By Senator Storms

10-03051A-08 20082632

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to juvenile justice; amending s. 985.255, F.S.; providing that it is a violation of law for a juvenile to fail to appear as required before a court or judicial officer; revising provisions relating to detention of a juvenile for failure to appear; conforming cross-references; amending s. 985.26, F.S.; providing for holding a child charged with failure to appear in secure detention for a specified period; providing exceptions to specified detention time limits; amending s. 985.245, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 985.27, F.S.; requiring that juveniles held pending specified placements or commitments be held in secure detention; amending s. 985.43, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; reenacting and amending s. 790.22(8), F.S., relating to use of BB guns, air or gas-operated guns, or electric weapons or devices by minors under 16, to incorporate the amendment to s. 985.255, F.S., in references thereto; conforming a cross-reference; reenacting ss. 985.275(1) and 985.319(6), F.S., relating to detention of escapee or absconder on authority of the Department of Juvenile Justice and to process and service, respectively, to incorporate the amendment to s. 985.255, F.S., in references thereto; reenacting s. 985.35(1), F.S., relating to adjudicatory hearings, withheld adjudications, and orders of adjudication, to incorporate the amendment to s. 985.26, F.S., in a reference thereto; providing an effective date.

10-03051A-08 20082632

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

 Section 1. Section 985.255, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.255 Detention criteria; detention hearing.--

- (1) Any child who fails to appear before the court or a judicial officer as required commits a violation of law. The court may order that the child be taken into custody and placed into secure, nonsecure, or home detention care as provided in this section.
- $\underline{(2)}$  (1) Subject to s. 985.25(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 from a residential commitment program; or an absconder from a nonresidential commitment program, a probation program, or conditional release supervision; or is alleged to have escaped while being lawfully transported to or from a residential commitment program.
- (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 and is detained as provided in subsection (3) (2).

10-03051A-08 20082632

(e) The child is charged with possession or discharging a firearm on school property in violation of s. 790.115.

- (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 felony of the third degree that is also a crime of violence, including any such offense involving the use or possession of a firearm.
- (g) The child is charged with any second degree or third degree felony involving a violation of chapter 893 or any third degree felony that is not also a crime of violence, and the child:
- 1. Has a record of failure to appear at court hearings after being properly notified in accordance with the Rules of Juvenile Procedure;
  - 2. Has a record of law violations prior to court hearings;
- 3. Has already been detained or has been released and is awaiting final disposition of the case;
- 4. Has a record of violent conduct resulting in physical injury to others; or
  - 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. 985.439. If a consequence unit is not available, the child shall be placed on home detention with electronic monitoring.
- (i) The child is charged with failure to appear. The child is detained on a judicial order for failure to appear and has

10-03051A-08 20082632

previously willfully failed to appear, after proper notice, for an adjudicatory hearing on the same case regardless of the results of the risk assessment instrument. A child may be held in secure detention for up to 72 hours in advance of the next scheduled court hearing pursuant to this paragraph. The child's failure to keep the clerk of court and defense counsel informed of a current and valid mailing address where the child will receive notice to appear at court proceedings does not provide an adequate ground for excusal of the child's nonappearance at the hearings.

- (j) The child is detained on a judicial order for failure to appear and has previously willfully failed to appear, after proper notice, at two or more court hearings of any nature on the same case regardless of the results of the risk assessment instrument. A child may be held in secure detention for up to 72 hours in advance of the next scheduled court hearing pursuant to this paragraph. The child's failure to keep the clerk of court and defense counsel informed of a current and valid mailing address where the child will receive notice to appear at court proceedings does not provide an adequate ground for excusal of the child's nonappearance at the hearings.
- $\underline{(3)}$  (2) A child who is charged with committing an offense of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28 and who does not meet detention criteria may be held in secure detention if the court makes specific written findings that:
  - (a) Respite care for the child is not available.
- (b) It is necessary to place the child in secure detention in order to protect the victim from injury.

10-03051A-08 20082632

The child may not be held in secure detention under this subsection for more than 48 hours unless ordered by the court. After 48 hours, the court shall hold a hearing if the state attorney or victim requests that secure detention be continued. The child may continue to be held in detention care if the court makes a specific, written finding that detention care is necessary to protect the victim from injury. However, the child may not be held in detention care beyond the time limits set forth in this section or s. 985.26.

- (4)(3)(a) A child who meets any of the criteria in subsection (2) (1) and who is ordered to be detained under that subsection shall be given a hearing within 24 hours after being taken into custody. The purpose of the detention hearing is to determine the existence of probable cause that the child has committed the delinquent act or violation of law that he or she is charged with and the need for continued detention. Unless a child is detained under paragraph (2)(d), (1)(d) or paragraph (2)(e), or paragraph (2)(i) (1)(e), the court shall use the results of the risk assessment performed by the juvenile probation officer and, based on the criteria in subsection (2)(1), shall determine the need for continued detention. A child placed into secure, nonsecure, or home detention care may continue to be so detained by the court.
- (b) If the court orders a placement more restrictive than indicated by the results of the risk assessment instrument, the court shall state, in writing, clear and convincing reasons for such placement.
- (c) Except as provided in s. 790.22(8) or in s. 985.27, when a child is placed into secure or nonsecure detention care,

10-03051A-08 20082632

or into a respite home or other placement pursuant to a court order following a hearing, the court order must include specific instructions that direct the release of the child from such placement no later than 5 p.m. on the last day of the detention period specified in s. 985.26 or s. 985.27, whichever is applicable, unless the requirements of such applicable provision have been met or an order of continuance has been granted under s. 985.26(4).

Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 985.26, Florida Statutes, is amended, subsections (5) and (6) of that section are renumbered as subsections (6) and (7), respectively, and a new subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

985.26 Length of detention.--

(2) A child may not be held in secure, nonsecure, or home detention care under a special detention order for more than 21 days unless an adjudicatory hearing for the case has been commenced in good faith by the court. However, upon good cause being shown that the nature of the charge requires additional time for the prosecution or defense of the case, the court may extend the length of detention for an additional 9 days if the child is charged with an offense that would be, if committed by an adult, a capital felony, a life felony, a felony of the first degree, or a felony of the second degree involving violence against any individual. However, if a child is charged with failure to appear for a felony offense, the child shall be held in secure detention for a total of 28 days prior to commencement of the adjudicatory hearing. If a child is charged with failure to appear for a misdemeanor offense, the child may be held in

10-03051A-08 20082632

secure detention for a total of 28 days prior to commencement of the adjudicatory hearing.

- (5)(a) The detention time limits in subsections (2) and (3) do not apply as follows:
- 1. Each time a child is charged with failure to appear, the child may be held in secure detention for up to 28 additional days prior to commencement of the adjudicatory hearing.
- 2. Each time a child is charged with a violation of probation or postcommitment probation, the child may be held in secure detention for up to 28 additional days prior to commencement of the adjudicatory hearing.
- 3. Each time a child is charged with violating his or her home detention care, nonsecure detention care, or electronic monitoring prior to the commencement of the adjudicatory hearing, the child may be held for up to 28 additional days for each violation.
- 4. Each time a child is charged with violating his or her home detention care, nonsecure detention care, or electronic monitoring subsequent to the adjudicatory hearing, the child may be held for up to 5 additional days for each violation while awaiting placement.
- (b) Each incident of cutting, altering, or otherwise tampering with any electronic monitoring equipment is a separate violation of the terms and conditions of electronic monitoring and may also be charged as a separate delinquent act.
- Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 985.245, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 985.245 Risk assessment instrument.--

10-03051A-08 20082632

(1) All determinations and court orders regarding placement of a child into detention care shall comply with all requirements and criteria provided in this part and shall be based on a risk assessment of the child, unless the child is placed into detention care as provided in s.  $985.255(3)\frac{(2)}{(2)}$ .

Section 4. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (1) of section 985.27, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.27 Postcommitment detention while awaiting placement. --

- (1) The court must place all children who are adjudicated and awaiting placement in a commitment program in detention care. Children who are in home detention care or nonsecure detention care may be placed on electronic monitoring.
- (c) If the child is committed to a high-risk residential program, the child must be held in <u>secure</u> detention care until placement or commitment is accomplished.
- (d) If the child is committed to a maximum-risk residential program, the child must be held in <u>secure</u> detention care until placement or commitment is accomplished.
- Section 5. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 985.43, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 985.43 Predisposition reports; other evaluations.--
- (1) Upon a finding that the child has committed a delinquent act:
- (c) A child who was not in secure detention at the time of the adjudicatory hearing, but for whom residential commitment is anticipated or recommended, may be placed under a special detention order, as provided in s. 985.26(6)(5), for the purpose of conducting a comprehensive evaluation.

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10-03051A-08 20082632

Section 6. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 985.255, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (8) of section 790.22, Florida Statutes, is reenacted and amended to read:

790.22 Use of BB guns, air or gas-operated guns, or electric weapons or devices by minor under 16; limitation; possession of firearms by minor under 18 prohibited; penalties.--

(8) Notwithstanding s. 985.24 or s. 985.25(1), if a minor under 18 years of age is charged with an offense that involves the use or possession of a firearm, as defined in s. 790.001, including a violation of subsection (3), or is charged for any offense during the commission of which the minor possessed a firearm, the minor shall be detained in secure detention, unless the state attorney authorizes the release of the minor, and shall be given a hearing within 24 hours after being taken into custody. At the hearing, the court may order that the minor continue to be held in secure detention in accordance with the applicable time periods specified in s.  $985.26(1)-(6)\frac{(1)-(5)}{(1)}$ , if the court finds that the minor meets the criteria specified in s. 985.255, or if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the minor is a clear and present danger to himself or herself or the community. The Department of Juvenile Justice shall prepare a form for all minors charged under this subsection that states the period of detention and the relevant demographic information, including, but not limited to, the sex, age, and race of the minor; whether or not the minor was represented by private counsel or a public defender; the current offense; and the minor's complete prior record, including any pending cases. The form shall be provided to the judge to be considered when

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10-03051A-08 20082632

determining whether the minor should be continued in secure detention under this subsection. An order placing a minor in secure detention because the minor is a clear and present danger to himself or herself or the community must be in writing, must specify the need for detention and the benefits derived by the minor or the community by placing the minor in secure detention, and must include a copy of the form provided by the department. The Department of Juvenile Justice must send the form, including a copy of any order, without client-identifying information, to the Office of Economic and Demographic Research.

Section 7. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 985.255, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 985.275, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

985.275 Detention of escapee or absconder on authority of the department.--

(1) If an authorized agent of the department has reasonable grounds to believe that any delinquent child committed to the department has escaped from a residential commitment facility or from being lawfully transported thereto or therefrom, or has absconded from a nonresidential commitment facility, the agent may take the child into active custody and may deliver the child to the facility or, if it is closer, to a detention center for return to the facility. However, a child may not be held in detention longer than 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, unless a special order so directing is made by the judge after a detention hearing resulting in a finding that detention is required based on the criteria in s. 985.255. The order shall state the reasons for such finding. The reasons shall

10-03051A-08 20082632

be reviewable by appeal or in habeas corpus proceedings in the district court of appeal.

Section 8. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 985.255, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (6) of section 985.319, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

985.319 Process and service. --

(6) If the petition alleges that the child has committed a delinquent act or violation of law and the judge deems it advisable to do so, under the criteria of s. 985.255, the judge may, by endorsement upon the summons and after the entry of an order in which valid reasons are specified, order the child to be taken into custody immediately, and in such case the person serving the summons shall immediately take the child into custody.

Section 9. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 985.26, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 985.35, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

985.35 Adjudicatory hearings; withheld adjudications; orders of adjudication.--

(1) The adjudicatory hearing must be held as soon as practicable after the petition alleging that a child has committed a delinquent act or violation of law is filed and in accordance with the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure; but reasonable delay for the purpose of investigation, discovery, or procuring counsel or witnesses shall be granted. If the child is being detained, the time limitations in s. 985.26(2) and (3) apply.

	10-03	3051A-08								2	20082632	
317		Section	10.	This	act	shall	take	effect	October	1,	2008.	