

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

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Senate	
Comm: WD	
02/23/2022	

House

The Committee on Rules (Brandes) recommended the following:
Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
Delete lines 58 - 177
and insert:
adjudicatory hearing is completed, in accordance with s.
985.255. However, if a child has served 60 days on supervised
release detention care, the court must conduct a hearing within
15 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, to
determine the need for continued supervised release detention
care. At the hearing, upon good cause being shown that the
nature of the charge requires additional time for the

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12 prosecution or defense of the case or upon consideration of the 13 totality of the circumstances, including the preservation of 14 public safety, which may warrant an extension, the court may 15 order the child to remain on supervised release detention care 16 until the adjudicatory hearing is completed.

17 <u>2.</u> Except as provided in paragraph (b) or paragraph (d) 18 (c), a child may not be held in <u>secure</u> detention care under a 19 special detention order for more than 21 days unless an 20 adjudicatory hearing for the case has been commenced in good 21 faith by the court.

3. This section does not prohibit a court from transitioning a child who is a prolific juvenile offender between secure detention care and supervised release detention care, including electronic monitoring, if the court finds that such placement is necessary to preserve public safety or to ensure the child's safety, appearance in court, or compliance with any condition of supervised release detention care. Each period of secure detention care counts toward the time limitation in this paragraph, whether served consecutively or nonconsecutively.

32 (b) Upon good cause being shown that the nature of the charge requires additional time for the prosecution or defense 33 34 of the case or upon the totality of the circumstances, including the preservation of public safety, warranting an extension, the 35 36 court may extend the length of secure detention care for an 37 additional 9 days if the child is charged with an offense that would be, if committed by an adult, would be a capital felony, a 38 39 life felony, a felony of the first degree, or a felony of the second degree involving violence against any individual. If the 40

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adjudicatory hearing has not commenced while the child has been 41 42 in secure detention care, the court may order the child to be 43 transitioned to supervised release detention care for up to 60 44 days. There is a rebuttable presumption that the child should be 45 released from all forms of supervision after 60 days of any form 46 of detention care. 47 (c) If the court has granted a 9-day extension under paragraph (b) and upon good cause being shown that the nature of 48 49 the charge requires additional time for the prosecution or 50 defense of the case or upon the totality of the circumstances, 51 including the preservation of public safety, warranting an 52 extension, the court may extend the length of secure detention 53 care for another 30 days if the child is a prolific juvenile 54 offender. To extend the length of secure detention care, the 55 court must conduct a hearing before the expiration of the 56 current period, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal 57 holidays, to determine the need for continuing the secure detention care of the child. At the hearing, the court must make 58 59 the required findings on the record to extend the period of secure detention care. If the court extends the time period for 60 61 secure detention care, it must ensure that an adjudicatory 62 hearing for the case commences as soon as reasonably possible, 63 considering the totality of the circumstances, and it must prioritize the efficient disposition of those cases in which the 64 65 child has served 60 or more days in any form of detention. 66 (d) (c) A prolific juvenile offender under s. 985.255(1)(f)

shall be placed on supervised release detention care with
electronic monitoring or in secure detention care under a
special detention order until disposition. If secure detention

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70 care is ordered by the court, it must be authorized under this 71 part and may not exceed:

1. Twenty-one days unless an adjudicatory hearing for the case has been commenced in good faith by the court or the period is extended by the court pursuant to paragraph (c) (b); or

2. Fifteen days after the entry of an order of adjudication.

As used in this paragraph, the term "disposition" means a declination to file under s. 985.15(1)(h), the entry of nolle prosequi for the charges, the filing of an indictment under s. 985.56 or an information under s. 985.557, a dismissal of the case, or an order of final disposition by the court.

(e) (d) A prolific juvenile offender under s. 985.255(1)(f) who is taken into custody for a violation of the conditions of his or her supervised release detention must be held in secure detention until a detention hearing is held.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (2), a child may not be held in detention care for more than 15 days following the entry of an order of adjudication.

(4) (a) The time limits in subsections (2) and (3) do not include periods of delay resulting from a continuance granted by the court for cause on motion of the child or his or her counsel or of the state. Upon the issuance of an order granting a continuance for cause on a motion by either the child, the child's counsel, or the state, the court shall conduct a hearing at the end of each 72-hour period, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, to determine the need for continued detention of the child and the need for further continuance of

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99 proceedings for the child or the state.

(b) <u>Any</u> The period <u>of</u> for supervised release detention care under this section is tolled on the date that the department or a law enforcement officer alleges that the child has violated a condition of the child's supervised release detention care until the court enters a ruling on the violation. Notwithstanding the tolling of supervised release detention care, the court retains jurisdiction over the child for a violation of a condition of supervised release detention care during the tolling period. If the court finds that a child has violated his or her supervised release detention care before commission of the violation shall be excluded from the time limits under subsections (2) and (3).

(5) 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 for a period not to exceed 72 hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays, for the purpose of conducting a comprehensive evaluation as provided in s. 985.185. Motions for the issuance of such special detention order may be made subsequent to a finding of delinquency. Upon said motion, the court shall conduct a hearing to determine the appropriateness of such special detention necessary to complete the comprehensive evaluation process that is consistent with public safety. Such special detention order may be extended for an additional 72 hours upon further order of the court. (6) If a child is detained and a petition for delinquency

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128 is filed, the child <u>must</u> shall be arraigned in accordance with 129 the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure within 48 hours after 130 the filing of the petition for delinquency.

(7) Any electronic monitoring ordered by a court as a condition of supervised release detention care pursuant to this section may be supervised by the department, a law enforcement agency, or the department and a law enforcement agency working in partnership. However, this subsection does not require a law enforcement agency to supervise a child placed on electronic monitoring, and it does not authorize a law enforcement agency to charge a child, or a child's parent or guardian, for electronic monitoring.

Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 985.255, Florida Statutes, is amended to read

985.255 Detention criteria; detention hearing.-

143 (3) (a) The purpose of the detention hearing required under 144 subsection (1) is to determine the existence of probable cause 145 that the child has committed the delinquent act or violation of 146 law that he or she is charged with and the need for continued 147 detention. The court shall use the results of the risk 148 assessment performed by the department and, based on the criteria in subsection (1), shall determine the need for 149 150 continued detention. If the child is a prolific juvenile 151 offender who is detained under s. 985.26(2)(d) s. 985.26(2)(c), the court shall use the results of the risk assessment performed 152 153 by the department and the criteria in subsection (1) or 154 subsection (2) only to determine whether the prolific juvenile 155 offender should be held in secure detention.



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158	And the title is amended as follows:
159	Delete lines 21 - 30
160	and insert:
161	circumstances; authorizing a court to order a child to
162	be transitioned to supervised release detention care
163	under certain circumstances; providing a rebuttable
164	presumption; authorizing a court to extend the length
165	of secure detention care under specified
166	circumstances; requiring a court to make specified
167	findings on the record; requiring a court to conduct a
168	hearing to extend the length of secure detention care;
169	revising provisions relating to supervised release
170	detention care and its exclusion from specified time
171	limitations; authorizing certain electronic monitoring
172	ordered by a court to be supervised by the Department
173	of Juvenile Justice or a law enforcement agency, or
174	both; providing construction; amending s. 985.255,
175	F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; providing an
176	effective date.