Florida Senate - 2002

By Senator Burt

16-294-02 A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to the detention of juveniles; 3 amending s. 985.215, F.S.; authorizing the court to continue to hold a juvenile in 4 5 detention if the court finds that the juvenile б is a clear and present danger to himself or 7 herself or to the community; requiring that the 8 court specify by written order the need for and the benefits derived from continued detention; 9 providing for future repeal; requiring that the 10 11 Juvenile Justice Estimating Conference submit a report to the Legislature concerning the effect 12 of the act on the juvenile justice system and 13 14 on the number of juveniles held in detention; 15 providing an effective date. 16 17 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 18 19 Section 1. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 985.215, 20 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 985.215 Detention.--21 (1) The juvenile probation officer shall receive 22 23 custody of a child who has been taken into custody from the 24 law enforcement agency and shall review the facts in the law 25 enforcement report or probable cause affidavit and make such 26 further inquiry as is may be necessary to determine whether 27 detention care is required. (a) During the period of time from the taking of the 28 29 child into custody to the date of the detention hearing, the initial decision as to the child's placement into secure 30 detention care, nonsecure detention care, or home detention 31 CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions. care shall be made by the juvenile probation officer pursuant
 to ss. 985.213 and 985.214.

3 (b) The juvenile probation officer shall base the 4 decision whether or not to place the child into secure 5 detention care, home detention care, or nonsecure detention 6 care on an assessment of risk in accordance with the risk 7 assessment instrument and procedures developed by the Department of Juvenile Justice under s. 985.213. However, a 8 9 child charged with possessing or discharging a firearm on 10 school property in violation of s. 790.115 shall be placed in 11 secure detention care.

(c) If the juvenile probation officer determines that a child who is eligible for detention based upon the results of the risk assessment instrument should be released, the juvenile probation officer shall contact the state attorney, who may authorize release. If detention is not authorized, the child may be released by the juvenile probation officer in accordance with s. 985.211.

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20 Under no circumstances shall the juvenile probation officer or 21 the state attorney or law enforcement officer authorize the 22 detention of any child in a jail or other facility intended or 23 used for the detention of adults, without an order of the 24 court.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1), a
child taken into custody and placed into nonsecure or home
detention care or detained in secure detention care prior to a
detention hearing may continue to be detained by the court if:

(a) The child is alleged to be an escapee or an
absconder from a commitment program, a probation program, or
conditional release supervision, or is alleged to have escaped

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while being lawfully transported to or from such program or supervision. (b) The child is wanted in another jurisdiction for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony. (c) The child is charged with a delinquent act or violation of law and requests in writing through legal counsel to be detained for protection from an imminent physical threat to his or her personal safety. (d) The child is charged with committing an offense of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28(1) and is detained as provided in s. 985.213(2)(b)3. (e) The child is charged with possession or discharging a firearm on school property in violation of s. 790.115. 14 (f) The child is charged with a capital felony, a life felony, a felony of the first degree, a felony of the second degree that does not involve a violation of chapter 893, or a 18 felony of the third degree that is also a crime of violence, 19 including any such offense involving the use or possession of 20 a firearm. (g) The child is charged with any second degree or third degree felony involving a violation of chapter 893 or 22 any third degree felony that is not also a crime of violence, 23 and the child: 1. Has a record of failure to appear at court hearings after being properly notified in accordance with the Rules of 26 Juvenile Procedure; 2. Has a record of law violations prior to court 29 hearings; Has already been detained or has been released and 3. 31 is awaiting final disposition of the case; 3 CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions. 4. Has a record of violent conduct resulting in physical injury to others; or

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5. Is found to have been in possession of a firearm. (h) The child is alleged to have violated the conditions of the child's probation or conditional release supervision. However, a child detained under this paragraph may be held only in a consequence unit as provided in s. 985.231(1)(a)1.c. If a consequence unit is not available, the child shall be placed on home detention with electronic monitoring.

11 (i) The child is detained on a judicial order for failure to appear and has previously willfully failed to 12 appear, after proper notice, for an adjudicatory hearing on 13 the same case regardless of the results of the risk assessment 14 instrument. A child may be held in secure detention for up to 15 72 hours in advance of the next scheduled court hearing 16 17 pursuant to this paragraph. The child's failure to keep the clerk of court and defense counsel informed of a current and 18 19 valid mailing address where the child will receive notice to 20 appear at court proceedings does not provide an adequate 21 ground for excusal of the child's nonappearance at the 22 hearings.

(j) The child is detained on a judicial order for 23 24 failure to appear and has previously willfully failed to 25 appear, after proper notice, at two or more court hearings of any nature on the same case regardless of the results of the 26 risk assessment instrument. A child may be held in secure 27 28 detention for up to 72 hours in advance of the next scheduled 29 court hearing pursuant to this paragraph. The child's failure to keep the clerk of court and defense counsel informed of a 30 31 current and valid mailing address where the child will receive

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notice to appear at court proceedings does not provide an 1 2 adequate ground for excusal of the child's nonappearance at 3 the hearings.

4 (k) The court finds that the child is a clear and present danger to himself or herself or to the community, in 5 б which case the court may detain the child through a written 7 order. The written order must specify the need for continued 8 detention and the benefits derived by the child or the community due to holding the child in detention. This 9 10 paragraph expires October 1, 2004.

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A child who meets any of these criteria and who is ordered to 12 be detained pursuant to this subsection shall be given a 13 hearing within 24 hours after being taken into custody. The 14 purpose of the detention hearing is to determine the existence 15 of probable cause that the child has committed the delinquent 16 17 act or violation of law with which he or she is charged and the need for continued detention. Unless a child is detained 18 19 under paragraph (d) or paragraph (e), the court shall use 20 utilize the results of the risk assessment performed by the juvenile probation officer and, based on the criteria in this 21 subsection, shall determine the need for continued detention. 22 A child placed into secure, nonsecure, or home detention care 23 24 may continue to be so detained by the court pursuant to this subsection. If the court orders a placement more restrictive 25 than indicated by the results of the risk assessment 26 instrument, the court shall state, in writing, clear and 27 28 convincing reasons for such placement. Except as provided in 29 s. 790.22(8) or in subparagraph (10)(a)2., paragraph (10)(b), paragraph (10)(c), or paragraph (10)(d), when a child is 30 31 placed into secure or nonsecure detention care, or into a

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1 respite home or other placement pursuant to a court order 2 following a hearing, the court order must include specific 3 instructions that direct the release of the child from such 4 placement no later than 5 p.m. on the last day of the 5 detention period specified in paragraph (5)(b) or paragraph б (5)(c), or subparagraph (10)(a)1., whichever is applicable, 7 unless the requirements of such applicable provision have been met or an order of continuance has been granted pursuant to 8 9 paragraph (5)(f). 10 Section 2. By October 1, 2003, the Juvenile Justice Estimating Conference shall submit a report to the Legislature 11 12 concerning the effect of this act on the juvenile justice system and on the number of juveniles who are held in 13 14 detention. 15 Section 3. This act shall take effect October 1, 2002. 16 17 18 SENATE SUMMARY Provides that the court may continue to hold a juvenile in detention pursuant to a written order if the court finds that the juvenile is a clear and present danger to himself or herself or to the community. Requires the Juvenile Justice Estimating Conference to report to the Legislature on the effect of such provision on the juvenile justice system and on the number of juveniles held in detention. Provides for the future repeal of provisions authorizing the continued detention of a juvenile. 19 20 21 22 23 juvenile. 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 6

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