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By the Committee on Budget

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to juvenile justice; creating s. 985.665, F.S.; providing legislative intent; defining the term "regional coordinating agency"; providing requirements for a regional coordinating agency; requiring the Department of Juvenile Justice to contract with regional coordinating agencies for specified services relating to juvenile justice; giving hiring preference to current department employees who meet provider qualifications if they apply for employment with the regional coordinating agencies; providing that the department may maintain certain statewide contracts in place on the effective date of the act; providing for annual measurement and reporting concerning the outcomes and effectiveness of community-based juvenile justice services; requiring regional coordinating agencies to comply with specified requirements; providing for liability of regional coordinating agencies and contracted providers with respect to the treatment of juvenile offenders; providing for governance of regional coordinating agencies; providing for 2-year pilot programs in specified judicial circuits; requiring that the regional coordinating agencies participating in the pilot programs be established organizations within the circuit; requiring the pilot programs to commence by a specified date; requiring annual evaluation reports to the Governor and Legislature;

requiring reports; amending s. 985.441, F.S.;

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prohibiting a court from committing certain youth at a restrictiveness level other than minimum-risk nonresidential; authorizing a court to commit certain youth to a low- or moderate-risk residential placement; amending ss. 985.0301, 985.033, and 985.46, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, 94 percent of Florida youth grow up to be productive citizens, but the 6 percent of Florida youth who become delinquent cost the state of Florida an average of \$5,200 per child annually according to 2008 statistics, and

WHEREAS, according to national studies, 27 percent of abused or neglected children become delinquent, and

WHEREAS, one of the most effective ways to reduce delinquency is to prevent child abuse, abandonment, and neglect, and

WHEREAS, Florida's juvenile commitment programs have a 39 percent recidivism rate within 1 year, and

WHEREAS, the Department of Juvenile Justice shows that 59 percent of the juveniles being rearrested offend within 120 days after being released, revealing a critical transition period currently not being addressed, and

WHEREAS, the State of Washington undertook a study that demonstrated that a significant level of future prison construction can be avoided, taxpayer dollars can be saved, and crime rates can be reduced by a portfolio of evidence-based youth service options, and

WHEREAS, it has been proven that at-risk youth benefit from

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a comprehensive approach through coordination of intensive prevention, diversion, and family services, and

WHEREAS, local management fosters all these approaches, ensures stronger relationships between providers and the family, and allows providers to assist in strengthening relationships between the child and the family, and

WHEREAS, instead of competing for funding, prevention, diversion, and juvenile justice services should cooperate with the goal of keeping youth out of juvenile detention, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 985.665, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

985.665 Community-based juvenile justice.-

(1) (a) It is the intent of the Legislature to direct the department to contract with competent community-based agencies to coordinate and manage juvenile justice and related services. By implementing community-based juvenile justice, the community-based regional coordinating agency will provide flexibility to assess needs, apportion the funds allocated to the department for this purpose, and build the appropriate continuum of care resulting in more local ownership of juvenile justice problems and better service outcomes. The community-based juvenile justice model is designed to treat most of the juveniles in services that are located and managed in their home communities and that will promote greater family involvement and engagement, promote better system and service coordination, and achieve more

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significant economic and operational efficiencies. These services may include intervention, prevention, assessment centers, diversion programs, civil citation, home detention, alternatives to detention, community-based services, probation, day treatment, independent living, evidence-based programs, residential programming, and detention.

- (b) As used in this section, the term "regional coordinating agency" means a single nonprofit or county government agency with which the department shall contract for the provision of juvenile justice services in a community that consists of at least one entire county.
- (c) The requirements for a regional coordinating agency include, but are not limited to:
- 1. The organizational infrastructure and financial capacity to coordinate, integrate, and manage all juvenile justice services in the designated community in cooperation with law enforcement agencies and the judiciary.
- 2. The ability to ensure continuity of care from entry to exit for all juveniles referred to the agency by law enforcement agencies, the court system, and other referral sources.
- 3. The ability to contract with providers to create a local network of juvenile justice services.
- 4. The willingness to accept accountability for meeting the outcomes and performance standards related to juvenile justice established by the Legislature and the Federal Government.
- 5. The capability and willingness to serve all juveniles referred to the agency by law enforcement agencies and the court system with funding from the department.
 - 6. The willingness to ensure that each individual who

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provides juvenile justice services has successfully completed the training required by the department as of July 1, 2011.

- (2) The department shall contract with the regional coordinating agency for the delivery, administration, and management of services, including the services specified in subsection (1) relating to juvenile justice, and other related services or programs, as appropriate. The department shall retain responsibility for the quality of contracted services and programs and shall ensure that services are delivered in accordance with applicable federal and state statutes and regulations. This subsection does not affect the right of the Department of Juvenile Justice to maintain any existing statewide contract with a provider which is in place prior to July 1, 2012.
- (3) (a) The department, in partnership with an objective, competent entity, shall establish a quality assurance program for community-based juvenile justice. The quality assurance program must include national standards for each specific component of these services. The department, in consultation with the regional coordinating agencies that are undertaking community-based juvenile justice, shall establish minimum thresholds for each component of service. Each regional coordinating agency must be evaluated annually by the department or by an objective, competent entity designated by the department under the provisions of the quality assurance program.
- (b) The department shall establish and operate a comprehensive system to measure and report annually the outcomes and effectiveness of the services that are part of the regional

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coordinating agencies' community-based juvenile justice service programs. The department shall use these findings in making recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature for future program and funding priorities in the juvenile justice system.

- (4) With the exception of county governments, each regional coordinating agency shall contract out all services to providers meeting the current department standards under this chapter.

 However, persons employed by the department in the provision of juvenile justice and related services whose positions are outsourced under this section shall be given hiring preference by the regional coordinating agency if provider qualifications are met. The regional coordinating agency must comply with statutory requirements and agency rules in the provision of contractual services. In order to eliminate or reduce the number of duplicate inspections by various program offices, the department shall coordinate inspections required pursuant to approval of agencies under this section.
- (5) With respect to the treatment of juvenile offenders under this section, regional coordinating agencies and contracted providers shall be treated as the state and its agencies and subdivisions for liability purposes under s. 768.28.
- (6) The operations of a regional coordinating agency shall be governed by a local board of directors, of which 75 percent of the membership shall be comprised of persons residing within the service area of the regional coordinating agency.
- (7) The department shall establish a minimum of two pilot program sites in the Sixth and Ninth Judicial Circuits to operate for 2 years each, commencing no later than January 1,

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Section 2. Section 985.441, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.441 Commitment.-

- (1) The court that has jurisdiction of an adjudicated delinquent child may, by an order stating the facts upon which a determination of a sanction and rehabilitative program was made at the disposition hearing:
- (a) Commit the child to a licensed child-caring agency willing to receive the child; however, the court may not commit the child to a jail or to a facility used primarily as a detention center or facility or shelter.
- (b) Commit the child to the department at a restrictiveness level defined in s. 985.03. Such commitment must be for the purpose of exercising active control over the child, including, but not limited to, custody, care, training, urine monitoring for substance abuse, electronic monitoring, and treatment of the child and release of the child from residential commitment into the community in a postcommitment nonresidential conditional release program. If the child is not successful in the conditional release program, the department may use the transfer procedure under subsection (3).
- (c) Commit the child to the department for placement in a program or facility for serious or habitual juvenile offenders in accordance with s. 985.47.
- 1. Following a delinquency adjudicatory hearing under s. 985.35 and a delinquency disposition hearing under s. 985.433 that results in a commitment determination, the court shall, on its own or upon request by the state or the department, determine whether the protection of the public requires that the

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child be placed in a program for serious or habitual juvenile offenders and whether the particular needs of the child would be best served by a program for serious or habitual juvenile offenders as provided in s. 985.47. The determination shall be made under ss. 985.47(1) and 985.433(7).

- 2. Any commitment of a child to a program or facility for serious or habitual juvenile offenders must be for an indeterminate period of time, but the time may not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment that an adult may serve for the same offense.
- (d) Commit the child to the department for placement in a program or facility for juvenile sexual offenders in accordance with s. 985.48, subject to specific appropriation for such a program or facility.
- 1. The child may only be committed for such placement pursuant to determination that the child is a juvenile sexual offender under the criteria specified in s. 985.475.
- 2. Any commitment of a juvenile sexual offender to a program or facility for juvenile sexual offenders must be for an indeterminate period of time, but the time may not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment that an adult may serve for the same offense.
- (2) (a) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the court that has jurisdiction of an adjudicated delinquent child whose underlying offense is a misdemeanor may not commit the child at a restrictiveness level other than minimum-risk nonresidential if the child is adjudicated with a misdemeanor or probation violation for a misdemeanor, other than a new law violation constituting a felony. However, the court may commit such child

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to a low-risk or moderate-risk residential placement if the child:

- 1. Has previously been adjudicated or had adjudication withheld for a felony offense;
- 2. Has previously been adjudicated or had adjudication withheld for two or more misdemeanor offenses;
- 3. Is before the court for disposition for a violation of s. 828.12, s. 806.031, or s. 800.03; or
- 4. Proves to be unsuitable for the nonresidential program by refusing to follow the court's order, program requirements, or the treatment plan as set up by the department.
- (b) If the child has been previously committed to a moderate-risk residential program, the court may commit the child to any restrictiveness level.
- $\underline{\ \ \ }$ (3) (2) The nonconsent of the child to commitment or treatment in a substance abuse treatment program in no way precludes the court from ordering such commitment or treatment.
- (4)(3) The department may transfer a child, when necessary to appropriately administer the child's commitment, from one facility or program to another facility or program operated, contracted, subcontracted, or designated by the department, including a postcommitment nonresidential conditional release program, except that the department may not transfer any child adjudicated solely for a misdemeanor to a residential program except as provided in subsection (2). The department shall notify the court that committed the child to the department and any attorney of record for the child, in writing, of its intent to transfer the child from a commitment facility or program to another facility or program of a higher or lower restrictiveness

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level. The court that committed the child may agree to the transfer or may set a hearing to review the transfer. If the court does not respond within 10 days after receipt of the notice, the transfer of the child shall be deemed granted.

Section 3. Paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section 985.0301, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.0301 Jurisdiction.

(5)

(d) The court may retain jurisdiction over a child committed to the department for placement in a juvenile prison or in a high-risk or maximum-risk residential commitment program to allow the child to participate in a juvenile conditional release program pursuant to s. 985.46. In no case shall the jurisdiction of the court be retained beyond the child's 22nd birthday. However, if the child is not successful in the conditional release program, the department may use the transfer procedure under s. 985.441(4) s. 985.441(3).

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 985.033, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.033 Right to counsel.-

(2) This section does not apply to transfer proceedings under $\underline{s.\ 985.441(4)}$ $\underline{s.\ 985.441(3)}$, unless the court sets a hearing to review the transfer.

Section 5. Subsection (4) of section 985.46, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.46 Conditional release.

(4) A juvenile under nonresidential commitment placement will continue to be on commitment status and subject to the transfer provision under s. 985.441(4) s. 985.441(3).

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320	070	Section	6.	This	act	shall	take	effect	Julv	1.	2011			-
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