By Senator Bracy

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to juvenile justice; amending s. 985.03, F.S.; redefining the terms "child," "juvenile," and "youth"; creating s. 985.031, F.S.; providing a short title; prohibiting a child younger than a certain age from being adjudicated delinquent, arrested, or charged with a violation of law or a delinquent act; providing an exception; amending s. 985.101, F.S.; authorizing children of at least a specified age, rather than of any age, to be taken into custody under certain circumstances; authorizing children of specified ages to be taken into custody or arrested only under certain circumstances; providing construction; authorizing a child enrolled in a primary or secondary school to be taken into custody or arrested at the school he or she attends only under certain circumstances; providing construction; amending s. 985.24, F.S.; requiring that children who are taken into custody pursuant to certain circuit court orders be treated in a specified manner and be detained only pursuant to specified findings; reenacting s. 316.003(11), F.S., relating to the definition of the term "child," to incorporate the amendment made to s. 985.03, F.S., in a reference thereto; reenacting ss. 960.001(1)(b) and 985.439(2), F.S., both relating to children being taken into custody, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 985.101, F.S., in references thereto; reenacting s. 985.25(1), F.S., relating to a detention intake, to

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incorporate the amendment made to s. 985.24, F.S., in a reference thereto; 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 (7) of section 985.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(7) "Child," or "juvenile," or "youth" means any person 7 years of age or older but younger than 18 years of age under the age of 18 or any person who is alleged to have committed a violation of law occurring after the person reached 7 years of age or older and before prior to the time that person reached the age of 18 years of age.

Section 2. Section 985.031, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

985.031 Age limitation; exception.

- (1) This section may be cited as the "Kaia Rolle Act."
- (2) A child younger than 7 years of age may not be adjudicated delinquent, arrested, or charged with a violation of law or a delinquent act on the basis of acts occurring before he or she reaches 7 years of age.
- (3) This section does not apply to a child who commits a forcible felony as defined in s. 776.08.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 985.101, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (5) and (6) are added to that section, to read:

985.101 Taking a child into custody.-

(1) A child 15 years of age or older may be taken into

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custody under any of the following circumstances:

- (a) Pursuant to an order of the circuit court issued under this chapter, based upon sworn testimony, either before or after a petition is filed.
- (b) For a delinquent act or violation of law, pursuant to Florida law pertaining to a lawful arrest. If such delinquent act or violation of law would be a felony if committed by an adult or involves a crime of violence, the arresting authority shall immediately notify the district school superintendent, or the superintendent's designee, of the school district with educational jurisdiction of the child. Such notification must shall include other education providers, such as the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, university developmental research schools, and private elementary and secondary schools. The information obtained by the superintendent of schools pursuant to this section must be released within 48 hours after receipt to appropriate school personnel, including the principal of the child's school, or as otherwise provided by law. The principal must immediately notify the child's immediate classroom teachers. Information provided by an arresting authority under this paragraph may not be placed in the student's permanent record and must shall be removed from all school records no later than 9 months after the date of the arrest.
- (c) By a law enforcement officer for failing to appear at a court hearing after being properly noticed.
- (d) By a law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that the child is in violation of the conditions of the child's probation, supervised release detention, postcommitment

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probation, or conditional release supervision; has absconded from nonresidential commitment; or has escaped from residential commitment.

This Nothing in this subsection may not shall be construed to allow the detention of a child who does not meet the detention criteria in part V of this chapter.

- (5) A child 7 years of age or older but younger than 15 years of age may be taken into custody or arrested only under any of the following circumstances:
- (a) By a law enforcement officer for failing to appear at a court hearing after being properly noticed.
- (b) By a law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that the child has absconded from nonresidential commitment or has escaped from residential commitment.
- (c) By a law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that detention is necessary to prevent an imminent threat of serious bodily harm to another individual.

This subsection may not be construed to allow the detention of a child who does not meet the detention criteria in part V of this chapter.

- (6) A child enrolled in a primary or secondary school may be taken into custody or arrested at the school he or she attends only under any the following circumstances:
- (a) By a law enforcement officer for failing to appear at a court hearing after being properly noticed.
- (b) By a law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that detention is necessary to prevent an imminent

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threat of serious bodily harm to another individual.

This subsection may not be construed to allow the detention of a child who does not meet the detention criteria in part V of this chapter.

Section 4. Present subsection (4) of section 985.24, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (5), and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

985.24 Use of detention; prohibitions.-

(4) A child who is taken into custody pursuant to a summons, an arrest warrant, or any other circuit court order that does not explicitly require detention must be treated in the same manner as a child taken into custody under s.

985.101(1)(b) and may be detained only pursuant to a finding under subsection (1).

Section 5. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 985.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (11) of section 316.003, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

316.003 Definitions.—The following words and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section, except where the context otherwise requires:

(11) CHILD.—A child as defined in s. 39.01, s. 984.03, or s. 985.03.

Section 6. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 985.101, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 960.001, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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960.001 Guidelines for fair treatment of victims and witnesses in the criminal justice and juvenile justice systems.—

- (1) The Department of Legal Affairs, the state attorneys, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Florida Commission on Offender Review, the State Courts Administrator and circuit court administrators, the Department of Law Enforcement, and every sheriff's department, police department, or other law enforcement agency as defined in s. 943.10(4) shall develop and implement guidelines for the use of their respective agencies, which guidelines are consistent with the purposes of this act and s. 16(b), Art. I of the State Constitution and are designed to implement s. 16(b), Art. I of the State Constitution and to achieve the following objectives:
- (b) Information for purposes of notifying victim or appropriate next of kin of victim or other designated contact of victim.—In the case of a homicide, pursuant to chapter 782; or a sexual offense, pursuant to chapter 794; or an attempted murder or sexual offense, pursuant to chapter 777; or stalking, pursuant to s. 784.048; or domestic violence, pursuant to s. 25.385:
- 1. The arresting law enforcement officer or personnel of an organization that provides assistance to a victim or to the appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact must request that the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact complete a victim notification card. However, the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact may choose not to complete the victim notification card.
 - 2. Unless the victim or the appropriate next of kin of the

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victim or other designated contact waives the option to complete the victim notification card, a copy of the victim notification card must be filed with the incident report or warrant in the sheriff's office of the jurisdiction in which the incident report or warrant originated. The notification card shall, at a minimum, consist of:

- a. The name, address, and phone number of the victim; or
- b. The name, address, and phone number of the appropriate next of kin of the victim; or
- c. The name, address, and telephone number of a designated contact other than the victim or appropriate next of kin of the victim; and
- d. Any relevant identification or case numbers assigned to the case.
- 3. The chief administrator, or a person designated by the chief administrator, of a county jail, municipal jail, juvenile detention facility, or residential commitment facility shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the alleged victim or appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or other designated contact within 4 hours following the release of the defendant on bail or, in the case of a juvenile offender, upon the release from residential detention or commitment. If the chief administrator, or designee, is unable to contact the alleged victim or appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or other designated contact by telephone, the chief administrator, or designee, must send to the alleged victim or appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or designated contact a written notification of the defendant's release.

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4. Unless otherwise requested by the victim or the appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact, the information contained on the victim notification card must be sent by the chief administrator, or designee, of the appropriate facility to the subsequent correctional or residential commitment facility following the sentencing and incarceration of the defendant, and unless otherwise requested by the victim or the appropriate next of kin of the victim or other designated contact, he or she must be notified of the release of the defendant from incarceration as provided by law.

5. If the defendant was arrested pursuant to a warrant issued or taken into custody pursuant to s. 985.101 in a jurisdiction other than the jurisdiction in which the defendant is being released, and the alleged victim or appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or other designated contact does not waive the option for notification of release, the chief correctional officer or chief administrator of the facility releasing the defendant shall make a reasonable attempt to immediately notify the chief correctional officer of the jurisdiction in which the warrant was issued or the juvenile was taken into custody pursuant to s. 985.101, and the chief correctional officer of that jurisdiction shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the alleged victim or appropriate next of kin of the alleged victim or other designated contact, as provided in this paragraph, that the defendant has been or will be released.

Section 7. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 985.101, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 985.439, Florida

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Statutes, is reenacted to read:

985.439 Violation of probation or postcommitment probation.—

(2) A child taken into custody under s. 985.101 for violating the conditions of probation shall be screened and detained or released based on his or her risk assessment instrument score.

Section 8. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 985.24, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 985.25, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

985.25 Detention intake.-

- (1) The department shall receive custody of a child who has been taken into custody from the law enforcement agency or court and shall review the facts in the law enforcement report or probable cause affidavit and make such further inquiry as may be necessary to determine whether detention care is appropriate.
- (a) During the period of time from the taking of the child into custody to the date of the detention hearing, the initial decision as to the child's placement into detention care shall be made by the department under ss. 985.24 and 985.245(1).
- (b) The department shall base the decision whether to place the child into detention care on an assessment of risk in accordance with the risk assessment instrument and procedures developed by the department under s. 985.245, except that a child shall be placed in secure detention care until the child's detention hearing if the child meets the criteria specified in s. 985.255(1)(f) or is charged with possessing or discharging a firearm on school property in violation of s. 790.115.

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(c) If the final score on the child's risk assessment instrument indicates detention care is appropriate, but the department otherwise determines the child should be released, the department shall contact the state attorney, who may authorize release.

- (d) If the final score on the risk assessment instrument indicates detention is not appropriate, the child may be released by the department in accordance with ss. 985.115 and 985.13.
- Under no circumstances shall the department or the state attorney or law enforcement officer authorize the detention of any child in a jail or other facility intended or used for the detention of adults, without an order of the court.
- Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2021.