

## CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House Comm: WD 4/8/2008

The Committee on Judiciary (Joyner) recommended the following amendment:

## Senate Amendment (with directory and title amendments)

Delete line(s) 521-577

and insert:

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Section 11. Subsection (5) of section 985.265, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

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

- (5) The court shall order the delivery of a child to a jail or other facility intended or used for the detention of adults:
- 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

When a child taken into custody in this state is wanted by another jurisdiction for prosecution as an adult.

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> The child shall be housed separately from adult inmates to prohibit a child from having regular contact with incarcerated adults, including trustees. "Regular contact" means sight and sound contact. Separation of children from adults shall permit no more than haphazard or accidental contact. The receiving jail or other facility shall contain a separate section for children and shall have an adequate staff 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 15 minutes, except in direct supervision housing having 24-hour supervision. This subsection does not prohibit placing two or more children in the same cell. Under no circumstances shall a child be placed in the same cell with an adult.

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Instruments of restraint, such as handcuffs, chains, irons, or straitjackets, may not be used on a child during an adjudicatory or other court hearing or elsewhere in a courthouse and must be removed when the child appears before the court unless the court finds that:

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(a) Restraints are necessary to prevent physical harm to the child or another person;

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A less restrictive alternative is not available to prevent physical harm, including, but not limited to, the

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presence of department personnel, a law enforcement officer, or a bailiff;

- (C) The child has a history of disruptive behavior in the courtroom which places others in a potentially harmful situation or presents a substantial risk of inflicting bodily harm to others;
- (d) The child is likely to attempt to escape during a transfer or a hearing; or
  - (e) The child is charged with a capital felony.

The department must comply with the Protective Action Response policy established under s. 985.645 whenever mechanical restraints are used.

Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 985.601, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (e) is added to subsection (3) of that section, to read:

985.601 Administering the juvenile justice continuum.--

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. As part of the continuum of services, the department shall adopt rules establishing procedures for providing ordinary medical care and mental health, substance abuse, and developmental disability services to youth within the juvenile justice continuum as defined in s. 985.03. The department shall coordinate such



rulemaking with other affected agencies to avoid duplication, conflict, or inconsistency.

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(e) To be eligible to participate in the state-funded Intensive Delinquency Diversion Services program, counties having nonstate-funded delinquency programs for youth must include diversion options for first-time misdemeanant youth or youth who are 10 years of age or younger, unless otherwise prohibited.

Section 13. Section 985.602, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

985.602 Use of restraints during court proceedings.--

- (1) Instruments of restraint, such as handcuffs, chains, irons, or straitjackets, may not be used on a child during an adjudicatory or other court hearing or elsewhere in a courthouse and must be removed when the child appears before the court unless the court finds that:
- (a) Restraints are necessary to prevent physical harm to the child or another person;
- (b) A less restrictive alternative is not available to prevent physical harm, including, but not limited to, the presence of department personnel, a law enforcement officer, or a bailiff;
- (c) The child has a history of disruptive behavior in the courtroom which places others in a potentially harmful situation or presents a substantial risk of inflicting bodily harm to others;
- (d) The child is likely to attempt to escape during a transfer or a hearing; or
  - The child is charged with a capital felony.



(2) The department must comply with the Protective Action Response policy established under s. 985.645 whenever mechanical restraints are used.

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And the title is amended as follows: Delete line(s) 23-32 and insert: amending s. 985.265, F.S.; providing an exception to required supervision in direct supervision housing;

prohibiting the use of restraints during court proceedings; providing exceptions; amending s. 985.601, F.S.; requiring the Department of Juvenile Justice to adopt rules to establish procedures to provide ordinary medical care and mental health, substance abuse, and developmental disabilities services to youth within the juvenile justice continuum; requiring the procedures to be commensurate with procedures that youth receive in the community to the extent possible within fiscal resources; creating s. 985.602, F.S.; prohibiting the use of restraints during court proceedings; providing exceptions; amending s. 985.606, F.S.;