Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

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Senate Floor: 2/AE/2R

03/07/2024 05:57 PM

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Floor: C 03/07/2024 09:11 PM

House

Senator Rouson moved the following:

Senate Substitute for Amendment (374600) (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Subsection (4) of section 790.115, Florida

Statutes, is amended to read:

790.115 Possessing or discharging weapons or firearms at a school-sponsored event or on school property prohibited; penalties; exceptions.-

(4) Notwithstanding s. 985.24, s. 985.245, or s. 985.25(1),

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

12

498472

any minor under 18 years of age who is charged under this 13 section with possessing or discharging a firearm on school 14 property shall be detained in secure detention, unless the state 15 attorney authorizes the release of the minor, and shall be given a probable cause hearing within 24 hours after being taken into 16 17 custody. At the hearing, the court may order that the minor 18 continue to be held in secure detention for a period of 21 days, during which time the minor shall receive medical, psychiatric, 19 20 psychological, or substance abuse examinations pursuant to s. 21 985.18, and a written report shall be completed. 22 Section 2. Subsections (1), (5), (8), (9), and (10) of 23 section 790.22, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection 24 (3) of that section is republished, to read: 790.22 Use of BB guns, air or gas-operated guns, or 25 26 electric weapons or devices by minor under 16; limitation; 27 possession of firearms by minor under 18 prohibited; penalties.-28 (1) The use for any purpose whatsoever of BB guns, air or 29 gas-operated guns, or electric weapons or devices, by any minor 30 under the age of 16 years is prohibited unless such use is under 31 the supervision and in the presence of an adult who is acting 32 with the consent of the minor's parent or quardian. 33 (3) A minor under 18 years of age may not possess a 34 firearm, other than an unloaded firearm at his or her home, 35 unless: 36 (a) The minor is engaged in a lawful hunting activity and 37 is: 38 1. At least 16 years of age; or 2. Under 16 years of age and supervised by an adult. 39 40 (b) The minor is engaged in a lawful marksmanship Page 2 of 46 3/7/2024 5:52:18 PM 16-04289-24seq1

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

498472

competition or practice or other lawful recreational shooting 41 42 activity and is: 1. At least 16 years of age; or 43 44 2. Under 16 years of age and supervised by an adult who is acting with the consent of the minor's parent or guardian. 45 46 (c) The firearm is unloaded and is being transported by the minor directly to or from an event authorized in paragraph (a) 47 48 or paragraph (b). 49 (5) (a) A minor who violates subsection (3): 50 1. For a first offense, commits a misdemeanor of the first 51 degree; for a first offense, shall may serve a period of 52 detention of up to 5 days in a secure detention facility, with 53 credit for time served in secure detention prior to disposition, and; and, in addition to any other penalty provided by law, 54 55 shall be required to perform 100 hours of community service or 56 paid work as determined by the department.; and: 57 1. If the minor is eligible by reason of age for a driver license or driving privilege, the court may direct the 58 59 Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to revoke or to withhold issuance of the minor's driver license or driving 60 61 privilege for up to 1 year. 62 2. If the minor's driver license or driving privilege is 63 under suspension or revocation for any reason, the court may 64 direct the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to 65 extend the period of suspension or revocation by an additional 66 period of up to 1 year. 67 3. If the minor is incligible by reason of age for a driver license or driving privilege, the court may direct the 68 69 Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to withhold

Page 3 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

498472

70 issuance of the minor's driver license or driving privilege 71 up to 1 year after the date on which the minor would otherwise 72 have become eligible. 73 2.(b) For a second or subsequent offense, a minor who violates subsection (3) commits a felony of the third degree. 74 75 For a second offense, the minor and shall serve a period of 76 detention of up to 21 days in a secure detention facility, with 77 credit for time served in secure detention prior to disposition, 78 and shall be required to perform not less than 100 nor more than 79 250 hours of community service or paid work as determined by the 80 department. For a third or subsequent offense, the minor shall 81 be adjudicated delinguent and committed to a residential 82 program. A withhold of adjudication of delinquency shall be 83 considered a prior offense for the purpose of determining a 84 second, third, or subsequent offense., and: 85 (b) In addition to the penalties for a violation of 86 subsection (3): 1. If the minor is eligible by reason of age for a driver 87 88 license or driving privilege, the court may direct the 89 Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to revoke or to 90 withhold issuance of the minor's driver license or driving privilege for up to 1 year for a first offense and up to 2 years 91 92 for a second or subsequent offense. 93 2. If the minor's driver license or driving privilege is 94 under suspension or revocation for any reason, the court may 95 direct the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to 96 extend the period of suspension or revocation by an additional 97 period of up to 1 year for a first offense and up to 2 years for 98 a second or subsequent offense.

Page 4 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



99 3. If the minor is ineligible by reason of age for a driver 100 license or driving privilege, the court may direct the 101 Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to withhold 102 issuance of the minor's driver license or driving privilege for 103 up to <u>1 year</u> 2 years after the date on which the minor would 104 otherwise have become eligible <u>and up to 2 years for a second or</u> 105 subsequent offense.

107 For the purposes of this subsection, community service shall be 108 performed, if possible, in a manner involving a hospital 109 emergency room or other medical environment that deals on a 110 regular basis with trauma patients and gunshot wounds.

(8) Notwithstanding s. 985.24 or s. 985.25(1), if a minor 111 112 is charged with an offense that involves the use or possession 113 of a firearm, including a violation of subsection (3), or is 114 charged for any offense during the commission of which the minor possessed a firearm, the minor shall be detained in secure 115 detention, unless the state attorney authorizes the release of 116 117 the minor, and shall be given a hearing within 24 hours after 118 being taken into custody. At the hearing, the court may order that the minor continue to be held in secure detention in 119 120 accordance with the applicable time periods specified in s. 985.26(1)-(5), if the court finds that the minor meets the 121 122 criteria specified in s. 985.255, or if the court finds by clear 123 and convincing evidence that the minor is a clear and present 124 danger to himself or herself or the community. The Department of 125 Juvenile Justice shall prepare a form for all minors charged 126 under this subsection which states the period of detention and 127 the relevant demographic information, including, but not limited

Page 5 of 46

106

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



128	to, the gender, age, and race of the minor; whether or not the
129	minor was represented by private counsel or a public defender;
130	the current offense; and the minor's complete prior record,
131	including any pending cases. The form shall be provided to the
132	judge for determining whether the minor should be continued in
133	secure detention under this subsection. An order placing a minor
134	in secure detention because the minor is a clear and present
135	danger to himself or herself or the community must be in
136	writing, must specify the need for detention and the benefits
137	derived by the minor or the community by placing the minor in
138	secure detention, and must include a copy of the form provided
139	by the department.
140	(9) Notwithstanding s. 985.245, if the minor is found to
141	have committed an offense that involves the use or possession of
142	a firearm, as defined in s. 790.001, other than a violation of
143	subsection (3), or an offense during the commission of which the
144	minor possessed a firearm, and the minor is not committed to a
145	residential commitment program of the Department of Juvenile
146	Justice, in addition to any other punishment provided by law,
147	the court shall order:
148	(a) For a first offense, that the minor shall serve a
149	minimum period of detention of 15 days in a secure detention
150	facility; and
151	1. Perform 100 hours of community service; and may
152	2. Be placed on community control or in a nonresidential
153	commitment program.
154	(b) For a second or subsequent offense, that the minor
155	shall serve a mandatory period of detention of at least 21 days
156	in a secure detention facility; and

Page 6 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

498472

157	1. Perform not less than 100 nor more than 250 hours of
158	community service; and may
159	2. Be placed on community control or in a nonresidential
160	commitment program.
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162	The minor shall not receive credit for time served before
163	adjudication. For the purposes of this subsection, community
164	service shall be performed, if possible, in a manner involving a
165	hospital emergency room or other medical environment that deals
166	on a regular basis with trauma patients and gunshot wounds.
167	(10) If a minor is found to have committed an offense under
168	subsection (9), the court shall impose the following penalties
169	in addition to any penalty imposed under paragraph (9)(a) or
170	paragraph (9) (b):
171	(a) For a first offense:
172	1. If the minor is eligible by reason of age for a driver
173	license or driving privilege, the court may direct the
174	Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to revoke or to
175	withhold issuance of the minor's driver license or driving
176	privilege for up to 1 year.
177	2. If the minor's driver license or driving privilege is
178	under suspension or revocation for any reason, the court may
179	direct the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to
180	extend the period of suspension or revocation by an additional
181	period for up to 1 year.
182	3. If the minor is ineligible by reason of age for a driver
183	license or driving privilege, the court may direct the
184	Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to withhold
185	issuance of the minor's driver license or driving privilege for

Page 7 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



186	up to 1 year after the date on which the minor would otherwise
187	have become eligible.
188	(b) For a second or subsequent offense:
189	1. If the minor is eligible by reason of age for a driver
190	license or driving privilege, the court may direct the
191	Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to revoke or to
192	withhold issuance of the minor's driver license or driving
193	privilege for up to 2 years.
194	2. If the minor's driver license or driving privilege is
195	under suspension or revocation for any reason, the court may
196	direct the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to
197	extend the period of suspension or revocation by an additional
198	period for up to 2 years.
199	3. If the minor is ineligible by reason of age for a driver
200	license or driving privilege, the court may direct the
201	Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to withhold
202	issuance of the minor's driver license or driving privilege for
203	up to 2 years after the date on which the minor would otherwise
204	have become eligible.
205	Section 3. Subsection (9) of section 901.15, Florida
206	Statutes, is amended to read:
207	901.15 When arrest by officer without warrant is lawful.—A
208	law enforcement officer may arrest a person without a warrant
209	when:
210	(9) There is probable cause to believe that the person has
211	committed:
212	(a) Any battery upon another person, as defined in s.
213	784.03.
214	(b) An act of criminal mischief or a graffiti-related

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

498472

215	offense as described in s. 806.13.
216	(c) A violation of a safety zone, security zone, regulated
217	navigation area, or naval vessel protection zone as described in
218	s. 327.461.
219	(d) A racing, street takeover, or stunt driving violation
220	as described in s. 316.191(2).
221	(e) An exposure of sexual organs in violation of s. 800.03.
222	(f) Possession of a firearm by a minor in violation of s.
223	790.22(3).
224	Section 4. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section
225	985.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
226	985.101 Taking a child into custody
227	(1) A child may be taken into custody under the following
228	circumstances:
229	(d) By a law enforcement officer who has probable cause to
230	believe that the child is in violation of the conditions of the
231	child's probation, supervised release detention, postcommitment
232	probation, or conditional release supervision; has absconded
233	from nonresidential commitment; or has escaped from residential
234	commitment.
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236	Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to allow the
237	detention of a child who does not meet the detention criteria in
238	part V.
239	Section 5. Section 985.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to
240	read:
241	985.12 <u>Prearrest delinquency</u> Civil citation or similar
242	prearrest diversion programs
243	(1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENTThe Legislature finds

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



244 that the creation and implementation of any prearrest 245 delinquency civil citation or similar prearrest diversion 246 programs at the judicial circuit level promotes public safety, 247 aids interagency cooperation, and provides the greatest chance 248 of success for prearrest delinquency civil citation and similar 249 prearrest diversion programs. The Legislature further finds that 250 the widespread use of prearrest delinquency civil citation and 251 similar prearrest diversion programs has a positive effect on 252 the criminal justice system by immediately holding youth 253 accountable for their actions and contributes to an overall 254 reduction in the crime rate and recidivism in the state. The 255 Legislature encourages but does not mandate that counties, 256 municipalities, and public or private educational institutions participate in a prearrest delinquency civil citation or similar 257 258 prearrest diversion program created by their judicial circuit 259 under this section.

260 (2) JUDICIAL CIRCUIT <u>DELINQUENCY</u> CIVIL CITATION OR SIMILAR
 261 PREARREST DIVERSION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION, AND
 262 OPERATION.—

263 (a) A prearrest delinquency civil citation or similar 264 prearrest diversion program for misdemeanor offenses shall be 265 established in each judicial circuit in the state. The state 266 attorney and public defender of each circuit, the clerk of the 267 court for each county in the circuit, and representatives of 268 participating law enforcement agencies in the circuit shall 269 create a prearrest delinquency civil citation or similar 270 prearrest diversion program and develop its policies and procedures. In developing the program's policies and procedures, 271 272 input from other interested stakeholders may be solicited. The

Page 10 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

498472

273 department shall annually develop and provide guidelines on best 274 practice models for prearrest delinquency civil citation or 275 similar prearrest diversion programs to the judicial circuits as 276 a resource.

(b) Each judicial circuit's prearrest delinquency civil citation or similar prearrest diversion program must specify all of the following:

1. The misdemeanor offenses that qualify a juvenile for participation in the program. Offenses involving the use or possession of a firearm do not qualify for a prearrest delinquency citation program.+

2. The eligibility criteria for the program $_{\cdot}$ +

3. The program's implementation and operation.;

4. The program's requirements, including, but not limited to, the completion of community service hours, payment of restitution, if applicable, classes established by the department or the prearrest delinquency citation program, and intervention services indicated by a needs assessment of the juvenile, approved by the department, such as family counseling, urinalysis monitoring, and substance abuse and mental health treatment services.; and

5. A program fee, if any, to be paid by a juvenile participating in the program. If the program imposes a fee, the clerk of the court of the applicable county must receive a reasonable portion of the fee.

(c) The state attorney of each circuit shall operate a prearrest delinquency civil citation or similar prearrest diversion program in each circuit. A sheriff, police department, county, municipality, locally authorized entity, or public or

Page 11 of 46

3/7/2024 5:52:18 PM

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Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



302 private educational institution may continue to operate an 303 independent prearrest delinquency civil citation or similar 304 prearrest diversion program that is in operation as of October 305 1, 2018, if the independent program is reviewed by the state attorney of the applicable circuit and he or she determines that 306 307 the independent program is substantially similar to the prearrest delinquency civil citation or similar prearrest 308 309 diversion program developed by the circuit. If the state 310 attorney determines that the independent program is not 311 substantially similar to the prearrest delinquency civil 312 citation or similar prearrest diversion program developed by the 313 circuit, the operator of the independent diversion program may 314 revise the program and the state attorney may conduct an 315 additional review of the independent program. A civil citation 316 or similar prearrest diversion program existing before July 1, 317 2024, shall be deemed a delinquency citation program authorized by this section if the civil citation or similar prearrest 318 319 diversion program has been approved by the state attorney of the 320 circuit in which it operates and it complies with the 321 requirements in paragraph (2)(b).

322 (d) A judicial circuit may model an existing sheriff's, 323 police department's, county's, municipality's, locally 324 authorized entity's, or public or private educational 325 institution's independent civil citation or similar prearrest 326 diversion program in developing the civil citation or similar 327 prearrest diversion program for the circuit.

328 <u>(d) (e)</u> If a juvenile does not successfully complete the 329 prearrest delinquency civil citation or similar prearrest 330 diversion program, the arresting law enforcement officer shall

Page 12 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



331 determine if there is good cause to arrest the juvenile for the 332 original misdemeanor offense and refer the case to the state 333 attorney to determine if prosecution is appropriate or allow the 334 juvenile to continue in the program.

(e) (f) Each prearrest delinquency civil citation or similar 335 336 prearrest diversion program shall enter the appropriate youth 337 data into the Juvenile Justice Information System Prevention Web 338 within 7 days after the admission of the youth into the program.

339 (f) (g) At the conclusion of a juvenile's prearrest delinquency civil citation or similar prearrest diversion 341 program, the state attorney or operator of the independent 342 program shall report the outcome to the department. The issuance 343 of a prearrest delinquency civil citation or similar prearrest diversion program notice is not considered a referral to the 345 department.

(g) (h) Upon issuing a prearrest delinquency civil citation or similar prearrest diversion program notice, the law enforcement officer shall send a copy of the prearrest delinquency civil citation or similar prearrest diversion program notice to the parent or guardian of the child and to the victim.

352 Section 6. Section 985.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to 353 read:

985.125 Prearrest or Postarrest diversion programs.-

(1) A law enforcement agency or school district, in cooperation with the state attorney, may establish a prearrest or postarrest diversion program.

358 (2) As part of the prearrest or postarrest diversion 359 program, a child who is alleged to have committed a delinquent

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Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



act may be required to surrender his or her driver license, or refrain from applying for a driver license, for not more than 90 days. If the child fails to comply with the requirements of the program, the state attorney may notify the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles in writing to suspend the child's driver license for a period that may not exceed 90 days.

Section 7. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 985.126, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (6) and (7), respectively, subsections (3) and (4) of that section are amended, and a new subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

985.126 <u>Prearrest and postarrest</u> diversion programs; data collection; denial of participation or expunged record.-

(3) (a) Beginning October 1, 2018, Each diversion program shall submit data to the department which identifies for each minor participating in the diversion program:

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1. The race, ethnicity, gender, and age of that minor.

2. The offense committed, including the specific law establishing the offense.

3. The judicial circuit and county in which the offense was committed and the law enforcement agency that had contact with the minor for the offense.

382 4. Other demographic information necessary to properly
383 register a case into the Juvenile Justice Information System
384 Prevention Web, as specified by the department.

(b) Beginning October 1, 2018, Each law enforcement agency shall submit to the department data for every minor charged for the first-time, who is charged with a misdemeanor, and who was that identifies for each minor who was eligible for a diversion

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

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498472

program, but was instead referred to the department, provided a 390 notice to appear, or arrested: 391 1. The data required pursuant to paragraph (a). 392 2. Whether the minor was offered the opportunity to 393 participate in a diversion program. If the minor was: 394 a. Not offered such opportunity, the reason such offer was not made. 395 396 b. Offered such opportunity, whether the minor or his or 397 her parent or legal guardian declined to participate in the 398 diversion program. 399 (c) The data required pursuant to paragraph (a) shall be 400 entered into the Juvenile Justice Information System Prevention Web within 7 days after the youth's admission into the program. 401 402 (d) The data required pursuant to paragraph (b) shall be 403 submitted on or with the arrest affidavit or notice to appear. 404 (4) Beginning January 1, 2019, The department shall compile 405 and semiannually publish the data required by subsection (3) on the department's website in a format that is, at a minimum, 406 407 sortable by judicial circuit, county, law enforcement agency, 408 race, ethnicity, gender, age, and offense committed. (5) The department shall provide a quarterly report to be 409 410 published on its website and distributed to the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of 411 412 Representatives listing the entities that use prearrest 413 delinquency citations for less than 70 percent of first-time 414 misdemeanor offenses.

415 Section 8. Subsection (4) of section 985.245, Florida 416 Statutes, is amended to read: 417 985.245 Risk assessment instrument.-

Page 15 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

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(4) For a child who is under the supervision of the

department through probation, supervised release detention,

420 conditional release, postcommitment probation, or commitment and 421 who is charged with committing a new offense, the risk 422 assessment instrument may be completed and scored based on the 423 underlying charge for which the child was placed under the 424 supervision of the department. 425 Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 985.25, Florida 426 Statutes, is amended to read: 427 985.25 Detention intake.-428 (1) The department shall receive custody of a child who has 429 been taken into custody from the law enforcement agency or court 430 and shall review the facts in the law enforcement report or 431 probable cause affidavit and make such further inquiry as may be 432 necessary to determine whether detention care is appropriate. 433 (a) During the period of time from the taking of the child 434 into custody to the date of the detention hearing, the initial 435 decision as to the child's placement into detention care shall 436 be made by the department under ss. 985.24 and 985.245(1). 437 (b) The department shall base the decision whether to place 438 the child into detention care on an assessment of risk in accordance with the risk assessment instrument and procedures 439 440 developed by the department under s. 985.245, except that a 441 child shall be placed in secure detention care until the child's 442 detention hearing if the child meets the criteria specified in 443 s. 985.255(1)(f), is charged with possessing or discharging a 444 firearm on school property in violation of s. 790.115, or is 445 charged with any other offense involving the possession or use 446 of a firearm.

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



447 (c) If the final score on the child's risk assessment instrument indicates detention care is appropriate, but the 448 449 department otherwise determines the child should be released, 450 the department shall contact the state attorney, who may 451 authorize release.

452 (d) If the final score on the risk assessment instrument indicates detention is not appropriate, the child may be 453 released by the department in accordance with ss. 985.115 and 985.13.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a child who is arrested for violating the terms of his or her electronic monitoring supervision or his or her supervised release shall be placed in secure detention until his or her detention hearing.

460 (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a child on 461 probation for an underlying felony firearm offense in chapter 462 790 and who is taken into custody under s. 985.101 for violating 463 conditions of probation not involving a new law violation shall 464 be held in secure detention to allow the state attorney to 465 review the violation. If, within 21 days, the state attorney 466 notifies the court that commitment will be sought, then the 467 child shall remain in secure detention pending proceedings under s. 985.439 until the initial 21-day period of secure detention 468 469 has expired. Upon motion of the state attorney, the child may be 470 held for an additional 21-day period if the court finds that the 471 totality of the circumstances, including the preservation of 472 public safety, warrants such extension. Any release from secure 473 detention shall result in the child being held on supervised 474 release with electronic monitoring pending proceedings under s. 475 985.439.

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Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

498472

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477	Under no circumstances shall the department or the state
478	attorney or law enforcement officer authorize the detention of
479	any child in a jail or other facility intended or used for the
480	detention of adults, without an order of the court.
481	Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection
482	(3) of section 985.255, Florida Statutes, are amended, and
483	paragraphs (g) and (h) are added to subsection (1) of that
484	section, to read:
485	985.255 Detention criteria; detention hearing
486	(1) Subject to s. 985.25(1), a child taken into custody and
487	placed into detention care shall be given a hearing within 24
488	hours after being taken into custody. At the hearing, the court
489	may order a continued detention status if:
490	(a) The result of the risk assessment instrument pursuant
491	to s. 985.245 indicates secure or supervised release detention
492	or the court makes the findings required under paragraph (3)(b).
493	(g) The court finds probable cause at the detention hearing
494	that the child committed one or more of the following offenses:
495	1. Murder in the first degree under s. 782.04(1)(a).
496	2. Murder in the second degree under s. 782.04(2).
497	3. Armed robbery under s. 812.13(2)(a) that involves the
498	use or possession of a firearm as defined in s. 790.001.
499	4. Armed carjacking under s. 812.133(2)(a) that involves
500	the use or possession of a firearm as defined in s. 790.001.
501	5. Having a firearm while committing a felony under s.
502	<u>790.07(2).</u>
503	6. Armed burglary under s. 810.02(2)(b) that involves the
504	use or possession of a firearm as defined in s. 790.001.

Page 18 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

498472

505 7. Delinquent in possession of a firearm under s. 506 790.23(1)(b). 507 8. An attempt to commit any offense listed in this 508 paragraph under s. 777.04. 509 (h) For a child who meets the criteria in paragraph (g): 510 1. There is a presumption that the child presents a risk to public safety and danger to the community and such child must be 511 512 held in secure detention prior to an adjudicatory hearing, 513 unless the court enters a written order that the child would not 514 present a risk to public safety or a danger to the community if 515 he or she were placed on supervised release detention care. 516 2. The written order releasing a child from secure 517 detention must be based on clear and convincing evidence why the 518 child does not present a risk to public safety or a danger to 519 the community and must list the child's prior adjudications, 520 dispositions, and prior violations of pretrial release orders. A 521 court releasing a child from secure detention under this 522 subparagraph shall place the child on supervised release 523 detention care with electronic monitoring until the child's 524 adjudicatory hearing. 525 3. If an adjudicatory hearing has not taken place after 60 526 days of secure detention for a child held in secure detention 527 under this paragraph, the court must prioritize the efficient 528 disposition of cases and hold a review hearing within each 529 successive 7-day review period until the adjudicatory hearing or 530 until the child is placed on supervised release with electronic 531 monitoring under subparagraph 2. 532 4. If the court, under this section, releases a child to 533 supervised release detention care, the court must provide a copy

Page 19 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

498472

534 of the written order to the victim, to the law enforcement 535 agency that arrested the child, and to the law enforcement 536 agency with primary jurisdiction over the child's primary 537 residence.

538 (3) (a) The purpose of the detention hearing required under 539 subsection (1) is to determine the existence of probable cause 540 that the child has committed the delinquent act or violation of law that he or she is charged with and the need for continued 541 542 detention. The court shall consider use the results of the risk 543 assessment performed by the department and, based on the 544 criteria in subsection (1), shall determine the need for 545 continued detention. If the child is a prolific juvenile 546 offender who is detained under s. 985.26(2)(c), the court shall 547 consider use the results of the risk assessment performed by the 548 department and the criteria in subsection (1) or subsection (2) 549 only to determine whether the prolific juvenile offender should 550 be held in secure detention.

(b) If The court may order orders a placement more or less restrictive than indicated by the results of the risk assessment instrument, and, if the court does so, shall state, in writing, clear and convincing reasons for such placement.

555 (c) Except as provided in s. 790.22(8) or s. 985.27, when a 556 child is placed into detention care, or into a respite home or 557 other placement pursuant to a court order following a hearing, 558 the court order must include specific instructions that direct 559 the release of the child from such placement no later than 5 560 p.m. on the last day of the detention period specified in s. 985.26 or s. 985.27, whichever is applicable, unless the 561 562 requirements of such applicable provision have been met or an

Page 20 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



563 order of continuance has been granted under s. 985.26(4). If the court order does not include a release date, the release date 564 565 shall be requested from the court on the same date that the 566 child is placed in detention care. If a subsequent hearing is needed to provide additional information to the court for safety 567 568 planning, the initial order placing the child in detention care shall reflect the next detention review hearing, which shall be 569 570 held within 3 calendar days after the child's initial detention 571 placement.

Section 11. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 985.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.26 Length of detention.-

(2)

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576 577 (b) The court may order the child to be held in secure detention beyond 21 days under the following circumstances:

578 1. Upon good cause being shown that the nature of the 579 charge requires additional time for the prosecution or defense 580 of the case or that the totality of the circumstances, including 581 the preservation of public safety, warrants an extension, the 582 court may extend the length of secure detention care for up to 583 an additional 21 days if the child is charged with an offense which, if committed by an adult, would be a capital felony, a 584 585 life felony, a felony of the first degree or the second degree, 586 a felony of the third degree involving violence against any 587 individual, or any other offense involving the possession or use 588 of a firearm. Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph 2., 589 the court may continue to extend the period of secure detention 590 care in increments of up to 21 days each by conducting a hearing 591 before the expiration of the current period to determine the

Page 21 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



592 need for continued secure detention of the child. At the 593 hearing, the court must make the required findings in writing to 594 extend the period of secure detention. If the court extends the 595 time period for secure detention care, it shall ensure an 596 adjudicatory hearing for the case commences as soon as is 597 reasonably possible considering the totality of the circumstances. The court shall prioritize the efficient 598 599 disposition of cases in which the child has served 60 or more 600 days in secure detention care.

2. When the child is being held in secure detention under s. 985.255(1)(g), and subject to s. 985.255(1)(h).

Section 12. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (7) of section 985.433, Florida Statutes, and subsections (8) and (9) of that section are amended, to read:

985.433 Disposition hearings in delinquency cases.-When a child has been found to have committed a delinquent act, the following procedures shall be applicable to the disposition of the case:

610 (7) If the court determines that the child should be 611 adjudicated as having committed a delinquent act and should be 612 committed to the department, such determination shall be in 613 writing or on the record of the hearing. The determination shall 614 include a specific finding of the reasons for the decision to 615 adjudicate and to commit the child to the department, including 616 any determination that the child was a member of a criminal 617 gang.

618 (d) Any child adjudicated by the court and committed to the 619 department under a restrictiveness level described in s. 620 985.03(44)(a)-(d), for any offense or attempted offense

Page 22 of 46

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Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



621 <u>involving a firearm must be placed on conditional release, as</u> 622 <u>defined in s. 985.03, for a period of 1 year following his or</u> 623 <u>her release from a commitment program. Such term of conditional</u> 624 <u>release shall include electronic monitoring of the child by the</u> 625 <u>department for the initial 6 months following his or her release</u> 626 <u>and at times and under terms and conditions set by the</u>

627 department.

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628 (8) If the court determines not to adjudicate and commit to 629 the department, then the court shall determine what community-630 based sanctions it will impose in a probation program for the 631 child. Community-based sanctions may include, but are not 632 limited to, participation in substance abuse treatment, a day-633 treatment probation program, restitution in money or in kind, a 634 curfew, revocation or suspension of the driver license of the 635 child, community service, and appropriate educational programs 636 as determined by the district school board.

(a)1. Where a child is found to have committed an offense that involves the use or possession of a firearm, as defined in s. 790.001, other than a violation of s. 790.22(3), or is found to have committed an offense during the commission of which the child possessed a firearm, and the court has decided not to commit the child to a residential program, the court shall order the child, in addition to any other punishment provided by law, to:

<u>a. Serve a period of detention of 30 days in a secure</u> <u>detention facility, with credit for time served in secure</u> detention prior to disposition.

648 b. Perform 100 hours of community service or paid work as
649 determined by the department.

Page 23 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

498472

c. Be placed on probation for a period of at least 1 year.
Such term of probation shall include electronic monitoring of
the child by the department at times and under terms and
conditions set by the department.
2. In addition to the penalties in subparagraph 1., the
court may impose the following restrictions upon the child's
driving privileges:
a. If the child is eligible by reason of age for a driver
license or driving privilege, the court may direct the
Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to revoke or to
withhold issuance of the child's driver license or driving
privilege for up to 1 year.
b. If the child's driver license or driving privilege is
under suspension or revocation for any reason, the court may
direct the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to
extend the period of suspension or revocation by an additional
period for up to 1 year.
c. If the child is ineligible by reason of age for a driver
license or driving privilege, the court may direct the
Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to withhold
issuance of the minor's driver license or driving privilege for
up to 1 year after the date on which the child would otherwise
have become eligible.
For the purposes of this paragraph, community service shall be
performed, if possible, in a manner involving a hospital
emergency room or other medical environment that deals on a
regular basis with trauma patients and gunshot wounds.
(b) A child who has previously had adjudication withheld

Page 24 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

498472

679	for any of the following offenses shall not be eligible for a
680	second or subsequent withhold of adjudication if he or she is
681	subsequently found to have committed any of the following
682	offenses, and must be adjudicated delinquent and committed to a
683	residential program:
684	1. Armed robbery involving a firearm under s. 812.13(2)(a).
685	2. Armed carjacking under s. 812.133(2)(a) involving the
686	use or possession of a firearm as defined in s. 790.001.
687	3. Having a firearm while committing a felony under s.
688	790.07(2).
689	4. Armed burglary under s. 810.02(2)(b) involving the use
690	or possession of a firearm as defined in s. 790.001.
691	5. Delinquent in possession of a firearm under s.
692	<u>790.23(1)(b).</u>
693	6. An attempt to commit any offense listed in this
694	paragraph under s. 777.04.
695	(9) After appropriate sanctions for the offense are
696	determined, including any minimum sanctions required by this
697	section, the court shall develop, approve, and order a plan of
698	probation that will contain rules, requirements, conditions, and
699	rehabilitative programs, including the option of a day-treatment
700	probation program, that are designed to encourage responsible
701	and acceptable behavior and to promote both the rehabilitation
702	of the child and the protection of the community.
703	Section 13. Subsections (1), (3), and (4) of section
704	985.435, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
705	985.435 Probation and postcommitment probation; community
706	service
707	(1) The court that has jurisdiction over an adjudicated

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



708 delinquent child may, by an order stating the facts upon which a 709 determination of a sanction and rehabilitative program was made 710 at the disposition hearing, place the child in a probation 711 program or a postcommitment probation program. Such placement 712 must be under the supervision of an authorized agent of the 713 department or of any other person or agency specifically 714 authorized and appointed by the court, whether in the child's 715 own home, in the home of a relative of the child, or in some 716 other suitable place under such reasonable conditions as the 717 court may direct.

718 (3) A probation program must also include a rehabilitative 719 program component such as a requirement of participation in 720 substance abuse treatment or in a school or career and technical 721 education program. The nonconsent of the child to treatment in a 722 substance abuse treatment program in no way precludes the court 723 from ordering such treatment. Upon the recommendation of the 724 department at the time of disposition, or subsequent to 725 disposition pursuant to the filing of a petition alleging a 726 violation of the child's conditions of postcommitment probation, 727 the court may order the child to submit to random testing for 728 the purpose of detecting and monitoring the use of alcohol or 729 controlled substances.

(4) A probation program <u>must may also</u> include an
alternative consequence component to address instances in which
a child is noncompliant with technical conditions of his or her
probation but has not committed any new violations of law. <u>The</u>
alternative consequence component must be aligned with the
department's graduated response matrix as described in s.
<u>985.438</u> Each judicial circuit shall develop, in consultation

Page 26 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



737	with judges, the state attorney, the public defender, the
738	regional counsel, relevant law enforcement agencies, and the
739	department, a written plan specifying the alternative
740	consequence component which must be based upon the principle
741	that sanctions must reflect the seriousness of the violation,
742	the assessed criminogenic needs and risks of the child, the
743	child's age and maturity level, and how effective the sanction
744	or incentive will be in moving the child to compliant behavior.
745	The alternative consequence component is designed to provide
746	swift and appropriate consequences or incentives to a child who
747	is alleged to be noncompliant with or in violation of probation.
748	If the probation program includes this component, specific
749	consequences that apply to noncompliance with specific technical
750	conditions of probation, as well as incentives used to move the
751	child toward compliant behavior, must be detailed in the
752	disposition order.
753	Section 14. Section 985.438, Florida Statutes, is created
754	to read:
755	985.438 Graduated response matrix
756	(1) The department shall create and administer a statewide
757	plan to hold youths accountable to the terms of their court
758	ordered probation and the terms of their conditional release.
759	The plan must be based upon the principle that sanctions must
760	reflect the seriousness of the violation, provide immediate
761	accountability for violations, the assessed criminogenic needs
762	and risks of the child, and the child's age and maturity level.
763	The plan is designed to provide swift and appropriate
764	consequences or incentives to a child who is alleged to be
765	noncompliant with or in violation of his or her probation.

Page 27 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

498472

766	(2) The graduated response matrix shall outline sanctions
767	for youth based on their risk to reoffend and shall include, but
768	not be limited to:
769	(a) Increased contacts.
770	(b) Increased drug tests.
771	(c) Curfew reductions.
772	(d) Increased community service.
773	(e) Additional evaluations.
774	(f) Addition of electronic monitoring.
775	(3) The graduated response matrix shall be adopted in rule
776	by the department.
777	Section 15. Section 985.439, Florida Statutes, is amended
778	to read:
779	985.439 Violation of probation or postcommitment
780	probation
781	(1)(a) This section is applicable when the court has
782	jurisdiction over a child on probation or postcommitment
783	probation, regardless of adjudication.
784	(b) If the conditions of the probation program or the
785	postcommitment probation program are violated, the department or
786	the state attorney may bring the child before the court on a
787	petition alleging a violation of the program. A child who
788	violates the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation
789	must be brought before the court if sanctions are sought.
790	(c) Upon receiving notice of a violation of probation from
791	the department, the state attorney must file the violation
792	within 5 days or provide in writing to the department and the
793	court the reason as to why he or she is not filing.
794	(2) A child taken into custody under s. 985.101 for

Page 28 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



795 violating the conditions of probation shall be screened and 796 detained or released based on his or her risk assessment 797 instrument score.

(3) If the child denies violating the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation, the court shall, upon the child's request, appoint counsel to represent the child.

801 (4) Upon the child's admission, or if the court finds after 802 a hearing that the child has violated the conditions of 803 probation or postcommitment probation, the court shall enter an 804 order revoking, modifying, or continuing probation or 805 postcommitment probation. In each such case, the court shall 806 enter a new disposition order and, in addition to the sanctions 807 set forth in this section, may impose any sanction the court 808 could have imposed at the original disposition hearing. If the 809 child is found to have violated the conditions of probation or 810 postcommitment probation, the court may:

811 (a) Place the child in supervised release detention with812 electronic monitoring.

(b) If the violation of probation is technical in nature and not a new violation of law, place the child in an alternative consequence program designed to provide swift and appropriate consequences to any further violations of probation.

817 1. Alternative consequence programs shall be established, 818 within existing resources, at the local level in coordination 819 with law enforcement agencies, the chief judge of the circuit, 820 the state attorney, and the public defender.

821 2. Alternative consequence programs may be operated by an
822 entity such as a law enforcement agency, the department, a
823 juvenile assessment center, a county or municipality, or another

Page 29 of 46

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Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



824	entity selected by the department.
825	3. Upon placing a child in an alternative consequence
826	program, the court must approve specific consequences for
827	specific violations of the conditions of probation.
828	(c) Modify or continue the child's probation program or
829	postcommitment probation program.
830	(d) Revoke probation or postcommitment probation and commit
831	the child to the department.
832	(e) Allow the department to place a child on electronic
833	monitoring for a violation of probation if it determines doing
834	so will preserve and protect public safety.
835	(5) Upon the recommendation of the department at the time
836	of disposition, or subsequent to disposition pursuant to the
837	filing of a petition alleging a violation of the child's
838	conditions of postcommitment probation, the court may order the
839	child to submit to random testing for the purpose of detecting
840	and monitoring the use of alcohol or controlled substances.
841	Section 16. Subsection (2) of section 985.441, Florida
842	Statutes, is amended to read:
843	985.441 Commitment
844	(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the court having
845	jurisdiction over an adjudicated delinquent child whose offense
846	is a misdemeanor, other than a violation of s. 790.22(3), or a
847	child who is currently on probation for a misdemeanor, \underline{other}
848	than a violation of s. 790.22(3), may not commit the child for
849	any misdemeanor offense or any probation violation that is
850	technical in nature and not a new violation of law at a
851	restrictiveness level other than minimum-risk nonresidential.
852	However, the court may commit such child to a nonsecure

Page 30 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

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853	residential placement if:
854	(a) The child has previously been adjudicated or had
855	adjudication withheld for a felony offense;
856	(b) The child has previously been adjudicated or had
857	adjudication withheld for three or more misdemeanor offenses
858	within the previous 18 months;
859	(c) The child is before the court for disposition for a
860	violation of s. 800.03, s. 806.031, or s. 828.12; or
861	(d) The court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that
862	the protection of the public requires such placement or that the
863	particular needs of the child would be best served by such
864	placement. Such finding must be in writing.
865	Section 17. Subsection (5) is added to section 985.455,
866	Florida Statutes, to read:
867	985.455 Other dispositional issues.—
868	(5) If the court orders revocation or suspension of a
869	child's driver license as part of a disposition, the court may,
870	upon finding a compelling circumstance to warrant an exception,
871	direct the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to
872	issue a license for driving privileges restricted to business or
873	employment purposes only, as defined in s. 322.271.
874	Section 18. Subsections (2), (3), and (5) of section
875	985.46, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (6) is
876	added to that section, to read:
877	985.46 Conditional release
878	(2) It is the intent of the Legislature that:
879	(a) Commitment programs include rehabilitative efforts on
880	preparing committed juveniles for a successful release to the
881	community.

Page 31 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



(b) Conditional release transition planning begins as earlyin the commitment process as possible.

(c) Each juvenile committed to a residential commitment program receive conditional release services be assessed to determine the need for conditional release services upon release from the commitment program unless the juvenile is directly released by the court.

889 (3) For juveniles referred or committed to the department, 890 the function of the department may include, but shall not be 891 limited to, supervising each juvenile on conditional release 892 when assessing each juvenile placed in a residential commitment 893 program to determine the need for conditional release services 894 upon release from the program, supervising the juvenile when 895 released into the community from a residential commitment 896 facility of the department, providing such counseling and other 897 services as may be necessary for the families and assisting 898 their preparations for the return of the child. Subject to 899 specific appropriation, the department shall provide for 900 outpatient sexual offender counseling for any juvenile sexual 901 offender released from a residential commitment program as a 902 component of conditional release.

(5) Conditional release supervision shall contain, at a minimum, the following conditions:

905 <u>(a) (5)</u> Participation in the educational program by students 906 of compulsory school attendance age pursuant to s. 1003.21(1) 907 and (2)(a) is mandatory for juvenile justice youth on 908 conditional release or postcommitment probation status. A 909 student of noncompulsory school-attendance age who has not 910 received a high school diploma or its equivalent must

Page 32 of 46

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Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



911	participate in an educational program or career and technical
912	education course of study. A youth who has received a high
913	school diploma or its equivalent and is not employed must
914	participate in workforce development or other career or
915	technical education or attend a community college or a
916	university while in the program, subject to available funding.
917	(b) A curfew.
918	(c) A prohibition on contact with victims, co-defendants,
919	or known gang members.
920	(d) A prohibition on use of controlled substances.
921	(e) A prohibition on possession of firearms.
922	(6) A youth who violates the terms of his or her
923	conditional release shall be assessed using the graduated
924	response matrix as described in s. 985.438. A youth who fails to
925	move into compliance shall be recommitted to a residential
926	facility.
927	Section 19. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section
928	985.48, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
929	985.48 Juvenile sexual offender commitment programs; sexual
930	abuse intervention networks
931	(1) In order to provide intensive treatment and
932	psychological services to a juvenile sexual offender committed
933	to the department, it is the intent of the Legislature to
934	establish programs and strategies to effectively respond to
935	juvenile sexual offenders. In designing programs for juvenile
936	sexual offenders, it is the further intent of the Legislature to
937	implement strategies that include:
938	(c) Providing intensive postcommitment supervision of
939	juvenile sexual offenders who are released into the community

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



940 with terms and conditions which may include electronic 941 monitoring of a juvenile sexual offender for the purpose of 942 enhancing public safety.

943 Section 20. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 944 985.4815, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.4815 Notification to Department of Law Enforcement of information on juvenile sexual offenders.-

(6) (a) The information provided to the Department of Law 948 Enforcement must include the following:

1. The information obtained from the sexual offender under subsection (4).

951 2. The sexual offender's most current address and place of 952 permanent, temporary, or transient residence within the state or 953 out of state, and address, location or description, and dates of 954 any current or known future temporary residence within the state 955 or out of state, while the sexual offender is in the care or 956 custody or under the jurisdiction or supervision of the 957 department in this state, including the name of the county or 958 municipality in which the offender permanently or temporarily 959 resides, or has a transient residence, and address, location or 960 description, and dates of any current or known future temporary 961 residence within the state or out of state; and, if known, the 962 intended place of permanent, temporary, or transient residence, 963 and address, location or description, and dates of any current 964 or known future temporary residence within the state or out of 965 state upon satisfaction of all sanctions.

966 3. The legal status of the sexual offender and the 967 scheduled termination date of that legal status.

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4. The location of, and local telephone number for, any

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



969 department office that is responsible for supervising the sexual 970 offender.

971 5. An indication of whether the victim of the offense that 972 resulted in the offender's status as a sexual offender was a 973 minor.

974 6. The offense or offenses at adjudication and disposition
975 that resulted in the determination of the offender's status as a
976 sex offender.

977 7. A digitized photograph of the sexual offender, which 978 must have been taken within 60 days before the offender was 979 released from the custody of the department or a private 980 correctional facility by expiration of sentence under s. 981 944.275, or within 60 days after the onset of the department's 982 supervision of any sexual offender who is on probation, 983 postcommitment probation, residential commitment, nonresidential 984 commitment, licensed child-caring commitment, community control, 985 conditional release, parole, provisional release, or control 986 release or who is supervised by the department under the 987 Interstate Compact Agreement for Probationers and Parolees. If 988 the sexual offender is in the custody of a private correctional 989 facility, the facility shall take a digitized photograph of the 990 sexual offender within the time period provided in this 991 subparagraph and shall provide the photograph to the department. 992 Section 21. Subsection (11) of section 985.601, Florida

993 Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (12), and a new subsection 994 (11) is added to that section, to read:

995 985.601 Administering the juvenile justice continuum.996 (11) The department shall establish a class focused on the
997 risk and consequences of youthful firearm offending which shall

Page 35 of 46

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Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

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998 be provided by the department to any youth who has been 999 adjudicated or had adjudication withheld for any offense 1000 involving the use or possession of a firearm.

Section 22. Section 985.711, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.711 Introduction, removal, or possession of certain articles unlawful; penalty.-

(1) (a) Except as authorized through program policy or operating procedure or as authorized by the facility 1006 1007 superintendent, program director, or manager, a person may not 1008 introduce into or upon the grounds of a juvenile detention 1009 facility or commitment program, or take or send, or attempt to take or send, from a juvenile detention facility or commitment 1011 program, any of the following articles, which are declared to be 1012 contraband under this section:

1. Any unauthorized article of food or clothing given or transmitted, or intended to be given or transmitted, to any youth in a juvenile detention facility or commitment program.

2. Any intoxicating beverage or any beverage that causes or may cause an intoxicating effect.

3. Any controlled substance as defined in s. 893.02(4), 1018 1019 marijuana as defined in s. 381.986, hemp as defined in s. 581.217, industrial hemp as defined in s. 1004.4473, or any 1021 prescription or nonprescription drug that has a hypnotic, 1022 stimulating, or depressing effect.

1023 4. Any firearm or weapon of any kind or any explosive 1024 substance.

5. Any cellular telephone or other portable communication 1025 1026 device as described in s. 944.47(1)(a)6., intentionally and

Page 36 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



1027 unlawfully introduced inside the secure perimeter of any 1028 juvenile detention facility or commitment program. As used in 1029 this subparagraph, the term "portable communication device" does 1030 not include any device that has communication capabilities which 1031 has been approved or issued by the facility superintendent, 1032 program director, or manager.

6. Any vapor-generating electronic device as defined in s. 386.203, intentionally and unlawfully introduced inside the secure perimeter of any juvenile detention facility or commitment program.

7. Any currency or coin given or transmitted, or intended to be given or transmitted, to any youth in any juvenile detention facility or commitment program.

8. Any cigarettes, as defined in s. 210.01(1) or tobacco products, as defined in s. 210.25, given, or intended to be given, to any youth in a juvenile detention facility or commitment program.

(b) A person may not transmit contraband to, cause contraband to be transmitted to or received by, attempt to transmit contraband to, or attempt to cause contraband to be transmitted to or received by, a juvenile offender into or upon the grounds of a juvenile detention facility or commitment program, except as authorized through program policy or operating procedures or as authorized by the facility superintendent, program director, or manager.

(c) A juvenile offender or any person, while upon the grounds of a juvenile detention facility or commitment program, may not be in actual or constructive possession of any article or thing declared to be contraband under this section, except as

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

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1056 authorized through program policy or operating procedures or as 1057 authorized by the facility superintendent, program director, or 1058 manager.

(d) Department staff may use canine units on the grounds of a juvenile detention facility or commitment program to locate and seize contraband and ensure security within such facility or program.

(2) (a) Any person who violates this section as it pertains to an article of contraband described in subparagraph (1) (a) 1. commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(b) Any person who violates this section as it pertains to an article of contraband described in subparagraph (1)(a)5. or subparagraph (1)(a)6. commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(c) In all other cases, A person who violates this section commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 23. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 1002.221, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.221 K-12 education records; public records exemption.(2)

(c) In accordance with the FERPA and the federal regulations issued pursuant to the FERPA, an agency or institution, as defined in s. 1002.22, may release a student's education records without written consent of the student or parent to parties to an interagency agreement among the Department of Juvenile Justice, the school, law enforcement authorities, and other signatory agencies. Information provided

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



1085	pursuant to an interagency agreement may be used for proceedings
1086	initiated under chapter 984 or chapter 985 in furtherance of an
1087	interagency agreement is intended solely for use in determining
1088	the appropriate programs and services for each juvenile or the
1089	juvenile's family, or for coordinating the delivery of the
1090	programs and services, and as such is inadmissible in any court
1091	proceeding before a dispositional hearing unless written consent
1092	is provided by a parent or other responsible adult on behalf of
1093	the juvenile.
1094	Section 24. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section
1095	943.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1096	943.051 Criminal justice information; collection and
1097	storage; fingerprinting
1098	(3)
1099	(b) A minor who is charged with or found to have committed
1100	the following offenses shall be fingerprinted and the
1101	fingerprints shall be submitted electronically to the
1102	department, unless the minor is issued a prearrest delinquency
1103	civil citation pursuant to s. 985.12:
1104	1. Assault, as defined in s. 784.011.
1105	2. Battery, as defined in s. 784.03.
1106	3. Carrying a concealed weapon, as defined in s. 790.01(2).
1107	4. Unlawful use of destructive devices or bombs, as defined
1108	in s. 790.1615(1).
1109	5. Neglect of a child, as defined in s. 827.03(1)(e).
1110	6. Assault or battery on a law enforcement officer, a
1111	firefighter, or other specified officers, as defined in s.
1112	784.07(2)(a) and (b).
1113	7. Open carrying of a weapon, as defined in s. 790.053.

Page 39 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

498472

1114	8. Exposure of sexual organs, as defined in s. 800.03.
1115	9. Unlawful possession of a firearm, as defined in s.
1116	790.22(5).
1117	10. Petit theft, as defined in s. 812.014(3).
1118	11. Cruelty to animals, as defined in s. 828.12(1).
1119	12. Arson, as defined in s. 806.031(1).
1120	13. Unlawful possession or discharge of a weapon or firearm
1121	at a school-sponsored event or on school property, as provided
1122	in s. 790.115.
1123	Section 25. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
1124	985.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1125	985.11 Fingerprinting and photographing
1126	(1)
1127	(b) Unless the child is issued a prearrest delinquency
1128	civil citation or is participating in a similar diversion
1129	program pursuant to s. 985.12, a child who is charged with or
1130	found to have committed one of the following offenses shall be
1131	fingerprinted, and the fingerprints shall be submitted to the
1132	Department of Law Enforcement as provided in s. 943.051(3)(b):
1133	1. Assault, as defined in s. 784.011.
1134	2. Battery, as defined in s. 784.03.
1135	3. Carrying a concealed weapon, as defined in s. 790.01(2).
1136	4. Unlawful use of destructive devices or bombs, as defined
1137	in s. 790.1615(1).
1138	5. Neglect of a child, as defined in s. 827.03(1)(e).
1139	6. Assault on a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, or
1140	other specified officers, as defined in s. 784.07(2)(a).
1141	7. Open carrying of a weapon, as defined in s. 790.053.
1142	8. Exposure of sexual organs, as defined in s. 800.03.

Page 40 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

498472

1143 9. Unlawful possession of a firearm, as defined in s. 790.22(5). 1144 1145 10. Petit theft, as defined in s. 812.014. 1146 11. Cruelty to animals, as defined in s. 828.12(1). 1147 12. Arson, resulting in bodily harm to a firefighter, as defined in s. 806.031(1). 1148 1149 13. Unlawful possession or discharge of a weapon or firearm 1150 at a school-sponsored event or on school property as defined in 1151 s. 790.115. 1152 1153 A law enforcement agency may fingerprint and photograph a child 1154 taken into custody upon probable cause that such child has 1155 committed any other violation of law, as the agency deems 1156 appropriate. Such fingerprint records and photographs shall be 1157 retained by the law enforcement agency in a separate file, and these records and all copies thereof must be marked "Juvenile 1158 1159 Confidential." These records are not available for public 1160 disclosure and inspection under s. 119.07(1) except as provided 1161 in ss. 943.053 and 985.04(2), but shall be available to other 1162 law enforcement agencies, criminal justice agencies, state 1163 attorneys, the courts, the child, the parents or legal 1164 custodians of the child, their attorneys, and any other person 1165 authorized by the court to have access to such records. In 1166 addition, such records may be submitted to the Department of Law 1167 Enforcement for inclusion in the state criminal history records 1168 and used by criminal justice agencies for criminal justice purposes. These records may, in the discretion of the court, be 1169 1170 open to inspection by anyone upon a showing of cause. The 1171 fingerprint and photograph records shall be produced in the

Page 41 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



1172 court whenever directed by the court. Any photograph taken 1173 pursuant to this section may be shown by a law enforcement 1174 officer to any victim or witness of a crime for the purpose of 1175 identifying the person who committed such crime.

Section 26. Paragraph (n) of subsection (2) of section 1006.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1006.07 District school board duties relating to student discipline and school safety.—The district school board shall provide for the proper accounting for all students, for the attendance and control of students at school, and for proper attention to health, safety, and other matters relating to the welfare of students, including:

(2) CODE OF STUDENT CONDUCT.-Adopt a code of student conduct for elementary schools and a code of student conduct for middle and high schools and distribute the appropriate code to all teachers, school personnel, students, and parents, at the beginning of every school year. Each code shall be organized and written in language that is understandable to students and parents and shall be discussed at the beginning of every school year in student classes, school advisory council meetings, and parent and teacher association or organization meetings. Each code shall be based on the rules governing student conduct and discipline adopted by the district school board and shall be made available in the student handbook or similar publication. Each code shall include, but is not limited to:

97 (n) Criteria for recommending to law enforcement that a 98 student who commits a criminal offense be allowed to participate 99 in a prearrest delinquency citation civil citation or similar 90 prearrest diversion program as an alternative to expulsion or

16-04289-24seg1

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181

498472

1201	arrest. All prearrest delinquency citation civil citation or
1202	similar prearrest diversion programs must comply with s. 985.12.
1203	Section 27. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.
1204	
1205	========== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =================================
1206	And the title is amended as follows:
1207	Delete everything before the enacting clause
1208	and insert:
1209	A bill to be entitled
1210	An act relating to juvenile justice; amending s.
1211	790.115, F.S.; removing a provision requiring
1212	specified treatment of minors charged with possessing
1213	or discharging a firearm on school property; amending
1214	s. 790.22, F.S.; revising penalties for minors
1215	committing specified firearms violations; removing
1216	provisions concerning minors charged with or convicted
1217	of certain firearms offenses; amending 901.15; adding
1218	possession of a firearm by a minor to the list of
1219	crimes for which a warrant is not needed for arrest;
1220	amending s. 985.101, F.S.; conforming provisions to
1221	changes made by the act; amending s. 985.12, F.S.;
1222	redesignating civil citation programs as prearrest
1223	delinquency citation programs; revising program
1224	requirements; providing that certain existing programs
1225	meeting certain requirements shall be deemed
1226	authorized; amending s. 985.125, F.S.; conforming
1227	provisions to changes made by the act; amending s.
1228	985.126, F.S.; requiring the Department of Juvenile
1229	Justice to publish a quarterly report concerning

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



1230 entities using delinquency citations for less than a 1231 specified amount of eligible offenses; amending s. 1232 985.245, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made 1233 by the act; amending s. 985.25, F.S.; requiring that 1234 youths who are arrested for certain electronic 1235 monitoring violations be placed in secure detention 1236 until a detention hearing; requiring that a child on 1237 probation for an underlying felony firearm offense who 1238 is taken into custody be placed in secure detention; 1239 providing for renewal of secure detention periods in 1240 certain circumstances; amending s. 985.255, F.S.; 1241 providing that when there is probable cause that a 1242 child committed one of a specified list of offenses 1243 that he or she is presumed to be a risk to public 1244 safety and danger to the community and must be held in 1245 secure a detention before an adjudicatory hearing; 1246 providing requirements for release of such a child 1247 despite the presumption; revising language concerning 1248 the use of risk assessments; amending s. 985.26, F.S.; 1249 revising requirements for holding a child in secure 1250 detention for more than 21 days; amending s. 985.433, 1251 F.S.; requiring conditional release conditions for 1252 children released after confinement for specified firearms offenses; requiring specified sanctions for 1253 1254 certain children adjudicated for certain firearms 1255 offenses who are not committed to a residential 1256 program; providing that children who previously have 1257 had adjudication withheld for certain offenses my not 1258 have adjudication withheld for specified offenses;

Page 44 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



1259 amending s. 985.435, F.S.; conforming provisions to 1260 changes made by the act; creating s. 985.438, F.S.; 1261 requiring the Department of Juvenile Justice to create 1262 and administer a graduated response matrix to hold 1263 youths accountable to the terms of their court ordered 1264 probation and the terms of their conditional release; 1265 providing requirements for the matrix; amending s. 1266 985.439, F.S.; requiring a state attorney to file a 1267 probation violation within a specified period or 1268 inform the court and the Department of Juvenile 1269 Justice why such violation is not filed; removing 1270 provisions concerning an alternative consequence 1271 program; allowing placement of electronic monitoring 1272 for probation violations in certain circumstances; 1273 amending s. 985.441, F.S.; adding an exception to the 1274 prohibition against committing certain children to a 1275 residential program; amending s. 985.455, F.S.; 1276 authorizing a court to make an exception to an order 1277 of revocation or suspension of driving privileges in 1278 certain circumstances; amending s. 985.46, F.S.; 1279 revising legislative intent concerning conditional 1280 release; revising the conditions of conditional 1281 release; providing for assessment of conditional 1282 release violations and possible recommitment of 1283 violators; amending ss. 985.48 and 985.4815, F.S.; 1284 conforming provisions to changes made by the act; 1285 amending s. 985.601, F.S.; requiring the Department of 1286 Juvenile Justice to establish a specified class for 1287 firearms offenders; amending s. 985.711, F.S.;

Page 45 of 46

Florida Senate - 2024 Bill No. CS for CS for HB 1181



Page 46 of 46

1288	revising provisions concerning introduction of
1289	contraband into department facilities; authorizing
1290	department staff to use canine units on the grounds of
1291	juvenile detention facilities and commitment programs
1292	for specified purposes; revising criminal penalties
1293	for violations; amending s. 1002.221, F.S.; revising
1294	provisions concerning educational records for certain
1295	purposes; amending ss. 943.051, 985.11, and 1006.07,
1296	F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the
1297	act; providing an effective date.