

**STORAGE NAME:** h0137a.jj

**DATE:** January 20, 1999

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
COMMITTEE ON  
JUVENILE JUSTICE  
BILL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**BILL #:** HB 137

**RELATING TO:** Possession of firearms/minors

**SPONSOR(S):** Representative Bloom

**COMPANION BILL(S):**

**ORIGINATING COMMITTEE(S)/COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERENCE:**

- (1) JUVENILE JUSTICE YEAS 10 NAYS 0
- (2) CRIME AND PUNISHMENT
- (3) CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS
- (4)
- (5)

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I. SUMMARY:

The bill increases the penalty for a minor charged with simple possession of a firearm from a first degree misdemeanor to a third degree felony, and for a first violation authorizes the court to place the minor in secure detention for three days. For second and subsequent offenses, the minor may be placed in secure detention for up to 15 days. Placement in secure detention is in addition to requiring the minor to perform community service hours and any restrictions that can currently be placed on a minor's driver's license.

The bill defines "community service" for the purpose of dispositions for a minor charged with simple possession of a firearm or for an offense involving the possession or use of a firearm as service performed, if possible, in a hospital emergency room or other medical environment that deals on a regular basis with trauma patients and gunshot wounds.

The bill increases the current mandatory time in detention from five to 10 days for a minor found to have committed an offense that involves the use or possession of a firearm other than simple possession. For a second or subsequent offense, the mandatory time in detention is increased from 10 days to at least 15 days. For each offense and subsequent offense, the minor will be committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) for placement on community control or in a commitment program. Any detention time served prior to an adjudication shall not be credited towards a disposition.

Based on estimates from the DJJ, this bill will result in a fiscal impact of \$1,673,820. This cost is for the construction of additional secure detention beds and operational funding needed to detain youth affected by provisions of this bill.

II. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS:

A. PRESENT SITUATION:

Section 790.022, F.S., provides that a minor who violates subsection (3) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree. Subsection (3) states that a minor under the age of 18 may not possess a firearm (other than an unloaded firearm at his or her home) unless:

- (a) The minor is engaged in a lawful hunting activity and is at least 16 years of age or if under age 16, is supervised by an adult;
- (b) The minor is engaged in a lawful marksmanship competition or practice or other lawful recreational shooting activity and is at least 16-years-of age or if under age 16, is supervised by an adult who is acting with the consent of the minor's parent or guardian; or
- (C) The firearm is unloaded and is being transported by the minor directly to or from a hunting event or a lawful marksmanship event.

A parent who knowingly and willfully permits the violation of subsection (3) commits a felony of the third degree. Upon the first conviction of a minor for a violation of subsection (3), the court may require a parent(s) to participate in parenting education classes approved by the DJJ. Any subsequent conviction of the minor may result in the court ordering the parent(s) to continue parenting education classes or perform community services hours with the child.

If a child violates subsection (3), the court must order the child to perform 100 hours of community service. The court must also direct the Department of Motor Vehicles to suspend or withhold the issuance of a driver license for up to one year. If the child is adjudicated for a second or subsequent offense, the child shall be required to perform between 100 and 250 hours of community service. The youth shall also have his driver's license suspended or not issued for up to two years.

Section 790.22(8), F.S., provides that a child charged with an offense that involves the use or possession of a firearm, other than a violation of subsection (3), shall be detained in a juvenile detention center. Subsection (9) states that any minor committing an offense involving the use or possession of a firearm, as defined in s. 790.001, F.S., or an offense during which the minor possessed a firearm and is not committed to a residential commitment program in addition to any other punishment imposed shall be ordered by the court into secure detention for five days and shall perform 100 hours of community service. For a second offense, the child can be ordered to serve 10 days in detention and perform no less than 100 and up to 250 hours of community service. Offenses violating subsection (3), simple possession, are excluded from the provisions of subsection (9).

**Gun Use and Possession Among Youth**

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention studied the patterns of youth using or possessing guns in its 1995 report titled *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A National Report*. The respondents in the survey were inmates of maximum security

juvenile correctional facilities and inner-city high school students. According to the survey results, obtaining a gun was not considered a difficult task for 87% of inmates and 65% of students. Of the inmates obtaining a gun, 55% said they carried it all or most of the time and 12% of students said they carried a gun all or most of the time. The five primary reasons for carrying a gun were (1) protection, (2) enemies had guns, (3) to get someone, (4) to use in crimes and (5) friends had one.<sup>1</sup>

In a 1997 updated version of the report, a random sample of seven sites throughout the United States,<sup>2</sup> reported arrest information on juveniles arrested or detained in the first six months of 1995. The results of this study were skewed to more severe offenses because five of the seven sites limited the study to juveniles held in detention-not all juveniles arrested.

Those youth arrested were disproportionately black or Hispanic and 15 years of age or older. Twenty percent of the male respondents reported carrying a gun all of the time in comparison to 14% of all arrestees (juveniles and adults) held for gun possession. Juveniles, drug sellers and gang members were more likely to carry and use guns than the general arrested population. In the updated report, respondents were asked their reasons for carrying a gun. Again the number one response was protection, but the second reason was respect. Carrying a gun for respect was an even more prevalent for drug sellers and gang members.

In a June 1996 study reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) entitled Gun Acquisition and Use by Juvenile Offenders, 63 juvenile offenders (forty-two males and 21 females) were interviewed in an Atlanta, Georgia, detention center. Overall, 53 respondents (41 boys and 12 girls) had owned handguns at some point in the past. Eighty-four percent of the gun carriers had acquired their first handgun before they were 15-years-old with some obtaining their first gun as young as nine-years-old. All juvenile offenders interviewed knew personally of at least one person who had been shot and 76% had witnessed at least one shooting. Almost three-fourths had been threatened by an armed offender and 48% had been shot at themselves.

Forty-two percent of the juvenile offenders interviewed in the JAMA study were given their first gun by a peer, an older youth, or a relative, often with the admonition that they needed it for protection. Those juvenile offenders interviewed who said they purposefully acquired their first firearm were more likely to become frequent or constant carriers of guns.

When asked where they were most likely to carry a gun, the most common response was "when going to a club" (35% of the carriers). Accurate rates of carrying a gun to school were difficult to assess because of high truancy and school dropout rates. Most respondents expressed concern about serious repercussions if they were caught carrying a gun in school, and they stated that, as a result, they usually hid the gun outside the building.

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<sup>1</sup>*Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A National Report*, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. August 1995.

<sup>2</sup>Sites responding to the survey were District of Columbia, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Denver, Phoenix, San Diego, and Los Angeles.

Authors of the study reported in the JAMA concluded their report with the following recommendations:

- If boys and girls are acquiring firearms as young as age 8 or 9 years, education about the dangers of guns must be initiated in elementary school.
- Programs which enhance survival skills and self-esteem may reduce the demand for guns for those children who acquire guns for protection and to enhance a sense of power.
- Increased law enforcement could increase an adolescent's fear of arrest for carrying guns.
- Efforts to reduce the demand for illegal guns should be matched by efforts to reduce the supply.
- Safe storage of guns in the home could decrease diversion through burglary and theft.
- Adults who illegally supply guns to juveniles should be identified and prosecuted.
- Programs to reduce gun carrying by adolescents should be rigorously evaluated to determine their effectiveness.

**B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:**

The bill amends s. 790.22(5)(a), F. S., by increasing the criminal penalty for a minor who violates subsection (3) which is the simple possession of a firearm from a first degree misdemeanor to a third degree felony. For a first violation, the bill authorizes the circuit court to hold a minor in a secure detention for three days facility in addition to performing 100 hours of community service.

For a second or subsequent violation of simple possession of a firearm by a minor, the bill authorizes placement in a secure juvenile detention facility for up to 15 days in addition to performing no less than 100 hours and no more than 250 hours of community service as current law provides.

The bill defines "community service" for the purpose of dispositions for a minor charged with simple possession of a firearm or for an offense involving the possession or use of a firearm as service performed, if possible, in a hospital emergency room or other medical environment that deals on a regular basis with trauma patients and gunshot wounds.

Under the changes proposed to subsection (8) of 790.22, F.S., a minor charged with an offense violating subsection (3) of 790.22, F.S., will be detained in secure detention unless the state attorney authorizes release of the minor.

The bill amends S. 790.22(9), F.S., by increasing the mandatory time in detention from five to 10 days for a minor found to have committed an offense that involves the use of a firearm, other than a violation of subsection (3) of s. 790.22, F.S. The youth would also

be committed to the DJJ for placement on community control or in a nonresidential or residential commitment program. For a second or subsequent offense, the mandatory minimum time in detention is increased from 10 to 15 days. The youth would also be committed to the DJJ for placement on community control or in a nonresidential or residential commitment program. Any detention time served prior to adjudication under these provisions would not be credited towards the mandatory detention ordered by the court at disposition. Community service is still required (100 hours for the first offense and between 100 and 250 hours for second and subsequent offenses) and is defined above.

For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to s. 790.22, F.S., ss. 943.051 and 985.215, F.S., are reenacted. The enactment date for this bill is October 1, 1999.

**C. APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES:**

1. Less Government:

a. Does the bill create, increase or reduce, either directly or indirectly:

(1) any authority to make rules or adjudicate disputes?

N/A

(2) any new responsibilities, obligations or work for other governmental or private organizations or individuals?

N/A

(3) any entitlement to a government service or benefit?

N/A

b. If an agency or program is eliminated or reduced:

(1) what responsibilities, costs and powers are passed on to another program, agency, level of government, or private entity?

N/A

(2) what is the cost of such responsibility at the new level/agency?

N/A

(3) how is the new agency accountable to the people governed?

N/A

2. Lower Taxes:

a. Does the bill increase anyone's taxes?

N/A

b. Does the bill require or authorize an increase in any fees?

N/A

c. Does the bill reduce total taxes, both rates and revenues?

N/A

d. Does the bill reduce total fees, both rates and revenues?

N/A

e. Does the bill authorize any fee or tax increase by any local government?

N/A

3. Personal Responsibility:

a. Does the bill reduce or eliminate an entitlement to government services or subsidy?

N/A

b. Do the beneficiaries of the legislation directly pay any portion of the cost of implementation and operation?

N/A

4. Individual Freedom:

a. Does the bill increase the allowable options of individuals or private organizations/associations to conduct their own affairs?

N/A

- b. Does the bill prohibit, or create new government interference with, any presently lawful activity?

N/A

5. Family Empowerment:

- a. If the bill purports to provide services to families or children:

- (1) Who evaluates the family's needs?

N/A

- (2) Who makes the decisions?

N/A

- (3) Are private alternatives permitted?

N/A

- (4) Are families required to participate in a program?

N/A

- (5) Are families penalized for not participating in a program?

N/A

- b. Does the bill directly affect the legal rights and obligations between family members?

N/A

- c. If the bill creates or changes a program providing services to families or children, in which of the following does the bill vest control of the program, either through direct participation or appointment authority:

- (1) parents and guardians?

N/A

(2) service providers?

N/A

(3) government employees/agencies?

N/A

**D. STATUTE(S) AFFECTED:**

N/A

**E. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS:**

**SECTION 1.** Amends s. 790.22, F.S., related to prohibiting firearms use or possession by minor under age 16; authorizes placement in secure detention of three days for a minor who violates subsection (3) and increases the penalty from a first degree misdemeanor to a third degree felony; allows for placement in secure detention for up to 15 days for a minor who has a second or subsequent violation of subsection (3); requires and defines "community service" to be performed in a hospital emergency room or other medical environment dealing with trauma patients and gunshot wounds; increases the time placed in secure detention from five to 10 days for a first offense and from 10 to at least 15 days for a minor found to have committed an offense that involves the use of a firearm other than a violation of subsection (3).

**SECTION 2.** Reenacts s. 943.051 and s. 985.215 for the purpose of incorporating amendments to s. 790.22.

**SECTION 3.** Provides an enacting date of October 1, 1999.

**III. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:**

**A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE AGENCIES/STATE FUNDS:**

1. Non-recurring Effects:

FY 1999-2000

\$1,148,850

2. Recurring Effects:

FY 1999-2000

FY 2000-2001

FY 2001-2002

\$524,970

\$524,970

\$524,970



3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

N/A

4. Total Revenues and Expenditures:

FY 1999-2000	FY 2000-2001	FY 2001-2002
\$1,673,820	\$524,970	\$524,970

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS A WHOLE:

1. Non-recurring Effects:

N/A

2. Recurring Effects:

N/A

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

N/A

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

1. Direct Private Sector Costs:

N/A

2. Direct Private Sector Benefits:

N/A

3. Effects on Competition, Private Enterprise and Employment Markets:

N/A

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

In FY 1997-98 182 youth were detained for simple possession of a firearm and 273 were detained for more serious gun law violations. To hold youth in detention for three days (\$95 per day) for a violation of s. 790.22 (3), F.S., would cost the state \$51,870 in recurring dollars. This figure is derived by estimating that the 182 youth would generate an additional 546 resident days. The DJJ would also need to construct one new bed, \$72,900 (non recurring). The total cost for detaining a youth for simple possession would be \$124,770.

DJJ's records show 273 youth detained for more serious gun law violations in FY 1997-98 (s. 790.22 (9), F.S). By using a base daily rate of \$95 for detaining a youth for 10 days, the DJJ estimates a \$259,350 recurring cost to the state. With 2,730 additional resident days generated by the new provisions of the bill, the DJJ would need to build an additional 7 beds at \$510,300 non-recurring. Total cost to the state would be \$769,650.

Previous data provided by the DJJ revealed that 33% of all juveniles arrested once are re-arrested; therefore, by multiplying 33% by 182 and 273, the DJJ estimates the state will incur an additional \$231,300 and \$419,850 respectively; however, there is no tracking system in place to determine the number of youth securely detained due to gun law violations on two or more occasions.

IV. CONSEQUENCES OF ARTICLE VII, SECTION 18 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION:

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE MANDATES PROVISION:

N/A

B. REDUCTION OF REVENUE RAISING AUTHORITY:

N/A

C. REDUCTION OF STATE TAX SHARED WITH COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES:

N/A

V. COMMENTS:

VI. AMENDMENTS OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES:

N/A

VII. SIGNATURES:

COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE:  
Prepared by:

Staff Director:

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Bridget Edmond

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David De La Paz