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By the Committee on Judiciary; and Senators Bradley and Detert

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the Department of Juvenile Justice; amending s. 985.01, F.S.; revising the purposes of ch. 985, F.S., relating to juvenile justice; amending s. 985.02, F.S.; revising the legislative intent and findings relating to the juvenile justice system; amending s. 985.03, F.S.; defining and redefining terms; amending s. 985.0301, F.S.; allowing a child who has been detained to be transferred to the detention center or facility in the circuit in which the child resides or will reside at the time of detention; deleting provisions relating to the retention of jurisdiction by the court of a child under certain circumstances; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 985.037, F.S.; requiring the court to hold a hearing if a child is charged with direct contempt of court and to afford the child due process at such hearing; requiring the court to review the placement of a child in a secure detention facility upon motion by the defense or state attorney; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; repealing s. 985.105, F.S., relating to youth custody officers; amending s. 985.11, F.S.; providing that a child's fingerprints do not need to be submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement under certain circumstances; amending s. 985.14, F.S.; authorizing juvenile assessment center personnel to perform the intake process for children in custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice; providing

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requirements for the intake process; amending s. 985.145, F.S.; transferring responsibilities relating to the intake process from the juvenile probation officer to the department; creating s. 985.17, F.S.; providing goals for the department's prevention services; requiring the department to engage with certain faith-based and community-based organizations; requiring the department to establish volunteer coordinators; requiring the department to promote a specified license plate; providing for the use of funds related to prevention services; amending s. 985.24, F.S.; requiring that a determination or court order regarding the use of detention care include any findings that the child illegally possessed a firearm; authorizing the department to develop eveningreporting centers; providing requirements for such centers; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 985.245, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 985.25, F.S.; transferring the responsibility for detention intake from the juvenile probation officer to the department; requiring that a child be placed in secure detention care until the child's detention hearing under certain circumstances; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 985.255, F.S.; requiring that a child taken into custody and placed into secure or nonsecure detention care be given a hearing within a certain timeframe; authorizing the court to order continued detention under certain circumstances;

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requiring that, if the initial order placing the youth on detention care does not include a release date, a release date be requested of the court on the same date the youth is placed on detention care; requiring that, if a subsequent hearing is needed to provide additional information to the court for safety planning, the initial order reflect the date of the next detention review hearing, which must be within 3 calendar days after the child's initial detention placement; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 985.26, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 985.265, F.S.; requiring that detention staff immediately notify law enforcement, school personnel, and the victim, when a juvenile charged with a specified crime is released from secure detention or transferred to nonsecure detention; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 985.27, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 985.275, F.S.; requiring an authorized agent of the department to notify law enforcement and attempt to locate a child who has escaped from a residential commitment facility; requiring that the victim be notified under certain circumstances; amending s. 985.433, F.S.; revising provisions relating to educational goals of a child in a predisposition report; requiring the department, rather than the juvenile probation officer, to recommend to the court the most appropriate treatment

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and placement plan; amending s. 985.435, F.S.; authorizing a probation program to include an alternative consequence component; providing requirements for such component; requiring that the department provide an evaluation of the youth's risk to reoffend; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 985.439, F.S.; providing that the section applies to children on probation or postcommitment probation, regardless of adjudication; authorizing the department to establish programs to provide alternative consequences for certain probation violations; providing requirements for such programs; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 985.441, F.S.; providing that the court may commit a child who is on probation for a misdemeanor or a certain probation violation only at a specified restrictiveness level; authorizing the court to commit such child to a nonsecure residential placement in certain circumstances; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 985.46, F.S.; providing that conditional release includes transition-to-adulthood services; requiring certain students to participate in an educational or career education program; amending s. 985.461, F.S.; authorizing the department to provide transition-toadulthood services under certain circumstances; authorizing the department to use community reentry teams composed of certain individuals and entities for certain purposes; removing age restrictions for youth

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117 who receive transition-to-adulthood services; 118 requiring the department to assist youth in developing 119 a portfolio of certain accomplishments and to 120 collaborate with school districts to facilitate 121 certain educational services; amending ss. 985.481 and 122 985.4815, F.S.; deleting obsolete provisions; amending 123 s. 985.601, F.S.; providing legislative intent; 124 requiring the department to contract for programs to 125 provide trauma-informed care, family engagement 126 resources, and gender-specific programming; 127 authorizing the department to pay expenses in support 128 of certain programs; repealing s. 985.605, F.S., 129 relating to prevention service programs, monitoring, 130 and uniform performance measures; repealing s. 131 985.606, F.S., relating to prevention services 132 providers, performance data collection, and reporting; 133 repealing s. 985.61, F.S., relating to early 134 delinquency intervention programs; amending s. 135 985.632, F.S.; revising legislative intent to include 136 that the department establish a performance 137 accountability system for certain providers that 138 contract with the department; providing requirements 139 for such contracts; requiring that the department's 140 Bureau of Research and Planning submit a report to the 141 Legislature; providing requirements for the report; 142 defining terms; requiring that the department develop, 143 in consultation with specified entities, a standard 144 methodology for measuring, evaluating, and reporting; 145 providing requirements for the methodology; deleting

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reporting requirements related to cost data; revising the requirements of the department's costeffectiveness model; requiring the department to establish a quality improvement system rather than a quality assurance system; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 985.644, F.S.; providing that specified individuals are not required to submit to certain screenings under certain circumstances; creating s. 985.6441, F.S.; defining the terms "hospital" and "health care provider"; limiting the department's compensation of health care providers; amending s. 985.66, F.S.; revising the purpose of juvenile justice programs and courses; revising the duties of the department for staff development and training; providing that employees of certain contract providers may participate in the training program; amending s. 985.664, F.S.; requiring the juvenile justice circuit advisory board, rather than the secretary of the department, to appoint a new chair to that board; providing that the chair serves at the pleasure of the secretary; amending s. 985.672, F.S.; redefining the term "direct-support organization"; authorizing the department to allow the use of personnel services of the juvenile justice system by a direct-support organization; amending s. 985.682, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to a statewide study; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 985.69, F.S.; providing for repair and maintenance funding for juvenile justice

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purposes; repealing s. 985.694, F.S., relating to the Juvenile Care and Maintenance Trust Fund; amending s. 985.701, F.S.; defining the term "juvenile offender"; removing the requirement that the juvenile be detained by, supervised by, or committed to the custody of the department for the purposes of charging sexual misconduct by an employee of the department; creating s. 985.702, F.S.; defining terms; prohibiting an employee from willfully and maliciously neglecting a juvenile offender; providing criminal penalties; providing for dismissal from employment with the department; requiring an employee to report certain information; requiring the department's inspector general to conduct an appropriate administrative investigation; requiring that the inspector general notify the state attorney under certain circumstances; amending s. 943.0582, F.S.; requiring that the department expunge the nonjudicial arrest record of certain minors under certain circumstances; repealing s. 945.75, F.S., relating to tours of state correctional facilities for juveniles; amending s. 121.0515, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending ss. 985.045 and 985.721, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

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

201202203

Section 1. Section 985.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to

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read:

985.01 Purposes and intent.-

- (1) The purposes of this chapter are:
- (a) To increase public safety by reducing juvenile delinquency through effective prevention, intervention, and treatment services that strengthen and reform the lives of children.
- (b) (a) To provide judicial and other procedures to assure due process through which children, victims, and other interested parties are assured fair hearings by a respectful and respected court or other tribunal and the recognition, protection, and enforcement of their constitutional and other legal rights, while ensuring that public safety interests and the authority and dignity of the courts are adequately protected.
- (c) (b) To provide for the care, safety, and protection of children in an environment that fosters healthy social, emotional, intellectual, educational, and physical development; to ensure secure and safe custody; and to promote the health and well-being of all children under the state's care.
- (d) (e) To ensure the protection of society, by providing for a comprehensive standardized assessment of the child's needs so that the most appropriate control, discipline, punishment, and treatment can be administered consistent with the seriousness of the act committed, the community's long-term need for public safety, the prior record of the child, and the specific rehabilitation needs of the child, while also providing, whenever possible, restitution to the victim of the offense.

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(e) (d) To preserve and strengthen the child's family ties, whenever possible, by providing for removal of the child from the physical custody of a parent parental custody only when his or her welfare or the safety and protection of the public cannot be adequately safeguarded without such removal; and, when the child is removed from his or her own family, to secure custody, care, and discipline for the child as nearly as possible equivalent to that which should have been given by the parents; and to assure, in all cases in which a child must be permanently removed from parental custody, that the child be placed in an approved family home, adoptive home, independent living program, or other placement that provides the most stable and permanent living arrangement for the child, as determined by the court.

 $\underline{(f)}$ (e)1. To assure that the adjudication and disposition of a child alleged or found to have committed a violation of Florida law be exercised with appropriate discretion and in keeping with the seriousness of the offense and the need for treatment services, and that all findings made under this chapter be based upon facts presented at a hearing that meets the constitutional standards of fundamental fairness and due process.

2. To assure that the sentencing and placement of a child tried as an adult be appropriate and in keeping with the seriousness of the offense and the child's need for rehabilitative services, and that the proceedings and procedures applicable to such sentencing and placement be applied within the full framework of constitutional standards of fundamental fairness and due process.

(g) (f) To provide children committed to the department with

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training in life skills, including career <u>and technical</u> education, if appropriate.

- (h) To care for children in the least restrictive and most appropriate service environments.
- (i) To allocate resources for the most effective programs, services, and treatments to ensure that children, their families, and their community support systems are connected with these programs, services, and treatments at the most impactful points along the juvenile justice continuum.
- (2) It is the intent of the Legislature that this chapter be liberally interpreted and construed in conformity with its declared purposes.
- Section 2. Section 985.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 985.02 Legislative intent for the juvenile justice system.-
- (1) GENERAL PROTECTIONS FOR CHILDREN.—It is a purpose of the Legislature that the children of this state be provided with the following protections:
 - (a) Protection from abuse, neglect, and exploitation.
 - (b) A permanent and stable home.
- (c) A safe and nurturing environment that which will preserve a sense of personal dignity and integrity.
 - (d) Adequate nutrition, shelter, and clothing.
- (e) Effective treatment to address physical, social, and emotional needs, regardless of geographical location.
- (f) Equal opportunity and access to quality and effective education, which will meet the individual needs of each child, and to recreation and other community resources to develop individual abilities.

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(g) Access to preventive services.

- (h) An independent, trained advocate when intervention is necessary, and a skilled guardian or caretaker in a safe environment when alternative placement is necessary.
- (h) (i) Gender-specific programming and gender-specific program models and services that comprehensively address the needs of a targeted gender group.
- (2) SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES.—The Legislature finds that children in the care of the state's dependency and delinquency system systems need appropriate health care services, that the impact of substance abuse on health indicates the need for health care services to include substance abuse services where appropriate, and that it is in the state's best interest that such children be provided the services they need to enable them to become and remain independent of state care. In order to provide these services, the state's dependency and delinquency system systems must have the ability to identify and provide appropriate intervention and treatment for children with personal or family-related substance abuse problems. It is therefore the purpose of the Legislature to provide authority for the state to contract with community substance abuse treatment providers for the development and operation of specialized support and overlay services for the dependency and delinquency system systems, which will be fully implemented and used utilized as resources permit.
- (3) JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.—It is the policy of the state with respect to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention to first protect the public from acts of delinquency. In addition, it is the policy of the state to:

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(a) Develop and implement effective methods of preventing and reducing acts of delinquency, with a focus on maintaining and strengthening the family as a whole so that children may remain in their homes or communities.

- (b) Develop and implement effective programs to prevent delinquency, to divert children from the traditional juvenile justice system, to intervene at an early stage of delinquency, and to provide critically needed alternatives to institutionalization and deep-end commitment.
- (c) Provide well-trained personnel, high-quality services, and cost-effective programs within the juvenile justice system.
- (d) Increase the capacity of local governments and public and private agencies to conduct rehabilitative treatment programs and to provide research, evaluation, and training services in the field of juvenile delinquency prevention.

The Legislature intends that detention care, in addition to providing secure and safe custody, will promote the health and well-being of the children committed thereto and provide an environment that fosters their social, emotional, intellectual, and physical development.

- (4) DETENTION. -
- (a) The Legislature finds that there is a need for a secure placement for certain children alleged to have committed a delinquent act. The Legislature finds that detention should be used only when less restrictive interim placement alternatives before prior to adjudication and disposition are not appropriate. The Legislature further finds that decisions to detain should be based in part on a prudent assessment of risk

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and be limited to situations where there is clear and convincing evidence that a child presents a risk of failing to appear or presents a substantial risk of inflicting bodily harm on others as evidenced by recent behavior; presents a history of committing a serious property offense prior to adjudication, disposition, or placement; has acted in direct or indirect contempt of court; or requests protection from imminent bodily harm.

- (b) The Legislature intends that a juvenile found to have committed a delinquent act understands the consequences and the serious nature of such behavior. Therefore, the Legislature finds that secure detention is appropriate to provide punishment for juveniles who pose a threat to public safety that discourages further delinquent behavior. The Legislature also finds that certain juveniles have committed a sufficient number of criminal acts, including acts involving violence to persons, to represent sufficient danger to the community to warrant sentencing and placement within the adult system. It is the intent of the Legislature to establish clear criteria in order to identify these juveniles and remove them from the juvenile justice system.
 - (5) SITING OF FACILITIES.—
- (a) The Legislature finds that timely siting and development of needed residential facilities for juvenile offenders is critical to the public safety of the citizens of this state and to the effective rehabilitation of juvenile offenders.
- (b) It is the purpose of the Legislature to guarantee that such facilities are sited and developed within reasonable

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timeframes after they are legislatively authorized and appropriated.

- (c) The Legislature further finds that such facilities must be located in areas of the state close to the home communities of the children they house in order to ensure the most effective rehabilitation efforts, and the most intensive postrelease supervision, and case management. The placement of facilities close to the home communities of the children they house is also intended to facilitate family involvement in the treatment process. Residential facilities may not shall have no more than 90 165 beds each, including campus-style programs, unless those campus-style programs include more than one level of restrictiveness, provide multilevel education and treatment program programs using different treatment protocols, and have facilities that coexist separately in distinct locations on the same property.
- (d) It is the intent of the Legislature that all other departments and agencies of the state shall cooperate fully with the Department of Juvenile Justice to accomplish the siting of facilities for juvenile offenders.

The supervision, counseling, <u>and</u> rehabilitative treatment, and <u>punitive</u> efforts of the juvenile justice system should avoid the inappropriate use of correctional programs and large institutions. The <u>Legislature finds that detention services</u> should exceed the primary goal of providing safe and secure <u>custody pending adjudication and disposition</u>.

(6) PARENTAL, CUSTODIAL, AND GUARDIAN RESPONSIBILITIES.—
Parents, custodians, and guardians are deemed by the state to be

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responsible for providing their children with sufficient support, guidance, and supervision to deter their participation in delinquent acts. The state further recognizes that the ability of parents, custodians, and quardians to fulfill those responsibilities can be greatly impaired by economic, social, behavioral, emotional, and related problems. It is therefore the policy of the Legislature that it is the state's responsibility to ensure that factors impeding the ability of caretakers to fulfill their responsibilities are identified through the delinquency intake process and that appropriate recommendations to address those problems are considered in any judicial or nonjudicial proceeding. Nonetheless, as it is also the intent of the Legislature to preserve and strengthen the child's family ties, it is the policy of the Legislature that the emotional, legal, and financial responsibilities of the caretaker with regard to the care, custody, and support of the child continue while the child is in the physical or legal custody of the department.

- (7) GENDER-SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING.-
- (a) The Legislature finds that the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation needs of <u>children</u> youth served by the juvenile justice system are gender specific gender-specific.
- (b) Gender-specific programming refers to unique program models and services that comprehensively address the needs of a targeted gender group. Gender-specific services require the adherence to the principle of equity to ensure that the different interests of young women and men are recognized and varying needs are met, with equality as the desired outcome. Gender-specific programming focuses on the differences between

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young females' and young males' roles and responsibilities, positions in society, access to and use of resources, and social codes governing behavior. Gender-specific programs increase the effectiveness of programs by making interventions more appropriate to the specific needs of young women and men and ensuring that these programs do not unknowingly create, maintain, or reinforce gender roles or relations that may be damaging.

- (8) TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE.—The Legislature finds that the department should use trauma-informed care as an approach to treating children with histories of trauma. Trauma-informed care assists service providers in recognizing the symptoms of trauma and acknowledges the role trauma has played in the child's life. Services for children should be based on an understanding of the vulnerabilities and triggers of trauma survivors which traditional service delivery approaches may exacerbate so that these services and programs can be more supportive and avoid retraumatization. The department should use trauma-specific interventions that are designed to address the consequences of trauma in the child and to facilitate healing.
- (9) FAMILY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT.—The Legislature finds that families and community support systems are critical to the success of children and to ensure that they are nondelinquent.

 Therefore, if appropriate, children who can be held accountable safely through serving and treating them in their homes and communities should be diverted from more restrictive placements within the juvenile justice system. The Legislature also finds that there should be an emphasis on strengthening the family and immersing them in their community support system. The department

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should develop customized plans that acknowledge the importance of family and community support systems. The customized plans should recognize a child's individual needs, capitalize on his or her strengths, reduce risk to the child, and prepare the child for a successful transition to, and unification with, his or her family and community support system. The child's family shall be included in the department's process of assessing the needs, services and treatment, and community connections of the children who are involved with the juvenile justice system or in danger of becoming so involved.

Section 3. Section 985.03, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended to read:

985.03 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

- (1) "Abscond" means to hide, conceal, or absent oneself from the jurisdiction of the court or supervision of the department to avoid prosecution or supervision.
- $\underline{(2)}$ "Addictions receiving facility" means a substance abuse service provider as defined in chapter 397.
- (3) (2) "Adjudicatory hearing" means a hearing for the court to determine whether or not the facts support the allegations stated in the petition, as is provided for under s. 985.35 in delinquency cases.
 - (4) (3) "Adult" means any natural person other than a child.
- (5) (4) "Arbitration" means a process whereby a neutral third person or panel, called an arbitrator or an arbitration panel, considers the facts and arguments presented by the parties and renders a decision, which may be binding or nonbinding.
 - (6) (5) "Authorized agent" or "designee" of the department

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means a person or agency assigned or designated by the department or the Department of Children and Family Services, as appropriate, to perform duties or exercise powers under this chapter. The term and includes contract providers and their employees for purposes of providing services to and managing cases of children in need of services and families in need of services.

- (7) (6) "Child," or "juvenile," or "youth" means any unmarried person younger than under the age of 18 years of age who has not been emancipated by order of the court and who has been found or alleged to be dependent, in need of services, or from a family in need of services; or any married or unmarried person who is alleged to have committed charged with a violation of law occurring before prior to the time that person reaches reached the age of 18 years of age.
- (8) (7) "Child in need of services" has the same meaning as provided in s. 984.03 means a child for whom there is no pending investigation into an allegation or suspicion of abuse, neglect, or abandonment; no pending referral alleging the child is delinquent; or no current supervision by the department or the Department of Children and Family Services for an adjudication of dependency or delinquency. The child must also, under this chapter, be found by the court:
- (a) To have persistently run away from the child's parents or legal custodians despite reasonable efforts of the child, the parents or legal custodians, and appropriate agencies to remedy the conditions contributing to the behavior. Reasonable efforts shall include voluntary participation by the child's parents or legal custodians and the child in family mediation, services,

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and treatment offered by the department or the Department of Children and Family Services;

- (b) To be habitually truant from school, while subject to compulsory school attendance, despite reasonable efforts to remedy the situation under ss. 1003.26 and 1003.27 and through voluntary participation by the child's parents or legal custodians and by the child in family mediation, services, and treatment offered by the Department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Children and Family Services; or
- (c) To have persistently disobeyed the reasonable and lawful demands of the child's parents or legal custodians, and to be beyond their control despite efforts by the child's parents or legal custodians and appropriate agencies to remedy the conditions contributing to the behavior. Reasonable efforts may include such things as good faith participation in family or individual counseling.
- (9) (8) "Child who has been found to have committed a delinquent act" means a child who, under this chapter, is found by a court to have committed a violation of law or to be in direct or indirect contempt of court. The term, except that this definition does not include a child who commits an act constituting contempt of court arising out of a dependency proceeding or a proceeding concerning a child or family in need of services.
- (9) "Child support" means a court-ordered obligation, enforced under chapter 61 and ss. 409.2551-409.2597, for monetary support for the care, maintenance, training, and education of a child.
 - (10) "Circuit" means any of the 20 judicial circuits as set

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forth in s. 26.021.

- (11) "Comprehensive assessment" or "assessment" means the gathering of information for the evaluation of a juvenile offender's or a child's physical, psychological, educational, career and technical educational vocational, and social condition and family environment as they relate to the child's need for rehabilitative and treatment services, including substance abuse treatment services, mental health services, developmental services, literacy services, medical services, family services, and other specialized services, as appropriate.
- (12) "Conditional release" means the care, treatment, help, transition-to-adulthood services, and supervision provided to a juvenile released from a residential commitment program which is intended to promote rehabilitation and prevent recidivism. The purpose of conditional release is to protect the public, reduce recidivism, increase responsible productive behavior, and provide for a successful transition of the youth from the department to his or her the family. Conditional release includes, but is not limited to, nonresidential community-based programs.
- (13) "Court," unless otherwise expressly stated, means the circuit court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter, unless otherwise expressly stated.
- (14) "Day treatment" means a nonresidential, community-based program designed to provide therapeutic intervention to youth served by the department or who are placed on probation or conditional release or are committed to the minimum-risk nonresidential level. A day-treatment day treatment program may provide educational and career and technical educational

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vocational services and shall provide case management services; individual, group, and family counseling; training designed to address delinquency risk factors; and monitoring of a youth's compliance with, and facilitation of a youth's completion of, sanctions if ordered by the court. Program types may include, but are not limited to, career programs, marine programs, juvenile justice alternative schools, training and rehabilitation programs, and gender-specific programs.

- (15) (a) "Delinquency program" means any intake, probation, or similar program; regional detention center or facility; or community-based program, whether owned and operated by or contracted by the department, or <u>institution-owned institution owned</u> and operated by or contracted by the department, which provides intake, supervision, or custody and care of children who are alleged to be or who have been found to be delinquent under this chapter.
- (b) "Delinquency program staff" means supervisory and direct care staff of a delinquency program as well as support staff who have direct contact with children in a delinquency program.
- (c) "Delinquency prevention programs" means programs designed for the purpose of reducing the occurrence of delinquency, including criminal gang activity, and juvenile arrests. The term excludes arbitration, diversionary or mediation programs, and community service work or other treatment available subsequent to a child committing a delinquent act.
 - (16) "Department" means the Department of Juvenile Justice.
 - (17) "Designated facility" or "designated treatment

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facility" means any facility designated by the department to provide treatment to juvenile offenders.

- (18) "Detention care" means the temporary care of a child in secure $\underline{\text{or}_{7}}$ nonsecure, or home detention, pending a court adjudication or disposition or execution of a court order. There are $\underline{\text{two}}$ types of detention care, as follows:
- (a) "Secure detention" means temporary custody of the child while the child is under the physical restriction of a <u>secure</u> detention center or facility pending adjudication, disposition, or placement.
- (b) "Nonsecure detention" means temporary custody of the child while the child is in a residential home in the community in a physically nonrestrictive environment under the supervision of the Department of Juvenile Justice pending adjudication, disposition, or placement.
- (c) "Home detention" means temporary nonsecure detention custody of the child while the child is released to the custody of the parent, guardian, or custodian in a physically nonrestrictive environment under the supervision of the department staff pending adjudication, disposition, or placement. Forms of nonsecure detention include, but are not limited to, home detention, electronic monitoring, day-reporting centers, evening-reporting centers, and nonsecure shelters.

 Nonsecure detention may include other requirements imposed by the court.
- (19) "Detention center or facility" means a facility used pending court adjudication or disposition or execution of court order for the temporary care of a child alleged or found to have committed a violation of law. A detention center or facility

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<u>provides</u> may provide secure or nonsecure custody. A facility used for the commitment of adjudicated delinquents <u>is</u> shall not be considered a detention center or facility.

- (20) "Detention hearing" means a hearing for the court to determine if a child should be placed in temporary custody, as provided for under part V in delinquency cases.
- (21) "Disposition hearing" means a hearing in which the court determines the most appropriate dispositional services in the least restrictive available setting provided for under part VII, in delinquency cases.
- (22) "Family" means a collective of persons, consisting of a child and a parent, guardian, adult custodian, or adult relative, in which:
 - (a) The persons reside in the same house or living unit; or
- (b) The parent, guardian, adult custodian, or adult relative has a legal responsibility by blood, marriage, or court order to support or care for the child.
- (23) "Family in need of services" has the same meaning as provided in s. 984.03 means a family that has a child for whom there is no pending investigation into an allegation of abuse, neglect, or abandonment or no current supervision by the department or the Department of Children and Family Services for an adjudication of dependency or delinquency. The child must also have been referred to a law enforcement agency or the department for:
 - (a) Running away from parents or legal custodians;
- (b) Persistently disobeying reasonable and lawful demands of parents or legal custodians, and being beyond their control;

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(c) Habitual truancy from school.

(24) "Foster care" means care provided a child in a foster family or boarding home, group home, agency boarding home, child care institution, or any combination thereof.

(25) "Habitually truant" means that:

(a) The child has 15 unexcused absences within 90 calendar days with or without the knowledge or justifiable consent of the child's parent or legal guardian, is subject to compulsory school attendance under s. 1003.21(1) and (2)(a), and is not exempt under s. 1003.21(3), s. 1003.24, or any other exemptions specified by law or the rules of the State Board of Education.

(b) Escalating activities to determine the cause, and to attempt the remediation, of the child's truant behavior under ss. 1003.26 and 1003.27 have been completed.

If a child who is subject to compulsory school attendance is responsive to the interventions described in ss. 1003.26 and 1003.27 and has completed the necessary requirements to pass the current grade as indicated in the district pupil progression plan, the child shall not be determined to be habitually truant and shall be passed. If a child within the compulsory school attendance age has 15 unexcused absences within 90 calendar days or fails to enroll in school, the state attorney may file a child-in-need-of-services petition. Before filing a petition, the child must be referred to the appropriate agency for evaluation. After consulting with the evaluating agency, the state attorney may elect to file a child-in-need-of-services petition.

(c) A school representative, designated according to school

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board policy, and a juvenile probation officer of the department have jointly investigated the truancy problem or, if that was not feasible, have performed separate investigations to identify conditions that could be contributing to the truant behavior; and if, after a joint staffing of the case to determine the necessity for services, such services were determined to be needed, the persons who performed the investigations met jointly with the family and child to discuss any referral to appropriate community agencies for economic services, family or individual counseling, or other services required to remedy the conditions that are contributing to the truant behavior.

(d) The failure or refusal of the parent or legal guardian or the child to participate, or make a good faith effort to participate, in the activities prescribed to remedy the truant behavior, or the failure or refusal of the child to return to school after participation in activities required by this subsection, or the failure of the child to stop the truant behavior after the school administration and the department have worked with the child as described in s. 1003.27(3) shall be handled as prescribed in s. 1003.27.

(26) "Halfway house" means a community-based residential program for 10 or more committed delinquents at the moderate-risk commitment level which is operated or contracted by the department.

(24) (27) "Intake" means the initial acceptance and screening by the department or juvenile assessment center personnel of a complaint or a law enforcement report or probable cause affidavit of delinquency, family in need of services, or child in need of services to determine the recommendation to be

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taken in the best interests of the child, the family, and the community. The emphasis of intake is on diversion and the least restrictive available services and. Consequently, intake includes such alternatives such as:

- (a) The disposition of the complaint, report, or probable cause affidavit without court or public agency action or judicial handling, if when appropriate.
- (b) The referral of the child to another public or private agency, if when appropriate.
- (c) The recommendation by the <u>department</u> juvenile probation officer of judicial handling, if when appropriate and warranted.
- $\underline{(25)}$ "Judge" means the circuit judge exercising jurisdiction pursuant to this chapter.
- (26) (29) "Juvenile justice continuum" includes, but is not limited to, delinquency prevention programs and services designed for the purpose of preventing or reducing delinquent acts, including criminal activity by criminal gangs, and juvenile arrests, as well as programs and services targeted at children who have committed delinquent acts, and children who have previously been committed to residential treatment programs for delinquents. The term includes children-in-need-of-services and families-in-need-of-services programs under chapter 984; conditional release; substance abuse and mental health programs; educational and career programs; recreational programs; community services programs; community service work programs; mother-infant programs; and alternative dispute resolution programs serving children at risk of delinquency and their families, whether offered or delivered by state or local governmental entities, public or private for-profit or not-for-

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profit organizations, or religious or charitable organizations.

(27) (30) "Juvenile probation officer" means the authorized agent of the department who performs the intake, case management, or supervision functions.

- (28) (31) "Legal custody or guardian" means a legal status created by court order or letter of guardianship which vests in a custodian of the person or guardian, whether an agency or an individual, the right to have physical custody of the child and the right and duty to protect, train, and discipline the child and to provide him or her with food, shelter, education, and ordinary medical, dental, psychiatric, and psychological care.
- (29) (32) "Licensed child-caring agency" means a person, society, association, or agency licensed by the Department of Children and <u>Families</u> Family Services to care for, receive, and board children.
- (30) (33) "Licensed health care professional" means a physician licensed under chapter 458, an osteopathic physician licensed under chapter 459, a nurse licensed under part I of chapter 464, a physician assistant licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, or a dentist licensed under chapter 466.
- (31) (34) "Likely to injure oneself" means that, as evidenced by violent or other actively self-destructive behavior, it is more likely than not that within a 24-hour period the child will attempt to commit suicide or inflict serious bodily harm on himself or herself.
- (32) (35) "Likely to injure others" means that it is more likely than not that within a 24-hour period the child will inflict serious and unjustified bodily harm on another person.
 - (33) (36) "Mediation" means a process whereby a neutral

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third person called a mediator acts to encourage and facilitate the resolution of a dispute between two or more parties. It is an informal and nonadversarial process with the objective of helping the disputing parties reach a mutually acceptable and voluntary agreement. In mediation, decisionmaking authority rests with the parties. The role of the mediator includes, but is not limited to, assisting the parties in identifying issues, fostering joint problem solving, and exploring settlement alternatives.

- (34) (37) "Mother-infant program" means a residential program designed to serve the needs of juvenile mothers or expectant juvenile mothers who are committed as delinquents, which is operated or contracted by the department. A mother-infant program facility must be licensed as a child care facility under s. 402.308 and must provide the services and support necessary to enable each juvenile mother committed to the facility to provide for the needs of her <u>infant</u> infants who, upon agreement of the mother, may accompany her in the program.
- (35) (38) "Necessary medical treatment" means care that which is necessary within a reasonable degree of medical certainty to prevent the deterioration of a child's condition or to alleviate immediate pain of a child.
- (36) "Next of kin" means an adult relative of a child who is the child's brother, sister, grandparent, aunt, uncle, or first cousin.
- (37) (40) "Ordinary medical care" means medical procedures that are administered or performed on a routine basis and includes, but is include, but are not limited to, inoculations, physical examinations, remedial treatment for minor illnesses

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and injuries, preventive services, medication management, chronic disease detection and treatment, and other medical procedures that are administered or performed on a routine basis and that do not involve hospitalization, surgery, the use of general anesthesia, or the provision of psychotropic medications.

- (38) (41) "Parent" means a woman who gives birth to a child and a man whose consent to the adoption of the child would be required under s. 63.062(1). If a child has been legally adopted, the term "parent" means the adoptive mother or father of the child. The term does not include an individual whose parental relationship to <u>a</u> the child has been legally terminated, or an alleged or prospective parent, unless the parental status falls within the terms of either s. 39.503(1) or s. 63.062(1).
- <u>(39) (42)</u> "Preliminary screening" means the gathering of preliminary information to be used in determining a child's need for further evaluation or assessment or for referral for other substance abuse services through means such as psychosocial interviews, \div urine and breathalyzer screenings, \div and reviews of available educational, delinquency, and dependency records of the child.
- (40) "Prevention" means programs, strategies, initiatives, and networks designed to keep children from making initial or further contact with the juvenile justice system.
- (43) "Preventive services" means social services and other supportive and rehabilitative services provided to the parent of the child, the legal guardian of the child, or the custodian of the child and to the child for the purpose of averting the

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removal of the child from the home or disruption of a family which will or could result in the placement of a child in foster care. Social services and other supportive and rehabilitative services shall promote the child's need for a safe, continuous, stable living environment and shall promote family autonomy and shall strengthen family life as the first priority whenever possible.

- (41) (44) "Probation" means the legal status of probation created by law and court order in cases involving a child who has been found to have committed a delinquent act. Probation is an individualized program in which the freedom of the child is limited and the child is restricted to noninstitutional quarters or restricted to the child's home in lieu of commitment to the custody of the department. Youth on probation may be assessed and classified for placement in day-treatment probation programs designed for youth who represent a minimum risk to themselves and public safety and who do not require placement and services in a residential setting.
- (42) (45) "Relative" means a grandparent, great-grandparent, sibling, first cousin, aunt, uncle, great-aunt, great-uncle, niece, or nephew, whether related by the whole or half blood, by affinity, or by adoption. The term does not include a stepparent.
- (43) (46) "Restrictiveness level" means the level of programming and security provided by programs that service the supervision, custody, care, and treatment needs of committed children. Sections 985.601(10) and 985.721 apply to children placed in programs at any residential commitment level. The restrictiveness levels of commitment are as follows:

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(a) Minimum-risk nonresidential.—Programs or program models at this commitment level work with youth who remain in the community and participate at least 5 days per week in a day—treatment day treatment program. Youth assessed and classified for programs at this commitment level represent a minimum risk to themselves and public safety and do not require placement and services in residential settings. Youth in this level have full access to, and reside in, the community. Youth who have been found to have committed delinquent acts that involve firearms, that are sexual offenses, or that would be life felonies or first-degree first degree felonies if committed by an adult may not be committed to a program at this level.

(b) Low-risk residential.-Programs or program models at this commitment level are residential but may allow youth to have unsupervised access to the community. Residential facilities shall have no more than 165 beds each, including campus-style programs, unless those campus-style programs include more than one level of restrictiveness, provide multilevel education and treatment programs using different treatment protocols, and have facilities that coexist separately in distinct locations on the same property. Youth assessed and classified for placement in programs at this commitment level represent a low risk to themselves and public safety but do require placement and services in residential settings. Children who have been found to have committed delinquent acts that involve firearms, delinquent acts that are sexual offenses, or delinquent acts that would be life felonies or first degree felonies if committed by an adult shall not be committed to a program at this level.

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(b) (c) Nonsecure Moderate-risk residential.—Programs or program models at this commitment level are residential but may allow youth to have supervised access to the community. Facilities at this commitment level are either environmentally secure or, staff secure, or are hardware secure $\frac{hardware-secure}{hardware}$ with walls, fencing, or locking doors. Residential facilities at this commitment level may shall have up to 90 no more than 165 beds each, including campus-style programs, unless those campusstyle programs include more than one level of restrictiveness, provide multilevel education and treatment program programs using different treatment protocols, and have facilities that coexist separately in distinct locations on the same property. Facilities at this commitment level shall provide 24-hour awake supervision, custody, care, and treatment of residents. Youth assessed and classified for placement in programs at this commitment level represent a low or moderate risk to public safety and require close supervision. The staff at a facility at this commitment level may seclude a child who is a physical threat to himself, or herself, or others. Mechanical restraint may also be used when necessary.

(c) (d) High-risk residential.—Programs or program models at this commitment level are residential and do not allow youth to have access to the community, except that temporary release providing community access for up to 72 continuous hours may be approved by a court for a youth who has made successful progress in his or her program so that in order for the youth may respond to attend a family emergency or, during the final 60 days of his or her placement, to visit his or her home, enroll in school or a career and technical education vocational program, complete a

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job interview, or participate in a community service project. High-risk residential facilities are hardware secure hardwaresecure with perimeter fencing and locking doors. Residential facilities at this commitment level may shall have up to 90 no more than 165 beds each, including campus-style programs, unless those campus-style programs include more than one level of restrictiveness, provide multilevel education and treatment program programs using different treatment protocols, and have facilities that coexist separately in distinct locations on the same property. Facilities at this commitment level shall provide 24-hour awake supervision, custody, care, and treatment of residents. Youth assessed and classified for this level of placement require close supervision in a structured residential setting. Placement in programs at this level is prompted by a concern for public safety which that outweighs placement in programs at lower commitment levels. The staff at a facility at this commitment level may seclude a child who is a physical threat to himself, or others. Mechanical restraint may also be used when necessary. The facility shall may provide for single cell occupancy, except that youth may be housed together during prerelease transition.

(d) (e) Maximum-risk residential.—Programs or program models at this commitment level include juvenile correctional facilities and juvenile prisons. The programs at this commitment level are long-term residential and do not allow youth to have access to the community. Facilities at this commitment level are maximum-custody and hardware secure, hardware-secure with perimeter security fencing and locking doors. Residential facilities at this commitment level may shall have up to 90 no

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more than 165 beds each, including campus-style programs, unless those campus-style programs include more than one level of restrictiveness, provide multilevel education and treatment program programs using different treatment protocols, and have facilities that coexist separately in distinct locations on the same property. Facilities at this commitment level shall provide 24-hour awake supervision, custody, care, and treatment of residents. The staff at a facility at this commitment level may seclude a child who is a physical threat to himself, or herself, or others. Mechanical restraint may also be used when necessary. Facilities at this commitment level The facility shall provide for single cell occupancy, except that youth may be housed together during prerelease transition. Youth assessed and classified for this level of placement require close supervision in a maximum security residential setting. Placement in a program at this level is prompted by a demonstrated need to protect the public.

- (44) (47) "Respite" means a placement that is available for the care, custody, and placement of a youth charged with domestic violence as an alternative to secure detention or for placement of a youth when a shelter bed for a child in need of services or a family in need of services is unavailable.
- (45) (48) "Secure detention center or facility" means a physically restricting facility for the temporary care of children, pending adjudication, disposition, or placement.
- $\underline{(46)}$ "Shelter" means a place for the temporary care of a child who is alleged to be or who has been found to be delinquent.
 - (50) "Shelter hearing" means a hearing provided for under

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s. 984.14 in family-in-need-of-services cases or child-in-need-of-services cases.

(51) "Staff-secure shelter" means a facility in which a child is supervised 24 hours a day by staff members who are awake while on duty. The facility is for the temporary care and assessment of a child who has been found to be dependent, who has violated a court order and been found in contempt of court, or whom the Department of Children and Family Services is unable to properly assess or place for assistance within the continuum of services provided for dependent children.

(47) (52) "Substance abuse" means using, without medical reason, any psychoactive or mood-altering drug, including alcohol, in such a manner as to induce impairment resulting in dysfunctional social behavior.

(48) (53) "Taken into custody" means the status of a child immediately when temporary physical control over the child is attained by a person authorized by law, pending the child's release, detention, placement, or other disposition as authorized by law.

(49) (54) "Temporary legal custody" means the relationship that a juvenile court creates between a child and an adult relative of the child, adult nonrelative approved by the court, or other person until a more permanent arrangement is ordered. Temporary legal custody confers upon the custodian the right to have temporary physical custody of the child and the right and duty to protect, train, and discipline the child and to provide the child with food, shelter, and education, and ordinary medical, dental, psychiatric, and psychological care, unless these rights and duties are otherwise enlarged or limited by the

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court order establishing the temporary legal custody relationship.

- (50) (55) "Temporary release" means the terms and conditions under which a child is temporarily released from a residential commitment facility or allowed home visits. If the temporary release is from a nonsecure moderate-risk residential facility, a high-risk residential facility, or a maximum-risk residential facility, the terms and conditions of the temporary release must be approved by the child, the court, and the facility. The term includes periods during which the child is supervised pursuant to a conditional release program or a period during which the child is supervised by a juvenile probation officer or other nonresidential staff of the department or staff employed by an entity under contract with the department.
- (51) (56) "Transition-to-adulthood services" means services that are provided for youth in the custody of the department or under the supervision of the department and that have the objective of instilling the knowledge, skills, and aptitudes essential to a socially integrated, self-supporting adult life. The services may include, but are not limited to:
- (a) Assessment of the youth's ability and readiness for adult life.
- (b) A plan for the youth to acquire the knowledge, information, and counseling necessary to make a successful transition to adulthood.
- (c) Services that have proven effective toward achieving the transition to adulthood.
- (52) "Trauma-informed care" means the provision of services to children with a history of trauma in a manner that recognizes

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the symptoms and acknowledges the role the trauma has played in the child's life. Trauma may include, but is not limited to, community and school violence, physical or sexual abuse, neglect, medical difficulties, and domestic violence.

(53) (57) "Violation of law" or "delinquent act" means a violation of any law of this state, the United States, or any other state which is a misdemeanor or a felony or a violation of a county or municipal ordinance which would be punishable by incarceration if the violation were committed by an adult.

(54) "Waiver hearing" means a hearing provided for under s. 985.556(4).

Section 4. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 985.0301, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.0301 Jurisdiction.-

- (4) (a) Petitions alleging delinquency shall be filed in the county where the delinquent act or violation of law occurred. The circuit court for that county may transfer the case to the circuit court of the circuit in which the child resides or will reside at the time of detention or placement for dispositional purposes. A child who has been detained may shall be transferred to the appropriate detention center or facility in the circuit in which the child resides or will reside at the time of detention or other placement directed by the receiving court.
- (b) The jurisdiction to be exercised by the court when a child is taken into custody before the filing of a petition under subsection (2) shall be exercised by the circuit court for the county in which the child is taken into custody, and such court has which court shall have personal jurisdiction of the

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child and the child's parent or legal guardian. If the child has been detained, upon the filing of a petition in the appropriate circuit court, the court that is exercising initial personal jurisdiction of the person of the child shall, if the child has been detained, immediately order the child to be transferred to the detention center or facility or other placement as ordered by the court having subject matter jurisdiction of the case.

- (5) (a) Notwithstanding s. 743.07, ss. 743.07, 985.43, 985.435, 985.439, and 985.441, and except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) ss. 985.461 and 985.465 and paragraph (f), when the jurisdiction of a any child who is alleged to have committed a delinquent act or violation of law is obtained, the court retains shall retain jurisdiction to dispose the case, unless relinquished by its order, until the child reaches 19 years of age, with the same power over the child which the court had before the child became an adult. For the purposes of s. 985.461, the court may retain jurisdiction for an additional 365 days following the child's 19th birthday if the child is participating in transition-to-adulthood services. The additional services do not extend involuntary court-sanctioned residential commitment and therefore require voluntary participation by the affected youth.
- (b) Unless relinquished by its own order, the court retains jurisdiction over a child on probation until the child reaches

 19 years of age Notwithstanding ss. 743.07 and 985.455(3), the term of any order placing a child in a probation program must be until the child's 19th birthday unless he or she is released by the court on the motion of an interested party or on his or her own motion.

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(c) Unless relinquished by its own order, the court retains jurisdiction over a child committed to the department until the child reaches 21 years of age, specifically for the purpose of allowing the child to complete the department's commitment program, including conditional release supervision.

- (d) The court retains jurisdiction over a juvenile sex offender as defined in s. 985.475 who has been placed in a community-based treatment alternative program with supervision or in a program or facility for juvenile sex offenders pursuant to s. 985.48 until the juvenile sex offender reaches 21 years of age, specifically for the purpose of completing the program.
- (c) Notwithstanding ss. 743.07 and 985.455(3), the term of the commitment must be until the child is discharged by the department or until he or she reaches the age of 21 years.

 Notwithstanding ss. 743.07, 985.435, 985.437, 985.439, 985.441, 985.455, and 985.513, and except as provided in this section, a child may not be held under a commitment from a court under s. 985.439, s. 985.441(1)(a) or (b), or s. 985.455 after becoming 21 years of age.
- (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. The jurisdiction of the court may not be retained after 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).
 - (e) The court may retain jurisdiction over a child

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residential treatment program for 10-year-old to 13-year-old offenders, in the residential commitment program in a juvenile prison or in a residential sex offender program until the child reaches the age of 21. If the court exercises this jurisdiction retention, it shall do so solely for the purpose of the child completing the intensive residential treatment program for 10-year-old to 13-year-old offenders, in the residential commitment program in a juvenile prison, or in a residential sex offender program. Such jurisdiction retention does not apply for other programs, other purposes, or new offenses.

- (f) The court may retain jurisdiction over a child committed to a juvenile correctional facility or a juvenile prison until the child reaches the age of 21 years, specifically for the purpose of allowing the child to complete such program.
- (g) The court may retain jurisdiction over a juvenile sexual offender who has been placed in a program or facility for juvenile sexual offenders until the juvenile sexual offender reaches the age of 21, specifically for the purpose of completing the program.
- (e) (h) The court may retain jurisdiction over a child and the child's parent or legal guardian whom the court has ordered to pay restitution until the restitution order is satisfied. To retain jurisdiction, the court shall enter a restitution order, which is separate from any disposition or order of commitment, on or before prior to the date that the court's jurisdiction would cease under this section. The contents of the restitution order are shall be limited to the child's name and address, the name and address of the parent or legal guardian, the name and

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address of the payee, the case number, the date and amount of restitution ordered, any amount of restitution paid, the amount of restitution due and owing, and a notation that costs, interest, penalties, and attorney fees may also be due and owing. The terms of the restitution order are subject to s. 775.089(5).

(f)(i) This subsection does not prevent the exercise of jurisdiction by any court having jurisdiction of the child if the child, after becoming an adult, commits a violation of law.

Section 5. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 985.037, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.037 Punishment for contempt of court; alternative sanctions.—

- (2) PLACEMENT IN A SECURE <u>DETENTION</u> FACILITY.—A child may be placed in a secure <u>detention</u> facility for purposes of punishment for contempt of court if alternative sanctions are unavailable or inappropriate, or if the child has already been ordered to serve an alternative sanction but failed to comply with the sanction. A delinquent child who has been held in direct or indirect contempt may be placed in a secure detention facility <u>for up to</u> not to exceed 5 days for a first offense and <u>up to</u> not to exceed 15 days for a second or subsequent offense.
- (4) CONTEMPT OF COURT SANCTIONS; PROCEDURE AND DUE PROCESS.—
- (a) If a child is charged with direct contempt of court, including traffic court, the court may impose an authorized sanction immediately. The court must hold a hearing to determine if the child committed direct contempt. Due process must be afforded to the child during such hearing.

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(b) If a child is charged with indirect contempt of court, the court must hold a hearing within 24 hours to determine whether the child committed indirect contempt of a valid court order. At the hearing, the following due process rights must be provided to the child:

- 1. Right to a copy of the order to show cause alleging facts supporting the contempt charge.
- 2. Right to an explanation of the nature and the consequences of the proceedings.
- 3. Right to legal counsel and the right to have legal counsel appointed by the court if the juvenile is indigent, under s. 985.033.
 - 4. Right to confront witnesses.
 - 5. Right to present witnesses.
 - 6. Right to have a transcript or record of the proceeding.
 - 7. Right to appeal to an appropriate court.

The child's parent or guardian may address the court regarding the due process rights of the child. <u>Upon motion by the defense or state attorney</u>, the court shall review the placement of the child every 72 hours to determine whether it is appropriate for the child to remain in the facility.

(c) The court may not order that a child be placed in a secure <u>detention</u> facility <u>as</u> for punishment for contempt unless the court determines that an alternative sanction is inappropriate or unavailable or that the child was initially ordered to an alternative sanction and did not comply with the alternative sanction. The court is encouraged to order a child to perform community service, up to the maximum number of hours,

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<u>if</u> where appropriate before ordering that the child be placed in a secure detention facility as punishment for contempt of court.

- (d) In addition to any other sanction imposed under this section, the court may direct the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to withhold issuance of, or suspend, a child's driver driver's license or driving privilege. The court may order that a child's driver driver's license or driving privilege be withheld or suspended for up to 1 year for a first offense of contempt and up to 2 years for a second or subsequent offense. If the child's driver driver's license or driving privilege is suspended or revoked for any reason at the time the sanction for contempt is imposed, the court shall extend the period of suspension or revocation by the additional period ordered under this paragraph. If the child's driver driver's license is being withheld at the time the sanction for contempt is imposed, the period of suspension or revocation ordered under this paragraph shall begin on the date on which the child is otherwise eligible to drive.
- Section 6. <u>Section 985.105</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, <u>is repealed</u>. Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 985.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 985.11 Fingerprinting and photographing.-
- (1) (a) A child who is charged with or found to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult shall be fingerprinted, and the fingerprints shall must be submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement as provided in s. 943.051(3)(a).
- (b) <u>Unless the child is issued a civil citation or</u> participating in a similar diversion program pursuant to s.

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985.12, a child who is charged with or found to have committed

- one of the following offenses shall be fingerprinted, and the fingerprints shall be submitted to the Department of Law
- 1251 Enforcement as provided in s. 943.051(3)(b):
- 1252 1. Assault τ as defined in s. 784.011.
- 1253 2. Battery, as defined in s. 784.03.
- 3. Carrying a concealed weapon, as defined in s. 790.01(1).
- 4. Unlawful use of destructive devices or bombs, as defined in s. 790.1615(1).
 - 5. Neglect of a child, as defined in s. 827.03(1)(e).
- 6. Assault on a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, or other specified officers, as defined in s. 784.07(2)(a).
 - 7. Open carrying of a weapon, as defined in s. 790.053.
 - 8. Exposure of sexual organs, as defined in s. 800.03.
- 9. Unlawful possession of a firearm, as defined in s. 790.22(5).
 - 10. Petit theft, as defined in s. 812.014.
 - 11. Cruelty to animals, as defined in s. 828.12(1).
- 12. Arson_{τ} resulting in bodily harm to a firefighter_{τ} as defined in s. 806.031(1).
- 1268 13. Unlawful possession or discharge of a weapon or firearm at a school-sponsored event or on school property as defined in s. 790.115.

1272 A law enforcement agency may fingerprint and photograph a child 1273 taken into custody upon probable cause that such child has 1274 committed any other violation of law, as the agency deems 1275 appropriate. Such fingerprint records and photographs shall be 1276 retained by the law enforcement agency in a separate file, and

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these records and all copies thereof must be marked "Juvenile Confidential." These records are not available for public disclosure and inspection under s. 119.07(1) except as provided in ss. 943.053 and 985.04(2), but are shall be available to other law enforcement agencies, criminal justice agencies, state attorneys, the courts, the child, the parents or legal custodians of the child, their attorneys, and any other person authorized by the court to have access to such records. In addition, such records may be submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement for inclusion in the state criminal history records and used by criminal justice agencies for criminal justice purposes. These records may, in the discretion of the court, be open to inspection by anyone upon a showing of cause. The fingerprint and photograph records shall be produced in the court whenever directed by the court. Any photograph taken pursuant to this section may be shown by a law enforcement officer to any victim or witness of a crime for the purpose of identifying the person who committed such crime.

(c) The court \underline{is} shall be responsible for the fingerprinting of \underline{a} any child at the disposition hearing if the child has been adjudicated or had adjudication withheld for any felony in the case currently before the court.

Section 8. Subsection (2) of section 985.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.14 Intake and case management system.-

(2) The intake process shall be performed by the department or juvenile assessment center personnel through a case management system. The purpose of the intake process is to assess the child's needs and risks and to determine the most

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appropriate treatment plan and setting for the child's programmatic needs and risks. The intake process consists of an initial assessment and may be followed by a full mental health, substance abuse, or psychosexual evaluation. The intake process shall result in choosing the most appropriate services through a balancing of the interests and needs of the child with those of the family and the community public. The juvenile probation officer shall make be responsible for making informed decisions and recommendations to other agencies, the state attorney, and the courts so that the child and family may receive the least intrusive service alternative throughout the judicial process. The department shall establish uniform procedures through which for the juvenile probation officer may for provide a preliminary screening of the child and family for substance abuse and mental health services before prior to the filing of a petition or as soon as possible thereafter and before prior to a disposition hearing.

Section 9. Section 985.145, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.145 Responsibilities of the department juvenile probation officer during intake; screenings and assessments.—

(1) The <u>department</u> juvenile probation officer shall serve as the primary case manager for the purpose of managing, coordinating, and monitoring the services provided to the child. Each program administrator within the Department of Children and <u>Families</u> Family Services shall cooperate with the primary case manager in carrying out the duties and responsibilities described in this section. In addition to duties specified in other sections and through departmental rules, the <u>department</u>

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assigned juvenile probation officer shall be responsible for the following:

- (a) Reviewing probable cause affidavit.—The department juvenile probation officer shall make a preliminary determination as to whether the report, affidavit, or complaint is complete, consulting with the state attorney as may be necessary. A report, affidavit, or complaint alleging that a child has committed a delinquent act or violation of law shall be made to the intake office operating in the county in which the child is found or in which the delinquent act or violation of law occurred. Any person or agency having knowledge of the facts may make such a written report, affidavit, or complaint and shall furnish to the intake office facts sufficient to establish the jurisdiction of the court and to support a finding by the court that the child has committed a delinquent act or violation of law.
- (b) Notification concerning apparent insufficiencies in probable cause affidavit.—In any case where the department juvenile probation officer or the state attorney finds that the report, affidavit, or complaint is insufficient by the standards for a probable cause affidavit, the department juvenile probation officer or state attorney shall return the report, affidavit, or complaint, without delay, to the person or agency originating the report, affidavit, or complaint or having knowledge of the facts or to the appropriate law enforcement agency having investigative jurisdiction of the offense, and shall request, and the person or agency shall promptly furnish, additional information in order to comply with the standards for a probable cause affidavit.

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(c) Screening.—During the intake process, the <u>department</u> juvenile probation officer shall screen each child or shall cause each child to be screened in order to determine:

- 1. Appropriateness for release; referral to a diversionary program, including, but not limited to, a teen court program; referral for community arbitration; or referral to some other program or agency for the purpose of nonofficial or nonjudicial handling.
- 2. The presence of medical, psychiatric, psychological, substance abuse, educational, or <u>career and technical education</u> vocational problems, or other conditions that may have caused the child to come to the attention of law enforcement or the department. The child shall also be screened to determine whether the child poses a danger to himself or herself or others in the community. The results of this screening shall be made available to the court and to court officers. In cases where such conditions are identified and a nonjudicial handling of the case is chosen, the <u>department juvenile probation officer</u> shall attempt to refer the child to a program or agency, together with all available and relevant assessment information concerning the child's precipitating condition.
- (d) Completing risk assessment instrument.—The <u>department</u> juvenile probation officer shall ensure that a risk assessment instrument establishing the child's eligibility for detention has been accurately completed and that the appropriate recommendation was made to the court.
- (e) Rights.—The <u>department</u> juvenile probation officer shall inquire as to whether the child understands his or her rights to counsel and against self-incrimination.

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(f) Multidisciplinary assessment.—The department juvenile probation officer shall coordinate the multidisciplinary assessment when required, which includes the classification and placement process that determines the child's priority needs, risk classification, and treatment plan. If When sufficient evidence exists to warrant a comprehensive assessment and the child fails to voluntarily participate in the assessment efforts, the department juvenile probation officer shall inform the court of the need for the assessment and the refusal of the child to participate in such assessment. This assessment, classification, and placement process shall develop into the predisposition report.

- (g) Comprehensive assessment.—The juvenile probation officer, Pursuant to uniform procedures established by the department and upon determining that the report, affidavit, or complaint is complete, the department shall:
- 1. Perform the preliminary screening and make referrals for a comprehensive assessment regarding the child's need for substance abuse treatment services, mental health services, intellectual disability services, literacy services, or other educational or treatment services.
- 2. If indicated by the preliminary screening, provide for a comprehensive assessment of the child and family for substance abuse problems, using community-based licensed programs with clinical expertise and experience in the assessment of substance abuse problems.
- 3. If indicated by the preliminary screening, provide for a comprehensive assessment of the child and family for mental health problems, using community-based psychologists,

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psychiatrists, or other licensed mental health professionals who have clinical expertise and experience in the assessment of mental health problems.

- (h) Referrals for services.—The <u>department</u> juvenile probation officer shall make recommendations for services and facilitate the delivery of those services to the child, including any mental health services, educational services, family counseling services, family assistance services, and substance abuse services.
- (i) Recommendation concerning a petition. Upon determining that the report, affidavit, or complaint complies with the standards of a probable cause affidavit and that the interests of the child and the public will be best served, the department juvenile probation officer may recommend that a delinquency petition not be filed. If such a recommendation is made, the department juvenile probation officer shall advise in writing the person or agency making the report, affidavit, or complaint, the victim, if any, and the law enforcement agency having investigative jurisdiction over the offense of the recommendation; the reasons therefor; and that the person or agency may submit, within 10 days after the receipt of such notice, the report, affidavit, or complaint to the state attorney for special review. The state attorney, upon receiving a request for special review, shall consider the facts presented by the report, affidavit, or complaint, and by the department juvenile probation officer who made the recommendation that no petition be filed, before making a final decision as to whether a petition or information should or should not be filed.
 - (j) Completing intake report.—Subject to the interagency

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agreement authorized under this paragraph, the department the juvenile probation officer for each case in which a child is alleged to have committed a violation of law or delinguent act and is not detained shall submit a written report to the state attorney for each case in which a child is alleged to have committed a violation of law or delinquent act and is not detained. The report shall be submitted within 20 days after the date the child is taken into custody and must include, including the original police report, complaint, or affidavit, or a copy thereof, and including a copy of the child's prior juvenile record, within 20 days after the date the child is taken into custody. In cases in which the child is in detention, the intake office report must be submitted within 24 hours after the child is placed into detention. The intake office report may include a recommendation that a petition or information be filed or that no petition or information be filed and may set forth reasons for the recommendation. The state attorney and the department may, on a district-by-district basis, enter into interagency agreements denoting the cases that will require a recommendation and those for which a recommendation is unnecessary.

(2) <u>Before Prior to</u> requesting that a delinquency petition be filed or <u>before prior to</u> filing a dependency petition, the <u>department juvenile probation officer</u> may request the parent or legal guardian of the child to attend a course of instruction in parenting skills, training in conflict resolution, and the practice of nonviolence; to accept counseling; or to receive other assistance from any agency in the community which notifies the clerk of the court of the availability of its services. <u>If</u> <u>Where</u> appropriate, the <u>department juvenile probation officer</u>

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shall request both parents or guardians to receive such parental assistance. The <u>department</u> <u>juvenile probation officer</u> may, in determining whether to request that a delinquency petition be filed, take into consideration the willingness of the parent or legal guardian to comply with such request. The parent or guardian must provide the <u>department juvenile probation officer</u> with identifying information, including the parent's or guardian's name, address, date of birth, social security number, and <u>driver driver's</u> license number or identification card number in order to comply with s. 985.039.

- (3) If When indicated by the comprehensive assessment, the department is authorized to contract within appropriated funds for services with a local nonprofit community mental health or substance abuse agency licensed or authorized under chapter 394 or chapter 397 or other authorized nonprofit social service agency providing related services. The determination of mental health or substance abuse services shall be conducted in coordination with existing programs providing mental health or substance abuse services in conjunction with the intake office.
- (4) Client information resulting from the screening and evaluation shall be documented under rules of the department and shall serve to assist the <u>department</u> juvenile probation officer in providing the most appropriate services and recommendations in the least intrusive manner. Such client information shall be used in the multidisciplinary assessment and classification of the child, but such information, and any information obtained directly or indirectly through the assessment process, is inadmissible in court <u>before</u> prior to the disposition hearing, unless the child's written consent is obtained. At the

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disposition hearing, documented client information shall serve to assist the court in making the most appropriate custody, adjudicatory, and dispositional decision.

- (5) If the screening and assessment indicate that the interests of the child and the public will be best served, the department juvenile probation officer, with the approval of the state attorney, may refer the child for care, diagnostic, and evaluation services; substance abuse treatment services; mental health services; intellectual disability services; a diversionary, arbitration, or mediation program; community service work; or other programs or treatment services voluntarily accepted by the child and the child's parents or legal guardian. If a child volunteers to participate in any work program under this chapter or volunteers to work in a specified state, county, municipal, or community service organization supervised work program or to work for the victim, the child is considered an employee of the state for the purposes of liability. In determining the child's average weekly wage, unless otherwise determined by a specific funding program, all remuneration received from the employer is considered a gratuity, and the child is not entitled to any benefits otherwise payable under s. 440.15 regardless of whether the child may be receiving wages and remuneration from other employment with another employer and regardless of the child's future wage-earning capacity.
- (6) The victim, if any, and the law enforcement agency that investigated the offense shall be notified immediately by the state attorney of the action taken under subsection (5).
 - Section 10. Section 985.17, Florida Statutes, is created to

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1538 read:

985.17 Prevention services.-

- (1) Prevention services decrease recidivism by addressing the needs of at-risk youth and their families, preventing further involvement in the juvenile justice system, protecting public safety, and facilitating successful reentry into the community. To assist in decreasing recidivism, the department's prevention services should strengthen protective factors, reduce risk factors, and use tested and effective approaches.
- (2) A primary focus of the department's prevention services is to develop capacity for local communities to serve their youth.
- (a) The department shall engage faith-based and community-based organizations to provide a full range of voluntary programs and services to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency, including, but not limited to, chaplaincy services, crisis intervention counseling, mentoring, and tutoring.
- (b) The department shall establish volunteer coordinators in each circuit and encourage the recruitment of volunteers to serve as mentors for youth in department services.
- (c) The department shall promote the Invest In Children license plate developed pursuant to s. 320.08058(11) to help fund programs and services to prevent juvenile delinquency. The department shall allocate moneys for programs and services within each county based on that county's proportionate share of the license plate annual use fee collected by the county pursuant to s. 320.08058(11).
- (3) The department's prevention services for youth at risk of becoming delinquent should focus on preventing initial or

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further involvement in the juvenile justice system by including services such as literacy services, gender-specific programming, and recreational and after-school services and should include targeted services to troubled, truant, ungovernable, abused, trafficked, or runaway youth. To decrease the likelihood that a youth will commit a delinquent act, the department may provide specialized services addressing the strengthening of families, job training, and substance abuse.

- (4) In an effort to decrease the prevalence of disproportionate minority representation in the juvenile justice system, the department's prevention services should address the multiple needs of minority youth at risk of becoming delinquent.
- (5) The department shall expend funds related to prevention services in a manner consistent with the policies expressed in ss. 984.02 and 985.01. The department shall expend such funds in a manner that maximizes accountability to the public and ensures the documentation of outcomes.
- (a) As a condition of the receipt of state funds, entities that receive or use state moneys to fund prevention services through contracts with the department or grants from any entity dispersed by the department shall:
- 1. Design the programs providing such services to further one or more of the following strategies:
- a. Encouraging youth to attend and succeed in school, which may include special assistance and tutoring to address deficiencies in academic performance and collecting outcome data to reveal the number of days youth attended school while participating in the program.
 - b. Engaging youth in productive and wholesome activities

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during nonschool hours which build positive character, instill positive values, and enhance educational experiences.

- c. Encouraging youth to avoid the use of violence.
- d. Assisting youth in acquiring the skills needed to find meaningful employment, which may include assistance in finding a suitable employer for the youth.
- 2. Provide the department with demographic information, dates of services, and the type of interventions received by each youth.
- (b) The department shall monitor output and outcome measures for each program strategy in paragraph (a) and include them in the annual Comprehensive Accountability Report published pursuant to s. 985.632.
- (c) The department shall monitor all programs that receive or use state moneys to fund juvenile delinquency prevention services through contracts or grants with the department for compliance with all provisions in the contracts or grants.

Section 11. Section 985.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.24 Use of detention; prohibitions.-

- (1) All determinations and court orders regarding the use of secure, nonsecure, or home detention <u>care must</u> shall be based primarily upon findings that the child:
- (a) Presents a substantial risk of not appearing at a subsequent hearing;
- (b) Presents a substantial risk of inflicting bodily harm on others as evidenced by recent behavior, including the illegal possession of a firearm;
 - (c) Presents a history of committing a property offense

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before prior to adjudication, disposition, or placement;

- (d) Has committed contempt of court by:
- 1. Intentionally disrupting the administration of the court;
 - 2. Intentionally disobeying a court order; or
- 3. Engaging in a punishable act or speech in the court's presence which shows disrespect for the authority and dignity of the court; or
 - (e) Requests protection from imminent bodily harm.
- (2) A child alleged to have committed a delinquent act or violation of law may not be placed into secure <u>or</u>, nonsecure, or home detention care for any of the following reasons:
- (a) To allow a parent to avoid his or her legal responsibility.
- (b) To permit more convenient administrative access to the child.
 - (c) To facilitate further interrogation or investigation.
 - (d) Due to a lack of more appropriate facilities.
- (3) A child alleged to be dependent under chapter 39 may not, under any circumstances, be placed into secure detention care.
- (4) The department may develop nonsecure, nonresidential evening-reporting centers as an alternative to placing a child in secure detention to serve children and families while awaiting court hearings. Evening-reporting centers may be collocated with the juvenile assessment center. At a minimum, evening-reporting centers shall be operated during the afternoon and evening hours and provide a highly structured program of supervision. Evening-reporting centers may also provide academic

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tutoring, counseling, family engagement programs, and other activities.

(5)(4) The department shall continue to identify alternatives to secure detention care and shall develop such alternatives and annually submit them to the Legislature for authorization and appropriation.

Section 12. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and subsection (4) of section 985.245, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 985.245 Risk assessment instrument.—

(2)

- (b) The risk assessment instrument, at a minimum, shall consider take into consideration, but need not be limited to, prior history of failure to appear, prior offenses, offenses committed pending adjudication, any unlawful possession of a firearm, theft of a motor vehicle or possession of a stolen motor vehicle, and probation status at the time the child is taken into custody. The risk assessment instrument shall also consider take into consideration appropriate aggravating and mitigating circumstances, and shall be designed to target a narrower population of children than s. 985.255, and. The risk assessment instrument shall also include any information concerning the child's history of abuse and neglect. The risk assessment shall indicate whether detention care is warranted, and, if detention care is warranted, whether the child should be placed into secure or nonsecure, or home detention care.
- (4) If For a child who is under the supervision of the department through probation, home detention, nonsecure detention, conditional release, postcommitment probation, or commitment and who is charged with committing a new offense, the

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risk assessment instrument may be completed and scored based on the underlying charge for which the child was placed under the supervision of the department and the new offense.

Section 13. Subsection (1) of section 985.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.25 Detention intake.

- (1) The <u>department</u> juvenile probation officer shall receive custody of a child who has been taken into custody from the law enforcement agency <u>or court</u> and shall review the facts in the law enforcement report or probable cause affidavit and make such further inquiry as may be necessary to determine whether detention care is <u>appropriate</u> required.
- (a) During the period of time from the taking of the child into custody to the date of the detention hearing, the initial decision as to the child's placement into secure detention care or, nonsecure detention care, or home detention care shall be made by the department juvenile probation officer under ss. 985.24 and 985.245(1).
- its the decision as to whether or not to place the child into secure detention care, home detention care, or nonsecure detention care on an assessment of risk in accordance with the risk assessment instrument and procedures developed by the department under s. 985.245. However, a child charged with possessing or discharging a firearm on school property in violation of s. 790.115 shall be placed in secure detention care. A child who has been taken into custody on three or more separate occasions within a 60-day period shall be placed in secure detention care detention care until the child's detention hearing.

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instrument indicates that juvenile probation officer determines that a child who is eligible for detention care is appropriate, but the department otherwise determines he or she based upon the results of the risk assessment instrument should be released, the department juvenile probation officer shall contact the state attorney, who may authorize release.

- (d) If the child's final score on the risk assessment instrument indicates that detention is not appropriate authorized, the child may be released by the department juvenile probation officer in accordance with ss. 985.115 and 985.13.
- Under no circumstances shall The <u>department</u>, juvenile probation officer or the state attorney, or <u>a</u> law enforcement officer <u>may not</u> authorize the detention of any child in a jail or other facility intended or used for the detention of adults, without an order of the court.

Section 14. Section 985.255, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.255 Detention criteria; detention hearing.-

- (1) Subject to s. 985.25(1), a child taken into custody and placed into nonsecure or secure home detention care shall be given a hearing within 24 hours after being taken into custody. At the hearing, the court may order continued detention or detained in secure detention care prior to a detention hearing may continue to be detained by the court if:
- (a) The child is alleged to be an escapee from a residential commitment program; or an absconder from a nonresidential commitment program, a probation program, or

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conditional release supervision; or is alleged to have escaped while being lawfully transported to or from a residential commitment program.

- (b) The child is wanted in another jurisdiction for an offense that which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony.
- (c) The child is charged with a delinquent act or violation of law and requests in writing through legal counsel to be detained for protection from an imminent physical threat to his or her personal safety.
- (d) The child is charged with committing an offense of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28 and is detained as provided in subsection (2).
- (e) The child is charged with possession or discharging a firearm on school property in violation of s. 790.115 or the illegal possession of a firearm.
- (f) The child is charged with a capital felony, a life felony, a felony of the first degree, a felony of the second degree which that does not involve a violation of chapter 893, or a felony of the third degree which that is also a crime of violence, including any such offense involving the use or possession of a firearm.
- (g) The child is charged with <u>a felony of the</u> any second degree or <u>a felony of the</u> third degree felony involving a violation of chapter 893 or <u>a felony of the</u> any third degree which felony that is not also a crime of violence, and the child:
- 1. Has a record of failure to appear at court hearings after being properly notified in accordance with the Rules of Juvenile Procedure;

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 Has a record of law violations <u>before</u> prior to court hearings;

- 3. Has already been detained or has been released and is awaiting final disposition of the case;
- 4. Has a record of violent conduct resulting in physical injury to others; or
 - 5. Is found to have been in possession of a firearm.
- (h) The child is alleged to have violated the conditions of the child's probation or conditional release supervision. However, a child detained under this paragraph may be held only in a consequence unit as provided in s. 985.439. If a consequence unit is not available, the child shall be placed on nonsecure home detention with electronic monitoring.
- (i) The child is detained on a judicial order for failure to appear and has previously willfully failed to appear, after proper notice: τ
- $\underline{1.}$ For an adjudicatory hearing on the same case regardless of the results of the risk assessment instrument; or
- 2. At two or more court hearings of any nature on the same case, regardless of the results of the risk assessment instrument.

A child may be held in secure detention for up to 72 hours in advance of the next scheduled court hearing pursuant to this paragraph. The child's failure to keep the clerk of court and defense counsel informed of a current and valid mailing address where the child will receive notice to appear at court proceedings does not provide an adequate ground for excusal of the child's nonappearance at the hearings.

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(j) The child is detained on a judicial order for failure to appear and has previously willfully failed to appear, after proper notice, at two or more court hearings of any nature on the same case regardless of the results of the risk assessment instrument. A child may be held in secure detention for up to 72 hours in advance of the next scheduled court hearing pursuant to this paragraph. The child's failure to keep the clerk of court and defense counsel informed of a current and valid mailing address where the child will receive notice to appear at court proceedings does not provide an adequate ground for excusal of the child's nonappearance at the hearings.

- (2) A child who is charged with committing an offense classified as of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28 and whose risk assessment indicates secure detention is not appropriate who does not meet detention criteria may be held in secure detention if the court makes specific written findings that:
 - (a) Respite care for the child is not available; or-
- (b) It is necessary to place the child in secure detention in order to protect the victim from injury.

The child may not be held in secure detention under this subsection for more than 48 hours unless ordered by the court. After 48 hours, the court shall hold a hearing if the state attorney or victim requests that secure detention be continued. The child may continue to be held in detention care if the court makes a specific, written finding that respite care is unavailable or it detention care is necessary to protect the victim from injury. However, the child may not be held in

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detention care beyond the time limits <u>provided</u> set <u>forth</u> in this section or s. 985.26.

- (3) (a) A child who meets any of the criteria in subsection (1) and who is ordered to be detained under that subsection shall be given a hearing within 24 hours after being taken into custody. The purpose of the detention hearing required under subsection (1) is to determine the existence of probable cause that the child has committed the delinquent act or violation of law that he or she is charged with and the need for continued detention. Unless a child is detained under paragraph (1) (d) or paragraph (1) (e), the court shall use the results of the risk assessment performed by the department juvenile probation officer and, based on the criteria in subsection (1), shall determine the need for continued detention. A child placed into secure, nonsecure, or home detention care may continue to be so detained by the court.
- (b) If the court orders a placement more restrictive than indicated by the results of the risk assessment instrument, the court shall state, in writing, clear and convincing reasons for such placement.
- (c) Except as provided in s. 790.22(8) or in s. 985.27, when a child is placed into secure or nonsecure detention care, or into a respite home or other placement pursuant to a court order following a hearing, the court order must include specific instructions that direct the release of the child from such placement by no later than 5 p.m. on the last day of the detention period specified in s. 985.26 or s. 985.27, whichever is applicable, unless the requirements of such applicable provision have been met or an order of continuance has been

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granted under s. 985.26(4). If the court order does not include a date of release, the release date must be requested of the court on the same date the youth was placed on detention care.

If a subsequent hearing is needed to provide additional information to the court for safety planning, the initial order placing the youth on detention care must reflect the next detention review hearing, which should be held within 3 calendar days after the child's initial detention placement.

Section 15. Subsections (1) through (3) of section 985.26, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.26 Length of detention.-

- (1) A child may not be placed into or held in secure $or_{\overline{\tau}}$ nonsecure, or home detention care for more longer than 24 hours unless the court orders such detention care, and the order includes specific instructions that direct the release of the child from such detention care, in accordance with s. 985.255. The order shall be a final order, reviewable by appeal under s. 985.534 and the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. Appeals of such orders shall take precedence over other appeals and other pending matters.
- (2) A child may not be held in secure or, nonsecure, or home detention care under a special detention order for more than 21 days unless an adjudicatory hearing for the case has been commenced in good faith by the court. However, upon good cause being shown that the nature of the charge requires additional time for the prosecution or defense of the case, the court may extend the length of detention for an additional 9 days if the child is charged with an offense that would be, if committed by an adult, a capital felony, a life felony, a felony

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of the first degree, or a felony of the second degree involving violence against any individual.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (2), a child may not be held in secure $\underline{\text{or}}_{\tau}$ nonsecure, or home detention care for more than 15 days following the entry of an order of adjudication.

Section 16. Section 985.265, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.265 Detention transfer and release; education; adult jails.—

- (1) If a child is detained under this part, the department may transfer the child from nonsecure or home detention care to secure detention care only if significantly changed circumstances warrant such transfer.
- (2) If a child is on release status and not detained under this part, the child may be placed into secure or nonsecure, or home detention care only pursuant to a court hearing in which the original risk assessment instrument and the, rescored based on newly discovered evidence or changed circumstances are introduced into evidence with a rescored risk assessment instrument with the results recommending detention, is introduced into evidence.
- (3) (a) <u>If</u> When a juvenile sexual offender is placed in detention, detention staff shall provide appropriate monitoring and supervision to ensure the safety of other children in the facility.
- (b) If When a juvenile charged with murder under s. 782.04, sexual battery under chapter 794, stalking under s. 784.048, or domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28, or an attempt to commit any of these offenses sexual offender, under this

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subsection, is released from $\underline{\text{secure}}$ detention or transferred to home detention or nonsecure detention, detention staff shall immediately notify the appropriate law enforcement agency, and school personnel, and the victim.

- (4) (a) While a child who is currently enrolled in school is in nonsecure or home detention care, the child shall continue to attend school unless otherwise ordered by the court.
- (b) While a child is in secure detention care, the child shall receive education commensurate with his or her grade level and educational ability.
- (5) The court shall order the delivery of a child to a jail or other facility intended or used for the detention of adults:
- (a) If When the child has been transferred or indicted for criminal prosecution as an adult under part X., except that The court may not order or allow a child alleged to have committed a misdemeanor who is being transferred for criminal prosecution pursuant to either s. 985.556 or s. 985.557 to be detained or held in a jail or other facility intended or used for the detention of adults; however, such child may be held temporarily in a detention facility; or
- (b) $\underline{\text{If}}$ When a child taken into custody in this state is wanted by another jurisdiction for prosecution as an adult.

A The child shall be housed separately from adult inmates to prohibit the a child from having regular contact with incarcerated adults, including trustees. As used in this subsection, the term "regular contact" means sight and sound contact. Separation of children from adults may not allow shall permit no more than haphazard or accidental contact. The

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receiving jail or other facility shall <u>provide</u> contain a separate section for children and shall have an adequate staff <u>adequate</u> to supervise and monitor the child's activities at all times. Supervision and monitoring of children includes physical observation and documented checks by jail or receiving facility supervisory personnel at intervals not to exceed <u>10 15 minutes</u>. This subsection does not prohibit placing two or more children in the same cell. Under no circumstances shall A child <u>may not</u> be placed in <u>a the same</u> cell with an adult.

Section 17. Section 985.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 985.27 <u>Postadjudication</u> Postcommitment detention while awaiting commitment placement.—
- (1) The court must place all children who are adjudicated and awaiting placement in a commitment program in detention care. Children who are in home detention care or nonsecure detention care may be placed on electronic monitoring.
- (a) A child who is awaiting placement in a low-risk residential program must be removed from detention within 5 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. Any child held in secure detention during the 5 days must meet detention admission criteria under this part. A child who is placed in home detention care, nonsecure detention care, or home or nonsecure detention care with electronic monitoring, while awaiting placement in a minimum-risk or low-risk program, may be held in secure detention care for 5 days, if the child violates the conditions of the home detention care, the nonsecure detention care, or the electronic monitoring agreement. For any subsequent violation, the court may impose an additional 5 days

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in secure detention care.

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(b) A child who is awaiting placement in a nonsecure moderate-risk residential program must be removed from detention within 5 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. A Any child held in secure detention during the 5 days must meet detention admission criteria under this part. The department may seek an order from the court authorizing continued detention for a specific period of time necessary for the appropriate residential placement of the child. However, such continued detention in secure detention care may not exceed 15 days after entry of the commitment order, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, and except as otherwise provided in this section. A child who is placed in home detention care, nonsecure detention care, or home or nonsecure detention care with electronic monitoring, while awaiting placement in a nonsecure residential moderate-risk program, may be held in secure detention care for 5 days, if the child violates the conditions of the home detention care, the nonsecure detention care, or the electronic monitoring agreement. For any subsequent violation, the court may impose an additional 5 days in secure detention care.

- (b)(c) If the child is committed to a high-risk residential program, the child must be held in <u>secure</u> detention care until placement or commitment is accomplished.
- (c) (d) If the child is committed to a maximum-risk residential program, the child must be held in secure detention care until placement or commitment is accomplished.
- (2) Regardless of detention status, a child being transported by the department to a residential commitment

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facility of the department may be placed in secure detention <u>for</u> <u>up to 24 hours</u> overnight, not to exceed a 24-hour period, for the specific purpose of ensuring the safe delivery of the child to his or her residential commitment program, court, appointment, transfer, or release.

Section 18. Subsection (1) of section 985.275, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.275 Detention of escapee or absconder on authority of the department.—

(1) If an authorized agent of the department has reasonable grounds to believe that a any delinquent child committed to the department has escaped from a residential commitment facility or in the course of lawful transportation to or from such facility from being lawfully transported thereto or therefrom, or has absconded from a nonresidential commitment facility, the agent shall notify law enforcement and, if the offense qualifies under chapter 960, notify the victim, and make every reasonable effort to locate the delinquent child. The child may be returned take the child into active custody and may deliver the child to the facility or, if it is closer, to a detention center for return to the facility. However, a child may not be held in detention more longer than 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, unless a special order so directing is made by the judge after a detention hearing resulting in a finding that detention is required based on the criteria in s. 985.255. The order must shall state the reasons for such finding. The reasons are shall be reviewable by appeal or in habeas corpus proceedings in the district court of appeal.

Section 19. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4), paragraph (h)

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of subsection (6), and paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 985.433, Florida Statutes, 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:

- (4) Before the court determines and announces the disposition to be imposed, it shall:
- (b) Discuss with the child his or her compliance with any predisposition home release plan or other plan imposed since the date of the offense.
- (6) The first determination to be made by the court is a determination of the suitability or nonsuitability for adjudication and commitment of the child to the department. This determination shall include consideration of the recommendations of the department, which may include a predisposition report. The predisposition report shall include, whether as part of the child's multidisciplinary assessment, classification, and placement process components or separately, evaluation of the following criteria:
- (h) The child's educational status, including, but not limited to, the child's strengths, abilities, and unmet and special educational needs. The report <u>must shall</u> identify appropriate educational and <u>career vocational</u> goals for the child. Examples of appropriate goals include:
 - 1. Attainment of a high school diploma or its equivalent.
 - 2. Successful completion of literacy course(s).
- 3. Successful completion of <u>career and technical</u> educational vocational course(s).

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4. Successful attendance and completion of the child's current grade, or recovery of credits of classes the child previously failed, if enrolled in school.

5. Enrollment in an apprenticeship or a similar program.

It is the intent of the Legislature that the criteria set forth in this subsection are general guidelines to be followed at the discretion of the court and not mandatory requirements of procedure. It is not the intent of the Legislature to provide for the appeal of the disposition made under this section.

- (7) If the court determines that the child should be adjudicated as having committed a delinquent act and should be committed to the department, such determination shall be in writing or on the record of the hearing. The determination shall include a specific finding of the reasons for the decision to adjudicate and to commit the child to the department, including any determination that the child was a member of a criminal gang.
- (a) The <u>department</u> juvenile probation officer shall recommend to the court the most appropriate placement and treatment plan, specifically identifying the restrictiveness level most appropriate for the child <u>if commitment is recommended</u>. If the court has determined that the child was a member of a criminal gang, that determination shall be given great weight in identifying the most appropriate restrictiveness level for the child. The court shall consider the department's recommendation in making its commitment decision.

Section 20. Present subsections (4) through (6) of section 985.435, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (5)

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through (7), respectively, a new subsection (4) is added to that section, and subsection (3) and present subsection (4) of that section are amended, to read:

985.435 Probation and postcommitment probation; community service.—

- (3) A probation program must also include a rehabilitative program component such as a requirement of participation in substance abuse treatment or in a school or <u>career and technical other</u> educational program. The nonconsent of the child to treatment in a substance abuse treatment program <u>does not preclude in no way precludes</u> the court from ordering such treatment. Upon the recommendation of the department at the time of disposition, or subsequent to disposition pursuant to the filing of a petition alleging a violation of the child's conditions of postcommitment probation, the court may order the child to submit to random testing for the purpose of detecting and monitoring the use of alcohol or controlled substances.
- (4) A probation program may also 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. The alternative consequence component shall be designed to provide swift and appropriate consequences to any noncompliance with technical conditions of probation. If the probation program includes this component, specific consequences that apply to noncompliance with specific technical conditions of probation must be detailed in the disposition order.
- (5) An evaluation of the youth's risk to reoffend A classification scale for levels of supervision shall be provided

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by the department, taking into account the child's needs and risks relative to probation supervision requirements to reasonably ensure the public safety. Probation programs for children shall be supervised by the department or by any other person or agency specifically authorized by the court. These programs must include, but are not limited to, structured or restricted activities as described in this section and s. 985.439, and shall be designed to encourage the child toward acceptable and functional social behavior.

Section 21. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection (4) of section 985.439, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.439 Violation of probation or postcommitment probation.—

- (1) (a) This section is applicable when the court has jurisdiction over <u>a child on probation or postcommitment</u> <u>probation, regardless of adjudication</u> an adjudicated delinquent child.
- (4) Upon the child's admission, or if the court finds after a hearing that the child has violated the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation, the court shall enter an order revoking, modifying, or continuing probation or postcommitment probation. In each such case, the court shall enter a new disposition order and, in addition to the sanctions set forth in this section, may impose any sanction the court could have imposed at the original disposition hearing. If the child is found to have violated the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation, the court may:
- (a) Place the child in a consequence unit in that judicial circuit, if available, for up to 5 days for a first violation

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2147 and up to 15 days for a second or subsequent violation.

- (b) Place the child on <u>nonsecure</u> home detention with electronic monitoring. However, this sanction may be used only if a residential consequence unit is not available.
- (c) Modify or continue the child's probation program or postcommitment probation program.
- (d) Revoke probation or postcommitment probation and commit the child to the department.
- (e) 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 for any further violations of probation.
- 1. Alternative consequence programs shall be established at the local level in coordination with law enforcement agencies, the chief judge of the circuit, the state attorney, and the public defender.
- 2. Alternative consequence programs may be operated by an entity such as a law enforcement agency, the department, a juvenile assessment center, a county or municipality, or another entity selected by the department.
- 3. Upon placing a child in an alternative consequence program, the court must approve specific consequences for specific violations of the conditions of probation.
- Section 22. Subsection (2) of section 985.441, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 985.441 Commitment.-
- 2174 (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the court having 2175 jurisdiction over an adjudicated delinquent child whose

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underlying offense is was a misdemeanor, or a child who is currently on probation for a misdemeanor, may not commit the child for any misdemeanor offense or any probation violation that is technical in nature and not a new violation of law at a restrictiveness level other than minimum-risk nonresidential unless the probation violation is a new violation of law constituting a felony. However, the court may commit such child to a nonsecure low-risk or moderate-risk residential placement if:

- (a) The child has previously been adjudicated or had adjudication withheld for a felony offense;
- (b) The child has <u>previously</u> been adjudicated or had adjudication withheld for three or more misdemeanor offenses within the preceding 18 months;
- (c) The child is before the court for disposition for a violation of s. 800.03, s. 806.031, or s. 828.12; or
- (d) The court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the protection of the public requires such placement or that the particular needs of the child would be best served by such placement. Such finding must be in writing.

Section 23. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection (5) of section 985.46, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
985.46 Conditional release.—

- (1) The Legislature finds that:
- (a) Conditional release is the care, treatment, help, provision of transition-to-adulthood services, and supervision provided to juveniles released from residential commitment programs to promote rehabilitation and prevent recidivism.
 - (5) Participation in the educational program by students of

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compulsory school attendance age pursuant to s. 1003.21(1) and (2)(a) is mandatory for juvenile justice youth on conditional release or postcommitment probation status. A student of noncompulsory school-attendance age who has not received a high school diploma or its equivalent must participate in an the educational or career and technical educational program. A youth who has received a high school diploma or its equivalent and is not employed must participate in workforce development or other career or technical education or attend a community college or a university while in the program, subject to available funding.

Section 24. Subsections (1) through (5) of section 985.461, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.461 Transition to adulthood.-

- (1) The Legislature finds that older youth are faced with the need to learn how to support themselves within legal means and overcome the stigma of being delinquent. In most cases, parents expedite this transition. It is the intent of the Legislature that the department provide older youth in its custody or under its supervision with opportunities for participating in transition—to—adulthood services while in the department's commitment programs or in probation or conditional release programs in the community. These services should be reasonable and appropriate for the youths' respective ages or special needs and provide activities that build life skills and increase the ability to live independently and become self—sufficient.
- (2) Youth served by the department who are in the custody of the Department of Children and <u>Families</u> Family Services and who entered juvenile justice placement from a foster care

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placement, if otherwise eligible, may receive independent living transition services pursuant to s. 409.1451. Court-ordered commitment or probation with the department is not a barrier to eligibility for the array of services available to a youth who is in the dependency foster care system only.

- (3) For a dependent child in the foster care system, adjudication for delinquency does not, by itself, disqualify such child for eligibility in the Department of Children and Families' Family Services' independent living program.
- (4) As part of the child's treatment plan, the department may provide transition-to-adulthood services to children released from residential commitment. To support participation in transition-to-adulthood services and subject to appropriation, the department may:
- (a) Assess the child's skills and abilities to live independently and become self-sufficient. The specific services to be provided shall be determined using an assessment of his or her readiness for adult life.
- (b) <u>Use community reentry teams to assist in the</u>

 <u>development of Develop</u> a list of age-appropriate activities and responsibilities to be incorporated in the child's written case plan for any youth 17 years of age or older who is under the custody or supervision of the department. <u>Community reentry teams may include representation from school districts, law enforcement, workforce development services, community-based service providers, and the youth's family. Activities may include, but are not limited to, life skills training, including training to develop banking and budgeting skills, interviewing and career planning skills, parenting skills, personal health</u>

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management, and time management or organizational skills; educational support; employment training; and counseling.

- (c) Provide information related to social security insurance benefits and public assistance.
- (d) Request parental or guardian permission for the youth to participate in transition-to-adulthood services. Upon such consent, age-appropriate activities shall be incorporated into the youth's written case plan. This plan may include specific goals and objectives and shall be reviewed and updated at least quarterly. If the parent or guardian is cooperative, the plan may not interfere with the parent's or guardian's rights to nurture and train his or her child in ways that are otherwise in compliance with the law and court order.
- (e) Contract for transition-to-adulthood services that include residential services and assistance and allow the child to live independently of the daily care and supervision of an adult in a setting that is not licensed under s. 409.175. A child under the care or supervision of the department who has reached 17 years of age but is not yet 19 years of age is eligible for such services if he or she does not pose a danger to the public and is able to demonstrate minimally sufficient skills and aptitude for living under decreased adult supervision, as determined by the department, using established procedures and assessments.
- (f) Assist the youth in building a portfolio of educational and vocational accomplishments, necessary identification, resumes, and cover letters in an effort to enhance the youth's employability.
 - (g) Collaborate with school district contacts to facilitate

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appropriate educational services based on the youth's identified needs.

(5) For a child who is 17 years of age or older, under the department's care or supervision, and without benefit of parents or legal guardians capable of assisting the child in the transition to adult life, the department may provide an assessment to determine the child's skills and abilities to live independently and become self-sufficient. Based on the assessment and within existing resources, services and training may be provided in order to develop the necessary skills and abilities before the child's 18th birthday.

Section 25. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 985.481, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.481 Sexual offenders adjudicated delinquent; notification upon release.—

(3)

(b) No later than November 1, 2007, The department shall must make the information described in subparagraph (a)1. available electronically to the Department of Law Enforcement in its database and in a format that is compatible with the requirements of the Florida Crime Information Center.

Section 26. Subsection (5) of section 985.4815, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(5) In addition to notification and transmittal requirements imposed by any other provision of law, the department shall compile information on any sexual offender and provide the information to the Department of Law Enforcement. No

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later than November 1, 2007, The department shall must make the information available electronically to the Department of Law Enforcement in its database in a format that is compatible with the requirements of the Florida Crime Information Center.

Section 27. Subsection (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (3), and paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section 985.601, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.601 Administering the juvenile justice continuum.-

- (2) The department shall develop and implement an appropriate continuum of care that provides individualized, multidisciplinary assessments, objective evaluations of relative risks, and the matching of needs with placements for all children under its care, and that uses a system of case management to facilitate each child being appropriately assessed, provided with services, and placed in a program that meets the child's needs. The Legislature recognizes that the purpose of the juvenile justice system is to increase public safety by reducing juvenile delinquency and recognizes the importance of ensuring that children who are assessed as low and moderate risk to reoffend are considered for placement in a nonresidential program.
- (3) (a) The department shall develop or contract for diversified and innovative programs to provide rehabilitative treatment, including early intervention and prevention, diversion, comprehensive intake, case management, diagnostic and classification assessments, trauma-informed care, individual and family counseling, family engagement resources and programs, gender-specific programming, shelter care, diversified detention care emphasizing alternatives to secure detention, diversified

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probation, halfway houses, foster homes, community-based substance abuse treatment services, community-based mental health treatment services, community-based residential and nonresidential programs, mother-infant programs, and environmental programs. The department may pay expenses in support of innovative programs and activities that address the identified needs and well-being of children in the department's care or under its supervision. Each program shall place particular emphasis on reintegration and conditional release for all children in the program.

- (9) (a) The department shall operate a statewide, regionally administered system of detention services for children, in accordance with a comprehensive plan for the regional administration of all detention services in the state. The plan must provide for the maintenance of adequate availability of detention services for all counties. The plan must cover all the department's operating circuits, with each operating circuit having access to a secure facility and nonsecure and home detention programs. - and The plan may be altered or modified by the department of Juvenile Justice as necessary.
 - Section 28. Section 985.605, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- 2371 Section 29. Section 985.606, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 30. Section 985.61, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 2372
- 2373 Section 31. Section 985.632, Florida Statutes, is reordered 2374 and amended to read:
- 2375 985.632 Quality improvement assurance and cost-2376 effectiveness.-
- 2377 (2) (1) PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY.—It is the intent of the 2378
 - Legislature that the department establish a performance

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accountability system for each provider who contracts with the department for the delivery of services to children. The contract must include both output measures, such as the number of children served, and outcome measures, such as program completion and postcompletion recidivism. Each contractor shall report performance results to the department annually. The department's Bureau of Research and Planning shall summarize performance results from all contracts and report the information annually to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Comprehensive Accountability Report. The report must:

- (a) Ensure that information be provided to decisionmakers in a timely manner so that resources are allocated to programs $\underline{\text{that}}$ of the department which achieve desired performance levels.
- (b) Provide information about the cost of such programs and their differential effectiveness so that the quality of such programs can be compared and improvements made continually.
- (c) Provide information to aid in developing related policy issues and concerns.
- (d) Provide information to the public about the effectiveness of such programs in meeting established goals and objectives.
- (e) Provide a basis for a system of accountability so that each <u>child</u> elient is afforded the best programs to meet his or her needs.
- (f) Improve service delivery to <u>children through the use of</u> technical assistance clients.
- (g) Modify or eliminate activities or programs that are not effective.

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2408 (h) Collect and analyze available statistical data for the purpose of ongoing evaluation of all programs.

- (1) (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Program" means any facility, service, or program for children which is operated by the department or by a provider under contract with the department.
- (a) "Client" means any person who is being provided treatment or services by the department or by a provider under contract with the department.
- (b) "Program component" means an aggregation of generally related objectives which, because of their special character, related workload, and interrelated output, can logically be considered an entity for purposes of organization, management, accounting, reporting, and budgeting.
- (c) "Program group" means a collection of programs with sufficient similarity of functions, services, and children to permit appropriate comparison among programs within the group.
- (c) "Program effectiveness" means the ability of the program to achieve desired client outcomes, goals, and objectives.
- (3) COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT.—The department, in consultation with the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, and contract service providers, shall develop and use a standard methodology for annually measuring, evaluating, and reporting program outputs and child outcomes for each program and program group. The standard methodology must:
- (a) Include common terminology and operational definitions for measuring the performance of system and program

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administration, program outputs, and program outcomes.

(b) Specify program outputs for each program and for each program group within the juvenile justice continuum.

- (c) Specify desired child outcomes and methods by which child outcomes may be measured for each program and program group.
- (3) The department shall annually collect and report cost data for every program operated or contracted by the department. The cost data shall conform to a format approved by the department and the Legislature. Uniform cost data shall be reported and collected for state-operated and contracted programs so that comparisons can be made among programs. The department shall ensure that there is accurate cost accounting for state-operated services including market-equivalent rent and other shared cost. The cost of the educational program provided to a residential facility shall be reported and included in the cost of a program. The department shall submit an annual cost report to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of each house of the Legislature, the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of each house of the Legislature, and the Governor, no later than December 1 of each year. Cost-benefit analysis for educational programs will be developed and implemented in collaboration with and in cooperation with the Department of Education, local providers, and local school districts. Cost data for the report shall include data collected by the Department of Education for the purposes of preparing the annual report required by s. 1003.52(19).
 - (4) (a) COST-EFFECTIVENESS MODEL.—The department, in

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consultation with the Office of Economic and Demographic Research and contract service providers, shall develop a cost-effectiveness model and apply the model to each commitment program. Program recidivism rates shall be a component of the model.

- (a) The cost-effectiveness model <u>must shall</u> compare program costs to <u>expected and actual child recidivism rates</u> client outcomes and program outputs. It is the intent of the Legislature that continual development efforts take place to improve the validity and reliability of the cost-effectiveness model.
- (b) The department shall rank commitment programs based on the cost-effectiveness model, performance measures, and adherence to quality improvement standards and shall submit a report this data in the annual Comprehensive Accountability Report to the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of each house of the Legislature by December 31 of each year.
- (c) Based on reports of the department on child client outcomes and program outputs and on the department's most recent cost-effectiveness rankings, the department may terminate a program operated by the department or a provider if the program has failed to achieve a minimum standard threshold of program effectiveness. This paragraph does not preclude the department from terminating a contract as provided under this section or as otherwise provided by law or contract, and does not limit the department's authority to enter into or terminate a contract.
- (d) In collaboration with the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, and contract service providers, the department shall develop a work plan to refine the cost-

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effectiveness model so that the model is consistent with the performance-based program budgeting measures approved by the Legislature to the extent the department deems appropriate. The department shall notify the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability of any meetings to refine the model.

- (e) Contingent upon specific appropriation, the department, in consultation with the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, and contract service providers, shall:
- 1. Construct a profile of each commitment program that uses the results of the quality <u>improvement</u> assurance report required by this section, the cost-effectiveness report required in this subsection, and other reports available to the department.
- 2. Target, for a more comprehensive evaluation, any commitment program that has achieved consistently high, low, or disparate ratings in the reports required under subparagraph 1. and target, for technical assistance, any commitment program that has achieved low or disparate ratings in the reports required under subparagraph 1.
- 3. Identify the essential factors that contribute to the high, low, or disparate program ratings.
- 4. Use the results of these evaluations in developing or refining juvenile justice programs or program models, <u>child</u> <u>client</u> outcomes and program outputs, provider contracts, quality <u>improvement</u> <u>assurance</u> standards, and the cost-effectiveness model.
- (5) <u>QUALITY IMPROVEMENT; MINIMUM STANDARDS.</u>—The department shall:
 - (a) Establish a comprehensive quality improvement assurance

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system for each program operated by the department or operated by a provider under contract with the department. Each contract entered into by the department must provide for quality improvement assurance.

- (b) Provide operational definitions of and criteria for quality <u>improvement</u> <u>assurance</u> for each specific program component.
- (c) Establish quality <u>improvement</u> assurance goals and objectives for each specific program component.
- (d) Establish the information and specific data elements required for the quality improvement assurance program.
- (e) Develop a quality <u>improvement</u> assurance manual of specific, standardized terminology and procedures to be followed by each program.
- (f) Evaluate each program operated by the department or a provider under a contract with the department annually and establish minimum standards thresholds for each program component. If a provider fails to meet the established minimum standards thresholds, such failure shall cause the department shall to cancel the provider's contract unless the provider complies achieves compliance with minimum standards thresholds within 6 months or unless there are documented extenuating circumstances. In addition, the department may not contract with the same provider for the canceled service for a period of 12 months. If a department-operated program fails to meet the established minimum standards thresholds, the department must take necessary and sufficient steps to ensure, and document program changes to achieve, compliance with the established minimum standards thresholds. If the department-operated program

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fails to achieve compliance with the established minimum standards thresholds within 6 months and if there are no documented extenuating circumstances, the department shall must notify the Executive Office of the Governor and the Legislature of the corrective action taken. Appropriate corrective action may include, but is not limited to:

- 1. Contracting out for the services provided in the program;
- 2. Initiating appropriate disciplinary action against all employees whose conduct or performance is deemed to have materially contributed to the program's failure to meet established minimum thresholds;
 - 3. Redesigning the program; or
 - 4. Realigning the program.
- 1 COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT; SUBMITTAL.—No

 1 later than February 1 of each year, the department shall submit

 1 the Comprehensive Accountability an annual Report to the

 2 Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of each house of the

 2 Legislature, and the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of each house of the Legislature, and the Governor, no later than February 1 of each year. The Comprehensive

 3 Accountability annual Report must contain, at a minimum, for each specific program component: a comprehensive description of the population served by the program; a specific description of the services provided by the program; cost; a comparison of expenditures to federal and state funding; immediate and long-range concerns; and recommendations to maintain, expand, improve, modify, or eliminate each program component so that

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changes in services lead to enhancement in program quality. The department shall ensure the reliability and validity of the information contained in the report.

(7) (6) ONGOING EVALUATION.—The department shall collect and analyze available statistical data for the purpose of ongoing evaluation of all programs. The department shall provide the Legislature with necessary information and reports to enable the Legislature to make informed decisions regarding the effectiveness of, and any needed changes in, services, programs, policies, and laws.

Section 32. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 985.644, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.644 Departmental contracting powers; personnel standards and screening.—

- (1) The department may contract with the Federal Government, other state departments and agencies, county and municipal governments and agencies, public and private agencies, and private individuals and corporations in carrying out the purposes of, and the responsibilities established in, this chapter.
- (a) Each contract entered into by the department for services delivered on an appointment or intermittent basis by a provider that does not have regular custodial responsibility for children, and each contract with a school for before or aftercare services, must ensure that all owners, operators, and personnel who have direct contact with children are subject to level 2 background screening pursuant to chapter 435.

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(b) <u>Certified</u> <u>Except for</u> law enforcement, correctional, and correctional probation officers, <u>pursuant to s. 943.13</u>, <u>are not required to submit to level 2 screenings while employed by a law enforcement agency or correctional facility. to whom s. 943.13(5) applies, The department shall electronically submit to the Department of Law Enforcement:</u>

- 1. Fingerprint information obtained during the employment screening required by subparagraph (a)1.
- 2. Fingerprint information for all persons employed by the department, or by a provider under contract with the department, in delinquency facilities, services, or programs if such fingerprint information has not previously been previously electronically submitted pursuant to this section to the Department of Law Enforcement under this paragraph.

Section 33. Section 985.6441, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

985.6441 Health care services.-

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Hospital" means a hospital licensed under chapter 395.
- (b) "Health care provider" has the same meaning as provided in s. 766.105.
- (2) The following reimbursement limitations apply to the compensation of health care providers by the department:
- (a) If there is no contract between the department and a hospital or a health care provider providing services at a hospital, payments to such hospital or such health care provider may not exceed 110 percent of the Medicare allowable rate for any health care service provided.
 - (b) If a contract has been executed between the department

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and a hospital or a health care provider providing services at a hospital, the department may continue to make payments for health care services at the currently contracted rates through the current term of the contract; however, payments may not exceed 110 percent of the Medicare allowable rate after the current term of the contract expires or after the contract is renewed during the 2013-2014 fiscal year.

- (c) Payments may not exceed 110 percent of the Medicare allowable rate under a contract executed on or after July 1, 2014, between the department and a hospital or a health care provider providing services at a hospital.
- (d) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a)-(c), the department may pay up to 125 percent of the Medicare allowable rate for health care services at a hospital that demonstrates or has demonstrated through hospital-audited financial data a negative operating margin for the previous fiscal year to the Agency for Health Care Administration.
- (e) The department may execute a contract for health care services at a hospital for rates other than rates based on a percentage of the Medicare allowable rate.

Section 34. Section 985.66, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 985.66 Juvenile justice training academies; staff development and training; Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund.—
- (1) LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE.—In order to enable the state to provide a systematic approach to staff development and training for judges, state attorneys, public defenders, law enforcement officers, school district personnel, and juvenile justice program staff which meets that will meet the needs of such

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persons in the their discharge of their duties while at the same time meeting the requirements for the American Correction Association accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, it is the purpose of the Legislature to require the department to establish, maintain, and oversee the operation of juvenile justice training programs and courses academies in the state. The purpose of the Legislature in establishing staff development and training programs is to provide employees of the department or any private or public entity or contract providers who provide services or care for youth under the responsibility of the department with the knowledge and skills to appropriately interact with youth and provide such care foster better staff morale and reduce mistreatment and aggressive and abusive behavior in delinquency programs; to positively impact the recidivism of children in the juvenile justice system; and to afford greater protection of the public through an improved level of services delivered by a professionally trained juvenile justice program staff to children who are alleged to be or who have been found to be delinquent.

- (2) STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING. The department shall:
- (a) Designate the <u>number and</u> location of the training <u>programs and courses</u> academies; assess, design, develop, implement, <u>evaluate</u>, maintain, and update the curriculum to be used in the training of juvenile justice program staff; establish timeframes for participation in and completion of training by juvenile justice program staff; develop, implement, <u>score</u>, <u>analyze</u>, maintain, and update job-related examinations; develop, implement, <u>analyze</u>, and update the types and frequencies of evaluations of the training <u>programs</u>, <u>courses</u>,

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and instructors academies; and manage approve, modify, or disapprove the budget and contracts for all the training deliverables academies, and the contractor to be selected to organize and operate the training academies and to provide the training curriculum.

- (b) Establish uniform minimum job-related <u>preservice and inservice</u> training courses and examinations for juvenile justice program staff.
- (c) Consult and cooperate with the state or any political subdivision; any private entity or contractor; and with private and public universities, colleges, community colleges, and other educational institutions concerning the development of juvenile justice training and programs or courses of instruction, including, but not limited to, education and training in the areas of juvenile justice.
- (d) Enter into contracts and agreements with other agencies, organizations, associations, corporations, individuals, or federal agencies as necessary in the execution of the powers of the department or the performance of its duties.
- (3) JUVENILE JUSTICE TRAINING PROGRAM.—The department shall establish a certifiable program for juvenile justice training pursuant to this section, and all department program staff. and Providers who deliver direct care services pursuant to contract with the department shall be required to participate in and successfully complete the department—approved program of training pertinent to their areas of responsibility. Judges, state attorneys, and public defenders, law enforcement officers, and school district personnel, and employees of contract

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providers who provide services or care for youth under the responsibility of the department may participate in such a training program. For the juvenile justice program staff, the department shall, based on a job-task analysis:

- (a) The department shall design, implement, maintain, evaluate, and revise a basic training program, including a competency-based examination, for the purpose of providing minimum employment training qualifications for all juvenile justice personnel. All program staff of the department and providers who deliver direct-care services who are hired after October 1, 1999, shall, at a must meet the following minimum requirements:
 - 1. Be at least 19 years of age.
- 2. Be a high school graduate or its equivalent, as determined by the department.
- 3. Not have been convicted of any felony or a misdemeanor involving perjury or a false statement, or have received a dishonorable discharge from any of the Armed Forces of the United States. A Any person who, after September 30, 1999, pleads guilty or nolo contendere to or is found guilty of any felony or a misdemeanor involving perjury or false statement is not eligible for employment, notwithstanding suspension of sentence or withholding of adjudication. Notwithstanding this subparagraph, a any person who pled nolo contendere to a misdemeanor involving a false statement before October 1, 1999, and who has had such record of that plea sealed or expunged is not ineligible for employment for that reason.
- 4. Abide by all the provisions of s. 985.644(1) regarding fingerprinting, and background investigations, and other

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screening requirements for personnel.

- 5. Execute and submit to the department an affidavit-of-application form, approved adopted by the department, attesting to his or her compliance with subparagraphs 1.-4. The affidavit must be executed under oath and constitutes an official statement under s. 837.06. The affidavit must include \underline{a} conspicuous $\underline{statement}$ $\underline{language}$ that the intentional false execution of the affidavit constitutes a misdemeanor of the second degree. The employing agency shall retain the affidavit.
- (b) The department shall design, implement, maintain, evaluate, and revise an advanced training program, including a competency-based examination for each training course, which is intended to enhance knowledge, skills, and abilities related to job performance.
- (c) The department shall design, implement, maintain, evaluate, and revise a career development training program, including a competency-based examination for each training course. Career development courses are intended to prepare personnel for promotion.
- (d) The department is encouraged to design, implement, maintain, evaluate, and revise juvenile justice training courses, or to enter into contracts for such training courses, that are intended to provide for the safety and well-being of both citizens and juvenile offenders.
 - (4) JUVENILE JUSTICE TRAINING TRUST FUND.-
- (a) There is created within the State Treasury a Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund to be used by the department for the purpose of funding the development and updating of a job-task analysis of juvenile justice personnel; the development,

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implementation, and updating of job-related training courses and examinations; and the cost of juvenile justice training courses.

- (b) One dollar from every noncriminal traffic infraction collected pursuant to ss. 318.14(10)(b) and 318.18 shall be deposited into the Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund.
- (c) In addition to the funds generated by paragraph (b), the trust fund may receive funds from any other public or private source.
- (d) Funds that are not expended by the end of the budget cycle or through a supplemental budget approved by the department shall revert to the trust fund.
- (5) ESTABLISHMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE TRAINING ACADEMIES.—
 The number, location, and establishment of juvenile justice
 training academies shall be determined by the department.
- establish criteria to award scholarships or stipends to qualified juvenile justice personnel who are residents of the state and who want to pursue a bachelor's or associate in arts degree in juvenile justice or a related field. The department shall administer handle the administration of the scholarship or stipend. The Department of Education shall manage handle the notes issued for the payment of the scholarships or stipends. All scholarship and stipend awards shall be paid from the Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund upon vouchers approved by the Department of Education and properly certified by the Chief Financial Officer. Before Prior to the award of a scholarship or stipend, the juvenile justice employee must agree in writing to practice her or his profession in juvenile justice or a related field for 1 month for each month of grant or to repay the full

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amount of the scholarship or stipend together with interest at the rate of 5 percent per annum over a period of up to not to exceed 10 years. Repayment is shall be made payable to the state for deposit into the Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund.

(6) (7) PARTICIPATION OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS IN THE STATE RISK MANAGEMENT TRUST FUND.—Pursuant to s. 284.30, the Division of Risk Management of the Department of Financial Services is authorized to insure a private agency, individual, or corporation operating a state-owned training school under a contract to carry out the purposes and responsibilities of any program of the department. The coverage authorized under this subsection is subject to herein shall be under the same general terms and conditions as the coverage afforded the department is insured for its responsibilities under chapter 284.

Section 35. Subsection (5) of section 985.664, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.664 Juvenile justice circuit advisory boards.-

(5) (a) To form the initial juvenile justice circuit advisory board, the Secretary of Juvenile Justice, in consultation with the juvenile justice county councils in existence on October 1, 2013, shall appoint the chair of the board, who must meet the board membership requirements in subsection (4). Within 45 days after being appointed, the chair shall appoint the remaining members to the juvenile justice circuit advisory board and submit the appointments to the department for approval.

(b) Thereafter, When a vacancy in the office of the chair occurs, the Secretary of Juvenile Justice, in consultation with the juvenile justice circuit advisory board, shall appoint a new

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chair, who must meet the board membership requirements in subsection (4). The chair shall appoint members to vacant seats within 45 days after the vacancy and submit the appointments to the department for approval. The chair serves at the pleasure of the Secretary of Juvenile Justice.

Section 36. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 985.672, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.672 Direct-support organization; definition; use of property; board of directors; audit.—

- (1) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term "direct-support organization" means an organization whose sole purpose is to support the juvenile justice system and which is:
- (a) A corporation not-for-profit incorporated under chapter 617 and which is approved by the Department of State;
- (b) Organized and operated to conduct programs and activities; to raise funds; to request and receive grants, gifts, and bequests of moneys; to acquire, receive, hold, invest, and administer, in its own name, securities, funds, objects of value, or other property, real or personal property; and to make expenditures to or for the direct or indirect benefit of the Department of Juvenile Justice or the juvenile justice system operated by a county commission or a circuit board;
- (c) Determined by the Department of Juvenile Justice to be consistent with the goals of the juvenile justice system, in the best interest of the state, and in accordance with the adopted goals and mission of the Department of Juvenile Justice.

Expenditures of the organization shall be expressly used for the

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prevention and amelioration of to prevent and ameliorate juvenile delinquency. Such funds The expenditures of the direct-support organization may not be used for the purpose of lobbying as defined in s. 11.045.

- (4) USE OF PROPERTY.—The department may <u>allow</u> permit, without charge, appropriate use of fixed property, and facilities, and personnel services of the juvenile justice system by the direct-support organization, subject to the provisions of this section. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "personnel services" includes full-time or part-time personnel as well as payroll processing services.
- (a) The department may prescribe any condition with which the direct-support organization must comply in order to use fixed property or facilities of the juvenile justice system.
- (b) The department may not permit the use of any fixed property or facilities of the juvenile justice system by the direct-support organization if it does not provide equal membership and employment opportunities to all persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex, age, or national origin.
- (c) The department shall adopt rules prescribing the procedures by which the direct-support organization is governed and any conditions with which a direct-support organization must comply to use property or facilities of the department.

Section 37. Section 985.682, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.682 Siting of facilities; study; criteria.-

(1) The department is directed to conduct or contract for a statewide comprehensive study to determine current and future

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2901 needs for all types of facilities for children committed to the 2902 custody, care, or supervision of the department under this 2903 chapter. (2) The study shall assess, rank, and designate appropriate 2904 2905 sites, and shall be reflective of the different purposes and 2906 uses for all facilities, based upon the following criteria: 2907 (a) Current and future estimates of children originating 2908 from each county; 2909 (b) Current and future estimates of types of delinquent 2910 acts committed in each county; 2911 (c) Geographic location of existing facilities; 2912 (d) Availability of personnel within the local labor 2913 market; 2914 (e) Current capacity of facilities in the area; 2915 (f) Total usable and developable acreage of various sites 2916 based upon the use and purpose of the facility; 2917 (g) Accessibility of each site to existing utility, 2918 transportation, law enforcement, health care, fire protection, 2919 refuse collection, water, and sewage disposal services; 2920 (h) Susceptibility of each site to flooding hazards or 2921 other adverse natural environmental consequences; 2922 (i) Site location in relation to desirable and undesirable 2923 proximity to other public facilities, including schools; 2924 (j) Patterns of residential growth and projected population 2925 growth; and 2926 (k) Such other criteria as the department, in conjunction 2927 with local governments, deems appropriate. 2928 (3) The department shall recommend certification of the 2929 study by the Governor and Cabinet within 2 months after its

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2930 receipt.

(4) Upon certification of the study by the Governor and Cabinet, the department shall notify those counties designated as being in need of a facility.

(1) (5) When the department or a contracted provider proposes a site for a juvenile justice facility, the department or provider shall request that the local government having jurisdiction over such proposed site determine whether or not the proposed site is appropriate for public use under local government comprehensive plans, local land use ordinances, local zoning ordinances or regulations, and other local ordinances in effect at the time of such request. If no such determination is made within 90 days after the request, it is shall be presumed that the proposed site is in compliance with such plans, ordinances, or regulations.

(2)(6) If the local government determines within 90 days after the request that construction of a facility on the proposed site does not comply with any such plan, ordinance, or regulation, the department may request a modification of such plan, ordinance, or regulation without having an ownership interest in such property. For the purposes of this section, modification includes, but is not limited to, a variance, rezoning, special exception, or any other action of the local government having jurisdiction over the proposed site which would authorize siting of a facility.

(3)(7) Upon receipt of a request for modification from the department, the local government may recommend and hold a public hearing on the request for modification in the same manner as for a rezoning as provided under the appropriate special or

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local law or ordinance, except that such proceeding shall be recorded by tape or by a certified court reporter and made available for transcription at the expense of any interested party.

(4) (8) If When the department requests such a modification and it is denied by the local government, the local government or the department shall initiate the dispute resolution process established under s. 186.509 to reconcile differences on the siting of correctional facilities between the department, local governments, and private citizens. If the regional planning council has not established a dispute resolution process pursuant to s. 186.509, the department shall establish, by rule, procedures for dispute resolution. The dispute resolution process must shall require the parties to commence meetings to reconcile their differences. If the parties fail to resolve their differences within 30 days after the denial, they the parties shall engage in voluntary mediation or a similar process. If the parties fail to resolve their differences by mediation within 60 days after the denial, or if no action is taken on the department's request within 90 days after the request, the department must appeal the decision of the local government on the requested modification of local plans, ordinances, or regulations to the Governor and Cabinet. A Any dispute resolution process initiated under this section must conform to the time limitations set forth in this subsection herein. However, upon agreement of all parties, the time limits may be extended, but in no event may the dispute resolution process may not extend beyond over 180 days.

(5) (9) The Governor and Cabinet shall consider the

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following when determining whether to grant the appeal from the decision of the local government on the requested modification:

- (a) The record of the proceedings before the local government.
- (b) Reports and studies by any other agency relating to matters within the jurisdiction of such agency which may be potentially affected by the proposed site.
- (c) The statewide study, as established in subsection (1); other Existing studies; reports and information maintained by the department as the Governor and Cabinet may request addressing the feasibility and availability of alternative sites in the general area; and the need for a facility in the area based on the average number of petitions, commitments, and transfers into the criminal court from the county to state facilities for the 3 most recent 3 calendar years.
- (6) (10) The Governor and Cabinet, upon determining that the local government has <u>not</u> recommended <u>a</u> no feasible alternative site and that the interests of the state in providing facilities outweigh the concerns of the local government, shall authorize construction and operation of a facility on the proposed site notwithstanding any local plan, ordinance, or regulation.
- (7) (11) The Governor and Cabinet may adopt rules of procedure to govern these proceedings in accordance with the provisions of s. 120.54.
- (8) (12) Actions taken by the department or the Governor and Cabinet pursuant to this section <u>are not shall not be</u> subject to the provisions of ss. 120.56, 120.569, and 120.57. The decision by the Governor and Cabinet <u>is shall be</u> subject to judicial review pursuant to s. 120.68 in the District Court of Appeal,

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(9) (13) All other departments and agencies of the state shall cooperate fully with the department to accomplish the siting of facilities for juvenile offenders.

(10) (14) It is the intent of the Legislature to expedite the siting of, acquisition of land for, and construction by the Department of Juvenile Justice of state juvenile justice facilities operated by the department or a private vendor under contract with the department. Other agencies shall cooperate with the department and expeditiously fulfill their responsibilities to avoid unnecessary delay in the siting of, acquisition of land for, and construction of state juvenile justice facilities. This section and all other laws of the state shall be construed to accomplish this intent. This section takes shall take precedence over any other law to the contrary.

- (11) (15) (a) The department shall acquire land and erect juvenile justice facilities necessary to accommodate children committed to the custody, care, or supervision of the department, and shall make additional alterations to facilities to accommodate any increase in the number of children. The department shall establish adequate accommodations for staff of the department who are required to reside continuously within the facilities.
- (b) Notwithstanding s. 255.25(1) and contingent upon available funds, the department may enter into lease-purchase agreements to provide juvenile justice facilities for housing committed youths, contingent upon available funds. The facilities provided through such agreements must meet the program plan and specifications of the department. The

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department may enter into such lease agreements with private corporations and other governmental entities. However, with the exception of contracts entered into with other governmental entities, and notwithstanding s. 255.25(3)(a), a lease agreement may not be entered into except upon advertisement for the receipt of competitive bids and award to the lowest and best bidder except if contracting with other governmental entities.

- (c) A lease-purchase agreement that is for a term extending beyond the end of a fiscal year is subject to the provisions of s. 216.311.
- (12) (16) (a) Notwithstanding s. 253.025 or s. 287.057, if when the department finds it necessary for timely site acquisition, it may contract, without using the competitive selection procedure, with an appraiser whose name is on the list of approved appraisers maintained by the Division of State Lands of the Department of Environmental Protection under s. 253.025(6)(b). If When the department directly contracts for appraisal services, it must contract with an approved appraiser who is not employed by the same appraisal firm for review services.
- (b) Notwithstanding s. 253.025(6), the department may negotiate and enter into an option contract before an appraisal is obtained. The option contract must state that the final purchase price may not exceed the maximum value allowed by law. The consideration for such an option contract may not exceed 10 percent of the estimate obtained by the department or 10 percent of the value of the parcel, whichever amount is greater.
- (c) This subsection applies only to a purchase or acquisition of land for juvenile justice facilities. This

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subsection does not modify the authority of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund or the Division of State Lands of the Department of Environmental Protection to approve any contract for purchase of state lands as provided by law or to require policies and procedures to obtain clear legal title to parcels purchased for state purposes.

- (13) (17) The department may sell, to the best possible advantage, any detached parcels of land belonging to the bodies of land purchased for the state juvenile justice facilities. The department may purchase any parcel of land contiguous with the lands purchased for state juvenile justice facilities.
- (14) (18) The department may begin preliminary site preparation and obtain the appropriate permits for the construction of a juvenile justice facility after approval of the lease-purchase agreement or option contract by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the lease purchase agreement or option contract if, in the department determines that department's discretion, commencing construction is in the best interests of the state.
- (15) (19) If Insofar as the provisions of this section is are inconsistent with the provisions of any other general, special, or local law, general, special, or local, the provisions of this section is are controlling. Additionally, the criteria and procedures established under set forth in this section supersede and are in lieu of any review and approval required by s. 380.06.
- Section 38. Section 985.69, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 985.69 Repair and maintenance One-time startup funding for

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juvenile justice purposes.—Funds from juvenile justice appropriations may be <u>used utilized as one-time startup funding</u> for juvenile justice purposes that include, but are not limited to, remodeling or renovation of existing facilities, construction costs, leasing costs, purchase of equipment and furniture, site development, and other necessary and reasonable costs associated with the <u>repair and maintenance startup</u> of facilities or programs.

Section 39. Section 985.694, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 40. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section

985.701, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended to read:

985.701 Sexual misconduct prohibited; reporting required;

penalties.—

- (1) (a) 1. As used in this section subsection, the term:
- c.a. "Sexual misconduct" means fondling the genital area, groin, inner thighs, buttocks, or breasts of a person; the oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by or union with the sexual organ of another; or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any other object. The term does not include an act done for a bona fide medical purpose or an internal search conducted in the lawful performance of duty by an employee of the department or an employee of a provider under contract with the department.
- <u>a.b.</u> "Employee" <u>means a includes</u> paid staff <u>member members</u>, <u>a volunteer volunteers</u>, <u>or an intern and interns</u> who <u>works work</u> in a department program or a program operated by a provider under a contract.
- b. "Juvenile offender" means a person of any age who is detained or supervised by, or committed to the custody of, the department.

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2. An employee who engages in sexual misconduct with a juvenile offender detained or supervised by, or committed to the custody of, the department commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. An employee may be found guilty of violating this subsection without having committed the crime of sexual battery.

- 3. The consent of the juvenile offender to any act of sexual misconduct is not a defense to prosecution under this subsection.
- 4. This subsection does not apply to an employee of the department, or an employee of a provider under contract with the department, who:
- a. Is legally married to a juvenile offender who is detained or supervised by, or committed to the custody of, the department.
- b. Has no reason to believe that the person with whom the employee engaged in sexual misconduct is a juvenile offender detained or supervised by, or committed to the custody of, the department.

Section 41. Section 985.702, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

985.702 Willful and malicious neglect of a juvenile offender prohibited; reporting required; penalties.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Employee" means a paid staff member, volunteer, or intern who works in a department program or a program operated by a provider under a contract with the department.
- (b) "Juvenile offender" means a person of any age who is detained by, or committed to the custody of, the department.

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(c) "Neglect" means:

- 1. An employee's failure or omission to provide a juvenile offender with the proper level of care, supervision, and services necessary to maintain the juvenile offender's physical and mental health, including, but not limited to, adequate food, nutrition, clothing, shelter, supervision, medicine, and medical services; or
- 2. An employee's failure to make a reasonable effort to protect a juvenile offender from abuse, neglect, or exploitation by another person.
- (2) (a) An employee who willfully and maliciously neglects a juvenile offender without causing great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement to a juvenile offender, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (b) An employee who willfully and maliciously neglects a juvenile offender and in so doing causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement to a juvenile offender, commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (c) Notwithstanding prosecution, any violation of paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), as determined by the Public Employees

 Relations Commission, constitutes sufficient cause under s.

 110.227 for dismissal from employment with the department, and a person who commits such violation may not again be employed in any capacity in connection with the juvenile justice system.
- (3) An employee who witnesses the neglect of a juvenile offender shall immediately report the incident to the department's incident hotline and prepare, date, and sign an

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independent report that specifically describes the nature of the incident, the location and time of the incident, and the persons involved. The employee shall deliver the report to the employee's supervisor or program director, who must provide copies to the department's inspector general and the circuit juvenile justice manager. The inspector general shall immediately conduct an appropriate administrative investigation, and, if there is probable cause to believe that a violation of subsection (2) has occurred, the inspector general shall notify the state attorney in the circuit in which the incident occurred.

- (4) (a) A person who is required to prepare a report under this section and who knowingly or willfully fails to do so, or who knowingly or willfully prevents another person from doing so, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) A person who knowingly or willfully submits inaccurate, incomplete, or untruthful information with respect to a report required under this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (c) A person who knowingly or willfully coerces or threatens any other person with the intent to alter testimony or a written report regarding the neglect of a juvenile offender commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 42. Paragraphs (c) and (f) of subsection (3) of section 943.0582, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

 $943.0582\ \mbox{Prearrest, postarrest, or teen court diversion}$ program expunction.—

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(3) The department shall expunde the nonjudicial arrest record of a minor who has successfully completed a prearrest or postarrest diversion program if that minor:

- (c) Submits to the department, with the application, an official written statement from the state attorney for the county in which the arrest occurred certifying that he or she has successfully completed that county's prearrest or postarrest diversion program, that his or her participation in the program was based on an arrest for a nonviolent misdemeanor, and that he or she has not otherwise been charged by the state attorney with or found to have committed any criminal offense or comparable ordinance violation.
- (f) Has never, prior to filing the application for expunction, been charged by the state attorney with or been found to have committed any criminal offense or comparable ordinance violation.

Section 43. Section 945.75, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 44. Paragraphs (e) through (i) of subsection (2),

paragraphs (g) and (k) of subsection (3), paragraph (b) of

subsection (5), paragraph (d) of subsection (8), and paragraph

(c) of subsection (10) of section 121.0515, Florida Statutes,

are amended to read:

121.0515 Special Risk Class.-

- (2) MEMBERSHIP.-
- (c) Effective July 1, 2001, "special risk member" includes any member who is employed as a youth custody officer by the Department of Juvenile Justice and meets the special criteria set forth in paragraph (3) (g).
 - (e) (f) Effective October 1, 2005, through June 30, 2008,

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the member must be employed by a law enforcement agency or medical examiner's office in a forensic discipline and meet the special criteria set forth in paragraph (3)(g) (3)(h).

- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ Effective July 1, 2008, the member must be employed by the Department of Law Enforcement in the crime laboratory or by the Division of State Fire Marshal in the forensic laboratory and meet the special criteria set forth in paragraph $\underline{\text{(3)}}$ (h)
- $\underline{\text{(g)}}$ (h) Effective July 1, 2008, the member must be employed by a local government law enforcement agency or medical examiner's office and meet the special criteria set forth in paragraph (3)(i) $\underline{\text{(3)}}$ (j).
- (h) (i) Effective August 1, 2008, "special risk member" includes any member who meets the special criteria for continued membership set forth in paragraph (3)(j) $\frac{(3)(k)}{(k)}$.
- (3) CRITERIA.—A member, to be designated as a special risk member, must meet the following criteria:
- (g) Effective July 1, 2001, the member must be employed as a youth custody officer and be certified, or required to be certified, in compliance with s. 943.1395. In addition, the member's primary duties and responsibilities must be the supervised custody, surveillance, control, investigation, apprehension, arrest, and counseling of assigned juveniles within the community;
- (j) (k) The member must have already qualified for and be actively participating in special risk membership under paragraph (a), paragraph (b), or paragraph (c), must have suffered a qualifying injury as defined in this paragraph, must not be receiving disability retirement benefits as provided in

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3278 s. 121.091(4), and must satisfy the requirements of this 3279 paragraph.

- 1. The ability to qualify for the class of membership defined in paragraph (2) (h) (2) (i) occurs when two licensed medical physicians, one of whom is a primary treating physician of the member, certify the existence of the physical injury and medical condition that constitute a qualifying injury as defined in this paragraph and that the member has reached maximum medical improvement after August 1, 2008. The certifications from the licensed medical physicians must include, at a minimum, that the injury to the special risk member has resulted in a physical loss, or loss of use, of at least two of the following: left arm, right arm, left leg, or right leg; and:
- a. That this physical loss or loss of use is total and permanent, except if the loss of use is due to a physical injury to the member's brain, in which event the loss of use is permanent with at least 75 percent loss of motor function with respect to each arm or leg affected.
- b. That this physical loss or loss of use renders the member physically unable to perform the essential job functions of his or her special risk position.
- c. That, notwithstanding this physical loss or loss of use, the individual can perform the essential job functions required by the member's new position, as provided in subparagraph 3.
- d. That use of artificial limbs is not possible or does not alter the member's ability to perform the essential job functions of the member's position.
- e. That the physical loss or loss of use is a direct result of a physical injury and not a result of any mental,

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psychological, or emotional injury.

- 2. For the purposes of this paragraph, "qualifying injury" means an injury sustained in the line of duty, as certified by the member's employing agency, by a special risk member that does not result in total and permanent disability as defined in s. 121.091(4)(b). An injury is a qualifying injury if the injury is a physical injury to the member's physical body resulting in a physical loss, or loss of use, of at least two of the following: left arm, right arm, left leg, or right leg.

 Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an injury that would otherwise qualify as a qualifying injury is not considered a qualifying injury if and when the member ceases employment with the employer for whom he or she was providing special risk services on the date the injury occurred.
- 3. The new position, as described in sub-subparagraph 1.c., that is required for qualification as a special risk member under this paragraph is not required to be a position with essential job functions that entitle an individual to special risk membership. Whether a new position as described in sub-subparagraph 1.c. exists and is available to the special risk member is a decision to be made solely by the employer in accordance with its hiring practices and applicable law.
- 4. This paragraph does not grant or create additional rights for any individual to continued employment or to be hired or rehired by his or her employer that are not already provided within the Florida Statutes, the State Constitution, the Americans with Disabilities Act, if applicable, or any other applicable state or federal law.
 - (5) REMOVAL OF SPECIAL RISK CLASS MEMBERSHIP.-

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(b) Any member who is a special risk member on July 1, 2008, and who became eligible to participate under paragraph (3)(g) (3)(h) but fails to meet the criteria for Special Risk Class membership established by paragraph (3)(h) (3)(i) or paragraph (3)(i) (3)(j) shall have his or her special risk designation removed and thereafter shall be a Regular Class member and earn only Regular Class membership credit. The department may review the special risk designation of members to determine whether or not those members continue to meet the criteria for Special Risk Class membership.

- (8) SPECIAL RISK ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT CLASS.-
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, this subsection does not apply to any special risk member who qualifies for continued membership pursuant to paragraph (3)(j)(3)(k).
 - (10) CREDIT FOR UPGRADED SERVICE.
- (c) Any member of the Special Risk Class who has earned creditable service through June 30, 2008, in another membership class of the Florida Retirement System in a position with the Department of Law Enforcement or the Division of State Fire Marshal and became covered by the Special Risk Class as described in paragraph (3)(h) (3)(i), or with a local government law enforcement agency or medical examiner's office and became covered by the Special Risk Class as described in paragraph (3)(i) (3)(j), which service is within the purview of the Special Risk Class, and is employed in such position on or after July 1, 2008, may purchase additional retirement credit to upgrade such service to Special Risk Class service, to the extent of the percentages of the member's average final

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compensation provided in s. 121.091(1)(a)2. The cost for such credit must be an amount representing the actuarial accrued liability for the difference in accrual value during the affected period of service. The cost shall be calculated using the discount rate and other relevant actuarial assumptions that were used to value the Florida Retirement System Pension Plan liabilities in the most recent actuarial valuation. The division shall ensure that the transfer sum is prepared using a formula and methodology certified by an enrolled actuary. The cost must be paid immediately upon notification by the division. The local government employer may purchase the upgraded service credit on behalf of the member if the member has been employed by that employer for at least 3 years.

Section 45. Subsection (5) of section 985.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.045 Court records.-

(5) This chapter does not prohibit a circuit court from providing a restitution order containing the information prescribed in s. 985.0301(5)(e) s. 985.0301(5)(h) to a collection court or a private collection agency for the sole purpose of collecting unpaid restitution ordered in a case in which the circuit court has retained jurisdiction over the child and the child's parent or legal guardian. The collection court or private collection agency shall maintain the confidential status of the information to the extent such confidentiality is provided by law.

Section 46. Section 985.721, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.721 Escapes from secure detention or residential

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3394 commitment facility.—An escape from:

- (1) Any secure detention facility maintained for the temporary detention of children, pending adjudication, disposition, or placement;
- (2) Any residential commitment facility described in \underline{s} . $\underline{985.03(41)}$ \underline{s} . $\underline{985.03(46)}$, maintained for the custody, treatment, punishment, or rehabilitation of children found to have committed delinquent acts or violations of law; or
- (3) Lawful transportation to or from any such secure detention facility or residential commitment facility,

constitutes escape within the intent and meaning of s. 944.40 and is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

3408 Section 47. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.