By Senator Soto

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14-01207-15 20151316

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to criminal history records of minors; amending s. 943.0515, F.S.; decreasing the time that the Criminal Justice Information Program is required to retain the criminal history record of a minor; requiring that records maintained by certain entities be immediately expunged under specific circumstances; amending s. 943.0582, F.S.; revising the circumstances under which the Department of Law Enforcement must expunge the nonjudicial arrest record of a minor who has successfully completed a prearrest or postarrest diversion program; deleting a provision authorizing the department to charge a processing fee; amending s. 985.04, F.S.; providing that all juvenile proceedings are confidential; providing an exception; adding persons and entities that are required to keep certain information confidential; deleting provisions that require entering into agreements between certain persons and entities with the purpose of sharing certain information; requiring that all records of juvenile delinquency proceedings be sealed and kept confidential from the public; revising the circumstances under which certain information about a child offender is not confidential or exempt from public records requests; authorizing confidential records to be released to a party under certain circumstances; deleting a provision requiring notification to the superintendent of schools that a child is alleged to have committed a delinquent act in 14-01207-15 20151316

certain circumstances; authorizing a court to disclose juvenile case files under certain circumstances; deleting a provision that requires a state attorney to notify the superintendent of the child's school of certain information under certain circumstances; requiring a court to make an order specifying the information to be disclosed if the court determines that all or part of the juvenile case file may be disclosed; deleting a provision requiring the superintendent to notify other school personnel in certain circumstances; authorizing a court to issue protective orders to accompany authorized disclosure or discovery of, or access to, a juvenile case file; deleting a provision requiring the Department of Juvenile Justice to disclose to the school superintendent specified information under certain circumstances; deleting provisions providing for the preservation for a certain time of certain documents and information; deleting provisions limiting the inspection by the public of certain records; deleting a provision limiting how certain information may be used; amending ss. 985.045, 985.11, 1006.08, and 1012.797, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; reenacting s. 985.125(3), F.S., to incorporate the amendment made to s. 943.0582, 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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14-01207-15 20151316

Section 1. Section 943.0515, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.0515 Retention of criminal history records of minors.-

- (1) (a) The Criminal Justice Information Program shall retain the criminal history record of a minor until the minor is at least 21 years of age and is no longer in the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice who is classified as a serious or habitual juvenile offender or committed to a juvenile correctional facility or juvenile prison under chapter 985 for 5 years after the date the offender reaches 21 years of age, at which time the record shall be expunged unless it meets the criteria of paragraph (2)(a) or paragraph (2)(b).
- (b) If the minor is not classified as a serious or habitual juvenile offender or committed to a juvenile correctional facility or juvenile prison under chapter 985, the program shall retain the minor's criminal history record for 5 years after the date the minor reaches 19 years of age, at which time the record shall be expunged unless it meets the criteria of paragraph (2) (a) or paragraph (2) (b).
- (2) (a) If a person 18 years of age or older is charged with or convicted of a forcible felony and the person's criminal history record as a minor has not yet been destroyed, the person's record as a minor must be merged with the person's adult criminal history record and must be retained as a part of the person's adult record.
- (b) If, at any time, a minor is adjudicated as an adult for a forcible felony, the minor's criminal history record <u>before</u> prior to the time of the minor's adjudication as an adult must be merged with his or her record as an adjudicated adult.

14-01207-15 20151316

(3) A record maintained by a juvenile court, a juvenile probation officer, or a law enforcement agency which is related to a dismissed case, a case in which the minor was ruled not involved, or a case in which charges were not substantiated shall be expunged immediately following the court's discharge of the case, without any application or action necessary on the part of the minor.

(4) (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Criminal Justice Information Program shall retain the criminal history record of a minor adjudicated delinquent for a violation committed on or after July 1, 2007, as provided in s. 943.0435(1)(a)1.d. Such records may not be destroyed and must be merged with the person's adult criminal history record and retained as a part of the person's adult record.

Section 2. Subsections (3), (4), and (5) of section 943.0582, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (3) The department shall expunde 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.
- (b) Submits the application for prearrest or postarrest diversion expunction no later than 12 months after completion of the diversion program.

14-01207-15 20151316

(c) Submits to the department, with the application, an official written statement from the state attorney for the county in which the arrest occurred certifying that he or she has successfully completed that county's prearrest or postarrest diversion program, that his or her participation in the program was based on an arrest for a nonviolent misdemeanor, and that he or she has not otherwise been charged by the state attorney with or found to have committed any criminal offense or comparable ordinance violation.

- $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ The Participated in a prearrest or postarrest diversion program that expressly authorizes or permits such expunction to occur; or-
- (b) (e) Participation in the Participated in a prearrest or postarrest diversion program was based on an arrest for a nonviolent misdemeanor that would not qualify as an act of domestic violence as that term is defined in s. 741.28.
- (f) Has never, prior to filing the application for expunction, been charged by the state attorney with or been found to have committed any criminal offense or comparable ordinance violation.
- (4) The department is authorized to charge a \$75 processing fee for each request received for prearrest or postarrest diversion program expunction, for placement in the Department of Law Enforcement Operating Trust Fund, unless such fee is waived by the executive director.
- (4) (5) Expunction or sealing granted under this section does not prevent the minor who receives such relief from petitioning for the expunction or sealing of a later criminal history record as provided for in ss. 943.0583, 943.0585, and

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14-01207-15 20151316

 943.059_{7} if the minor is otherwise eligible under those sections.

Section 3. Section 985.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.04 Oaths; records; confidential information.-

(1) Except as provided in subsection (3), all juvenile proceedings are confidential. subsections (2), (3), (6), and (7) and s. 943.053, All information obtained under this chapter in the discharge of official duty by any judge, any employee of the court, any authorized agent of the department, the Florida Commission on Offender Review, the Department of Corrections, the juvenile justice circuit boards, any law enforcement agent, any officer of the court, the district school superintendent and his or her designees, and any treatment provider or agency participating in any aspect of a child's involvement in the juvenile justice system is confidential and may be released only to authorized court personnel and law enforcement agencies, including the department, for the execution of their duties. Confidential information may be released by court order, for good cause, and by the authorization of the individual who is the subject of the proceeding, or any licensed professional or licensed community agency representative participating in the assessment or treatment of a juvenile is confidential and may be disclosed only to the authorized personnel of the court, the department and its designees, the Department of Corrections, the Florida Commission on Offender Review, law enforcement agents, school superintendents and their designees, any licensed professional or licensed community agency representative participating in the assessment or treatment of a juvenile, and

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14-01207-15 20151316

others entitled under this chapter to receive that information, or upon order of the court. Within each county, the sheriff, the chiefs of police, the district school superintendent, and the department shall enter into an interagency agreement for the purpose of sharing information about juvenile offenders among all parties. The agreement must specify the conditions under which summary criminal history information is to be made available to appropriate school personnel, and the conditions under which school records are to be made available to appropriate department personnel. Such agreement shall require notification to any classroom teacher of assignment to the teacher's classroom of a juvenile who has been placed in a probation or commitment program for a felony offense. The agencies entering into such agreement must comply with s. 943.0525, and must maintain the confidentiality of information that is otherwise exempt from s. 119.07(1), as provided by law.

- (2) All records of juvenile delinquency proceedings must be sealed and kept confidential from the public. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the name, photograph, address, and crime or arrest report of a child:
- (a) Taken into custody if the child has been taken into custody by a law enforcement officer for a violation of law which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony;
- (b) Found by a court to have committed three or more violations of law which, if committed by an adult, would be misdemeanors;
- (c) Transferred to the adult system under s. 985.557, indicted under s. 985.56, or waived under s. 985.556;
 - (d) Taken into custody by a law enforcement officer for a

14-01207-15 20151316

violation of law subject to s. 985.557(2)(b) or (d); or

(e) Transferred to the adult system but sentenced to the juvenile system under s. 985.565

- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the name, photograph, address, and crime or arrest report of a child are shall not be considered confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) solely because of the child's age if the child:
 - (a) Is found to have committed a forcible felony;
- (b) Is found to have committed juvenile sexual abuse as defined s. 39.01; or
- (c) Has pled guilty or nolo contendere to, or has been found to have committed, a violation of chapter 794, chapter 796, chapter 800, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0133.
- (3) A law enforcement agency may release a copy of the juvenile offense report to the victim of the offense. However, information gained by the victim under this chapter, including the next of kin of a homicide victim, regarding any case handled in juvenile court, must not be revealed to any outside party, except as is reasonably necessary in pursuit of legal remedies.
- (4) Confidential records may be released to a party by court order if the party can show a legitimate interest in the records.
- (a) In determining whether to authorize inspection or release of a juvenile case file, in whole or in part, the court must balance the interests of the child and other parties to the juvenile court proceeding, the interests of the petitioner, and the interests of the public. In order to grant the petition, the court must find that the need for discovery outweighs the policy considerations favoring confidentiality of juvenile case files

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14-01207-15 20151316

Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, when a child of any age is taken into custody by a law enforcement officer for an offense that would have been a felony if committed by an adult, or a crime of violence, the law enforcement agency must notify the superintendent of schools that the child is alleged to have committed the delinquent act.

- (b) The court may permit disclosure of a juvenile case file only insofar as is necessary and only if the petitioner shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the record requested is necessary and has substantial relevance to the legitimate need of the petitioner Notwithstanding paragraph (a) or any other provision of this section, when a child of any age is formally charged by a state attorney with a felony or a delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult, the state attorney shall notify the superintendent of the child's school that the child has been charged with such felony or delinquent act. The information obtained by the superintendent of schools under this section must be released within 48 hours after receipt to appropriate school personnel, including the principal of the school of the child and the director of transportation. The principal must immediately notify the child's immediate classroom teachers, the child's assigned bus driver, and any other school personnel whose duties include direct supervision of the child. Upon notification, the principal is authorized to begin disciplinary actions under s. 1006.09(1) - (4).
- (c) If, after in camera review of a juvenile case file and after review of any objection to the disclosure of all or a portion of the file, the court determines that all or a portion of the juvenile case file may be disclosed, the court must make

14-01207-15 20151316

appropriate orders, specifying the information to be disclosed and the procedure for providing access to it The superintendent must notify the other school personnel whose duties include direct supervision of the child of the disposition of the charges against the child.

- (d) The court may issue protective orders to accompany authorized disclosure or discovery of, or access to, a juvenile case file The department shall disclose to the school superintendent the presence of any child in the care and custody or under the jurisdiction or supervision of the department who has a known history of criminal sexual behavior with other juveniles; is alleged to have committed juvenile sexual abuse as defined in s. 39.01; or has pled guilty or nole contendere to, or has been found to have committed, a violation of chapter 794, chapter 796, chapter 800, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0133, regardless of adjudication. Any employee of a district school board who knowingly and willfully discloses such information to an unauthorized person commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (5) Authorized agents of the department may administer oaths and affirmations.
- (6) (a) Records maintained by the department, including copies of records maintained by the court, which pertain to a child found to have committed a delinquent act which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime specified in s. 435.04 may not be destroyed under this section for 25 years after the youth's final referral to the department, except in cases of the death of the child. Such records, however, shall be sealed by the court for use only in meeting the screening requirements for

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14-01207-15 20151316

personnel in s. 402.3055 and the other sections cited above, or under departmental rule; however, current criminal history information must be obtained from the Department of Law Enforcement in accordance with s. 943.053. The information shall be released to those persons specified in the above cited sections for the purposes of complying with those sections. The court may punish by contempt any person who releases or uses the records for any unauthorized purpose.

(b) Sexual offender and predator registration information as required in ss. 775.21, 943.0435, 944.606, 944.607, 985.481, and 985.4815 is a public record pursuant to s. 119.07(1) and as otherwise provided by law.

(7) (a) Records in the custody of the department regarding children are not open to inspection by the public. Such records may be inspected only upon order of the Secretary of Juvenile Justice or his or her authorized agent by persons who have sufficient reason and upon such conditions for their use and disposition as the secretary or his or her authorized agent deems proper. The information in such records may be disclosed only to other employees of the department who have a need therefor in order to perform their official duties; to other persons as authorized by rule of the department; and, upon request, to the Department of Corrections. The secretary or his or her authorized agent may permit properly qualified persons to inspect and make abstracts from records for statistical purposes under whatever conditions upon their use and disposition the secretary or his or her authorized agent deems proper, provided adequate assurances are given that children's names and other identifying information will not be disclosed by the applicant.

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14-01207-15 20151316

(b) The destruction of records pertaining to children committed to or supervised by the department pursuant to a court order, which records are retained until a child reaches the age of 24 years or until a serious or habitual delinquent child reaches the age of 26 years, shall be subject to chapter 943.

(8) Criminal history information made available to governmental agencies by the Department of Law Enforcement or other criminal justice agencies shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified in the provision authorizing the releases.

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 985.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.045 Court records.-

(2) The clerk shall keep all official records required by this section separate from other records of the circuit court, except those records pertaining to motor vehicle violations, which shall be forwarded to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Except as provided in s. 943.053 ss. 943.053 and 985.04(6)(b) and (7), official records required by this chapter are not open to inspection by the public, but may be inspected only upon order of the court by persons deemed by the court to have a proper interest therein, except that a child and the parents, quardians, or legal custodians of the child and their attorneys, law enforcement agencies, the Department of Juvenile Justice and its designees, the Florida Commission on Offender Review, the Department of Corrections, and the Justice Administrative Commission shall always have the right to inspect and copy any official record pertaining to the child. Public defender offices shall have access to official records of

14-01207-15 20151316

juveniles on whose behalf they are expected to appear in detention or other hearings before an appointment of representation. The court may permit authorized representatives of recognized organizations compiling statistics for proper purposes to inspect, and make abstracts from, official records under whatever conditions upon the use and disposition of such records the court may deem proper and may punish by contempt proceedings any violation of those conditions.

Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 985.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.11 Fingerprinting and photographing.-

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- (b) Unless the child is issued a civil citation or is participating in a similar diversion program pursuant to s. 985.12, a child who is charged with or found to have committed one of the following offenses shall be fingerprinted, and the fingerprints shall be submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement as provided in s. 943.051(3)(b):
 - 1. Assault, as defined in s. 784.011.
 - 2. Battery, as defined in s. 784.03.
 - 3. Carrying a concealed weapon, as defined in s. 790.01(1).
- 4. Unlawful use of destructive devices or bombs, as defined in s. 790.1615(1).
 - 5. Neglect of a child, as defined in s. 827.03(1)(e).
 - 6. Assault on a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, or other specified officers, as defined in s. 784.07(2)(a).
 - 7. Open carrying of a weapon, as defined in s. 790.053.
 - 8. Exposure of sexual organs, as defined in s. 800.03.
 - 9. Unlawful possession of a firearm, as defined in s.

14-01207-15 20151316

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- 10. Petit theft, as defined in s. 812.014.
- 11. Cruelty to animals, as defined in s. 828.12(1).
- 12. Arson, resulting in bodily harm to a firefighter, 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.

A law enforcement agency may fingerprint and photograph a child taken into custody upon probable cause that such child has committed any other violation of law, as the agency deems appropriate. Such fingerprint records and photographs shall be retained by the law enforcement agency in a separate file, and these records and all copies thereof must be marked "Juvenile Confidential." These records are not available for public disclosure and inspection under s. 119.07(1) except as provided in s. 943.053 ss. 943.053 and 985.04(2), but shall be available to other law enforcement agencies, criminal justice agencies, state attorneys, the courts, the child, the parents or legal custodians of the child, their attorneys, and any other person authorized by the court to have access to such records. In addition, such records may be submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement for inclusion in the state criminal history records and used by criminal justice agencies for criminal justice purposes. These records may, in the discretion of the court, be open to inspection by anyone upon a showing of cause. The fingerprint and photograph records shall be produced in the court whenever directed by the court. Any photograph taken

14-01207-15 20151316

pursuant to this section may be shown by a law enforcement officer to any victim or witness of a crime for the purpose of identifying the person who committed such crime.

Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 1006.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1006.08 District school superintendent duties relating to student discipline and school safety.—

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 985.04(7) or any other provision of law to the contrary, the court shall, within 48 hours of the finding, notify the appropriate district school superintendent of the name and address of any student found to have committed a delinquent act, or who has had adjudication of a delinquent act withheld which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony, or the name and address of any student found guilty of a felony. Notification shall include the specific delinquent act found to have been committed or for which adjudication was withheld, or the specific felony for which the student was found guilty.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 1012.797, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.797 Notification of district school superintendent of certain charges against or convictions of employees.—

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 985.04(7) or any other provision of law to the contrary, a law enforcement agency shall, within 48 hours, notify the appropriate district school superintendent of the name and address of any employee of the school district who is charged with a felony or with a misdemeanor involving the abuse of a minor child or the sale or possession of a controlled substance. The notification shall

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14-01207-15 20151316

include the specific charge for which the employee of the school district was arrested. Such notification shall include other education providers such as the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, university lab schools, and private elementary and secondary schools.

Section 8. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 943.0582, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 985.125, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

985.125 Prearrest or postarrest diversion programs.-

(3) The prearrest or postarrest diversion program may, upon agreement of the agencies that establish the program, provide for the expunction of the nonjudicial arrest record of a minor who successfully completes such a program pursuant to s. 943.0582.

Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.