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By the Committees on Criminal and Civil Justice Appropriations; Judiciary; Criminal Justice; and Senator Crist

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to juvenile justice; amending s. 29.008, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 790.22, F.S.; revising provisions relating to community service programs; amending s. 939.185, F.S.; providing diversion options; amending s. 984.05, F.S., conforming crossreferences; amending s. 984.09, F.S.; deleting duplicative provisions relating to contempt of court and alternative sanctions; amending s. 985.02, F.S.; providing diversion options; amending s. 985.03, F.S.; defining the term "ordinary medical care"; amending and renumbering provisions of s. 985.037, F.S., relating to alterative sanctions; creating s. 985.0375, F.S.; providing for alternative sanctions; amending s. 985.04, F.S; providing that confidential information obtained during an official's service with juvenile delinquents may be shared with authorized personnel of the Department of Children and Family Services; amending s. 985.245, F.S.; providing for additional representatives to be included on the committee formed to advise the Department of Juvenile Justice on the risk assessment instrument; requiring periodic evaluation of the risk assessment instrument; amending s. 985.265, F.S.; providing an exception to required supervision in direct supervision housing; amending s. 985.601, F.S.; requiring the Department of Juvenile Justice to adopt rules to establish procedures to provide ordinary medical care, mental health, substance abuse, and developmental disabilities services to youth

within the juvenile justice continuum; requiring that, to

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the extent possible within available fiscal resources, the procedures must be commensurate with procedures that youth receive in the community; amending s. 985.606, F.S.; revising provisions governing data collection; amending s. 985.632, F.S.; authorizing the department to conduct a demonstration project in order to create an accountable juvenile justice system that is outcome-based; amending s. 985.644, F.S., relating to departmental contracting powers; removing references to the Department of Children and Family Services; amending s. 985.66, F.S.; transferring the responsibility for the juvenile justice training program from the Juvenile Justice Standards and Training Commission to the Department of Juvenile Justice; requiring the department to adopt rules; amending s. 985.664, F.S., relating to the juvenile justice circuit boards and juvenile justice county councils; providing a reference to the Children and Youth Cabinet; requiring that juvenile justice circuit boards and county councils participate in facilitating interagency cooperation and information sharing with certain entities; requiring that such collaborations specify certain information; providing requirements for the annual reports required to be submitted by each juvenile justice circuit board; amending s. 985.668, F.S.; encouraging each juvenile justice circuit board, in consultation with the juvenile justice county council, to propose an innovation zone within the circuit; amending s. 985.676, F.S.; including the development and implantation of a strategic plan; amending s. 985.721, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending

s. 1006.13, F.S.; removing the reference of zero tolerance; providing an effective date.

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

(4)

- Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 29.008, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 29.008 County funding of court-related functions. --
- (3) The following shall be considered a local requirement pursuant to subparagraph (2)(a)1.:
- (b) Alternative sanctions coordinators pursuant to \underline{s} . 985.0375 \underline{ss} . 984.09 and 985.037.
- Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 790.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 790.22 Use of BB guns, air or gas-operated guns, or electric weapons or devices by minor under 16; limitation; possession of firearms by minor under 18 prohibited; penalties.--
- (c) The juvenile justice circuit boards or juvenile justice county councils or the Department of Juvenile Justice shall establish appropriate community service programs to be available as provided in s. 985.0375 to the alternative sanctions coordinators of the circuit courts in implementing this subsection. The boards or councils or department shall propose the implementation of a community service program in each circuit, and may submit a circuit plan, to be implemented upon approval of the circuit alternative sanctions coordinator.
- Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 939.185, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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939.185 Assessment of additional court costs and surcharges.--

- (1) (a) The board of county commissioners may adopt by ordinance an additional court cost, not to exceed \$65, to be imposed by the court when a person pleads guilty or nolo contendere to, or is found guilty of, or adjudicated delinquent for, any felony, misdemeanor, delinquent act, or criminal traffic offense under the laws of this state. Such additional assessment shall be accounted for separately by the county in which the offense occurred and be used only in the county imposing this cost, to be allocated as follows:
- 1. Twenty-five percent of the amount collected shall be allocated to fund innovations to supplement state funding for the elements of the state courts system identified in s. 29.004 and county funding for local requirements under s. 29.008(2)(a)2.
- 2. Twenty-five percent of the amount collected shall be allocated to assist counties in providing legal aid programs required under s. 29.008(3)(a).
- 3. Twenty-five percent of the amount collected shall be allocated to fund personnel and legal materials for the public as part of a law library.
- 4. Twenty-five percent of the amount collected shall be used as determined by the board of county commissioners to support teen court programs, except as provided in s. 938.19(7), juvenile assessment centers, and other juvenile alternative programs that include diversion options for first-time misdemeanant youth or youth 10 years of age or younger.

Each county receiving funds under this section shall report the

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amount of funds collected pursuant to this section and an itemized list of expenditures for all authorized programs and activities. The report shall be submitted in a format developed by the Supreme Court to the Governor, the Chief Financial Officer, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on a quarterly basis beginning with the quarter ending September 30, 2004. Quarterly reports shall be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of the quarter. Any unspent funds at the close of the county fiscal year allocated under subparagraphs 2., 3., and 4., shall be transferred for use pursuant to subparagraph 1.

Section 4. Section 984.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

984.05 Rules relating to habitual truants; adoption by State Board of Education and Department of Juvenile Justice.—The Department of Juvenile Justice and the State Board of Education shall work together on the development of, and shall adopt, rules as necessary for administering the implementation of ss. 984.03(27), 985.03(26) 985.03(25), and 1003.27.

904.03(27), 903.03(20) 903.03(23), and 1003.27.

Section 5. Section 984.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

984.09 Punishment for contempt of court; alternative sanctions.--

(1) CONTEMPT OF COURT; LEGISLATIVE INTENT.--Except as otherwise provided in this section, the court may punish any child for contempt for interfering with the court or with court administration, or for violating any provision of this chapter or order of the court relative thereto as provided in s. 985.037. It is the intent of the Legislature that the court restrict and

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limit the use of contempt powers with respect to commitment of a child to a secure facility. A child who commits direct contempt of court or indirect contempt of a valid court order may be taken into custody and ordered to serve an alternative sanction or placed in a secure facility, as authorized in this section, by order of the court.

- (2) PLACEMENT IN A SECURE FACILITY. --
- (a) A child may be placed in a secure facility as provided in s. 985.037(2) 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) A delinquent child who has been held in direct or indirect contempt may be placed in a secure detention facility for 5 days for a first offense or 15 days for a second or subsequent offense, or in a secure residential commitment facility.
- (b) A child in need of services who has been held in direct contempt or indirect contempt may be placed, for 5 days for a first offense or 15 days for a second or subsequent offense, in a staff-secure shelter or a staff-secure residential facility solely for children in need of services if such placement is available, or, if such placement is not available, the child may be placed in an appropriate mental health facility or substance abuse facility for assessment. In addition to disposition under this paragraph, a child in need of services who is held in direct contempt or indirect contempt may be placed in a physically secure setting as provided under s. 984.226 if conditions of eligibility are met.

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(3) ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS. -- Each judicial circuit shall have an alternative sanctions coordinator who shall serve under the chief administrative judge of the juvenile division of the circuit court, and who shall coordinate and maintain a spectrum of contempt sanction alternatives in conjunction with the circuit plan implemented in accordance with s. 790.22(4)(c). Upon determining that a child has committed direct contempt of court or indirect contempt of a valid court order, the court may immediately request the alternative sanctions coordinator to recommend the most appropriate available alternative sanction and shall order the child to perform up to 50 hours of communityservice manual labor or a similar alternative sanction, unless an alternative sanction is unavailable or inappropriate, or unless the child has failed to comply with a prior alternative sanction. Alternative contempt sanctions may be provided by local industry or by any nonprofit organization or any public or private business or service entity that has entered into a contract with the Department of Juvenile Justice to act as an agent of the state to provide voluntary supervision of children on behalf of the state in exchange for the manual labor of children and limited immunity in accordance with s. 768.28(11).

- (3) (4) CHILDREN IN NEED OF SERVICES 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.
- (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

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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, pursuant to 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. 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 facility 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, where appropriate before ordering that the child be placed in a secure facility as punishment for contempt of court.
- $\frac{\text{(d)}}{\text{(d)}}$ In addition to any other sanction imposed under <u>s.</u> 985.037 this section, the court may direct the Department of

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Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to withhold issuance of, or suspend, a child's driver's license or driving privilege. The court may order that a child's 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'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'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. for a child in need of services whose driver's license or driving privilege is suspended under that section this paragraph, the court may direct the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to issue the child a license for driving privileges restricted to business or employment purposes only, as defined in s. 322.271, or for the purpose of completing court-ordered community service, if the child is otherwise qualified for a license. However, the department may not issue a restricted license unless specifically ordered to do so by the court. (5) ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS COORDINATOR. -- There is created

(5) ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS COORDINATOR. -- There is created the position of alternative sanctions coordinator within each judicial circuit, pursuant to subsection (3). Each alternative sanctions coordinator shall serve under the direction of the chief administrative judge of the juvenile division as directed by the chief judge of the circuit. The alternative sanctions coordinator shall act as the liaison between the judiciary, local

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department officials, district school board employees, and local law enforcement agencies. The alternative sanctions coordinator shall coordinate within the circuit community-based alternative sanctions, including nonsecure detention programs, community service projects, and other juvenile sanctions, in conjunction with the circuit plan implemented in accordance with s. 790.22(4)(c).

Section 6. Subsection (3) of section 985.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.02 Legislative intent for the juvenile justice system.--

- (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:
- (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.

(e) Encourage and promote diversion options when appropriate, especially for first-time misdemeanant youth or youth 10 years of age or younger.

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.

Section 7. Subsections (39) through (57) of section 985.03, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (40) through (58), respectively, and a new subsection (38) is added to that section, to read:

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

(38) "Ordinary medical care" means medical procedures that are administered or performed on a routine basis and include, but are not limited to, inoculations, physical examinations, remedial treatment for minor illnesses and injuries, preventive services, medication management, chronic disease management, and other medical procedures that are administered or performed on a routine basis and that do not involve hospitalization, surgery, or use of general anesthesia.

Section 8. Subsections (1), (2), and (4) of section 985.037, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (3) and (5) of that section are redesignated as subsections (1) and (2) of section 985.0375, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

985.037 Punishment for contempt of court; alternative sanctions.--

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(1) CONTEMPT OF COURT; LEGISLATIVE INTENT.—The court may punish any child for contempt for interfering with the court or with court administration, or for violating any provision of this chapter or order of the court relative thereto. It is the intent of the Legislature that the court restrict and limit the use of contempt powers with respect to commitment of a child to a secure facility. A child who commits direct contempt of court or indirect contempt of a valid court order may be taken into custody and ordered to serve an alternative sanction or placed in a secure facility, as authorized in this section, by order of the court.

- (2) PLACEMENT IN A SECURE FACILITY. -- A child may be placed in a secure 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 not to exceed 5 days for a first offense and not to exceed 15 days for a second or subsequent offense.
- (3) (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.
- (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

349 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. 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 facility 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, where appropriate before ordering that the child be placed in a secure 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

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driver's license or driving privilege. The court may order that a child's 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'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'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.

985.0375 Alternative sanctions.--

(1) (3) ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS. -- Each judicial circuit shall have an alternative sanctions coordinator who shall serve under the chief administrative judge of the juvenile division of the circuit court, and who shall coordinate and maintain a spectrum of contempt sanction alternatives in conjunction with the circuit plan implemented in accordance with s. 790.22(4)(c). Upon determining that a child has committed direct contempt of court or indirect contempt of a valid court order, the court may immediately request the alternative sanctions coordinator to recommend the most appropriate available alternative sanction and shall order the child to perform up to 50 hours of communityservice manual labor or a similar alternative sanction, unless an alternative sanction is unavailable or inappropriate, or unless the child has failed to comply with a prior alternative sanction. Alternative contempt sanctions may be provided by local industry or by any nonprofit organization or any public or private

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business or service entity that has entered into a contract with the department of Juvenile Justice to act as an agent of the state to provide voluntary supervision of children on behalf of the state in exchange for the manual labor of children and limited immunity in accordance with s. 768.28(11).

(2)(5) ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS COORDINATOR.—There is created the position of alternative sanctions coordinator within each judicial circuit, pursuant to subsection (1) (3). Each alternative sanctions coordinator shall serve under the direction of the chief administrative judge of the juvenile division as directed by the chief judge of the circuit. The alternative sanctions coordinator shall act as the liaison between the judiciary, local department officials, district school board employees, and local law enforcement agencies. The alternative sanctions coordinator shall coordinate within the circuit community-based alternative sanctions, including nonsecure detention programs, community service projects, and other juvenile sanctions, to implement s. 790.22(4) in conjunction with the circuit plan implemented in accordance with s. 790.22(4)(c).

Section 9. Subsections (1) and (7) of section 985.04, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.04 Oaths; records; confidential information. --

(1) Except as provided in subsections (2), (3), (6), and (7) and s. 943.053, all information obtained under this chapter in the discharge of official duty by any judge, any employee of the court, any authorized agent of the department, the Parole Commission, the Department of Corrections, the juvenile justice circuit boards, any law enforcement agent, or any licensed professional or licensed community agency representative

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participating in the assessment or treatment of a juvenile is confidential and may be disclosed only to the authorized personnel of the court, the department and its designees, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Parole Commission, law enforcement agents, school superintendents and their designees, any licensed professional or licensed community agency representative participating in the assessment or treatment of a juvenile, and others entitled under this chapter to receive that information, or upon order of the court. Within each county, the sheriff, the chiefs of police, the district school superintendent, and the department shall enter into an interagency agreement for the purpose of sharing information about juvenile offenders among all parties. The agreement must specify the conditions under which summary criminal history information is to be made available to appropriate school personnel, and the conditions under which school records are to be made available to appropriate department personnel. Such agreement shall require notification to any classroom teacher of assignment to the teacher's classroom of a juvenile who has been placed in a probation or commitment program for a felony offense. The agencies entering into such agreement must comply with s. 943.0525, and must maintain the confidentiality of information that is otherwise exempt from s. 119.07(1), as provided by law.

(7)(a) Records in the custody of the department regarding children are not open to inspection by the public. Such records may be inspected only upon order of the Secretary of Juvenile Justice or his or her authorized agent by persons who have sufficient reason and upon such conditions for their use and

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disposition as the secretary or his or her authorized agent deems proper. The information in such records may be disclosed only to other employees of the department who have a need therefor in order to perform their official duties; to other persons as authorized by rule of the department; and, upon request, to the Department of Corrections and the Department of Children and Family Services. The secretary or his or her authorized agent may permit properly qualified persons to inspect and make abstracts from records for statistical purposes under whatever conditions upon their use and disposition the secretary or his or her authorized agent deems proper, provided adequate assurances are given that children's names and other identifying information will not be disclosed by the applicant.

- (b) The destruction of records pertaining to children committed to or supervised by the department pursuant to a court order, which records are retained until a child reaches the age of 24 years or until a serious or habitual delinquent child reaches the age of 26 years, shall be subject to chapter 943.
- Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 985.245, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 985.245 Risk assessment instrument.--
- (2) (a) The risk assessment instrument for detention care placement determinations and <u>court</u> orders shall be developed by the department in <u>consultation</u> agreement with a <u>committee</u> <u>composed of two</u> representatives appointed by the <u>following</u> associations: the Conference of Circuit Judges of Florida, the Prosecuting Attorneys Association, the Public Defenders Association, the Florida Sheriffs Association, and the Florida Association of Chiefs of Police. Each association shall appoint

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two individuals, one representing an urban area and one representing a rural area. In addition, the committee shall include two representatives from child advocacy organizations, and two recognized child mental health experts, appointed by the department. The parties involved shall evaluate and revise the risk assessment instrument as is considered necessary using the method for revision as agreed by the parties. The risk assessment instrument shall be evaluated to determine if the instrument contributes to disproportionate minority contact.

- (b) The risk assessment instrument shall take into consideration, but need not be limited to, prior history of failure to appear, prior offenses, prior history of residential delinquency commitments, 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 take into consideration appropriate aggravating and mitigating circumstances, and shall be designed to target a narrower population of children than s. 985.255. 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, nonsecure, or home detention care.
- (c) Any risk assessment instrument used for determining detention care placements and court orders shall be validated not later than December 31, 2008, and periodically evaluated thereafter for continued validity.
 - Section 11. Subsection (5) of section 985.265, Florida

523 Statutes, is amended 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:
- (a) 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) When a child taken into custody in this state is wanted by another jurisdiction for prosecution as an adult.

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 with 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.

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.--

- (2) (a) 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.
- (b) As part of the continuum of services, the department shall adopt rules establishing procedures to provide ordinary medical care, mental health, substance abuse, and developmental disabilities 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) In order to be eligible to participate in the statefunded Intensive Delinquency Diversion Services program, counties
having nonstate-funded delinquency programs for youth must
include diversion options for first-time misdemeanant youth or
youth 10 years of age or younger, unless otherwise prohibited.

Section 13. Section 985.606, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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985.606 Prevention services providers; <u>outcome</u> performance data collection; reporting.—Each state agency or entity that receives or uses state appropriations to fund programs, grants, appropriations, or activities that are designed to prevent juvenile crime, delinquency, gang membership, status offenses, or that are designed to prevent a child from becoming a "child in need of services," as defined in chapter 984, shall collect data relative to the <u>outcomes related to performance of</u> such activities and shall provide said data to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House no later than January 31st of each year for the preceding fiscal year. Section 14. Subsection (8) is added to section 985.632,

Section 14. Subsection (8) is added to section 985.632, Florida Statutes, to read:

985.632 Quality assurance and cost-effectiveness; outcome-based contracting.--

(8) To create an accountable juvenile justice system that is outcome-based, the department is authorized to conduct a demonstration project using outcome performance-based contracts. During the 2008-2009 fiscal year, the department shall develop, in consultation with the Department of Financial Services and a provider organization that has multiple sites, an implementation plan for outcome-based contracting. Such a plan shall include interim and long-term outcome performance measures, strategies for using financial incentives and disincentives to increase provider performance, a plan to shift oversight and monitoring of providers from a compliance-based approach to a more outcome-based approach, and recommendations of needed legislative action to implement. This plan shall be submitted to the Executive Office of the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the

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Speaker of the House of Representatives by March 1, 2009.

Section 15. Section 985.644, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.644 Departmental contracting powers; personnel standards and screening.--

- (1) The department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Children and Family Services, as appropriate, 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.
- Department of Children and Family Services contracts with a provider for any program for children, all personnel, including owners, operators, employees, and volunteers, in the facility must be of good moral character. Each contract entered into by the either 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 the owners, operators, and all personnel who have direct contact with children are of good moral character. A volunteer who assists on an intermittent basis for less than 40 hours per month need not be screened if the volunteer is under direct and constant supervision by persons who meet the screening requirements.
- (b) The department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Children and Family Services shall require employment screening pursuant to chapter 435, using the level 2 standards

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set forth in that chapter for personnel in programs for children or youths.

- (c) The department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Children and Family Services may grant exemptions from disqualification from working with children as provided in s. 435.07.
- (2) 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 and the responsibilities of the delinquency services and programs of the department.
- (2) (3) The department shall adopt a rule pursuant to chapter 120 establishing a procedure to provide notice of policy changes that affect contracted delinquency services and programs. A policy is defined as an operational requirement that applies to only the specified contracted delinquency service or program. The procedure <u>must shall</u> include:
 - (a) Public notice of policy development.
 - (b) Opportunity for public comment on the proposed policy.
- (c) Assessment for fiscal impact upon the department and providers.
 - (d) The department's response to comments received.
- (4) When the department contracts with a provider for any delinquency service or program, all personnel, including all owners, operators, employees, and volunteers in the facility or providing the service or program shall be of good moral character. A volunteer who assists on an intermittent basis for less than 40 hours per month is not required to be screened if

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the volunteer is under direct and constant supervision by persons who meet the screening requirements.

- (3)(5)(a) For any person employed by the department, or by a provider under contract with the department, in delinquency facilities, services, or programs, the department shall require:
- 1. A level 2 employment screening pursuant to chapter 435 prior to employment.
- 2. A federal criminal records check by the Federal Bureau of Investigation every 5 years following the date of the person's employment.
- (b) Except for law enforcement, correctional, and correctional probation officers, to whom s. 943.13(5) applies, the department shall electronically submit to the Department of Law Enforcement:
- 1. Fingerprint information obtained during the employment screening required by subparagraph (a)1.
- 2. Beginning on December 15, 2005, 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 electronically submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement under this paragraph.
- (c) All fingerprint information electronically submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement under paragraph (b) shall be retained by the Department of Law Enforcement and entered into the statewide automated fingerprint identification system authorized by s. 943.05(2)(b). Thereafter, such fingerprint information shall be available for all purposes and uses authorized for arrest fingerprint information entered into the

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statewide automated fingerprint identification system pursuant to s. 943.051 until the fingerprint information is removed <u>under</u> pursuant to paragraph (e). The Department of Law Enforcement shall search all arrest fingerprint information received pursuant to s. 943.051 against the fingerprint information entered into the statewide automated fingerprint system <u>under pursuant</u> to this subsection. Any arrest records identified as a result of the search shall be reported to the department in the manner and timeframe established by the Department of Law Enforcement by rule.

- (d) The department shall pay an annual fee to the Department of Law Enforcement for its costs resulting from the fingerprint information retention services required by this subsection. The amount of the annual fee and procedures for the submission and retention of fingerprint information and for the dissemination of search results shall be established by the Department of Law Enforcement by adopting a rule that is applicable to the department individually under pursuant to this subsection or that is applicable to the department and other employing agencies pursuant to rulemaking authority otherwise provided by law.
- (e) The department shall notify the Department of Law Enforcement when a person whose fingerprint information is retained by the Department of Law Enforcement under this subsection is no longer employed by the department, or by a provider under contract with the department, in a delinquency facility, service, or program. This notice shall be provided by the department to the Department of Law Enforcement no later than 6 months after the date of the change in the person's employment

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status. Fingerprint information for persons identified by the department in the notice shall be removed from the statewide automated fingerprint system.

- (6) The department may grant exemptions from disqualification from working with children as provided in s. 435.07.
- Section 16. Subsections (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), and (9) of section 985.66, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 985.66 Juvenile justice training academies; Juvenile Justice Standards and Training Commission; Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund.--
- (2) STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING JUVENILE JUSTICE
 STANDARDS AND TRAINING COMMISSION. --
- (a) There is created under the Department of Juvenile Justice the Juvenile Justice Standards and Training Commission, hereinafter referred to as the commission. The 17-member commission shall consist of the Attorney General or designee, the Commissioner of Education or designee, a member of the juvenile court judiciary to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and 14 members to be appointed by the Secretary of Juvenile Justice as follows:
- 1. Seven members shall be juvenile justice professionals: a superintendent or a direct care staff member from an institution; a director from a contracted community-based program; a superintendent and a direct care staff member from a regional detention center or facility; a juvenile probation officer supervisor and a juvenile probation officer; and a director of a day treatment or conditional release program. No fewer than three of these members shall be contract providers.

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2. Two members shall be representatives of local law enforcement agencies.

- 3. One member shall be an educator from the state's university and community college program of criminology, criminal justice administration, social work, psychology, sociology, or other field of study pertinent to the training of juvenile justice program staff.
 - 4. One member shall be a member of the public.
- 5. One member shall be a state attorney, or assistant state attorney, who has juvenile court experience.
- 6. One member shall be a public defender, or assistant public defender, who has juvenile court experience.
- 7. One member shall be a representative of the business community.
- All appointed members shall be appointed to serve terms of 2 years.
- (b) The composition of the commission shall be broadly reflective of the public and shall include minorities and women. The term "minorities" as used in this paragraph means a member of a socially or economically disadvantaged group that includes blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians.
- (c) The Department of Juvenile Justice shall provide the commission with staff necessary to assist the commission in the performance of its duties.
- (d) The commission shall annually elect its chairperson and other officers. The commission shall hold at least four regular meetings each year at the call of the chairperson or upon the written request of three members of the commission. A majority of

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the members of the commission constitutes a quorum. Members of the commission shall serve without compensation but are entitled to be reimbursed for per diem and travel expenses as provided by s. 112.061 and these expenses shall be paid from the Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund.

- (e) The powers, duties, and functions of the <u>department</u> commission shall be to:
- (a) 1. Designate the location of the training academies; develop, implement, maintain, and update the curriculum to be used in the training of <u>delinquency juvenile justice</u> program staff; establish timeframes for participation in and completion of training by <u>delinquency juvenile justice</u> program staff; develop, implement, maintain, and update job-related examinations; develop, implement, and update the types and frequencies of evaluations of the training academies; approve, modify, or disapprove the budget for the training academies, and the contractor to be selected to organize and operate the training academies and to provide the training curriculum.
- (b) 2. Establish uniform minimum job-related training courses and examinations for <u>delinquency</u> juvenile justice program staff.
- (c) 3. 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) 4. Enter into With the approval of the department, make

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and enter into such contracts and agreements with other agencies, organizations, associations, corporations, individuals, or federal agencies as the commission determines are necessary in the execution of its powers or the performance of its duties.

- 5. Make recommendations to the Department of Juvenile

 Justice concerning any matter within the purview of this section.
- commission shall establish a certifiable program for juvenile justice training pursuant to this section, and all delinquency 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 commission—approved program of training pertinent to their areas of responsibility. Judges, state attorneys, and public defenders, law enforcement officers, and school district personnel may participate in such training program. For the delinquency juvenile justice program staff, the department commission shall, based on a job-task analysis:
- (a) 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 <u>delinquency program staff</u> juvenile justice personnel. All <u>delinquency</u> program staff of the department and providers who deliver direct-care services who are hired after October 1, 1999, 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 commission.
 - 3. Not have been convicted of any felony or a misdemeanor

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involving perjury or a false statement, or have received a dishonorable discharge from any of the Armed Forces of the United States. 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, 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 screening requirements for personnel.
- 5. Execute and submit to the department an affidavit-of-application form, 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 conspicuous language that the intentional false execution of the affidavit constitutes a misdemeanor of the second degree. The employing agency shall retain the affidavit.
- (b) 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) Design, implement, maintain, evaluate, and revise a career development training program, including a competency-based

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examination for each training course. Career development courses are intended to prepare personnel for promotion.

- (d) The <u>department</u> commission 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 wellbeing of both citizens and juvenile offenders.
 - (4) JUVENILE JUSTICE TRAINING TRUST FUND. --
- Justice Training Trust Fund to be used by the Department of Juvenile Justice for the purpose of funding the development and updating of a job-task analysis of delinquency program staff juvenile justice personnel; the development, implementation, and updating of job-related training courses and examinations; and the cost of commission-approved juvenile justice training courses; and reimbursement for expenses as provided in s. 112.061 for members of the commission and staff.
- (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 <u>department</u>

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- (6) SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS. --
- By rule, the department commission shall establish criteria to award scholarships or stipends to qualified delinquency program staff juvenile justice personnel who are residents of the state who want to pursue a bachelor's or associate in arts degree in juvenile justice or a related field. The department shall handle the administration of the scholarship or stipend. The Department of Education shall 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. Prior to the award of a scholarship or stipend, the delinquency program staff 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 amount of the scholarship or stipend together with interest at the rate of 5 percent per annum over a period not to exceed 10 years. Repayment shall be made payable to the state for deposit into the Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund.
- (b) The <u>department</u> commission may establish the scholarship program by rule and implement the program on or after July 1, 1996.
- (7) ADOPTION OF RULES. -- The <u>department may commission shall</u> adopt rules as necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.
 - (8) PARTICIPATION OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS IN THE STATE RISK

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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 herein shall be under the same general terms and conditions as the department is insured for its responsibilities under chapter 284.

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 that is owned and operated by the department. The Juvenile Justice Standards and Training Commission is terminated on June 30, 2001, and such termination shall be reviewed by the Legislature prior to that date.

Section 17. Section 985.664, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.664 Juvenile justice circuit boards and juvenile justice county councils.--

(1) There is authorized a juvenile justice circuit board to be established in each of the 20 judicial circuits and a juvenile justice county council to be established in each of the 67 counties. The purpose of each juvenile justice circuit board and each juvenile justice county council is to provide advice and direction to the department and the Children and Youth Cabinet in the development and implementation of juvenile justice programs and to work collaboratively with the department in seeking program improvements and policy changes to address the emerging and changing needs of Florida's youth who are at risk of

delinquency.

- (2) Each juvenile justice county council shall develop a juvenile justice prevention and early intervention plan for the county and shall collaborate with the circuit board and other county councils assigned to that circuit in the development of a comprehensive plan for the circuit. As part of such plan, each council and board shall make provision for continual monitoring to identify and remedy disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system. The Children and Youth Cabinet shall consider these local plans in implementing s. 402.56(5).
- (3) Juvenile justice circuit boards and county councils shall also participate in facilitating interagency cooperation and information sharing with local school authorities, law enforcement agencies, state attorneys, public defenders, judicial entities, local representatives of the department, the Department of Children and Family Services, and faith-based and community-based organizations for the purposes of forwarding the goals of the county or circuit plan. Such interagency collaborations shall specify how the community's entities will cooperate, collaborate, and share information to achieve the goals of the juvenile justice prevention and early intervention plan or the comprehensive plan for the circuit.
- (4) Juvenile justice circuit boards and county councils may apply for and receive public or private grants to be administered by one of the community partners that support one or more components of the county or circuit plan.
- (5) Juvenile justice circuit boards and county councils shall advise and assist the department in the evaluation and award of prevention and early intervention grant programs,

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including the Community Juvenile Justice Partnership Grant program established in s. 985.676 and proceeds from the Invest in Children license plate annual use fees.

- annual report to the department and to the Children and Youth

 Cabinet describing the activities of the circuit board and each of the county councils contained within its circuit. Such reports must be agreed upon and signed by each acting chair of the board and council and submitted to the Children and Youth Cabinet through the department secretary or the secretary's designee. The department may prescribe a format and content requirements for submission of annual reports.
- (7) Membership of the juvenile justice circuit board may not exceed 18 members, except as provided in subsections (8) and (9). Members must include the state attorney, the public defender, and the chief judge of the circuit, or their respective designees. The remaining 15 members of the board must be appointed by the county councils within that circuit. The board where possible must be composed of an equitable number of members include at least one representative from each county council within the circuit, taking into account differences in population. In appointing members to the circuit board, the county councils must reflect:
 - (a) The circuit's geography and population distribution.
- (b) Juvenile justice partners, including, but not limited to, representatives of law enforcement, the school system, and the Department of Children and Family Services.
 - (c) Diversity in the judicial circuit.
 - (d) Representation from residents of the targeted high-

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crime zip code communities as identified by the department and based on referral rates within the county.

- (8) At any time after the adoption of initial bylaws pursuant to subsection (12), a juvenile justice circuit board may revise the bylaws to increase the number of members by not more than three in order to adequately reflect the diversity of the population and community organizations or agencies in the circuit.
- (9) If county councils are not formed within a circuit, the circuit board may establish its membership in accordance with subsection (10). For juvenile justice circuit boards organized pursuant to this subsection, the state attorney, public defender, and chief circuit judge, or their respective designees, shall be members of the circuit board.
- (10) Membership of the juvenile justice county councils, or juvenile justice circuit boards established under subsection (9), must include representation from residents of the targeted high-crime zip code communities as identified by the department and based on referral rates within the county and may also include representatives from the following entities:
- (a) Representatives from the school district, which may include elected school board officials, the school superintendent, school or district administrators, teachers, and counselors.
 - (b) Representatives of the board of county commissioners.
- (c) Representatives of the governing bodies of local municipalities within the county.
- (d) A representative of the corresponding circuit or regional entity of the Department of Children and Family

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- (e) Representatives of local law enforcement agencies, including the sheriff or the sheriff's designee.
 - (f) Representatives of the judicial system.
 - (g) Representatives of the business community.
- (h) Representatives of other interested officials, groups, or entities, including, but not limited to, a children's services council, public or private providers of juvenile justice programs and services, students, parents, and advocates. Private providers of juvenile justice programs may not exceed one-third of the voting membership.
 - (i) Representatives of the faith community.
- (j) Representatives of victim-service programs and victims of crimes.
 - (k) Representatives of the Department of Corrections.
- (11) Each juvenile justice county council, or juvenile justice circuit board established under subsection (9), must provide for the establishment of an executive committee of not more than 10 members. The duties and authority of the executive committee must be addressed in the bylaws.
- shall develop bylaws that provide for officers and committees as the board or council deems necessary and shall specify the qualifications, method of selection, and term for each office created. The bylaws shall address at least the following issues: process for appointments to the board or council; election or appointment of officers; filling of vacant positions; duration of member terms; provisions for voting; meeting attendance requirements; and the establishment and duties of an executive

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1074 committee, if required under subsection (11).

- individually or collectively, by telephone or in person, with the chair of the juvenile justice circuit boards and the Children and Youth Cabinet in order to:
- 1. Advise juvenile justice circuit board chairs of statewide juvenile justice issues and activities.
- 2. Provide and receive comments on prevention and intervention program budget priorities.
 - 3. Provide and receive comments on the planning process.
- 4. Discuss program development, program implementation, quality assurance, and program outcomes.
- $\underline{\text{(14)}}$ Members of juvenile justice circuit boards and county councils are subject to the provisions of part III of chapter 112.
- (15) Juvenile justice circuit boards and county councils shall use due diligence in notifying the community of board vacancies through various community outreach outlets such as community newspapers, churches, and free public announcements.

Section 18. Section 985.668, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.668 Innovation zones.—The department shall encourage each of the juvenile justice circuit boards, in consultation with the juvenile justice county council within the circuit, to propose at least one innovation zone within the circuit for the purpose of implementing any experimental, pilot, or demonstration project that furthers the legislatively established goals of the department. An innovation zone is a defined geographic area such as a circuit, commitment region, county, municipality, service

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delivery area, school campus, or neighborhood providing a laboratory for the research, development, and testing of the applicability and efficacy of model programs, policy options, and new technologies for the department.

- (1) (a) The juvenile justice circuit board shall submit a proposal for an innovation zone to the secretary. If the purpose of the proposed innovation zone is to demonstrate that specific statutory goals can be achieved more effectively by using procedures that require modification of existing rules, policies, or procedures, the proposal may request the secretary to waive such existing rules, policies, or procedures or to otherwise authorize use of alternative procedures or practices. Waivers of such existing rules, policies, or procedures must comply with applicable state or federal law.
- (b) For innovation zone proposals that the secretary determines require changes to state law, the secretary may submit a request for a waiver from such laws, together with any proposed changes to state law, to the chairs of the appropriate legislative committees for consideration.
- (c) For innovation zone proposals that the secretary determines require waiver of federal law, the secretary may submit a request for such waivers to the applicable federal agency.
- (2) An innovation zone project may not have a duration of more than 2 years, but the secretary may grant an extension.
- (3) Before implementing an innovation zone under this subsection, the secretary shall, in conjunction with the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, develop measurable and valid objectives for such zone within a negotiated

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reasonable period of time. Moneys designated for an innovation zone in one operating circuit may not be used to fund an innovation zone in another operating circuit.

- (4) Program models for innovation zone projects include, but are not limited to:
- (a) A forestry alternative work program that provides selected juvenile offenders an opportunity to serve in a forestry work program as an alternative to incarceration, in which offenders assist in wildland firefighting, enhancement of state land management, environmental enhancement, and land restoration.
- (b) A collaborative public/private dropout prevention partnership that trains personnel from both the public and private sectors of a target community who are identified and brought into the school system as an additional resource for addressing problems which inhibit and retard learning, including abuse, neglect, financial instability, pregnancy, and substance abuse.
- (c) A support services program that provides economically disadvantaged youth with support services, jobs, training, counseling, mentoring, and prepaid postsecondary tuition scholarships.
- (d) A juvenile offender job training program that offers an opportunity for juvenile offenders to develop educational and job skills in a 12-month to 18-month nonresidential training program, teaching the offenders skills such as computer-aided design, modular panel construction, and heavy vehicle repair and maintenance which will readily transfer to the private sector, thereby promoting responsibility and productivity.
 - (e) An infant mortality prevention program that is designed

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to discourage unhealthy behaviors such as smoking and alcohol or drug consumption, reduce the incidence of babies born prematurely or with low birth weight, reduce health care cost by enabling babies to be safely discharged earlier from the hospital, reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect, and improve parenting and problem-solving skills.

- (f) A regional crime prevention and intervention program that serves as an umbrella agency to coordinate and replicate existing services to at-risk children, first-time juvenile offenders, youth crime victims, and school dropouts.
- (g) An alternative education outreach school program that serves delinquent repeat offenders between 14 and 18 years of age who have demonstrated failure in school and who are referred by the juvenile court.
- (h) A drug treatment and prevention program that provides early identification of children with alcohol or drug problems to facilitate treatment, comprehensive screening and assessment, family involvement, and placement options.
- (i) A community resource mother or father program that emphasizes parental responsibility for the behavior of children, and requires the availability of counseling services for children at high risk for delinquent behavior.

Section 19. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 985.676, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
985.676 Community juvenile justice partnership grants.--

- (2) GRANT APPLICATION PROCEDURES. --
- (a) Each entity wishing to apply for an annual community juvenile justice partnership grant, which may be renewed for a maximum of 2 additional years for the same provision of services,

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shall submit a grant proposal for funding or continued funding to the department. The department shall establish the grant application procedures. In order to be considered for funding, the grant proposal shall include the following assurances and information:

- 1. A letter from the chair of the juvenile justice circuit board confirming that the grant application has been reviewed and found to support one or more purposes or goals of the juvenile justice plan as developed by the board.
- 2. A rationale and description of the program and the services to be provided, including goals and objectives.
- 3. A method for identification of the juveniles most likely to be involved in the juvenile justice system who will be the focus of the program.
- 4. Provisions for the participation of parents and guardians in the program.
- 5. Coordination with other community-based and social service prevention efforts, including, but not limited to, drug and alcohol abuse prevention and dropout prevention programs, that serve the target population or neighborhood.
- 6. An evaluation component to measure the effectiveness of the program in accordance with s. 985.632.
- 7. A program budget, including the amount and sources of local cash and in-kind resources committed to the budget. The proposal must establish to the satisfaction of the department that the entity will make a cash or in-kind contribution to the program of a value that is at least equal to 20 percent of the amount of the grant.
 - 8. The necessary program staff.

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1219 (b) The department shall consider the following in awarding 1220 such grants:

- 1. The recommendations of the juvenile justice county council as to the priority that should be given to proposals submitted by entities within a county.
- 2. The recommendations of the juvenile justice circuit board as to the priority that should be given to proposals submitted by entities within a circuit.

As the first priority, the department shall fund applications that meet the requirements of this section and also fulfill the local juvenile justice circuit board and county council plans.

initiated under a community juvenile justice partnership grant established pursuant to this section from continuing to operate beyond the 3-year maximum funding period if it can find other funding sources. Likewise, This section does not restrict the number of programs an entity may apply for or operate.

Section 20. Section 985.721, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.721 Escapes from secure detention or residential 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} . $\underline{985.03(45)}$ \underline{s} . $\underline{985.03(44)}$, maintained for the custody, treatment, punishment, or rehabilitation of children found to have committed delinquent acts or violations of law; or

1248 (3) Lawful transportation to or from any such secure 1249 detention facility or residential commitment facility,

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- 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.
- Section 21. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 1006.13, 1255 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 1006.13 Policy of zero tolerance for crime and victimization.--
 - (1) Each district school board shall adopt a policy of zero tolerance for:
 - (a) Crime and substance abuse, including the reporting of delinquent acts and crimes occurring whenever and wherever students are under the jurisdiction of the district school board.
 - (b) Victimization of students, including taking all steps necessary to protect the victim of any violent crime from any further victimization.
 - (2) The zero tolerance policy shall require students found to have committed one of the following serious criminal offenses to be expelled, with or without continuing educational services, from the student's regular school for at least a period of not less than 1 full year, and to be referred to the criminal justice or juvenile justice system.
 - (a) Bringing a firearm or weapon, as defined in chapter 790, to school, to any school function, or onto any school-sponsored transportation or possessing a firearm at school.
 - (b) Making a threat or false report, as defined by ss. 790.162 and 790.163, respectively, involving school or school

personnel's property, school transportation, or a schoolsponsored activity.

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District school boards may assign the student to a disciplinary program for the purpose of continuing educational services during the period of expulsion. District school superintendents may consider the 1-year expulsion requirement on a case-by-case basis and request the district school board to modify the requirement by assigning the student to a disciplinary program or second chance school if the request for modification is in writing and it is determined to be in the best interest of the student and the school system. If a student committing any of the offenses in this subsection is a student with a disability, the district school board <u>must shall</u> comply with applicable State Board of Education rules.

Section 22. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.

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