Residency exclusions for sexual offenders or predators; local ordinances preempted.--
- (1) The establishment of residency exclusions applicable to the residence of a person required to register as a sexual offender or sexual predator is expressly preempted to the state, and the provisions of ss. 794.065, 947.1405, and 948.30 establishing such exclusions supersede any municipal or county ordinances imposing different exclusions.
  - (2) (a) Any provision of an ordinance adopted by a county

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or municipality prior to July 1, 2010, imposing residency exclusions for the residence of a person subject to the provisions of s. 794.065, s. 947.1405, or s. 948.30 in excess of the requirements of those provisions is repealed and abolished as of July 1, 2010, except to the extent an ordinance as provided in paragraph (b) is adopted prior to that date.

- (b) A county or municipality may, upon the recommendation of its chief law enforcement officer and upon a finding of public necessity, adopt an ordinance that increases the distance exclusions for the residence of a person subject to the provisions of s. 794.065, s. 947.1405, or s. 948.30 up to a maximum distance of 1,750 feet.
- Section 4. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1), subsection (2), paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (4), subsections (7), (8), and (10), and paragraph (c) of subsection (14) of section 943.0435, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

943.0435 Sexual offenders required to register with the department; penalty.--

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (c) "Permanent residence," and "temporary residence," and "transient residence" have the same meaning ascribed in s. 775.21.
  - (2) A sexual offender shall:

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- (a) Report in person at the sheriff's office:
- 1. In the county in which the offender establishes or maintains a permanent, or temporary, or transient residence within 48 hours after:
  - a. Establishing permanent, or temporary, or transient

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residence in this state; or

- b. Being released from the custody, control, or supervision of the Department of Corrections or from the custody of a private correctional facility; or
- 2. In the county where he or she was convicted within 48 hours after being convicted for a qualifying offense for registration under this section if the offender is not in the custody or control of, or under the supervision of, the Department of Corrections, or is not in the custody of a private correctional facility.

Any change in the <u>information required to be provided pursuant</u> to paragraph (b), including, but not limited to, any change in the sexual offender's permanent, or temporary, or transient residence, name, any electronic mail address and any instant message name required to be provided pursuant to paragraph (4)(d), after the sexual offender reports in person at the sheriff's office, shall be accomplished in the manner provided in subsections (4), (7), and (8).

(b) Provide his or her name, date of birth, social security number, race, sex, height, weight, hair and eye color, tattoos or other identifying marks, occupation and place of employment, address of permanent or legal residence or address of any current temporary residence, within the state or and out of state, including a rural route address and a post office box, if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence within the state, address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state

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or out of state, home telephone number and any cellular telephone number, any electronic mail address and any instant message name required to be provided pursuant to paragraph (4)(d), date and place of each conviction, and a brief description of the crime or crimes committed by the offender. A post office box shall not be provided in lieu of a physical residential address.

- 1. If the sexual offender's place of residence is a motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home, as defined in chapter 320, the sexual offender shall also provide to the department through the sheriff's office written notice of the vehicle identification number; the license tag number; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home. If the sexual offender's place of residence is a vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat, as defined in chapter 327, the sexual offender shall also provide to the department written notice of the hull identification number; the manufacturer's serial number; the name of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat.
- 2. If the sexual offender is enrolled, employed, or carrying on a vocation at an institution of higher education in this state, the sexual offender shall also provide to the department through the sheriff's office the name, address, and county of each institution, including each campus attended, and the sexual offender's enrollment or employment status. Each change in enrollment or employment status shall be reported in

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person at the sheriff's office, within 48 hours after any change in status. The sheriff shall promptly notify each institution of the sexual offender's presence and any change in the sexual offender's enrollment or employment status.

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When a sexual offender reports at the sheriff's office, the sheriff shall take a photograph and a set of fingerprints of the offender and forward the photographs and fingerprints to the department, along with the information provided by the sexual offender. The sheriff shall promptly provide to the department the information received from the sexual offender.

(4)(a) Each time a sexual offender's driver's license or identification card is subject to renewal, and, without regard to the status of the offender's driver's license or identification card, within 48 hours after any change in the offender's permanent, or temporary, or transient residence or change in the offender's name by reason of marriage or other legal process, the offender shall report in person to a driver's license office, and shall be subject to the requirements specified in subsection (3). The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall forward to the department all photographs and information provided by sexual offenders. Notwithstanding the restrictions set forth in s. 322.142, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles is authorized to release a reproduction of a color-photograph or digital-image license to the Department of Law Enforcement for purposes of public notification of sexual offenders as provided in this section and ss. 943.043 and 944.606.

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- (b) A sexual offender who vacates a permanent, temporary, or transient residence and fails to establish or maintain another permanent, or temporary, or transient residence shall, within 48 hours after vacating the permanent, temporary, or transient residence, report in person to the sheriff's office of the county in which he or she is located. The sexual offender shall specify the date upon which he or she intends to or did vacate such residence. The sexual offender must provide or update all of the registration information required under paragraph (2)(b). The sexual offender must provide an address for the residence or other place location that he or she is or will be located occupying during the time in which he or she fails to establish or maintain a permanent or temporary residence.
- temporary, or transient residence after reporting his or her intent to vacate such residence shall, within 48 hours after the date upon which the offender indicated he or she would or did vacate such residence, report in person to the agency to which he or she reported pursuant to paragraph (b) for the purpose of reporting his or her address at such residence. When the sheriff receives the report, the sheriff shall promptly convey the information to the department. An offender who makes a report as required under paragraph (b) but fails to make a report as required under this paragraph commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
  - (7) A sexual offender who intends to establish  $\underline{a}$ Page 23 of 46

permanent, temporary, or transient residence in another state or jurisdiction other than the State of Florida shall report in person to the sheriff of the county of current residence within 48 hours before the date he or she intends to leave this state to establish residence in another state or jurisdiction. The notification must include the address, municipality, county, and state of intended residence. The sheriff shall promptly provide to the department the information received from the sexual offender. The department shall notify the statewide law enforcement agency, or a comparable agency, in the intended state or jurisdiction of residence of the sexual offender's intended residence. The failure of a sexual offender to provide his or her intended place of residence is punishable as provided in subsection (9).

(8) A sexual offender who indicates his or her intent to establish a permanent, temporary, or transient residence reside in another state or jurisdiction other than the State of Florida and later decides to remain in this state shall, within 48 hours after the date upon which the sexual offender indicated he or she would leave this state, report in person to the sheriff to which the sexual offender reported the intended change of permanent, temporary, or transient residence, and report his or her intent to remain in this state. The sheriff shall promptly report this information to the department. A sexual offender who reports his or her intent to establish a permanent, temporary, or transient residence reside in another state or jurisdiction but who remains in this state without reporting to the sheriff in the manner required by this subsection commits a felony of

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

The department, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, any law enforcement agency in this state, and the personnel of those departments; an elected or appointed official, public employee, or school administrator; or an employee, agency, or any individual or entity acting at the request or upon the direction of any law enforcement agency is immune from civil liability for damages for good faith compliance with the requirements of this section or for the release of information under this section, and shall be presumed to have acted in good faith in compiling, recording, reporting, or releasing the information. The presumption of good faith is not overcome if a technical or clerical error is made by the department, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the personnel of those departments, or any individual or entity acting at the request or upon the direction of any of those departments in compiling or providing information, or if information is incomplete or incorrect because a sexual offender fails to report or falsely reports his or her current place of permanent, or temporary, or transient residence.

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(c) The sheriff's office may determine the appropriate times and days for reporting by the sexual offender, which shall be consistent with the reporting requirements of this subsection. Reregistration shall include any changes to the

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following information:

- 1. Name; social security number; age; race; sex; date of birth; height; weight; hair and eye color; address of any permanent residence and address of any current temporary residence, within the state or out of state, including a rural route address and a post office box; if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence within the state; address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state; any electronic mail address and any instant message name required to be provided pursuant to paragraph (4)(d); home telephone number and any cellular telephone number; date and place of any employment; vehicle make, model, color, and license tag number; fingerprints; and photograph. A post office box shall not be provided in lieu of a physical residential address.
- 2. If the sexual offender is enrolled, employed, or carrying on a vocation at an institution of higher education in this state, the sexual offender shall also provide to the department the name, address, and county of each institution, including each campus attended, and the sexual offender's enrollment or employment status.
- 3. If the sexual offender's place of residence is a motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home, as defined in chapter 320, the sexual offender shall also provide the vehicle identification number; the license tag number; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home. If the sexual offender's place of residence is a vessel,

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live-aboard vessel, or houseboat, as defined in chapter 327, the sexual offender shall also provide the hull identification number; the manufacturer's serial number; the name of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the vessel, live-aboard vessel or houseboat.

4. Any sexual offender who fails to report in person as required at the sheriff's office, or who fails to respond to any address verification correspondence from the department within 3 weeks of the date of the correspondence or who fails to report electronic mail addresses or instant message names, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 5. Section 943.04352, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.04352 Search of registration information regarding sexual predators and sexual offenders required when placement on misdemeanor probation.—When the court places a defendant on misdemeanor probation pursuant to ss. 948.01 and 948.15, the public or private entity providing probation services must conduct a search of the probationer's name or other identifying information against the registration information regarding sexual predators and sexual offenders maintained by the Department of Law Enforcement under s. 943.043. The probation services provider may conduct the search using the Internet site maintained by the Department of Law Enforcement. Also, a national search must be conducted through the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website maintained by the United

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## States Department of Justice.

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Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 944.606, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.606 Sexual offenders; notification upon release.--

- (3)(a) The department must provide information regarding any sexual offender who is being released after serving a period of incarceration for any offense, as follows:
- The department must provide: the sexual offender's name, any change in the offender's name by reason of marriage or other legal process, and any alias, if known; the correctional facility from which the sexual offender is released; the sexual offender's social security number, race, sex, date of birth, height, weight, and hair and eye color; address of any planned permanent residence or temporary residence, within the state or out of state, including a rural route address and a post office box; if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence within the state; address, location or description, and dates of any known future temporary residence within the state or out of state; date and county of sentence and each crime for which the offender was sentenced; a copy of the offender's fingerprints and a digitized photograph taken within 60 days before release; the date of release of the sexual offender; any electronic mail address and any instant message name required to be provided pursuant to s. 943.0435(4)(d); and home telephone number and any cellular telephone number; and the offender's intended residence address, if known. The department shall notify the Department of Law Enforcement if the sexual offender escapes, absconds, or dies. If the sexual offender is

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in the custody of a private correctional facility, the facility shall take the digitized photograph of the sexual offender within 60 days before the sexual offender's release and provide this photograph to the Department of Corrections and also place it in the sexual offender's file. If the sexual offender is in the custody of a local jail, the custodian of the local jail shall register the offender within 3 business days after intake of the offender for any reason and upon release, and shall notify the Department of Law Enforcement of the sexual offender's release and provide to the Department of Law Enforcement the information specified in this paragraph and any information specified in subparagraph 2. that the Department of Law Enforcement requests.

2. The department may provide any other information deemed necessary, including criminal and corrections records, nonprivileged personnel and treatment records, when available.

Section 7. Subsections (4) and (6) and paragraph (c) of subsection (13) of section 944.607, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

944.607 Notification to Department of Law Enforcement of information on sexual offenders.--

- (4) A sexual offender, as described in this section, who is under the supervision of the Department of Corrections but is not incarcerated must register with the Department of Corrections within 3 business days after sentencing for a <a href="registrable">registrable</a> registrable offense and otherwise provide information as required by this subsection.
  - (a) The sexual offender shall provide his or her name;

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date of birth; social security number; race; sex; height; weight; hair and eye color; tattoos or other identifying marks; any electronic mail address and any instant message name required to be provided pursuant to s. 943.0435(4)(d); and permanent or legal residence and address of temporary residence within the state or out of state while the sexual offender is under supervision in this state, including any rural route address or post office box; if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence within the state; and address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state. The Department of Corrections shall verify the address of each sexual offender in the manner described in ss. 775.21 and 943.0435. The department shall report to the Department of Law Enforcement any failure by a sexual predator or sexual offender to comply with registration requirements.

- (b) If the sexual offender is enrolled, employed, or carrying on a vocation at an institution of higher education in this state, the sexual offender shall provide the name, address, and county of each institution, including each campus attended, and the sexual offender's enrollment or employment status. Each change in enrollment or employment status shall be reported to the department within 48 hours after the change in status. The Department of Corrections shall promptly notify each institution of the sexual offender's presence and any change in the sexual offender's enrollment or employment status.
- (6) The information provided to the Department of Law Enforcement must include:

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(a) The information obtained from the sexual offender under subsection (4);

- (b) The sexual offender's most current address, and place of permanent, and temporary, or transient residence within the state or out of state, and address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state, while the sexual offender is under supervision in this state, including the name of the county or municipality in which the offender permanently or temporarily resides, or has a transient residence, and address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state, and, if known, the intended place of permanent, or temporary, or transient residence, and address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state upon satisfaction of all sanctions;
- (c) The legal status of the sexual offender and the scheduled termination date of that legal status;
- (d) The location of, and local telephone number for, any Department of Corrections' office that is responsible for supervising the sexual offender;
- (e) An indication of whether the victim of the offense that resulted in the offender's status as a sexual offender was a minor;
- (f) The offense or offenses at conviction which resulted in the determination of the offender's status as a sex offender; and
  - (g) A digitized photograph of the sexual offender which Page 31 of 46

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must have been taken within 60 days before the offender is released from the custody of the department or a private correctional facility by expiration of sentence under s. 944.275 or must have been taken by January 1, 1998, or within 60 days after the onset of the department's supervision of any sexual offender who is on probation, community control, conditional release, parole, provisional release, or control release or who is supervised by the department under the Interstate Compact Agreement for Probationers and Parolees. If the sexual offender is in the custody of a private correctional facility, the facility shall take a digitized photograph of the sexual offender within the time period provided in this paragraph and shall provide the photograph to the department.

If any information provided by the department changes during the time the sexual offender is under the department's control, custody, or supervision, including any change in the offender's name by reason of marriage or other legal process, the department shall, in a timely manner, update the information and provide it to the Department of Law Enforcement in the manner prescribed in subsection (2).

890 (13)

- (c) The sheriff's office may determine the appropriate times and days for reporting by the sexual offender, which shall be consistent with the reporting requirements of this subsection. Reregistration shall include any changes to the following information:
  - 1. Name; social security number; age; race; sex; date of Page 32 of 46

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birth; height; weight; hair and eye color; address of any permanent residence and address of any current temporary residence, within the state or out of state, including a rural route address and a post office box; if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence; address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state; any electronic mail address and any instant message name required to be provided pursuant to s. 943.0435(4)(d); date and place of any employment; vehicle make, model, color, and license tag number; fingerprints; and photograph. A post office box shall not be provided in lieu of a physical residential address.

- 2. If the sexual offender is enrolled, employed, or carrying on a vocation at an institution of higher education in this state, the sexual offender shall also provide to the department the name, address, and county of each institution, including each campus attended, and the sexual offender's enrollment or employment status.
- 3. If the sexual offender's place of residence is a motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home, as defined in chapter 320, the sexual offender shall also provide the vehicle identification number; the license tag number; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home. If the sexual offender's place of residence is a vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat, as defined in chapter 327, the sexual offender shall also provide the hull identification number; the manufacturer's serial number; the name of the

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vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the vessel, live-aboard vessel or houseboat.

4. Any sexual offender who fails to report in person as required at the sheriff's office, or who fails to respond to any address verification correspondence from the department within 3 weeks of the date of the correspondence, or who fails to report electronic mail addresses or instant message names, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (12) is added to that section, to read:

947.1405 Conditional release program. --

(7)

- (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, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145, and who is subject to conditional release supervision, in addition to any other provision of this subsection, the commission 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 specifically in the use of the polygraph for the monitoring of

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sex offenders who has been authorized by the department, where available, and at the expense of the releasee sex offender. The results of the examination shall be provided to the releasee's probation officer and therapist and may 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 releasee's 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 commission. Any person who has been placed under supervision and is electronically monitored by the department must pay the department for the cost of the electronic monitoring service at a rate that may not exceed the full cost of the monitoring service. Funds collected under this subparagraph shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund. The department may exempt a person from the payment of all or any part of the electronic monitoring service cost if the department finds that any of the factors listed in s. 948.09(3) exist.
- (12) In addition to all other conditions imposed, for a releasee who is subject to conditional release for a crime that was committed on or after July 1, 2010, and who has been

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981 convicted at any time of committing, or attempting, soliciting, 982 or conspiring to commit, any of the criminal offenses proscribed 983 in the following statutes in this state or similar offenses in 984 another jurisdiction against a victim who was under the age of 985 18 at the time of the offense: s. 787.01, s. 787.02, or s. 986 787.025(2)(c), where the victim is a minor and the offender was 987 not the victim's parent or guardian; s. 794.011, excluding s. 988 794.011(10); s. 794.05; s. 796.03; s. 796.035; s. 800.04; s. 989 825.1025; s. 827.071; s. 847.0133; s. 847.0135, excluding s. 990 847.0135(6); s. 847.0137; s. 847.0138; s. 847.0145; s. 991 985.701(1); or any similar offense committed in this state which 992 has been redesignated from a former statute number to one of 993 those listed in this subsection, if the offender has not 994 received a pardon for any felony or similar law of another 995 jurisdiction necessary for the operation of this subsection and 996 a conviction of a felony or similar law of another jurisdiction 997 necessary for the operation of this subsection has not been set aside in any postconviction proceeding, unless at the time of 998 999 the crime was committed the victim was 16 or 17 years of age and 1000 the releasee was not more than 21 years of age, the commission 1001 must impose the following conditions: 1002 A prohibition on visiting areas where children 1003 regularly congregate, including, but not limited to, schools, 1004 day care centers, parks, and playgrounds. The commission may 1005 also designate additional locations to protect a victim. The 1006 prohibition ordered under this paragraph does not prohibit the 1007 releasee's attendance at religious services as defined in s.

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(b) A prohibition on distributing candy or other items to children on Halloween; wearing a Santa Claus costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Christmas; wearing an Easter Bunny costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Easter; entertaining at children's parties; or wearing a clown costume; without prior approval from the commission.

Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 948.30, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

948.30 Additional terms and conditions of probation or community control for certain sex offenses.—Conditions imposed pursuant to this section do not require oral pronouncement at the time of sentencing and shall be considered standard conditions of probation or community control for offenders specified in this section.

- (2) Effective for a probationer or community controllee whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 1997, and who is placed on community control or sex offender probation for a violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145, in addition to any other provision of this section, the court must impose the following conditions of probation or community control:
- (a) As part of a treatment program, participation at least annually in polygraph examinations to obtain information necessary for risk management and treatment and to reduce the sex offender's denial mechanisms. A polygraph examination must be conducted by a polygrapher trained specifically in the use of

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the polygraph for the monitoring of sex offenders who has been authorized by the department, where available, and shall be paid for by the probationer or community controllee sex offender. The results of the polygraph examination shall be provided to the probationer's or community controllee's probation officer and therapist and shall not be used as evidence in court to prove that a violation of community supervision has occurred.

(4) In addition to all other conditions imposed, for a probationer or community controllee who is subject to supervision for a crime that was committed on or after July 1, 2010, and who has been convicted at any time of committing, or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit, any of the criminal offenses proscribed in the following statutes in this state or similar offenses in another jurisdiction against a victim who was under the age of 18 at the time of the offense: s. 787.01, s. 787.02, or s. 787.025(2)(c), where the victim is a minor and the offender was not the victim's parent or guardian; s. 794.011, excluding s. 794.011(10); s. 794.05; s. 796.03; s. 796.035; s. 800.04; s. 825.1025; s. 827.071; s. 847.0133; s. 847.0135, excluding s. 847.0135(6); s. 847.0137; s. 847.0138; s. 847.0145; s. 985.701(1); or any similar offense committed in this state which has been redesignated from a former statute number to one of those listed in this subsection, if the offender has not received a pardon for any felony or similar law of another jurisdiction necessary for the operation of this subsection and a conviction of a felony or similar law of another jurisdiction necessary for the operation of this subsection has not been set aside in any postconviction

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proceeding, unless at the time the crime was committed the victim was 16 or 17 years of age and the offender was not more than 21 years of age, the court must impose the following conditions:

- (a) A prohibition on visiting areas where children regularly congregate, including, but not limited to, schools, day care centers, parks, and playgrounds. The commission may also designate additional locations to protect a victim. The prohibition ordered under this paragraph does not prohibit the releasee's attendance at religious services as defined in s. 775.0861.
- (b) A prohibition on distributing candy or other items to children on Halloween; wearing a Santa Claus costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Christmas; wearing an Easter Bunny costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Easter; entertaining at children's parties; or wearing a clown costume; without prior approval from the commission.

Section 10. Section 948.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

predators and offenders placed on probation or community control for certain sex offenses or child exploitation.—The court shall require an a diagnosis and evaluation to determine the need of a probationer or community controlee offender in community control for treatment. If the court determines that a need therefor is established by the such diagnosis and evaluation process, the court shall require sexual offender treatment outpatient

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counseling as a term or condition of probation or community control for any person who meets the criteria to be designated as a sexual predator under s. 775.21 or to be subject to registration as a sexual offender under s. 943.0435, s. 944.606, or s. 944.607. was found guilty of any of the following, or whose plea of guilty or nolo contenders to any of the following was accepted by the court:

- (1) Lewd or lascivious battery, lewd or lascivious molestation, lewd or lascivious conduct, or lewd or lascivious exhibition, as defined in s. 800.04 or s. 847.0135(5).
- (2) Sexual battery, as defined in chapter 794, against a child.
- (3) Exploitation of a child as provided in s. 450.151, or for prostitution.

Such <u>treatment</u> counseling shall be required to be obtained from a qualified practitioner as defined in s. 948.001. Treatment may not be administered by a qualified practitioner who has been convicted or adjudicated delinquent of committing, or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit, any offense that is listed in s. 943.0435(1)(a)1.a.(I). The court shall impose a restriction against contact with minors if sexual offender treatment is recommended a community mental health center, a recognized social service agency providing mental health services, or a private mental health professional or through other professional counseling. The evaluation and recommendations plan for treatment of counseling for the probationer or community controlee individual shall be provided

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1121 to the court for review.

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Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 1123 985.481, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.481 Sexual offenders adjudicated delinquent; notification upon release.--

- (3)(a) The department must provide information regarding any sexual offender who is being released after serving a period of residential commitment under the department for any offense, as follows:
- 1. The department must provide the sexual offender's name, any change in the offender's name by reason of marriage or other legal process, and any alias, if known; the correctional facility from which the sexual offender is released; the sexual offender's social security number, race, sex, date of birth, height, weight, and hair and eye color; address of any planned permanent residence or temporary residence, within the state or out of state, including a rural route address and a post office box; if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence within the state; address, location or description, and dates of any known future temporary residence within the state or out of state; date and county of disposition and each crime for which there was a disposition; a copy of the offender's fingerprints and a digitized photograph taken within 60 days before release; the date of release of the sexual offender; and home telephone number and any cellular telephone number; and the offender's intended residence address, if known. The department shall notify the Department of Law Enforcement if the sexual offender escapes, absconds, or dies. If the sexual

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offender is in the custody of a private correctional facility, the facility shall take the digitized photograph of the sexual offender within 60 days before the sexual offender's release and also place it in the sexual offender's file. If the sexual offender is in the custody of a local jail, the custodian of the local jail shall register the offender within 3 business days after intake of the offender for any reason and upon release, and shall notify the Department of Law Enforcement of the sexual offender's release and provide to the Department of Law Enforcement the information specified in this subparagraph and any information specified in subparagraph 2. which the

2. The department may provide any other information considered necessary, including criminal and delinquency records, when available.

Section 12. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4), paragraph (a) of subsection (6), and paragraph (b) of subsection (13) of section 985.4815, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.4815 Notification to Department of Law Enforcement of information on juvenile sexual offenders.--

- (4) A sexual offender, as described in this section, who is under the supervision of the department but who is not committed must register with the department within 3 business days after adjudication and disposition for a registrable offense and otherwise provide information as required by this subsection.
- (a) The sexual offender shall provide his or her name; date of birth; social security number; race; sex; height;

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weight; hair and eye color; tattoos or other identifying marks; and permanent or legal residence and address of temporary residence within the state or out of state while the sexual offender is in the care or custody or under the jurisdiction or supervision of the department in this state, including any rural route address or post office box; if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence; address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state; and the name and address of each school attended. The department shall verify the address of each sexual offender and shall report to the Department of Law Enforcement any failure by a sexual offender to comply with registration requirements.

- (6)(a) The information provided to the Department of Law Enforcement must include the following:
- 1. The information obtained from the sexual offender under subsection (4).
- 2. The sexual offender's most current address and place of permanent, or temporary, or transient residence within the state or out of state, and address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state, while the sexual offender is in the care or custody or under the jurisdiction or supervision of the department in this state, including the name of the county or municipality in which the offender permanently or temporarily resides, or has a transient residence, and address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state; and, if known, the

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intended place of permanent, or temporary, or transient residence, and address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state upon satisfaction of all sanctions.

3. The legal status of the sexual offender and the scheduled termination date of that legal status.

- 4. The location of, and local telephone number for, any department office that is responsible for supervising the sexual offender.
- 5. An indication of whether the victim of the offense that resulted in the offender's status as a sexual offender was a minor.
- 6. The offense or offenses at adjudication and disposition that resulted in the determination of the offender's status as a sex offender.
- 7. A digitized photograph of the sexual offender, which must have been taken within 60 days before the offender was released from the custody of the department or a private correctional facility by expiration of sentence under s. 944.275, or within 60 days after the onset of the department's supervision of any sexual offender who is on probation, postcommitment probation, residential commitment, nonresidential commitment, licensed child-caring commitment, community control, conditional release, parole, provisional release, or control release or who is supervised by the department under the Interstate Compact Agreement for Probationers and Parolees. If the sexual offender is in the custody of a private correctional facility, the facility shall take a digitized photograph of the

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sexual offender within the time period provided in this subparagraph and shall provide the photograph to the department.

(13)

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- (b) The sheriff's office may determine the appropriate times and days for reporting by the sexual offender, which shall be consistent with the reporting requirements of this subsection. Reregistration shall include any changes to the following information:
- 1. Name; social security number; age; race; sex; date of birth; height; weight; hair and eye color; address of any permanent residence and address of any current temporary residence, within the state or out of state, including a rural route address and a post office box; if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence; address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state; name and address of each school attended; date and place of any employment; vehicle make, model, color, and license tag number; fingerprints; and photograph. A post office box shall not be provided in lieu of a physical residential address.
- 2. If the sexual offender is enrolled, employed, or carrying on a vocation at an institution of higher education in this state, the sexual offender shall also provide to the department the name, address, and county of each institution, including each campus attended, and the sexual offender's enrollment or employment status.
- 3. If the sexual offender's place of residence is a motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home, as defined

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in chapter 320, the sexual offender shall also provide the vehicle identification number; the license tag number; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home. If the sexual offender's place of residence is a vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat, as defined in chapter 327, the sexual offender shall also provide the hull identification number; the manufacturer's serial number; the name of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat.

4. Any sexual offender who fails to report in person as required at the sheriff's office, or who fails to respond to any address verification correspondence from the department within 3 weeks after the date of the correspondence, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082, 775.083, and 775.084.

Section 13. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.



## PUBLIC SAFETY & & DOMESTIC SECURITY POLICY COMMITTEE

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 2010 2:15 P.M. – 4:15 P.M. 404 HOB

## AMENDMENT PACKET

## Amendment No. 1

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE	ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	
Council/Committee hear	ing bill: Public Safety & Domestic
Security Policy Committee Representative Weinstein offered the following:	
Amendment Remove lines 91-112 and insert:	
1. Whether the a	dolescent offender was a principal to the
criminal offense or an accomplice to the offense, a relatively	
minor participant in the criminal offense, or acted under	
extreme duress or domi	nation of another person.
2. Whether the adolescent offender committed an act of	
violence or threatened to commit an act of violence during the	
commission of the crim	inal offense.
3. Whether the a	dolescent offender has shown remorse for
the criminal offense.	
4. Whether the adolescent offender's age, maturity, and	
psychological development at the time of the offense affected	
her or his behavior.	

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- 5. Whether the adolescent offender, while in the custody of the department, has aided inmates suffering from catastrophic or terminal medical, mental, or physical conditions or has prevented risk or injury to staff, citizens, or other inmates.
- 6. Whether the adolescent offender has successfully completed educational, technical, or vocational programs and any available self-rehabilitation programs.
- 7. Whether the adolescent offender was a victim of sexual, physical, or emotional abuse.
- 8. The results of any mental health assessment or evaluation that has been performed on the adolescent offender.
- (d) An adolescent offender who is not granted parole under this subsection after an initial eligibility interview shall be eligible for a reinterview 7 years after the date of the denial of the grant of parole and every 7 years thereafter.

COUNCIL/	COMMITTEE ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMI	ENDED (Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OF	BJECTION (Y/N)
FAILED TO ADO	PT (Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	
Council/Commit	ttee hearing bill: Public Safety & Domestic
Security Police	cy Committee
Representative	e Glorioso offered the following:
Amendmen	t (with title amendment)
Remove e	verything after the enacting clause and insert:
Section 3	1. Section 856.022, Florida Statutes, is created
to read:	
856.022	Loitering or prowling by certain offenders in
close proximit	ty to children; penalty.—
(1) Exce	ept as provided in subsection (2), this section
applies to a	person convicted of committing, or attempting,
soliciting, o	r conspiring to commit, any of the criminal
offenses prose	cribed in the following statutes in this state or
similar offens	ses in another jurisdiction against a victim who
was under the	age of 18 at the time of the offense: s. 787.01,
s. 787.02, or	s. 787.025(2)(c), where the victim is a minor and
the offender w	was not the victim's parent or guardian; s.
79/ 011 AVOL	iding s 794 011/10) · s 794 05 · s 796 03 · s

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- 20 796.035; s. 800.04; s. 825.1025; s. 827.071; s. 847.0133; s. 21 847.0135, excluding s. 847.0135(6); s. 847.0137; s. 847.0138; s. 22 847.0145; s. 985.701(1); or any similar offense committed in 23 this state which has been redesignated from a former statute number to one of those listed in this subsection, if the person 24 25 has not received a pardon for any felony or similar law of another jurisdiction necessary for the operation of this 26 subsection and a conviction of a felony or similar law of 27 28 another jurisdiction necessary for the operation of this 29 subsection has not been set aside in any postconviction 30 proceeding.
  - (2) This section does not apply to a person who has been removed from the requirement to register as a sexual offender or sexual predator pursuant to s. 943.04354.
  - (3) A person described in subsection (1) commits loitering and prowling by a person convicted of a sexual offense against a minor if, in committing loitering and prowling, he or she was within 300 feet of a place where children were congregating.
  - (4) It is unlawful for a person described in subsection
    (1) to:
  - (a) Knowingly approach, contact, or communicate with a child under 18 years of age in any public park building or on real property comprising any public park or playground with intent to engage in conduct of a sexual nature, or to make a communication of any type containing any content of a sexual nature. This paragraph applies only to a person described in subsection (1) whose offense was committed on or after the effective date of this act.

- (b)1. Knowingly be present in any child care facility or pre-K through 12 school or on real property comprising any child care facility or pre-K through 12 school when the child care facility or school is in operation unless the person has provided written notification of his or her intent to be present to the school board, superintendent, principal, or child care facility owner;
- 2. Fail to notify the child care facility owner or the school principal's office when he or she arrives and departs the child care facility or school; or
- 3. Fail to remain under direct supervision of a school official or designated chaperone when present in the vicinity of children. As used in this paragraph, the term "school official" means a principal, school resource officer, teacher or any other employee of the school, the superintendent of schools, a member of the school board, a child care facility owner, or a child care provider.
  - (c) A person is not in violation of paragraph (b) if:
- 1. The child care facility or school is a voting location and the person is present for the purpose of voting during the hours designated for voting; or
- 2. The person is only dropping off or picking up his or her own children or grandchildren at the child care facility or school.
- (5) Any person who violates this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 2. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2), paragraph (c) of subsection (4), paragraph (a) of subsection (5), paragraphs (a), (f), (g), (i), and (j) of subsection (6), paragraph (a) of subsection (7), and paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 775.21, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (l) is added to subsection (2) of that section, to read:

775.21 The Florida Sexual Predators Act.-

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- abides, lodges, or resides, including, but not limited to, vacation, business, or personal travel destinations in or out of this state, for a period of 5 or more days in the aggregate during any calendar year and which is not the person's permanent address or, for a person whose permanent residence is not in this state, a place where the person is employed, practices a vocation, or is enrolled as a student for any period of time in this state.
- (1) "Transient residence" means a place or county where a person lives, remains, or is located for a period of 5 or more days in the aggregate during a calendar year and which is not the person's permanent or temporary address. The term includes, but is not limited to, a place where the person sleeps or seeks shelter and a location that has no specific street address.
  - (4) SEXUAL PREDATOR CRITERIA.-
- (c) If an offender has been registered as a sexual predator by the Department of Corrections, the department, or any other law enforcement agency and if:

- 1. The court did not, for whatever reason, make a written finding at the time of sentencing that the offender was a sexual predator; or
- 2. The offender was administratively registered as a sexual predator because the Department of Corrections, the department, or any other law enforcement agency obtained information that indicated that the offender met the criteria for designation as a sexual predator based on a violation of a similar law in another jurisdiction,

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the department shall remove that offender from the department's list of sexual predators and, for an offender described under subparagraph 1., shall notify the state attorney who prosecuted the offense that met the criteria for administrative designation as a sexual predator, and, for an offender described under this paragraph, shall notify the state attorney of the county where the offender establishes or maintains a permanent, or temporary, or transient residence. The state attorney shall bring the matter to the court's attention in order to establish that the offender meets the criteria for designation as a sexual predator. If the court makes a written finding that the offender is a sexual predator, the offender must be designated as a sexual predator, must register or be registered as a sexual predator with the department as provided in subsection (6), and is subject to the community and public notification as provided in subsection (7). If the court does not make a written finding that the offender is a sexual predator, the offender may not be designated as a sexual predator with respect to that offense and

is not required to register or be registered as a sexual predator with the department.

- (5) SEXUAL PREDATOR DESIGNATION.—An offender is designated as a sexual predator as follows:
- (a)1. An offender who meets the sexual predator criteria described in paragraph (4)(d) is a sexual predator, and the court shall make a written finding at the time such offender is determined to be a sexually violent predator under chapter 394 that such person meets the criteria for designation as a sexual predator for purposes of this section. The clerk shall transmit a copy of the order containing the written finding to the department within 48 hours after the entry of the order;
- 2. An offender who meets the sexual predator criteria described in paragraph (4)(a) who is before the court for sentencing for a current offense committed on or after October 1, 1993, is a sexual predator, and the sentencing court must make a written finding at the time of sentencing that the offender is a sexual predator, and the clerk of the court shall transmit a copy of the order containing the written finding to the department within 48 hours after the entry of the order; or
- 3. If the Department of Corrections, the department, or any other law enforcement agency obtains information which indicates that an offender who establishes or maintains a permanent, or temporary, or transient residence in this state meets the sexual predator criteria described in paragraph (4)(a) or paragraph (4)(d) because the offender was civilly committed or committed a similar violation in another jurisdiction on or after October 1, 1993, the Department of Corrections, the

department, or the law enforcement agency shall notify the state attorney of the county where the offender establishes or maintains a permanent, or temporary, or transient residence of the offender's presence in the community. The state attorney shall file a petition with the criminal division of the circuit court for the purpose of holding a hearing to determine if the offender's criminal record or record of civil commitment from another jurisdiction meets the sexual predator criteria. If the court finds that the offender meets the sexual predator criteria because the offender has violated a similar law or similar laws in another jurisdiction, the court shall make a written finding that the offender is a sexual predator.

When the court makes a written finding that an offender is a sexual predator, the court shall inform the sexual predator of the registration and community and public notification requirements described in this section. Within 48 hours after the court designating an offender as a sexual predator, the clerk of the circuit court shall transmit a copy of the court's written sexual predator finding to the department. If the offender is sentenced to a term of imprisonment or supervision, a copy of the court's written sexual predator finding must be submitted to the Department of Corrections.

- (6) REGISTRATION. -
- (a) A sexual predator must register with the department through the sheriff's office by providing the following information to the department:

- 1. Name, social security number, age, race, sex, date of birth, height, weight, hair and eye color, photograph, address of legal residence and address of any current temporary residence, within the state or out of state, including a rural route address and a post office box, if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence within the state, address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state, any electronic mail address and any instant message name required to be provided pursuant to subparagraph (g)4., home telephone number and any cellular telephone number, date and place of any employment, date and place of each conviction, fingerprints, and a brief description of the crime or crimes committed by the offender. A post office box shall not be provided in lieu of a physical residential address.
- a. If the sexual predator's place of residence is a motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home, as defined in chapter 320, the sexual predator shall also provide to the department written notice of the vehicle identification number; the license tag number; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home. If a sexual predator's place of residence is a vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat, as defined in chapter 327, the sexual predator shall also provide to the department written notice of the hull identification number; the manufacturer's serial number; the name of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat; the

Amendment No. 1 registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat.

- b. If the sexual predator is enrolled, employed, or carrying on a vocation at an institution of higher education in this state, the sexual predator shall also provide to the department the name, address, and county of each institution, including each campus attended, and the sexual predator's enrollment or employment status. Each change in enrollment or employment status shall be reported in person at the sheriff's office, or the Department of Corrections if the sexual predator is in the custody or control of or under the supervision of the Department of Corrections, within 48 hours after any change in status. The sheriff or the Department of Corrections shall promptly notify each institution of the sexual predator's presence and any change in the sexual predator's enrollment or employment status.
- 2. Any other information determined necessary by the department, including criminal and corrections records; nonprivileged personnel and treatment records; and evidentiary genetic markers when available.
- (f) Within 48 hours after the registration required under paragraph (a) or paragraph (e), a sexual predator who is not incarcerated and who resides in the community, including a sexual predator under the supervision of the Department of Corrections, shall register in person at a driver's license office of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and shall present proof of registration. At the driver's license office the sexual predator shall:

<ol> <li>If otherwise qualified, secure a Florida driver's</li> </ol>
license, renew a Florida driver's license, or secure an
identification card. The sexual predator shall identify himself
or herself as a sexual predator who is required to comply with
this section, provide his or her place of permanent, or
temporary, or transient residence, including a rural route
address and a post office box, and submit to the taking of a
photograph for use in issuing a driver's license, renewed
license, or identification card, and for use by the department
in maintaining current records of sexual predators. A post
office box shall not be provided in lieu of a physical
residential address. If the sexual predator's place of residence
is a motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home,
as defined in chapter 320, the sexual predator shall also
provide to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
the vehicle identification number; the license tag number; the
registration number; and a description, including color scheme,
of the motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured
home. If a sexual predator's place of residence is a vessel,
live-aboard vessel, or houseboat, as defined in chapter 327, the
sexual predator shall also provide to the Department of Highway
Safety and Motor Vehicles the hull identification number; the
manufacturer's serial number; the name of the vessel, live-
aboard vessel, or houseboat; the registration number; and a
description, including color scheme, of the vessel, live-aboard
vessel, or houseboat.

2. Pay the costs assessed by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles for issuing or renewing a driver's

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license or identification card as required by this section. The driver's license or identification card issued to the sexual predator must be in compliance with s. 322.141(3).

- 3. Provide, upon request, any additional information necessary to confirm the identity of the sexual predator, including a set of fingerprints.
- (q)1. Each time a sexual predator's driver's license or identification card is subject to renewal, and, without regard to the status of the predator's driver's license or identification card, within 48 hours after any change of the predator's residence or change in the predator's name by reason of marriage or other legal process, the predator shall report in person to a driver's license office and shall be subject to the requirements specified in paragraph (f). The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall forward to the department and to the Department of Corrections all photographs and information provided by sexual predators. Notwithstanding the restrictions set forth in s. 322.142, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles is authorized to release a reproduction of a color-photograph or digital-image license to the Department of Law Enforcement for purposes of public notification of sexual predators as provided in this section.
- 2. A sexual predator who vacates a permanent, temporary, or transient residence and fails to establish or maintain another permanent, or temporary, or transient residence shall, within 48 hours after vacating the permanent, temporary, or transient residence, report in person to the sheriff's office of the county in which he or she is located. The sexual predator

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shall specify the date upon which he or she intends to or did vacate such residence. The sexual predator must provide or update all of the registration information required under paragraph (a). The sexual predator must provide an address for the residence or other place location that he or she is or will be located occupying during the time in which he or she fails to establish or maintain a permanent or temporary residence.

- 3. A sexual predator who remains at a permanent, temporary, or transient residence after reporting his or her intent to vacate such residence shall, within 48 hours after the date upon which the predator indicated he or she would or did vacate such residence, report in person to the sheriff's office to which he or she reported pursuant to subparagraph 2. for the purpose of reporting his or her address at such residence. When the sheriff receives the report, the sheriff shall promptly convey the information to the department. An offender who makes a report as required under subparagraph 2. but fails to make a report as required under this subparagraph commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 4. A sexual predator must register any electronic mail address or instant message name with the department prior to using such electronic mail address or instant message name on or after October 1, 2007. The department shall establish an online system through which sexual predators may securely access and update all electronic mail address and instant message name information.

- permanent, temporary, or transient residence in another state or jurisdiction other than the State of Florida shall report in person to the sheriff of the county of current residence within 48 hours before the date he or she intends to leave this state to establish residence in another state or jurisdiction. The sexual predator must provide to the sheriff the address, municipality, county, and state of intended residence. The sheriff shall promptly provide to the department the information received from the sexual predator. The department shall notify the statewide law enforcement agency, or a comparable agency, in the intended state or jurisdiction of residence of the sexual predator's intended residence. The failure of a sexual predator to provide his or her intended place of residence is punishable as provided in subsection (10).
- (j) A sexual predator who indicates his or her intent to establish a permanent, temporary, or transient residence reside in another state or jurisdiction other than the State of Florida and later decides to remain in this state shall, within 48 hours after the date upon which the sexual predator indicated he or she would leave this state, report in person to the sheriff to which the sexual predator reported the intended change of residence, and report his or her intent to remain in this state. If the sheriff is notified by the sexual predator that he or she intends to remain in this state, the sheriff shall promptly report this information to the department. A sexual predator who reports his or her intent to establish a permanent, temporary, or transient residence reside in another state or jurisdiction,

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but who remains in this state without reporting to the sheriff in the manner required by this paragraph, commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (7) COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.-
- Law enforcement agencies must inform members of the community and the public of a sexual predator's presence. Upon notification of the presence of a sexual predator, the sheriff of the county or the chief of police of the municipality where the sexual predator establishes or maintains a permanent or temporary residence shall notify members of the community and the public of the presence of the sexual predator in a manner deemed appropriate by the sheriff or the chief of police. Within 48 hours after receiving notification of the presence of a sexual predator, the sheriff of the county or the chief of police of the municipality where the sexual predator temporarily or permanently resides shall notify each licensed day care center, elementary school, middle school, and high school within a 1-mile radius of the temporary or permanent residence of the sexual predator of the presence of the sexual predator. Information provided to members of the community and the public regarding a sexual predator must include:
  - 1. The name of the sexual predator;
- 2. A description of the sexual predator, including a photograph;
- 3. The sexual predator's current <u>permanent</u>, <u>temporary</u>, <u>and</u> transient addresses, and descriptions of registered locations

378 379 Amendment No. 1 <a href="https://doi.org/10.10/10.10/10.10">that have no specific street</a> address, including the name of the county or municipality if known;

38<sub>0</sub> 38<sub>1</sub> 4. The circumstances of the sexual predator's offense or offenses; and

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5. Whether the victim of the sexual predator's offense or offenses was, at the time of the offense, a minor or an adult.

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This paragraph does not authorize the release of the name of any victim of the sexual predator.

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(8) VERIFICATION.—The department and the Department of Corrections shall implement a system for verifying the addresses of sexual predators. The system must be consistent with the provisions of the federal Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 and any other federal standards applicable to such verification or required to be met as a condition for the receipt of federal funds by the state. The Department of Corrections shall verify the addresses of sexual predators who are not incarcerated but who reside in the community under the supervision of the Department of Corrections and shall report to the department any failure by a sexual predator to comply with registration requirements. County and local law enforcement agencies, in conjunction with the department, shall verify the addresses of sexual predators who are not under the care, custody, control, or supervision of the Department of Corrections. Local law enforcement agencies shall report to the department any failure by a sexual predator to comply with

registration requirements.

- (a) A sexual predator must report in person each year during the month of the sexual predator's birthday and during every third month thereafter to the sheriff's office in the county in which he or she resides or is otherwise located to reregister. The sheriff's office may determine the appropriate times and days for reporting by the sexual predator, which shall be consistent with the reporting requirements of this paragraph. Reregistration shall include any changes to the following information:
- 1. Name; social security number; age; race; sex; date of birth; height; weight; hair and eye color; address of any permanent residence and address of any current temporary residence, within the state or out of state, including a rural route address and a post office box; if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence within the state; address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state; any electronic mail address and any instant message name required to be provided pursuant to subparagraph (6)(g)4.; home telephone number and any cellular telephone number; date and place of any employment; vehicle make, model, color, and license tag number; fingerprints; and photograph. A post office box shall not be provided in lieu of a physical residential address.
- 2. If the sexual predator is enrolled, employed, or carrying on a vocation at an institution of higher education in this state, the sexual predator shall also provide to the department the name, address, and county of each institution,

Amendment No. 1 including each campus attended, and the sexual predator's enrollment or employment status.

3. If the sexual predator's place of residence is a motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home, as defined in chapter 320, the sexual predator shall also provide the vehicle identification number; the license tag number; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home. If the sexual predator's place of residence is a vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat, as defined in chapter 327, the sexual predator shall also provide the hull identification number; the manufacturer's serial number; the name of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat.

Section 3. Section 794.065, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 775.215, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

775.215 794.065 Residency restriction Unlawful place of residence for persons convicted of certain sex offenses.—

- (1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT It is the intent of the legislature that there be one state-established residency restriction distance applicable to the residence of persons described in this section and that such state-established residency restriction distance be uniformly applied throughout the state.
  - (2) As used in this section, the term:

- (a) "Child care facility" has the same meaning as provided in s. 402.302.
- (b) "Park" means all public and private property specifically designated as being used for recreational purposes and where children regularly congregate.
- (c) "Playground" means a designated independent area in the community or neighborhood that is designated solely for children and has one or more play structures.
- (d) "School" has the same meaning as provided in s. 1003.01 and includes a private school as defined in s. 1002.01, a voluntary prekindergarten education program as described in s. 1002.53(3), a public school as described in s. 402.3025(1), the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, the Florida Virtual School as established in s. 1002.37, and a K-8 Virtual School as established in s. 1002.415, but does not include facilities dedicated exclusively to the education of adults.
- (3)(a)(1) No It is unlawful for any person who has been convicted of a violation of s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145, regardless of whether adjudication has been withheld, in which the victim of the offense was less than 16 years of age, shall to reside within 1,000 feet of any school, child care facility day care center, park, or playground. However, a person does not violate this subsection and may not be forced to relocate if he or she is living in a residence that meets the requirements of this subsection and a school, child care facility, park, or playground is subsequently established within 1,000 feet of his or her residence.

(b) A person who violates this <u>sub</u>section and whose conviction under s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145 was classified as a felony of the first degree or higher commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A person who violates this <u>sub</u>section and whose conviction under s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145 was classified as a felony of the second or third degree commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(c) (2) This <u>sub</u>section applies to any person convicted of a violation of s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145 for offenses that occur on or after October 1, 2004, excluding persons who have been removed from the requirement to register as a sexual offender or sexual predator pursuant to s. 943.04354.

(4) (a) No person who has been convicted of an offense in another jurisdiction that is similar to a violation of s.

794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145, regardless of whether adjudication has been withheld, in which the victim of the offense was less than 16 years of age, shall reside within 1,000 feet of any school, child care facility, park, or playground. However, a person does not violate this subsection and may not be forced to relocate if he or she is living in a residence that meets the requirements of this subsection and a school, child care facility, park, or playground is subsequently established within 1,000 feet of his or her residence.

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- (b) A person who violates this subsection and whose conviction in another jurisdiction resulted in a penalty that is substantially similar to a felony of the first degree or higher commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A person who violates this subsection and whose conviction in another jurisdiction resulted in a penalty that is substantially similar to a felony of the second or third degree commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (c) This subsection applies to any person convicted of an offense in another jurisdiction that is similar to a violation of s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145 where such offense occurred on or after the effective date of this bill, excluding persons who have been removed from the requirement to register as a sexual offender or sexual predator pursuant to s. 943.04354.
- Section 4. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1), subsection (2), paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (4), subsections (7), (8), and (10), and paragraph (c) of subsection (14) of section 943.0435, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 943.0435 Sexual offenders required to register with the department; penalty.—
  - (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (c) "Permanent residence," and "temporary residence," and

  "transient residence" have the same meaning ascribed in s.

  775.21.
  - (2) A sexual offender shall:
  - (a) Report in person at the sheriff's office:

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- 1. In the county in which the offender establishes or maintains a permanent, or temporary, or transient residence within 48 hours after:
- a. Establishing permanent, or temporary, or transient residence in this state; or
- b. Being released from the custody, control, or supervision of the Department of Corrections or from the custody of a private correctional facility; or
- 2. In the county where he or she was convicted within 48 hours after being convicted for a qualifying offense for registration under this section if the offender is not in the custody or control of, or under the supervision of, the Department of Corrections, or is not in the custody of a private correctional facility.

Any change in the <u>information required to be provided pursuant</u> to paragraph (b), including, but not limited to, any change in the sexual offender's permanent, or temporary, or transient residence, name, any electronic mail address and any instant message name required to be provided pursuant to paragraph (4)(d), after the sexual offender reports in person at the sheriff's office, shall be accomplished in the manner provided in subsections (4), (7), and (8).

(b) Provide his or her name, date of birth, social security number, race, sex, height, weight, hair and eye color, tattoos or other identifying marks, occupation and place of employment, address of permanent or legal residence or address of any current temporary residence, within the state or and out

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of state, including a rural route address and a post office box, if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence within the state, address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state, home telephone number and any cellular telephone number, any electronic mail address and any instant message name required to be provided pursuant to paragraph (4)(d), date and place of each conviction, and a brief description of the crime or crimes committed by the offender. A post office box shall not be provided in lieu of a physical residential address.

- 1. If the sexual offender's place of residence is a motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home, as defined in chapter 320, the sexual offender shall also provide to the department through the sheriff's office written notice of the vehicle identification number; the license tag number; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home. If the sexual offender's place of residence is a vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat, as defined in chapter 327, the sexual offender shall also provide to the department written notice of the hull identification number; the manufacturer's serial number; the name of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat.
- 2. If the sexual offender is enrolled, employed, or carrying on a vocation at an institution of higher education in this state, the sexual offender shall also provide to the

Amendment No. 1 department through the sheriff's office the name, address, and county of each institution, including each campus attended, and the sexual offender's enrollment or employment status. Each change in enrollment or employment status shall be reported in person at the sheriff's office, within 48 hours after any change in status. The sheriff shall promptly notify each institution of the sexual offender's presence and any change in the sexual offender's enrollment or employment status.

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When a sexual offender reports at the sheriff's office, the sheriff shall take a photograph and a set of fingerprints of the offender and forward the photographs and fingerprints to the department, along with the information provided by the sexual offender. The sheriff shall promptly provide to the department the information received from the sexual offender.

(4)(a) Each time a sexual offender's driver's license or identification card is subject to renewal, and, without regard to the status of the offender's driver's license or identification card, within 48 hours after any change in the offender's permanent, or temporary, or transient residence or change in the offender's name by reason of marriage or other legal process, the offender shall report in person to a driver's license office, and shall be subject to the requirements specified in subsection (3). The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall forward to the department all photographs and information provided by sexual offenders. Notwithstanding the restrictions set forth in s. 322.142, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles is authorized to

release a reproduction of a color-photograph or digital-image license to the Department of Law Enforcement for purposes of public notification of sexual offenders as provided in this section and ss. 943.043 and 944.606.

- (b) A sexual offender who vacates a permanent, temporary, or transient residence and fails to establish or maintain another permanent, or temporary, or transient residence shall, within 48 hours after vacating the permanent, temporary, or transient residence, report in person to the sheriff's office of the county in which he or she is located. The sexual offender shall specify the date upon which he or she intends to or did vacate such residence. The sexual offender must provide or update all of the registration information required under paragraph (2)(b). The sexual offender must provide an address for the residence or other place location that he or she is or will be located occupying during the time in which he or she fails to establish or maintain a permanent or temporary residence.
- temporary, or transient residence after reporting his or her intent to vacate such residence shall, within 48 hours after the date upon which the offender indicated he or she would or did vacate such residence, report in person to the agency to which he or she reported pursuant to paragraph (b) for the purpose of reporting his or her address at such residence. When the sheriff receives the report, the sheriff shall promptly convey the information to the department. An offender who makes a report as required under paragraph (b) but fails to make a report as

Amendment No. 1 required under this paragraph commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- permanent, temporary, or transient residence in another state or jurisdiction other than the State of Florida shall report in person to the sheriff of the county of current residence within 48 hours before the date he or she intends to leave this state to establish residence in another state or jurisdiction. The notification must include the address, municipality, county, and state of intended residence. The sheriff shall promptly provide to the department the information received from the sexual offender. The department shall notify the statewide law enforcement agency, or a comparable agency, in the intended state or jurisdiction of residence of the sexual offender's intended residence. The failure of a sexual offender to provide his or her intended place of residence is punishable as provided in subsection (9).
- (8) A sexual offender who indicates his or her intent to establish a permanent, temporary, or transient residence reside in another state or jurisdiction other than the State of Florida and later decides to remain in this state shall, within 48 hours after the date upon which the sexual offender indicated he or she would leave this state, report in person to the sheriff to which the sexual offender reported the intended change of permanent, temporary, or transient residence, and report his or her intent to remain in this state. The sheriff shall promptly report this information to the department. A sexual offender who

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reports his or her intent to <u>establish a permanent</u>, <u>temporary</u>, <u>or transient residence</u> <u>reside</u> in another state or jurisdiction but who remains in this state without reporting to the sheriff in the manner required by this subsection commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(10) The department, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, any law enforcement agency in this state, and the personnel of those departments; an elected or appointed official, public employee, or school administrator; or an employee, agency, or any individual or entity acting at the request or upon the direction of any law enforcement agency is immune from civil liability for damages for good faith compliance with the requirements of this section or for the release of information under this section, and shall be presumed to have acted in good faith in compiling, recording, reporting, or releasing the information. The presumption of good faith is not overcome if a technical or clerical error is made by the department, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the personnel of those departments, or any individual or entity acting at the request or upon the direction of any of those departments in compiling or providing information, or if information is incomplete or incorrect because a sexual offender fails to report or falsely reports his or her current place of permanent, or temporary, or transient residence.

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- (c) The sheriff's office may determine the appropriate times and days for reporting by the sexual offender, which shall be consistent with the reporting requirements of this subsection. Reregistration shall include any changes to the following information:
- 1. Name; social security number; age; race; sex; date of birth; height; weight; hair and eye color; address of any permanent residence and address of any current temporary residence, within the state or out of state, including a rural route address and a post office box; if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence within the state; address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state; any electronic mail address and any instant message name required to be provided pursuant to paragraph (4)(d); home telephone number and any cellular telephone number; date and place of any employment; vehicle make, model, color, and license tag number; fingerprints; and photograph. A post office box shall not be provided in lieu of a physical residential address.
- 2. If the sexual offender is enrolled, employed, or carrying on a vocation at an institution of higher education in this state, the sexual offender shall also provide to the department the name, address, and county of each institution, including each campus attended, and the sexual offender's enrollment or employment status.
- 3. If the sexual offender's place of residence is a motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home, as defined in chapter 320, the sexual offender shall also provide the

Amendment No. 1 vehicle identification number; the license tag number; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home. If the sexual offender's place of residence is a vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat, as defined in chapter 327, the sexual offender shall also provide the hull identification number; the manufacturer's serial number; the name of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the vessel, live-aboard vessel or houseboat.

4. Any sexual offender who fails to report in person as required at the sheriff's office, or who fails to respond to any address verification correspondence from the department within 3 weeks of the date of the correspondence or who fails to report electronic mail addresses or instant message names, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 5. Section 943.04352, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.04352 Search of registration information regarding sexual predators and sexual offenders required when placement on misdemeanor probation.—When the court places a defendant on misdemeanor probation pursuant to ss. 948.01 and 948.15, the public or private entity providing probation services must conduct a search of the probationer's name or other identifying information against the registration information regarding sexual predators and sexual offenders maintained by the Department of Law Enforcement under s. 943.043. The probation

Amendment No. 1 services provider may conduct the search using the Internet site maintained by the Department of Law Enforcement. Also, a national search must be conducted through the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website maintained by the United States Department of Justice.

Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 944.606, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.606 Sexual offenders; notification upon release.-

- (3) (a) The department must provide information regarding any sexual offender who is being released after serving a period of incarceration for any offense, as follows:
- The department must provide: the sexual offender's name, any change in the offender's name by reason of marriage or other legal process, and any alias, if known; the correctional facility from which the sexual offender is released; the sexual offender's social security number, race, sex, date of birth, height, weight, and hair and eye color; address of any planned permanent residence or temporary residence, within the state or out of state, including a rural route address and a post office box; if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence within the state; address, location or description, and dates of any known future temporary residence within the state or out of state; date and county of sentence and each crime for which the offender was sentenced; a copy of the offender's fingerprints and a digitized photograph taken within 60 days before release; the date of release of the sexual offender; any electronic mail address and any instant message name required to be provided pursuant to s. 943.0435(4)(d); and

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home telephone number and any cellular telephone number; and the offender's intended residence address, if known. The department shall notify the Department of Law Enforcement if the sexual offender escapes, absconds, or dies. If the sexual offender is in the custody of a private correctional facility, the facility shall take the digitized photograph of the sexual offender within 60 days before the sexual offender's release and provide this photograph to the Department of Corrections and also place it in the sexual offender's file. If the sexual offender is in the custody of a local jail, the custodian of the local jail shall register the offender within 3 business days after intake of the offender for any reason and upon release, and shall notify the Department of Law Enforcement of the sexual offender's release and provide to the Department of Law Enforcement the information specified in this paragraph and any information specified in subparagraph 2. that the Department of Law Enforcement requests.

- 2. The department may provide any other information deemed necessary, including criminal and corrections records, nonprivileged personnel and treatment records, when available.
- Section 7. Subsections (4) and (6) and paragraph (c) of subsection (13) of section 944.607, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 944.607 Notification to Department of Law Enforcement of information on sexual offenders.—
- (4) A sexual offender, as described in this section, who is under the supervision of the Department of Corrections but is not incarcerated must register with the Department of

Amendment No. 1
Corrections within 3 business days after sentencing for a <a href="mailto:registrable">registrable</a> registrable offense and otherwise provide information as required by this subsection.

- The sexual offender shall provide his or her name; date of birth; social security number; race; sex; height; weight; hair and eye color; tattoos or other identifying marks; any electronic mail address and any instant message name required to be provided pursuant to s. 943.0435(4)(d); and permanent or legal residence and address of temporary residence within the state or out of state while the sexual offender is under supervision in this state, including any rural route address or post office box; if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence within the state; and address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state. The Department of Corrections shall verify the address of each sexual offender in the manner described in ss. 775.21 and 943.0435. The department shall report to the Department of Law Enforcement any failure by a sexual predator or sexual offender to comply with registration requirements.
- (b) If the sexual offender is enrolled, employed, or carrying on a vocation at an institution of higher education in this state, the sexual offender shall provide the name, address, and county of each institution, including each campus attended, and the sexual offender's enrollment or employment status. Each change in enrollment or employment status shall be reported to the department within 48 hours after the change in status. The Department of Corrections shall promptly notify each institution

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of the sexual offender's presence and any change in the sexual offender's enrollment or employment status.

- (6) The information provided to the Department of Law Enforcement must include:
- (a) The information obtained from the sexual offender under subsection (4);
- (b) The sexual offender's most current address, and place of permanent, and temporary, or transient residence within the state or out of state, and address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state, while the sexual offender is under supervision in this state, including the name of the county or municipality in which the offender permanently or temporarily resides, or has a transient residence, and address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state, and, if known, the intended place of permanent, or temporary, or transient residence, and address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state upon satisfaction of all sanctions;
- (c) The legal status of the sexual offender and the scheduled termination date of that legal status;
- (d) The location of, and local telephone number for, any Department of Corrections' office that is responsible for supervising the sexual offender;
- (e) An indication of whether the victim of the offense that resulted in the offender's status as a sexual offender was a minor;

- (f) The offense or offenses at conviction which resulted in the determination of the offender's status as a sex offender; and
- (g) A digitized photograph of the sexual offender which must have been taken within 60 days before the offender is released from the custody of the department or a private correctional facility by expiration of sentence under s. 944.275 or must have been taken by January 1, 1998, or within 60 days after the onset of the department's supervision of any sexual offender who is on probation, community control, conditional release, parole, provisional release, or control release or who is supervised by the department under the Interstate Compact Agreement for Probationers and Parolees. If the sexual offender is in the custody of a private correctional facility, the facility shall take a digitized photograph of the sexual offender within the time period provided in this paragraph and shall provide the photograph to the department.

If any information provided by the department changes during the time the sexual offender is under the department's control, custody, or supervision, including any change in the offender's name by reason of marriage or other legal process, the department shall, in a timely manner, update the information and provide it to the Department of Law Enforcement in the manner prescribed in subsection (2).

(c) The sheriff's office may determine the appropriate times and days for reporting by the sexual offender, which shall

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be consistent with the reporting requirements of this subsection. Reregistration shall include any changes to the following information:

- 1. Name; social security number; age; race; sex; date of birth; height; weight; hair and eye color; address of any permanent residence and address of any current temporary residence, within the state or out of state, including a rural route address and a post office box; if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence; address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state; any electronic mail address and any instant message name required to be provided pursuant to s. 943.0435(4)(d); date and place of any employment; vehicle make, model, color, and license tag number; fingerprints; and photograph. A post office box shall not be provided in lieu of a physical residential address.
- 2. If the sexual offender is enrolled, employed, or carrying on a vocation at an institution of higher education in this state, the sexual offender shall also provide to the department the name, address, and county of each institution, including each campus attended, and the sexual offender's enrollment or employment status.
- 3. If the sexual offender's place of residence is a motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home, as defined in chapter 320, the sexual offender shall also provide the vehicle identification number; the license tag number; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured

home. If the sexual offender's place of residence is a vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat, as defined in chapter 327, the sexual offender shall also provide the hull identification number; the manufacturer's serial number; the name of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the vessel, live-aboard vessel or houseboat.

- 4. Any sexual offender who fails to report in person as required at the sheriff's office, or who fails to respond to any address verification correspondence from the department within 3 weeks of the date of the correspondence, or who fails to report electronic mail addresses or instant message names, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- Section 8. Subsections (9) and (10) of s. 947.005, Florida Statutes is amended to read and subsections (12), (13), (14), and (15) of that section are added to read:
- 947.005 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:
- (9) "Qualified practitioner" means a social worker, mental health counselor, or a marriage and family therapist licensed under ch. 491 who, as determined by rule of the respective boards, has the coursework, training, qualifications, and experience to treat sex offenders; or a psychiatrist licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459; or a psychologist licensed under chapter 490, or a social worker, a mental health counselor, or a marr'iage and family therapist licensed under

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chapter 491 who practices in accordance with his or her respective practice act.

- (10) "Risk assessment" means an assessment completed by  $\underline{a}$  an independent qualified practitioner to evaluate the level of risk associated when a sex offender has contact with a child.
- (12) "Child care facility" has the same meaning as provided in s. 402.302.
- (13) "Park" means all public and private property specifically designated as being used for recreational purposes and where children regularly congregate.
- (14) "Playground" means a designated independent area in the community or neighborhood that is designated solely for children and has one or more play structures.
- (15) "School" has the same meaning as provided in s. 1003.01 and includes a private school as defined in s. 1002.01, a voluntary prekindergarten education program as described in s. 1002.53(3), a public school as described in s. 402.3025(1), the Florida School for the Deaf and Blind, the Florida Virtual School as established in s. 1002.37, and a K-8 Virtual School as established in s. 1002.415, but does not includes facilities dedicated exclusively to the education of adults.
- Section 9. Subsection (7) of section 947.1405, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (12) is added to that section, to read:
  - 947.1405 Conditional release program.-
- (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

- Amendment No. 1 of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 847.0135(5), 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 commission:
- 1. A mandatory curfew from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. The 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 commission determines that imposing a curfew would endanger the victim, the commission may consider alternative sanctions.
- If the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition on living within 1,000 feet of a school, child care facility 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 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

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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. A releasee who is subject to this subparagraph may not be forced to relocate and does not violate his or her conditional release supervision if he or she is living in a residence that meets the requirements of this subparagraph and a school, child care facility, park, playground, designated public school bus stop, or other place where children regularly congregate is subsequently established within 1,000 feet of his or her residence.

- 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, a qualified practitioner in the sexual offender treatment program 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 commission. The commission may approve

Amendment No. 1 1046 supervised contact with a child under the age of 18 if the 1047 approval is based upon a recommendation for contact issued by a 1048 qualified practitioner who is basing the recommendation on a 1049 risk assessment. Further, the sex offender must be currently 1050 enrolled in or have successfully completed a sex offender 1051 therapy program. The commission may not grant supervised contact 1052 with a child if the contact is not recommended by a qualified 1053 practitioner and may deny supervised contact with a child at any 1054 time. When considering whether to approve supervised contact 1055 with a child, the commission must review and consider the 1056 following:

- 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;
- (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;
- 1072 (VII) The sex offender's mental health and substance abuse 1073 history as provided by the Department of Corrections;

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- 1074 (VIII) The sex offender's personal, social, educational, 1075 and work history;
  - (IX) The results of current psychological testing of the sex offender if determined necessary by the qualified practitioner;
  - (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 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 commission may not approve

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Amendment No. 1 contact with the child if the parent or legal guardian refuses to give written consent for supervised contact;

- 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 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 commission; and
- 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 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 commission that he or she has met the requirements of a qualified practitioner as defined in this section.

- 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 commission.
- Unless otherwise indicated in the treatment plan provided by a qualified practitioner in 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.

- 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 a qualified practitioner in 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 commission, 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, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145, and who is subject to conditional release supervision, in addition to any other provision of this subsection, the commission shall impose the

Amendment No. 1
1156 following additional conditions of conditional release
1157 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 who is a member of a national or state polygraph association and who is certified as a post-conviction sex offender polygrapher trained specifically in the use of the polygraph for the monitoring of sex offenders, where available, and at the expense of the releasee sex offender. The results of the examination shall be provided to the releasee's probation officer and qualified practitioner and may 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 releasee's 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 quardian.
- 5. Electronic monitoring of any form when ordered by the commission. Any person who has been placed under supervision and is electronically monitored by the department must pay the department for the cost of the electronic monitoring service at

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a rate that may not exceed the full cost of the monitoring service. Funds collected under this subparagraph shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund. The department may exempt a person from the payment of all or any part of the electronic monitoring service cost if the department finds that any of the factors listed in s. 948.09(3) exist.

- (12) In addition to all other conditions imposed, for a releasee who is subject to conditional release for a crime that was committed on or after the effective date of this act, and who has been convicted at any time of committing, or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit, any of the criminal offenses listed in s. 943.0435(1)(a)1.a.(I), or a similar offense in another jurisdiction, against a victim who was under the age of 18 at the time of the offense; if the releasee has not received a pardon for any felony or similar law of another jurisdiction necessary for the operation of this subsection, if a conviction of a felony or similar law of another jurisdiction necessary for the operation of this subsection has not been set aside in any postconviction proceeding, or if the releasee has not been removed from the requirement to register as a sexual offender or sexual predator pursuant to s. 943.04354, the commission must impose the following conditions:
- (a) A prohibition on visiting schools, child care facilities, parks, and playgrounds, without prior approval from the releasee's supervising officer. The commission may also designate additional locations to protect a victim. The prohibition ordered under this paragraph does not prohibit the releasee from visiting a school, child care facility, park, or

playground for the sole purpose of attending a religious service
as defined in s. 775.0861, or picking up or dropping off the
releasee's children or grandchildren at a child care facility or
school.

(b) A prohibition on distributing candy or other items to children on Halloween; wearing a Santa Claus costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Christmas; wearing an Easter Bunny costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Easter; entertaining at children's parties; or wearing a clown costume; without prior approval from the commission.

Section 10. Subsections (6) and (7) of s. 948.001, Florida Statutes, are amended to read and subsections (11), (12), (13), and (14) of that section are added to read:

948.001 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

- health counselor, or a marriage and family therapist licensed under ch. 491 who, as determined by rule of the respective boards, has the coursework, training, qualifications, and experience to evaluate and treat sexual offenders; or a psychiatrist licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 4597; or a psychologist licensed under chapter 490, or a social worker, a mental health counselor, or a marriage and family therapist licensed under chapter 491 who practices in accordance with his or her respective practice act.
- (7) "Risk assessment" means an assessment completed by <u>a</u> an independent qualified practitioner to evaluate the level of risk associated when a sex offender has contact with a child.

- 1240 (11) "Child care facility" has the same meaning as provided
  1241 in s. 402.302.
  - (12) "Park" means all public and private property specifically designated as being used for recreational purposes and where children regularly congregate.
  - (13) "Playground" means a designated independent area in the community or neighborhood that is designated solely for children and has one or more play structures.
  - (14) "School" has the same meaning as provided in s. 1003.01 and includes a private school as defined in s. 1002.01, a voluntary prekindergarten education program as described in s. 1002.53(3), a public school as described in s. 402.3025(1), the Florida School for the Deaf and Blind, the Florida Virtual School as established in s. 1002.37, and a K-8 Virtual School as established in s. 1002.415, but does not includes facilities dedicated exclusively to the education of adults.
  - Section 11. Subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 948.30, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:
  - 948.30 Additional terms and conditions of probation or community control for certain sex offenses.—Conditions imposed pursuant to this section do not require oral pronouncement at the time of sentencing and shall be considered standard conditions of probation or community control for offenders specified in this section.
  - (1) Effective for probationers or community controllees whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 1995, and who are placed under supervision for violation of chapter 794, s.

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1268 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145, the court
1269 must impose the following conditions in addition to all other
1270 standard and special conditions imposed:

- (a) A mandatory curfew from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. The court may designate another 8-hour period if the offender's employment precludes the above specified time, and the alternative is recommended by the Department of Corrections. If the court determines that imposing a curfew would endanger the victim, the court may consider alternative sanctions.
- If the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition on living within 1,000 feet of a school, child care facility day care center, park, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate, as prescribed by the court. The 1,000-foot distance shall be measured in a straight line from the offender's place of residence to the nearest boundary line of the school, day care center, park, playground, or other place where children congregate. The distance may not be measured by a pedestrian route or automobile route. A probationer or community controllee who is subject to this paragraph may not be forced to relocate and does not violate his or her probation or community control if he or she is living in a residence that meets the requirements of this paragraph and a school, child care facility, park, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate is subsequently established within 1,000 feet of his or her residence.
- (c) Active participation in and successful completion of a sex offender treatment program with qualified practitioners specifically trained to treat sex offenders, at the

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probationer's or community controllee's own expense. If a qualified practitioner is not available within a 50-mile radius of the probationer's or community controllee's residence, the offender shall participate in other appropriate therapy.

- (d) A prohibition on any contact with the victim, directly or indirectly, including through a third person, unless approved by the victim, a qualified practitioner in the sexual offender treatment program the offender's therapist, and the sentencing court.
- (e) If the victim was under the age of 18, a prohibition on contact with a child under the age of 18 except as provided in this paragraph. The court 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 therapy program. The court 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 court must review and consider the following:
- 1. 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:
  - a. The sex offender's current legal status;

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- b. The sex offender's history of adult charges with apparent sexual motivation;
  - c. The sex offender's history of adult charges without apparent sexual motivation;
  - d. The sex offender's history of juvenile charges, whenever available;
  - e. The sex offender's offender treatment history, including consultations with the sex offender's treating, or most recent treating, therapist;
    - f. The sex offender's current mental status;
  - g. The sex offender's mental health and substance abuse treatment history as provided by the Department of Corrections;
  - h. The sex offender's personal, social, educational, and work history;
  - i. The results of current psychological testing of the sex offender if determined necessary by the qualified practitioner;
  - j. A description of the proposed contact, including the location, frequency, duration, and supervisory arrangement;
  - k. The child's preference and relative comfort level with the proposed contact, when age appropriate;
  - 1. The parent's or legal guardian's preference regarding the proposed contact; and
  - m. 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 court;

- 2. A recommendation made as a part of the risk assessment report as to whether supervised contact with the child should be approved;
- 3. 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 court may not approve contact with the child if the parent or legal guardian refuses to give written consent for supervised contact;
- 4. 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, if the parent or legal guardian is not the sex offender, and the child, when age appropriate, which details the acceptable conditions of contact between the sex offender and the child. The safety plan must be reviewed and approved by the court; and
- 5. Evidence that the child's parent or legal guardian 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 court 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 court that he or she has met the

Amendment No. 1 requirements of a qualified practitioner as defined in this section.

- (f) If the victim was under age 18, a prohibition on working for pay or as a volunteer at any place where children regularly congregate, including, but not limited to, schools, day care centers, parks, playgrounds, pet stores, libraries, zoos, theme parks, and malls.
- (g) Unless otherwise indicated in the treatment plan provided by a qualified practitioner in the sexual offender treatment program, a prohibition on viewing, accessing, 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.
- (h) Effective for probationers and community controllees whose crime is committed on or after July 1, 2005, a prohibition on accessing the Internet or other computer services until <u>a</u> <u>qualified practitioner in</u> 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.
- (i) A requirement that the probationer or community controllee must submit a specimen of blood or other approved biological specimen to the Department of Law Enforcement to be registered with the DNA data bank.
- (j) A requirement that the probationer or community controllee make restitution to the victim, as ordered by the court under s. 775.089, for all necessary medical and related

professional services relating to physical, psychiatric, and psychological care.

- (k) Submission to a warrantless search by the community control or probation officer of the probationer's or community controllee's person, residence, or vehicle.
- (2) Effective for a probationer or community controllee whose crime was committed on or after October 1, 1997, and who is placed on community control or sex offender probation for a violation of chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145, in addition to any other provision of this section, the court must impose the following conditions of probation or community control:
- (a) As part of a treatment program, participation at least annually in polygraph examinations to obtain information necessary for risk management and treatment and to reduce the sex offender's denial mechanisms. A polygraph examination must be conducted by a polygrapher who is a member of a national or state polygraph association and who is certified as a post-conviction sex offender polygrapher trained specifically in the use of the polygraph for the monitoring of sex offenders, where available, and shall be paid for by the probationer or community controllee sex offender. The results of the polygraph examination shall be provided to the probationer's or community controllee's probation officer and qualified practitioner and shall not be used as evidence in court to prove that a violation of community supervision has occurred.
- (4) In addition to all other conditions imposed, for a probationer or community controllee who is subject to

supervision for a crime that was committed on or after the effective date of this act, and who has been convicted at any time of committing, or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit, any of the criminal offenses listed in s.

943.0435(1)(a)1.a.(I), or a similar offense in another jurisdiction, against a victim who was under the age of 18 at the time of the offense; if the offender has not received a pardon for any felony or similar law of another jurisdiction necessary for the operation of this subsection, if a conviction of a felony or similar law of another jurisdiction necessary for the operation of this subsection has not been set aside in any postconviction proceeding, or if the offender has not been removed from the requirement to register as a sexual offender or sexual predator pursuant to s. 943.04354, the court must impose the following conditions:

- (a) A prohibition on visiting schools, child care facilities, parks, and playgrounds, without prior approval from the offender's supervising officer. The court may also designate additional locations to protect a victim. The prohibition ordered under this paragraph does not prohibit the offender from visiting a school, child care facility, park, or playground for the sole purpose of attending a religious service as defined in s. 775.0861, or picking up or dropping off the offender's children or grandchildren at a child care facility or school.
- (b) A prohibition on distributing candy or other items to children on Halloween; wearing a Santa Claus costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Christmas; wearing an Easter Bunny costume, or other costume to appeal to

children, on or preceding Easter; entertaining at children's parties; or wearing a clown costume; without prior approval from the court.

Section 12. Section 948.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- predators and offenders placed on probation or community control for certain sex offenses or child exploitation.—The court shall require an a diagnosis and evaluation by a qualified practitioner to determine the need of a probationer or community controlee offender in community control for treatment. If the court determines that a need therefor is established by the such diagnosis and evaluation process, the court shall require sexual offender treatment outpatient counseling as a term or condition of probation or community control for any person who is required to register as a sexual predator under s. 775.21 or sexual offender under s. 943.0435, s. 944.606, or s. 944.607. was found guilty of any of the following, or whose plea of guilty or nole contendere to any of the following was accepted by the court:
- (1) Lewd or lascivious battery, lewd or lascivious molestation, lewd or lascivious conduct, or lewd or lascivious exhibition, as defined in s. 800.04 or s. 847.0135(5).
- (2) Sexual battery, as defined in chapter 794, against a child.
- (3) Exploitation of a child as provided in s. 450.151, or for prostitution.

Such treatment counseling shall be required to be obtained from a qualified practitioner as defined in s. 948.001. Treatment may not be administered by a qualified practitioner who has been convicted or adjudicated delinquent of committing, or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit, any offense that is listed in s. 943.0435(1)(a)1.a.(I). The court shall impose a restriction against contact with minors if sexual offender treatment is recommended a community mental health center, a recognized social service agency providing mental health services, or a private mental health professional or through other professional counseling. The evaluation and recommendations plan for treatment of counseling for the probationer or community controlee individual shall be provided to the court for review.

Section 13. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 985.481, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.481 Sexual offenders adjudicated delinquent; notification upon release.—

- (3) (a) The department must provide information regarding any sexual offender who is being released after serving a period of residential commitment under the department for any offense, as follows:
- 1. The department must provide the sexual offender's name, any change in the offender's name by reason of marriage or other legal process, and any alias, if known; the correctional facility from which the sexual offender is released; the sexual offender's social security number, race, sex, date of birth, height, weight, and hair and eye color; address of any planned

permanent residence or temporary residence, within the state or
out of state, including a rural route address and a post office
box; if no permanent or temporary address, any transient
residence within the state; address, location or description,
and dates of any known future temporary residence within the
state or out of state; date and county of disposition and each
crime for which there was a disposition; a copy of the
offender's fingerprints and a digitized photograph taken within
60 days before release; the date of release of the sexual
offender; and home telephone number and any cellular telephone
number; and the offender's intended residence address, if known.
The department shall notify the Department of Law Enforcement if
the sexual offender escapes, absconds, or dies. If the sexual
offender is in the custody of a private correctional facility,
the facility shall take the digitized photograph of the sexual
offender within 60 days before the sexual offender's release and
also place it in the sexual offender's file. If the sexual
offender is in the custody of a local jail, the custodian of the
local jail shall register the offender within 3 business days
after intake of the offender for any reason and upon release,
and shall notify the Department of Law Enforcement of the sexual
offender's release and provide to the Department of Law
Enforcement the information specified in this subparagraph and
any information specified in subparagraph 2. which the
Department of Law Enforcement requests.

2. The department may provide any other information considered necessary, including criminal and delinquency records, when available.

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Section 14. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4), paragraph (a) of subsection (6), and paragraph (b) of subsection (13) of section 985.4815, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.4815 Notification to Department of Law Enforcement of information on juvenile sexual offenders.—

- (4) A sexual offender, as described in this section, who is under the supervision of the department but who is not committed must register with the department within 3 business days after adjudication and disposition for a registrable offense and otherwise provide information as required by this subsection.
- (a) The sexual offender shall provide his or her name; date of birth; social security number; race; sex; height; weight; hair and eye color; tattoos or other identifying marks; and permanent or legal residence and address of temporary residence within the state or out of state while the sexual offender is in the care or custody or under the jurisdiction or supervision of the department in this state, including any rural route address or post office box; if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence; address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state; 7 and the name and address of each school attended. The department shall verify the address of each sexual offender and shall report to the Department of Law Enforcement any failure by a sexual offender to comply with registration requirements.
- (6)(a) The information provided to the Department of Law Enforcement must include the following:

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- 1. The information obtained from the sexual offender under subsection (4).
- The sexual offender's most current address and place of 2. permanent, or temporary, or transient residence within the state or out of state, and address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state, while the sexual offender is in the care or custody or under the jurisdiction or supervision of the department in this state, including the name of the county or municipality in which the offender permanently or temporarily resides, or has a transient residence, and address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state; and, if known, the intended place of permanent, or temporary, or transient residence, and address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary residence within the state or out of state upon satisfaction of all sanctions.
- 3. The legal status of the sexual offender and the scheduled termination date of that legal status.
- 4. The location of, and local telephone number for, any department office that is responsible for supervising the sexual offender.
- 5. An indication of whether the victim of the offense that resulted in the offender's status as a sexual offender was a minor.
- 6. The offense or offenses at adjudication and disposition that resulted in the determination of the offender's status as a sex offender.

7. A digitized photograph of the sexual offender, which must have been taken within 60 days before the offender was released from the custody of the department or a private correctional facility by expiration of sentence under s.

944.275, or within 60 days after the onset of the department's supervision of any sexual offender who is on probation, postcommitment probation, residential commitment, nonresidential commitment, licensed child-caring commitment, community control, conditional release, parole, provisional release, or control release or who is supervised by the department under the Interstate Compact Agreement for Probationers and Parolees. If the sexual offender is in the custody of a private correctional facility, the facility shall take a digitized photograph of the sexual offender within the time period provided in this subparagraph and shall provide the photograph to the department.

(13)

- (b) The sheriff's office may determine the appropriate times and days for reporting by the sexual offender, which shall be consistent with the reporting requirements of this subsection. Reregistration shall include any changes to the following information:
- 1. Name; social security number; age; race; sex; date of birth; height; weight; hair and eye color; address of any permanent residence and address of any current temporary residence, within the state or out of state, including a rural route address and a post office box; if no permanent or temporary address, any transient residence; address, location or description, and dates of any current or known future temporary

residence within the state or out of state; name and address of each school attended; date and place of any employment; vehicle make, model, color, and license tag number; fingerprints; and photograph. A post office box shall not be provided in lieu of a physical residential address.

- 2. If the sexual offender is enrolled, employed, or carrying on a vocation at an institution of higher education in this state, the sexual offender shall also provide to the department the name, address, and county of each institution, including each campus attended, and the sexual offender's enrollment or employment status.
- 3. If the sexual offender's place of residence is a motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home, as defined in chapter 320, the sexual offender shall also provide the vehicle identification number; the license tag number; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home. If the sexual offender's place of residence is a vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat, as defined in chapter 327, the sexual offender shall also provide the hull identification number; the manufacturer's serial number; the name of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat; the registration number; and a description, including color scheme, of the vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat.
- 4. Any sexual offender who fails to report in person as required at the sheriff's office, or who fails to respond to any address verification correspondence from the department within 3 weeks after the date of the correspondence, commits a felony of

(2010)

Bill No. HB 119

Amendment No. 1

1657 the third degree, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082, 1658 775.083, and 775.084.

Section 15. The Legislature intends that nothing in this act reduce or diminish a court's jurisdiction.

Section 16. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared severable.

Section 17. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

# TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove the entire title and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to sexual offenders and predators; creating s. 856.022, F.S.; prohibiting loitering or prowling by certain offenders within a specified distance of places where children were congregating; prohibiting certain actions toward a child at a public park or playground by certain offenders; prohibiting the presence of certain offenders at or on real property comprising a child care facility or pre-K through 12 school without notice and supervision; providing exceptions; providing penalties; amending s. 775.21, F.S.; revising and providing definitions; revising provisions relating to

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residence reporting requirements for sexual predators; renumbering s. 794.065, F.S., as s. 775.215, F.S.; providing definitions; substituting the term "child care facility" for the term "day care center"; providing that the section does not apply to a person living in an approved residence before the establishment of a school, child care facility, park, or playground within 1,000 feet of the residence; including offenses in other jurisdictions that are similar to the offenses listed in provisions providing residency restrictions for persons convicted of certain sex offenses, applicable to offenses committed on or after a specified date; providing that the section does not apply to persons who were removed from the requirement to register as a sexual offender or sexual predator under a specified provision; amending s. 943.0435, F.S.; revising provisions relating to residence reporting requirements for sexual offenders; amending s. 943.04352, F.S.; requiring that the probation services provider search in an additional specified sex offender . registry for information regarding sexual predators and sexual offenders when an offender is placed on misdemeanor probation; amending s. 944.606, F.S.; revising address reporting requirements for sexual offenders; amending s. 944.607, F.S.; requiring additional registration information from sex offenders who are under the supervision of the Department of Corrections but who are not incarcerated; amending s. 947.1405, F.S.; revising provisions relating to polygraph examinations of specified

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conditional releasees who have committed specified sexual offenses; providing additional restrictions for certain conditional releasees who have committed specified sexual offenses against minors under the age of 18 or have similar convictions in another jurisdiction; amending s. 948.30, F.S.; revising provisions relating to polygraph examinations of specified probationers or community controllees who have committed specified sexual offenses; providing additional restrictions for certain probationers or community controllees who committed specified sexual offenses against minors under the age of 18 or who have similar convictions in another jurisdiction; amending s. 948.31, F.S.; deleting a requirement for diagnosis of certain sexual predators and sexual offenders on community control; revising provisions relating to treatment for such offenders and predators; amending s. 985.481, F.S.; providing additional address reporting requirements for sexual offenders adjudicated delinquent; amending s. 985.4815, F.S.; revising provisions relating to address and residence reporting requirements for sexual offenders adjudicated delinquent; providing legislative intent; providing severability; providing an effective date.