**By** Senator Bradley

	7-00541D-14 2014700
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to the Department of Juvenile Justice;
3	amending s. 985.01, F.S.; revising the purposes of ch.
4	985, F.S., relating to juvenile justice; amending s.
5	985.02, F.S.; revising the legislative intent and
6	findings relating to the juvenile justice system;
7	amending s. 985.03, F.S.; defining and redefining
8	terms; amending s. 985.0301, F.S.; allowing a child
9	who has been detained to be transferred to the
10	detention center or facility in the circuit in which
11	the child resides or will reside at the time of
12	detention; deleting provisions relating to the
13	retention of jurisdiction by the court of a child
14	under certain circumstances; conforming provisions to
15	changes made by the act; amending s. 985.037, F.S.;
16	requiring the court to hold a hearing if a child is
17	charged with direct contempt of court and to afford
18	the child due process at such hearing; requiring the
19	court to review the placement of a child in a secure
20	detention facility upon motion by the defense or state
21	attorney; conforming provisions to changes made by the
22	act; repealing s. 985.105, F.S., relating to youth
23	custody officers; amending s. 985.11, F.S.; providing
24	that a child's fingerprints do not need to be
25	submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement under
26	certain circumstances; amending s. 985.14, F.S.;
27	authorizing juvenile assessment center personnel to
28	perform the intake process for children in custody of
29	the Department of Juvenile Justice; providing

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30	requirements for the intake process; amending s.
31	985.145, F.S.; transferring responsibilities relating
32	to the intake process from the juvenile probation
33	officer to the department; creating s. 985.17, F.S.;
34	providing goals for the department's prevention
35	services; requiring the department to engage with
36	certain faith-based and community-based organizations;
37	requiring the department to establish volunteer
38	coordinators; requiring the department to promote a
39	specified license plate; providing for the use of
40	funds related to prevention services; amending s.
41	985.24, F.S.; requiring that a determination or court
42	order regarding the use of detention care include any
43	findings that the child illegally possessed a firearm;
44	authorizing the department to develop evening-
45	reporting centers; providing requirements for such
46	centers; conforming provisions to changes made by the
47	act; amending s. 985.245, F.S.; conforming provisions
48	to changes made by the act; amending s. 985.25, F.S.;
49	transferring the responsibility for detention intake
50	from the juvenile probation officer to the department;
51	requiring that a child be placed in secure detention
52	care until the child's detention hearing under certain
53	circumstances; conforming provisions to changes made
54	by the act; amending s. 985.255, F.S.; requiring that
55	a child taken into custody and placed into secure or
56	nonsecure detention care be given a hearing within a
57	certain timeframe; authorizing the court to order
58	continued detention under certain circumstances;

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7-00541D-14 2014700 59 requiring that, if the initial order placing the youth 60 on detention care does not include a release date, a release date be requested of the court on the same 61 62 date the youth is placed on detention care; requiring 63 that, if a subsequent hearing is needed to provide additional information to the court for safety 64 65 planning, the initial order reflect the date of the next detention review hearing, which must be within 3 66 calendar days after the child's initial detention 67 68 placement; conforming provisions to changes made by 69 the act; amending s. 985.26, F.S.; conforming 70 provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 71 985.265, F.S.; requiring that detention staff 72 immediately notify law enforcement, school personnel, 73 and the victim, when a juvenile charged with a 74 specified crime is released from secure detention or 75 transferred to nonsecure detention; conforming 76 provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 77 985.27, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by 78 the act; amending s. 985.275, F.S.; requiring an 79 authorized agent of the department to notify law 80 enforcement and attempt to locate a child who has 81 escaped from a residential commitment facility; 82 requiring that the victim be notified under certain 83 circumstances; amending s. 985.433, F.S.; revising provisions relating to educational goals of a child in 84 85 a predisposition report; requiring the department, 86 rather than the juvenile probation officer, to 87 recommend to the court the most appropriate treatment

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88	and placement plan; amending s. 985.435, F.S.;
89	authorizing a probation program to include an
90	alternative consequence component; providing
91	requirements for such component; requiring that the
92	department provide an evaluation of the youth's risk
93	to reoffend; conforming provisions to changes made by
94	the act; amending s. 985.439, F.S.; providing that the
95	section applies to children on probation or
96	postcommitment probation, regardless of adjudication;
97	authorizing the department to establish programs to
98	provide alternative consequences for certain probation
99	violations; providing requirements for such programs;
100	conforming provisions to changes made by the act;
101	amending s. 985.441, F.S.; providing that the court
102	may commit a child who is on probation for a
103	misdemeanor or a certain probation violation only at a
104	specified restrictiveness level; authorizing the court
105	to commit such child to a nonsecure residential
106	placement in certain circumstances; conforming
107	provisions to changes made by the act; amending s.
108	985.46, F.S.; providing that conditional release
109	includes transition-to-adulthood services; requiring
110	certain students to participate in an educational or
111	career education program; amending s. 985.461, F.S.;
112	authorizing the department to provide transition-to-
113	adulthood services under certain circumstances;
114	authorizing the department to use community reentry
115	teams composed of certain individuals and entities for
116	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.; requiring the department to contract
124	for programs to provide trauma-informed care, family
125	engagement resources, and gender-specific programming;
126	authorizing the department to pay expenses in support
127	of certain programs; repealing s. 985.605, F.S.,
128	relating to prevention service programs, monitoring,
129	and uniform performance measures; repealing s.
130	985.606, F.S., relating to prevention services
131	providers, performance data collection, and reporting;
132	repealing s. 985.61, F.S., relating to early
133	delinquency intervention programs; amending s.
134	985.632, F.S.; revising legislative intent to include
135	that the department establish a performance
136	accountability system for certain providers that
137	contract with the department; providing requirements
138	for such contracts; requiring that the department's
139	Bureau of Research and Planning submit a report to the
140	Legislature; providing requirements for the report;
141	defining terms; requiring that the department develop,
142	in consultation with specified entities, a standard
143	methodology for measuring, evaluating, and reporting;
144	providing requirements for the methodology; deleting
145	reporting requirements related to cost data; revising

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146	the requirements of the department's cost-
147	effectiveness model; requiring the department to
148	establish a quality improvement system rather than a
149	quality assurance system; conforming provisions to
150	changes made by the act; amending s. 985.644, F.S.;
151	providing that specified individuals are not required
152	to submit to certain screenings under certain
153	circumstances; creating s. 985.6441, F.S.; defining
154	the terms "hospital" and "health care provider";
155	limiting the department's compensation of health care
156	providers; amending s. 985.66, F.S.; revising the
157	purpose of juvenile justice programs and courses;
158	revising the duties of the department for staff
159	development and training; providing that employees of
160	certain contract providers may participate in the
161	training program; amending s. 985.664, F.S.; requiring
162	the juvenile justice circuit advisory board, rather
163	than the secretary of the department, to appoint a new
164	chair to that board; providing that the chair serves
165	at the pleasure of the secretary; amending s. 985.672,
166	F.S.; redefining the term "direct-support
167	organization"; authorizing the department to allow the
168	use of personnel services of the juvenile justice
169	system by a direct-support organization; amending s.
170	985.682, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to a
171	statewide study; conforming provisions to changes made
172	by the act; amending s. 985.69, F.S.; providing for
173	repair and maintenance funding for juvenile justice
174	purposes; repealing s. 985.694, F.S., relating to the

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175	 Juvenile Care and Maintenance Trust Fund; amending s.
176	985.701, F.S.; defining the term "juvenile offender";
177	removing the requirement that the juvenile be detained
178	by, supervised by, or committed to the custody of the
179	department for the purposes of charging sexual
180	misconduct by an employee of the department; creating
181	s. 985.702, F.S.; defining terms; prohibiting an
182	employee from willfully and maliciously neglecting a
183	juvenile offender; providing criminal penalties;
184	providing for dismissal from employment with the
185	department; requiring an employee to report certain
186	information; requiring the department's inspector
187	general to conduct an appropriate administrative
188	investigation; requiring that the inspector general
189	notify the state attorney under certain circumstances;
190	amending s. 943.0582, F.S.; requiring that the
191	department expunge the nonjudicial arrest record of
192	certain minors under certain circumstances; repealing
193	s. 945.75, F.S., relating to tours of state
194	correctional facilities for juveniles; amending s.
195	121.0515, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made
196	by the act; amending ss. 985.045 and 985.721, F.S.;
197	conforming cross-references; providing an effective
198	date.
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200	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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202	Section 1. Section 985.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to
203	read:
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204	985.01 Purposes and intent
205	(1) The purposes of this chapter are:
206	(a) To increase public safety by reducing juvenile
207	delinquency through effective prevention, intervention, and
208	treatment services that strengthen and reform the lives of
209	children.
210	<u>(b)</u> To provide judicial and other procedures to assure
211	due process through which children, victims, and other
212	interested parties are assured fair hearings by a respectful and
213	respected court or other tribunal and the recognition,
214	protection, and enforcement of their constitutional and other
215	legal rights, while ensuring that public safety interests and
216	the authority and dignity of the courts are adequately
217	protected.
218	<u>(c)</u> (b) To provide for the care, safety, and protection of
219	children in an environment that fosters healthy social,
220	emotional, intellectual, educational, and physical development;
221	to ensure secure and safe custody; and to promote the health and
222	well-being of all children under the state's care.
223	<u>(d)</u> To ensure the protection of society, by providing
224	for a comprehensive standardized assessment of the child's needs
225	so that the most appropriate control, discipline, punishment,
226	and treatment can be administered consistent with the
227	seriousness of the act committed, the community's long-term need
228	for public safety, the prior record of the child, and the
229	specific rehabilitation needs of the child, while also
230	providing, whenever possible, restitution to the victim of the
231	offense.
232	<u>(e)</u> To preserve and strengthen the child's family ties <u>,</u>

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7-00541D-14 2014700 233 whenever possible, by providing for removal of the child from the physical custody of a parent parental custody only when his 234 235 or her welfare or the safety and protection of the public cannot 236 be adequately safeguarded without such removal; and, when the 237 child is removed from his or her own family, to secure custody, 238 care, and discipline for the child as nearly as possible 239 equivalent to that which should have been given by the parents; 240 and to assure, in all cases in which a child must be permanently removed from parental custody, that the child be placed in an 241 242 approved family home, adoptive home, independent living program, 243 or other placement that provides the most stable and permanent 244 living arrangement for the child, as determined by the court. 245

(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.

253 2. To assure that the sentencing and placement of a child 254 tried as an adult be appropriate and in keeping with the 255 seriousness of the offense and the child's need for 256 rehabilitative services, and that the proceedings and procedures 257 applicable to such sentencing and placement be applied within 258 the full framework of constitutional standards of fundamental 259 fairness and due process.

260 (g) (f) To provide children committed to the department with 261 training in life skills, including career <u>and technical</u>

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262	education, if appropriate.
263	(h) To care for children in the least restrictive and most
264	appropriate service environments.
265	(i) To allocate resources for the most effective programs,
266	services, and treatments to ensure that children, their
267	families, and their community support systems are connected with
268	these programs, services, and treatments at the most impactful
269	points along the juvenile justice continuum.
270	(2) It is the intent of the Legislature that this chapter
271	be liberally interpreted and construed in conformity with its
272	declared purposes.
273	Section 2. Section 985.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to
274	read:
275	985.02 Legislative intent for the juvenile justice system
276	(1) GENERAL PROTECTIONS FOR CHILDRENIt is a purpose of
277	the Legislature that the children of this state be provided with
278	the following protections:
279	(a) Protection from abuse, neglect, and exploitation.
280	(b) A permanent and stable home.
281	(c) A safe and nurturing environment that which will
282	preserve a sense of personal dignity and integrity.
283	(d) Adequate nutrition, shelter, and clothing.
284	(e) Effective treatment to address physical, social, and
285	emotional needs, regardless of geographical location.
286	(f) Equal opportunity and access to quality and effective
287	education, which will meet the individual needs of each child,
288	and to recreation and other community resources to develop
289	individual abilities.
290	(g) Access to preventive services.
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291
          (h) An independent, trained advocate when intervention is
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     necessary, and a skilled guardian or caretaker in a safe
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     environment when alternative placement is necessary.
294
          (h) (i) Gender-specific programming and gender-specific
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     program models and services that comprehensively address the
296
     needs of a targeted gender group.
297
           (2) SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES.-The Legislature finds that
298
     children in the care of the state's dependency and delinquency
299
     system systems need appropriate health care services, that the
300
     impact of substance abuse on health indicates the need for
301
     health care services to include substance abuse services where
302
     appropriate, and that it is in the state's best interest that
303
     such children be provided the services they need to enable them
304
     to become and remain independent of state care. In order to
305
     provide these services, the state's dependency and delinquency
306
     system systems must have the ability to identify and provide
307
     appropriate intervention and treatment for children with
308
     personal or family-related substance abuse problems. It is
309
     therefore the purpose of the Legislature to provide authority
310
     for the state to contract with community substance abuse
311
     treatment providers for the development and operation of
312
     specialized support and overlay services for the dependency and
313
     delinquency system systems, which will be fully implemented and
314
     used utilized as resources permit.
315
           (3) JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.-It is the
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316 policy of the state with respect to juvenile justice and 317 delinquency prevention to first protect the public from acts of 318 delinquency. In addition, it is the policy of the state to: 319 (a) Develop and implement effective methods of preventing

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320	and reducing acts of delinquency, with a focus on maintaining
321	and strengthening the family as a whole so that children may
322	remain in their homes or communities.
323	(b) Develop and implement effective programs to prevent
324	delinquency, to divert children from the traditional juvenile
325	justice system, to intervene at an early stage of delinquency,
326	and to provide critically needed alternatives to
327	institutionalization and deep-end commitment.
328	(c) Provide well-trained personnel, high-quality services,
329	and cost-effective programs within the juvenile justice system.
330	(d) Increase the capacity of local governments and public
331	and private agencies to conduct rehabilitative treatment
332	programs and to provide research, evaluation, and training
333	services in the field of juvenile delinquency prevention.
334	
335	The Legislature intends that detention care, in addition to
336	providing secure and safe custody, will promote the health and
337	well-being of the children committed thereto and provide an
338	environment that fosters their social, emotional, intellectual,
339	and physical development.
340	(4) DETENTION
341	(a) The Legislature finds that there is a need for a secure
342	placement for certain children alleged to have committed a
343	delinquent act. The Legislature finds that detention should be
344	used only when less restrictive interim placement alternatives
345	before prior to adjudication and disposition are not
346	appropriate. The Legislature further finds that decisions to
347	detain should be based in part on a prudent assessment of risk
348	and be limited to situations where there is clear and convincing

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349	evidence that a child presents a risk of failing to appear or
350	presents a substantial risk of inflicting bodily harm on others
351	as evidenced by recent behavior; presents a history of
352	committing a serious property offense prior to adjudication,
353	disposition, or placement; has acted in direct or indirect
354	contempt of court; or requests protection from imminent bodily
355	harm.
356	(b) The Legislature intends that a juvenile found to have
357	committed a delinquent act understands the consequences and the
358	serious nature of such behavior. Therefore, the Legislature
359	finds that secure detention is appropriate to provide punishment
360	for juveniles who pose a threat to public safety <del>that</del>
361	discourages further delinquent behavior. The Legislature also
362	finds that certain juveniles have committed a sufficient number
363	of criminal acts, including acts involving violence to persons,
364	to represent sufficient danger to the community to warrant
365	sentencing and placement within the adult system. It is the
366	intent of the Legislature to establish clear criteria in order
367	to identify these juveniles and remove them from the juvenile
368	justice system.
369	(5) SITING OF FACILITIES.—
370	(a) The Legislature finds that timely siting and
371	development of needed residential facilities for juvenile

371 development of needed residential facilities for juvenile 372 offenders is critical to the public safety of the citizens of 373 this state and to the effective rehabilitation of juvenile 374 offenders.

(b) It is the purpose of the Legislature to guarantee that such facilities are sited and developed within reasonable timeframes after they are legislatively authorized and

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2014700 7-00541D-14 378 appropriated. 379 (c) The Legislature further finds that such facilities must be located in areas of the state close to the home communities 380 381 of the children they house in order to ensure the most effective 382 rehabilitation efforts, and the most intensive postrelease 383 supervision, and case management. The placement of facilities 384 close to the home communities of the children they house is also 385 intended to facilitate family involvement in the treatment 386 process. Residential facilities may not shall have no more than 387 90 165 beds each, including campus-style programs, unless those 388 campus-style programs include more than one level of 389 restrictiveness, provide multilevel education and treatment 390 program programs using different treatment protocols $_{\mathcal{T}}$  and have 391 facilities that coexist separately in distinct locations on the 392 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.

398 The supervision, counseling, <u>and</u> rehabilitative treatment, and 399 punitive efforts of the juvenile justice system should avoid the 400 inappropriate use of correctional programs and large 401 institutions. The Legislature finds that detention services 402 should exceed the primary goal of providing safe and secure 403 custody pending adjudication and disposition.

404 (6) PARENTAL, CUSTODIAL, AND GUARDIAN RESPONSIBILITIES.405 Parents, custodians, and guardians are deemed by the state to be
406 responsible for providing their children with sufficient

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7-00541D-14 2014700 407 support, quidance, and supervision to deter their participation 408 in delinquent acts. The state further recognizes that the 409 ability of parents, custodians, and guardians to fulfill those 410 responsibilities can be greatly impaired by economic, social, 411 behavioral, emotional, and related problems. It is therefore the 412 policy of the Legislature that it is the state's responsibility 413 to ensure that factors impeding the ability of caretakers to 414 fulfill their responsibilities are identified through the delinquency intake process and that appropriate recommendations 415 416 to address those problems are considered in any judicial or 417 nonjudicial proceeding. Nonetheless, as it is also the intent of 418 the Legislature to preserve and strengthen the child's family 419 ties, it is the policy of the Legislature that the emotional, 420 legal, and financial responsibilities of the caretaker with 421 regard to the care, custody, and support of the child continue 422 while the child is in the physical or legal custody of the 423 department. 424 (7) GENDER-SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING.-

425 (a) The Legislature finds that the prevention, treatment, 426 and rehabilitation needs of children youth served by the 427 juvenile justice system are gender specific gender-specific.

428 (b) Gender-specific programming refers to unique program 429 models and services that comprehensively address the needs of a 430 targeted gender group. Gender-specific services require the 431 adherence to the principle of equity to ensure that the 432 different interests of young women and men are recognized and 433 varying needs are met, with equality as the desired outcome. 434 Gender-specific programming focuses on the differences between young females' and young males' roles and responsibilities, 435

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436	positions in society, access to and use of resources, and social
437	codes governing behavior. Gender-specific programs increase the
438	effectiveness of programs by making interventions more
439	appropriate to the specific needs of young women and men and
440	ensuring that these programs do not unknowingly create,
441	maintain, or reinforce gender roles or relations that may be
442	damaging.
443	(8) TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE The Legislature finds that the
444	department should use trauma-informed care as an approach to
445	treating children with histories of trauma. Trauma-informed care
446	assists service providers in recognizing the symptoms of trauma
447	and acknowledges the role trauma has played in the child's life.
448	Services for children should be based on an understanding of the
449	vulnerabilities and triggers of trauma survivors which
450	traditional service delivery approaches may exacerbate so that
451	these services and programs can be more supportive and avoid re-
452	traumatization. The department should use trauma-specific
453	interventions that are designed to address the consequences of
454	trauma in the child and to facilitate healing.
455	(9) FAMILY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTThe Legislature finds
456	that families and community support systems are critical to the
457	success of children and to ensure that they are nondelinquent.
458	Therefore, if appropriate, children who can be held accountable
459	safely through serving and treating them in their homes and
460	communities should be diverted from more restrictive placements
461	within the juvenile justice system. The Legislature also finds
462	that there should be an emphasis on strengthening the family and
463	immersing them in their community support system. The department
464	should develop customized plans that acknowledge the importance
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465	of family and community support systems. The customized plans
466	should recognize a child's individual needs, capitalize on his
467	or her strengths, reduce risk to the child, and prepare the
468	child for a successful transition to, and unification with, his
469	or her family and community support system. The child's family
470	shall be included in the department's process of assessing the
471	needs, services and treatment, and community connections of the
472	children who are involved with the juvenile justice system or in
473	danger of becoming so involved.
474	Section 3. Section 985.03, Florida Statutes, is reordered
475	and amended to read:
476	985.03 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:
477	(1) "Abscond" means to hide, conceal, or absent oneself
478	from the jurisdiction of the court or supervision of the
479	department to avoid prosecution or supervision.
480	(2) (1) "Addictions receiving facility" means a substance
481	abuse service provider as defined in chapter 397.
482	(3)(2) "Adjudicatory hearing" means a hearing for the court
483	to determine whether or not the facts support the allegations
484	stated in the petition, as is provided for under s. 985.35 in
485	delinquency cases.
486	(4) "Adult" means any natural person other than a child.
487	(5)(4) "Arbitration" means a process whereby a neutral
488	third person or panel, called an arbitrator or an arbitration
489	panel, considers the facts and arguments presented by the
490	parties and renders a decision, which may be binding or
491	nonbinding.
492	<u>(6)</u> "Authorized agent" or "designee" of the department
493	means a person or agency assigned or designated by the
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494	department <del>or the Department of Children and Family Services, as</del>
495	$rac{\mathrm{appropriate}_{r}}{}$ to perform duties or exercise powers under this
496	chapter. The term and includes contract providers and their
497	employees for purposes of providing services to and managing
498	cases of children in need of services and families in need of
499	services.
500	<u>(7)</u> "Child <u>,</u> " <del>or</del> "juvenile <u>,</u> " or "youth" means any
501	unmarried person <u>younger than</u> <del>under the age of</del> 18 <u>years of age</u>
502	who has not been emancipated by order of the court and who has
503	been found or alleged to be dependent, in need of services, or
504	from a family in need of services; or any married or unmarried
505	person who is <u>alleged to have committed</u> <del>charged with</del> a violation
506	of law occurring <u>before</u> <del>prior to</del> the <del>time that</del> person <u>reaches</u>
507	<del>reached the age of</del> 18 years <u>of age</u> .
508	(8) (7) "Child in need of services" has the same meaning as
509	provided in s. 984.03 means a child for whom there is no pending
510	investigation into an allegation or suspicion of abuse, neglect,
511	or abandonment; no pending referral alleging the child is
512	delinquent; or no current supervision by the department or the
513	Department of Children and Family Services for an adjudication
514	of dependency or delinquency. The child must also, under this
515	chapter, be found by the court:
516	(a) To have persistently run away from the child's parents
517	or legal custodians despite reasonable efforts of the child, the
518	parents or legal custodians, and appropriate agencies to remedy
519	the conditions contributing to the behavior. Reasonable efforts
520	shall include voluntary participation by the child's parents or
521	legal custodians and the child in family mediation, services,
522	and treatment offered by the department or the Department of

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523	Children and Family Services;
524	(b) To be habitually truant from school, while subject to
525	compulsory school attendance, despite reasonable efforts to
526	remedy the situation under ss. 1003.26 and 1003.27 and through
527	voluntary participation by the child's parents or legal
528	custodians and by the child in family mediation, services, and
529	treatment offered by the Department of Juvenile Justice or the
530	Department of Children and Family Services; or
531	(c) To have persistently disobeyed the reasonable and

532 lawful demands of the child's parents or legal custodians, and 533 to be beyond their control despite efforts by the child's 534 parents or legal custodians and appropriate agencies to remedy 535 the conditions contributing to the behavior. Reasonable efforts 536 may include such things as good faith participation in family or 537 individual counseling.

538 (9) (8) "Child who has been found to have committed a delinquent act" means a child who, under this chapter, is found 539 by a court to have committed a violation of law or to be in 540 541 direct or indirect contempt of court. The term, except that this definition does not include a child who commits an act 542 543 constituting contempt of court arising out of a dependency 544 proceeding or a proceeding concerning a child or family in need 545 of services.

546 (9) "Child support" means a court-ordered obligation, 547 enforced under chapter 61 and ss. 409.2551-409.2597, for 548 monetary support for the care, maintenance, training, and 549 education of a child.

550 (10) "Circuit" means any of the 20 judicial circuits as set 551 forth in s. 26.021.

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7-00541D-14 2014700 552 (11) "Comprehensive assessment" or "assessment" means the 553 gathering of information for the evaluation of a juvenile 554 offender's or a child's physical, psychological, educational, 555 career and technical educational vocational, and social 556 condition and family environment as they relate to the child's 557 need for rehabilitative and treatment services, including 558 substance abuse treatment services, mental health services, 559 developmental services, literacy services, medical services, 560 family services, and other specialized services, as appropriate. 561 (12) "Conditional release" means the care, treatment, help, 562 transition-to-adulthood services, and supervision provided to a 563 juvenile released from a residential commitment program which is 564 intended to promote rehabilitation and prevent recidivism. The 565 purpose of conditional release is to protect the public, reduce 566 recidivism, increase responsible productive behavior, and 567 provide for a successful transition of the youth from the 568 department to his or her the family. Conditional release 569 includes, but is not limited to, nonresidential community-based 570 programs. 571 (13) "Court," unless otherwise expressly stated, means the 572 circuit court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter, unless otherwise expressly stated. 573 574 (14) "Day treatment" means a nonresidential, community-575 based program designed to provide therapeutic intervention to

576 youth <u>served by the department or</u> who are placed on probation or 577 conditional release or are committed to the minimum-risk 578 nonresidential level. A <u>day-treatment</u> <del>day treatment</del> program may 579 provide educational and <u>career and technical educational</u> 580 <del>vocational</del> services and shall provide case management services;

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581	individual, group, and family counseling; training designed to
582	address delinquency risk factors; and monitoring of a youth's
583	compliance with, and facilitation of a youth's completion of,
584	sanctions if ordered by the court. Program types may include,
585	but are not limited to, career programs, marine programs,
586	juvenile justice alternative schools, training and
587	rehabilitation programs, and gender-specific programs.
588	(15)(a) "Delinquency program" means any intake, probation,
589	or similar program; regional detention center or facility; or
590	community-based program, whether owned and operated by or
591	contracted by the department, or <u>institution-owned</u> <del>institution</del>
592	<del>owned</del> and operated by or contracted by the department, which
593	provides intake, supervision, or custody and care of children
594	who are alleged to be or who have been found to be delinquent
595	under this chapter.
596	(b) "Delinquency program staff" means supervisory and
597	direct care staff of a delinquency program as well as support
598	staff who have direct contact with children in a delinquency
599	program.
600	(c) "Delinquency prevention programs" means programs
601	designed for the purpose of reducing the occurrence of
602	delinquency, including criminal gang activity, and juvenile
603	arrests. The term excludes arbitration, diversionary or
604	mediation programs, and community service work or other
605	treatment available subsequent to a child committing a
606	delinquent act.
607	(16) "Department" means the Department of Juvenile Justice.
608	(17) "Designated facility" or "designated treatment
609	facility" means any facility designated by the department to

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610
     provide treatment to juvenile offenders.
611
          (18) "Detention care" means the temporary care of a child
612
     in secure or, nonsecure, or home detention, pending a court
     adjudication or disposition or execution of a court order. There
613
614
     are two three types of detention care, as follows:
          (a) "Secure detention" means temporary custody of the child
615
616
     while the child is under the physical restriction of a secure
617
     detention center or facility pending adjudication, disposition,
618
     or placement.
619
           (b) "Nonsecure detention" means temporary custody of the
620
     child while the child is in a residential home in the community
621
     in a physically nonrestrictive environment under the supervision
622
     of the Department of Juvenile Justice pending adjudication,
623
     disposition, or placement.
624
          (c) "Home detention" means temporary nonsecure detention
625
     custody of the child while the child is released to the custody
626
     of the parent, guardian, or custodian in a physically
627
     nonrestrictive environment under the supervision of the
628
     department staff pending adjudication, disposition, or
629
     placement. Forms of nonsecure detention include, but are not
630
     limited to, home detention, electronic monitoring, day-reporting
631
     centers, evening-reporting centers, and nonsecure shelters.
632
     Nonsecure detention may include other requirements imposed by
633
     the court.
           (19) "Detention center or facility" means a facility used
634
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betention center of 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
 <u>provides may provide</u> secure or nonsecure custody. A facility

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639	used for the commitment of adjudicated delinquents $\mathrm{\underline{is}}\ \mathrm{\underline{shall}}$ not
640	be considered a detention center or facility.
641	(20) "Detention hearing" means a hearing for the court to
642	determine if a child should be placed in temporary custody, as
643	provided for under part V in delinquency cases.
644	(21) "Disposition hearing" means a hearing in which the
645	court determines the most appropriate dispositional services in
646	the least restrictive available setting provided for under part
647	VII, in delinquency cases.
648	(22) "Family" means a collective of persons, consisting of
649	a child and a parent, guardian, adult custodian, or adult
650	relative, in which:
651	(a) The persons reside in the same house or living unit; or
652	(b) The parent, guardian, adult custodian, or adult
653	relative has a legal responsibility by blood, marriage, or court
654	order to support or care for the child.
655	(23) "Family in need of services" <u>has the same meaning as</u>
656	provided in s. 943.03 means a family that has a child for whom
657	there is no pending investigation into an allegation of abuse,
658	neglect, or abandonment or no current supervision by the
659	department or the Department of Children and Family Services for
660	an adjudication of dependency or delinquency. The child must
661	also have been referred to a law enforcement agency or the
662	department for:
663	(a) Running away from parents or legal custodians;
664	(b) Persistently disobeying reasonable and lawful demands
665	of parents or legal custodians, and being beyond their control;
666	<del>or</del>

667

(c) Habitual truancy from school.

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668	(24) "Foster care" means care provided a child in a foster
669	family or boarding home, group home, agency boarding home, child
670	care institution, or any combination thereof.
671	(25) "Habitually truant" means that:
672	(a) The child has 15 unexcused absences within 90 calendar
673	days with or without the knowledge or justifiable consent of the
674	child's parent or legal guardian, is subject to compulsory
675	school attendance under s. 1003.21(1) and (2)(a), and is not
676	exempt under s. 1003.21(3), s. 1003.24, or any other exemptions
677	specified by law or the rules of the State Board of Education.
678	(b) Escalating activities to determine the cause, and to
679	attempt the remediation, of the child's truant behavior under
680	ss. 1003.26 and 1003.27 have been completed.
681	
682	If a child who is subject to compulsory school attendance is
683	responsive to the interventions described in ss. 1003.26 and
684	1003.27 and has completed the necessary requirements to pass the
685	current grade as indicated in the district pupil progression
686	plan, the child shall not be determined to be habitually truant
687	and shall be passed. If a child within the compulsory school
688	attendance age has 15 unexcused absences within 90 calendar days
689	or fails to enroll in school, the state attorney may file a
690	child-in-need-of-services petition. Before filing a petition,
691	the child must be referred to the appropriate agency for
692	evaluation. After consulting with the evaluating agency, the
693	state attorney may elect to file a child-in-need-of-services
694	petition.
695	(c) A school representative, designated according to school
696	board policy, and a juvenile probation officer of the department

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7-00541D-14 2014700 697 have jointly investigated the truancy problem or, if that was 698 not feasible, have performed separate investigations to identify 699 conditions that could be contributing to the truant behavior; 700 and if, after a joint staffing of the case to determine the 701 necessity for services, such services were determined to be 702 needed, the persons who performed the investigations met jointly 703 with the family and child to discuss any referral to appropriate 704 community agencies for economic services, family or individual 705 counseling, or other services required to remedy the conditions 706 that are contributing to the truant behavior. 707 (d) The failure or refusal of the parent or legal guardian 708 or the child to participate, or make a good faith effort to 709 participate, in the activities prescribed to remedy the truant 710 behavior, or the failure or refusal of the child to return to 711 school after participation in activities required by this 712 subsection, or the failure of the child to stop the truant 713 behavior after the school administration and the department have 714 worked with the child as described in s. 1003.27(3) shall be 715 handled as prescribed in s. 1003.27. 716 (26) "Halfway house" means a community-based residential 717 program for 10 or more committed delinquents at the moderate-718 risk commitment level which is operated or contracted by the 719 department. 720 (24) (24) (27) "Intake" means the initial acceptance and 721 screening by the department or juvenile assessment center 722 personnel of a complaint or a law enforcement report or probable 723 cause affidavit of delinquency, family in need of services, or

724 child in need of services to determine the recommendation to be 725 taken in the best interests of the child, the family, and the

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7-00541D-14 2014700 726 community. The emphasis of intake is on diversion and the least 727 restrictive available services and. Consequently, intake 728 includes such alternatives such as: 729 (a) The disposition of the complaint, report, or probable cause affidavit without court or public agency action or 730 731 judicial handling, if when appropriate. 732 (b) The referral of the child to another public or private 733 agency, if when appropriate. 734 (c) The recommendation by the department juvenile probation 735 officer of judicial handling, if when appropriate and warranted. 736 (25) (28) "Judge" means the circuit judge exercising 737 jurisdiction pursuant to this chapter. 738 (26) (29) "Juvenile justice continuum" includes, but is not 739 limited to, delinquency prevention programs and services 740 designed for the purpose of preventing or reducing delinquent 741 acts, including criminal activity by criminal gangs, and 742 juvenile arrests, as well as programs and services targeted at 743 children who have committed delinquent acts $_{\overline{r}}$  and  $\frac{children}{children}$  who 744 have previously been committed to residential treatment programs 745 for delinquents. The term includes children-in-need-of-services 746 and families-in-need-of-services programs under chapter 984; 747 conditional release; substance abuse and mental health programs; 748 educational and career programs; recreational programs; 749 community services programs; community service work programs; 750 mother-infant programs; and alternative dispute resolution 751 programs serving children at risk of delinquency and their 752 families, whether offered or delivered by state or local 753 governmental entities, public or private for-profit or not-for-754 profit organizations, or religious or charitable organizations.

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7-00541D-14 2014700 755 (27) (30) "Juvenile probation officer" means the authorized 756 agent of the department who performs the intake, case 757 management, or supervision functions. 758 (28) (31) "Legal custody or guardian" means a legal status 759 created by court order or letter of guardianship which vests in 760 a custodian of the person or guardian, whether an agency or an 761 individual, the right to have physical custody of the child and 762 the right and duty to protect, train, and discipline the child 763 and to provide him or her with food, shelter, education, and 764 ordinary medical, dental, psychiatric, and psychological care. 765 (29) (32) "Licensed child-caring agency" means a person, 766 society, association, or agency licensed by the Department of 767 Children and Families Family Services to care for, receive, and 768 board children.

769 <u>(30)(33)</u> "Licensed health care professional" means a 770 physician licensed under chapter 458, an osteopathic physician 771 licensed under chapter 459, a nurse licensed under part I of 772 chapter 464, a physician assistant licensed under chapter 458 or 773 chapter 459, or a dentist licensed under chapter 466.

774 <u>(31)(34)</u> "Likely to injure oneself" means that, as 775 evidenced by violent or other actively self-destructive 776 behavior, it is more likely than not that within a 24-hour 777 period the child will attempt to commit suicide or inflict 778 serious bodily harm on himself or herself.

779 <u>(32) (35)</u> "Likely to injure others" means that it is more 780 likely than not that within a 24-hour period the child will 781 inflict serious and unjustified bodily harm on another person.

782 (33)(36) "Mediation" means a process whereby a neutral 783 third person called a mediator acts to encourage and facilitate

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784	the resolution of a dispute between two or more parties. It is
785	an informal and nonadversarial process with the objective of
786	helping the disputing parties reach a mutually acceptable and
787	voluntary agreement. In mediation, decisionmaking authority
788	rests with the parties. The role of the mediator includes, but
789	is not limited to, assisting the parties in identifying issues,
790	fostering joint problem solving, and exploring settlement
791	alternatives.
792	<u>(34)</u> "Mother-infant program" means a residential
793	program designed to serve the needs of juvenile mothers or
794	expectant juvenile mothers who are committed as delinquents $_{m  au}$
795	which is operated or contracted by the department. A mother-
796	infant program facility must be licensed as a child care
797	facility under s. 402.308 and must provide the services and
798	support necessary to enable each juvenile mother committed to
799	the facility to provide for the needs of her <u>infant</u> infants who,
800	upon agreement of the mother, may accompany her in the program.
801	(35) (38) "Necessary medical treatment" means care that
802	which is necessary within a reasonable degree of medical
803	certainty to prevent the deterioration of a child's condition or
804	to alleviate immediate pain of a child.
805	(36) <mark>(39)</mark> "Next of kin" means an adult relative of a child
806	who is the child's brother, sister, grandparent, aunt, uncle, or
807	first cousin.
808	(37) (40) "Ordinary medical care" means medical procedures
809	that are administered or performed on a routine basis and
810	includes, but is include, but are not limited to, inoculations,
811	physical examinations, remedial treatment for minor illnesses

812 and injuries, preventive services, medication management,

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813	chronic disease detection and treatment, and other medical
814	procedures that are administered or performed on a routine basis
815	and that do not involve hospitalization, surgery, the use of
816	general anesthesia, or the provision of psychotropic
817	medications.
818	(38) <mark>(41)</mark> "Parent" means a woman who gives birth to a child
819	and a man whose consent to the adoption of the child would be
820	required under s. 63.062(1). If a child has been legally
821	adopted, the term "parent" means the adoptive mother or father
822	of the child. The term does not include an individual whose
823	parental relationship to <u>a</u> the child has been legally
824	<code>terminated_{{m  au}}</code> or an alleged or prospective <code>parent_{{m  au}}</code> unless the
825	parental status falls within the terms of <del>either</del> s. 39.503(1) or
826	s. 63.062(1).
827	(39) (42) "Preliminary screening" means the gathering of
828	preliminary information to be used in determining a child's need
829	for further evaluation or assessment or for referral for other
830	substance abuse services through means such as psychosocial
831	interviews $\underline{\prime}  eq$ urine and breathalyzer screenings $\underline{\prime}  eq$ and reviews of
832	available educational, delinquency, and dependency records of
833	the child.
834	(40) "Prevention" means programs, strategies, initiatives,
835	and networks designed to keep children from making initial or
836	further contact with the juvenile justice system.
837	(43) "Preventive services" means social services and other
838	supportive and rehabilitative services provided to the parent of
839	the child, the legal guardian of the child, or the custodian of
840	the child and to the child for the purpose of averting the

841 removal of the child from the home or disruption of a family

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7-00541D-14 2014700 842 which will or could result in the placement of a child in foster 843 care. Social services and other supportive and rehabilitative 844 services shall promote the child's need for a safe, continuous, 845 stable living environment and shall promote family autonomy and 846 shall strengthen family life as the first priority whenever 847 possible. 848 (41) (44) "Probation" means the legal status of probation 849 created by law and court order in cases involving a child who 850 has been found to have committed a delinquent act. Probation is 851 an individualized program in which the freedom of the child is limited and the child is restricted to noninstitutional quarters 852 853 or restricted to the child's home in lieu of commitment to the 854 custody of the department. Youth on probation may be assessed 855 and classified for placement in day-treatment probation programs 856 designed for youth who represent a minimum risk to themselves 857 and public safety and who do not require placement and services 858 in a residential setting. 859 (42) (45) "Relative" means a grandparent, great-grandparent,

859 <u>(42)(45)</u> "Relative" means a grandparent, great-grandparent, 860 sibling, first cousin, aunt, uncle, great-aunt, great-uncle, 861 niece, or nephew, whether related by the whole or half blood, by 862 affinity, or by adoption. The term does not include a 863 stepparent.

864 <u>(43) (46)</u> "Restrictiveness level" means the level of 865 programming and security provided by programs that service the 866 supervision, custody, care, and treatment needs of committed 867 children. Sections 985.601(10) and 985.721 apply to children 868 placed in programs at any residential commitment level. The 869 restrictiveness levels of commitment are as follows:

870

(a) Minimum-risk nonresidential.-Programs or program models

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7-00541D-14 2014700 at this commitment level work with youth who remain in the 871 872 community and participate at least 5 days per week in a day-873 treatment day treatment program. Youth assessed and classified 874 for programs at this commitment level represent a minimum risk 875 to themselves and public safety and do not require placement and 876 services in residential settings. Youth in this level have full 877 access to, and reside in, the community. Youth who have been 878 found to have committed delinquent acts that involve firearms, 879 that are sexual offenses, or that would be life felonies or 880 first-degree first degree felonies if committed by an adult may 881 not be committed to a program at this level. 882 (b) Low-risk residential.-Programs or program models at 883 this commitment level are residential but may allow youth to 884 have unsupervised access to the community. Residential 885 facilities shall have no more than 165 beds each, including 886 campus-style programs, unless those campus-style programs 887 include more than one level of restrictiveness, provide 888 multilevel education and treatment programs using different treatment protocols, and have facilities that coexist separately 889 890 in distinct locations on the same property. Youth assessed and 891 classified for placement in programs at this commitment level 892 represent a low risk to themselves and public safety but do 893 require placement and services in residential settings. Children 894 who have been found to have committed delinquent acts that 895 involve firearms, delinguent acts that are sexual offenses, or 896 delinquent acts that would be life felonies or first degree 897 felonies if committed by an adult shall not be committed to a 898 program at this level. 899 (b) <del>(c)</del> Nonsecure Moderate risk residential.-Programs or

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7-00541D-14 2014700 900 program models at this commitment level are residential but may 901 allow youth to have supervised access to the community. 902 Facilities at this commitment level are either environmentally 903 secure or  $\tau$  staff secure, or are hardware secure hardware-secure 904 with walls, fencing, or locking doors. Residential facilities at 905 this commitment level may shall have up to 90 no more than 165 906 beds each, including campus-style programs, unless those campus-907 style programs include more than one level of restrictiveness, 908 provide multilevel education and treatment program programs 909 using different treatment protocols $_{\boldsymbol{\tau}}$  and have facilities that 910 coexist separately in distinct locations on the same property. 911 Facilities at this commitment level shall provide 24-hour awake 912 supervision, custody, care, and treatment of residents. Youth 913 assessed and classified for placement in programs at this commitment level represent a low or moderate risk to public 914 915 safety and require close supervision. The staff at a facility at 916 this commitment level may seclude a child who is a physical 917 threat to himself, or herself, or others. Mechanical restraint 918 may also be used when necessary. 919 (c) (d) High-risk residential.-Programs or program models at

920 this commitment level are residential and do not allow youth to 921 have access to the community, except that temporary release 922 providing community access for up to 72 continuous hours may be 923 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 924 925 to attend a family emergency or, during the final 60 days of his 926 or her placement, to visit his or her home, enroll in school or 927 a career and technical education vocational program, complete a job interview, or participate in a community service project. 928

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7-00541D-14 2014700 929 High-risk residential facilities are hardware secure hardware-930 secure with perimeter fencing and locking doors. Residential 931 facilities at this commitment level may shall have up to 90 no 932 more than 165 beds each, including campus-style programs, unless 933 those campus-style programs include more than one level of 934 restrictiveness, provide multilevel education and treatment 935 program programs using different treatment protocols $_{\tau}$  and have 936 facilities that coexist separately in distinct locations on the 937 same property. Facilities at this commitment level shall provide 24-hour awake supervision, custody, care, and treatment of 938 939 residents. Youth assessed and classified for this level of 940 placement require close supervision in a structured residential 941 setting. Placement in programs at this level is prompted by a 942 concern for public safety which that outweighs placement in 943 programs at lower commitment levels. The staff at a facility at 944 this commitment level may seclude a child who is a physical 945 threat to himself, or herself, or others. Mechanical restraint 946 may also be used when necessary. The facility may provide for 947 single cell occupancy, except that youth may be housed together 948 during prerelease transition. 949 (d) (e) Maximum-risk residential.-Programs or program models

950 at this commitment level include juvenile correctional 951 facilities and juvenile prisons. The programs at this commitment 952 level are long-term residential and do not allow youth to have 953 access to the community. Facilities at this commitment level are 954 maximum-custody and hardware secure, hardware-secure with 955 perimeter security fencing and locking doors. Residential 956 facilities at this commitment level may shall have up to 90 no 957 more than 165 beds each, including campus-style programs, unless

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7-00541D-14 2014700 958 those campus-style programs include more than one level of 959 restrictiveness, provide multilevel education and treatment 960 program programs using different treatment protocols, and have 961 facilities that coexist separately in distinct locations on the 962 same property. Facilities at this commitment level shall provide 963 24-hour awake supervision, custody, care, and treatment of 964 residents. The staff at a facility at this commitment level may 965 seclude a child who is a physical threat to himself, or herself, 966 or others. Mechanical restraint may also be used when necessary. 967 Facilities at this commitment level The facility shall provide 968 for single cell occupancy, except that youth may be housed 969 together during prerelease transition. Youth assessed and 970 classified for this level of placement require close supervision 971 in a maximum security residential setting. Placement in a 972 program at this level is prompted by a demonstrated need to 973 protect the public.

974 <u>(44)</u> "Respite" means a placement that is available for 975 the care, custody, and placement of a youth charged with 976 domestic violence as an alternative to secure detention or for 977 placement of a youth when a shelter bed for a child in need of 978 services or a family in need of services is unavailable.

979 <u>(45)</u> (48) "Secure detention center or facility" means a 980 physically restricting facility for the temporary care of 981 children, pending adjudication, disposition, or placement.

982 <u>(46)</u> "Shelter" means a place for the temporary care of 983 a child who is alleged to be or who has been found to be 984 delinquent.

985 (50) "Shelter hearing" means a hearing provided for under 986 s. 984.14 in family-in-need-of-services cases or child-in-need-

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987	<del>of-services cases.</del>
988	(51) "Staff-secure shelter" means a facility in which a
989	child is supervised 24 hours a day by staff members who are
990	awake while on duty. The facility is for the temporary care and
991	assessment of a child who has been found to be dependent, who
992	has violated a court order and been found in contempt of court,
993	or whom the Department of Children and Family Services is unable
994	to properly assess or place for assistance within the continuum
995	of services provided for dependent children.
996	(47) (52) "Substance abuse" means using, without medical
997	reason, any psychoactive or mood-altering drug, including
998	alcohol, in such a manner as to induce impairment resulting in
999	dysfunctional social behavior.
1000	(48) (53) "Taken into custody" means the status of a child
1001	immediately when temporary physical control over the child is
1002	attained by a person authorized by law, pending the child's
1003	release, detention, placement, or other disposition as
1004	authorized by law.
1005	(49) (54) "Temporary legal custody" means the relationship
1006	that a juvenile court creates between a child and an adult
1007	relative of the child, adult nonrelative approved by the court,
1008	or other person until a more permanent arrangement is ordered.
1009	Temporary legal custody confers upon the custodian the right to
1010	have temporary physical custody of the child and the right and
1011	duty to protect, train, and discipline the child and to provide
1012	the child with food, shelter, and education, and ordinary
1013	medical, dental, psychiatric, and psychological care, unless
1014	these rights and duties are otherwise enlarged or limited by the

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court order establishing the temporary legal custody

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1016 relationship.

(50) (55) "Temporary release" means the terms and conditions 1018 under which a child is temporarily released from a residential 1019 commitment facility or allowed home visits. If the temporary 1020 release is from a nonsecure moderate-risk residential facility, a high-risk residential facility, or a maximum-risk residential 1022 facility, the terms and conditions of the temporary release must 1023 be approved by the child, the court, and the facility. The term includes periods during which the child is supervised pursuant 1025 to a conditional release program or a period during which the 1026 child is supervised by a juvenile probation officer or other 1027 nonresidential staff of the department or staff employed by an 1028 entity under contract with the department.

1029 <u>(51)(56)</u> "Transition-to-adulthood services" means services 1030 that are provided for youth in the custody of the department or 1031 under the supervision of the department and that have the 1032 objective of instilling the knowledge, skills, and aptitudes 1033 essential to a socially integrated, self-supporting adult life. 1034 The services may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Assessment of the youth's ability and readiness foradult life.

1037 (b) A plan for the youth to acquire the knowledge,
1038 information, and counseling necessary to make a successful
1039 transition to adulthood.

1040 (c) Services that have proven effective toward achieving 1041 the transition to adulthood.

1042(52) "Trauma-informed care" means the provision of services1043to children with a history of trauma in a manner that recognizes1044the symptoms and acknowledges the role the trauma has played in

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1045	the child's life. Trauma may include, but is not limited to,
1046	community and school violence, physical or sexual abuse,
1047	neglect, medical difficulties, and domestic violence.
1048	<u>(53)</u> "Violation of law" or "delinquent act" means a
1049	violation of any law of this state, the United States, or any
1050	other state which is a misdemeanor or a felony or a violation of
1051	a county or municipal ordinance which would be punishable by
1052	incarceration if the violation were committed by an adult.
1053	(54) (58) "Waiver hearing" means a hearing provided for
1054	under s. 985.556(4).
1055	Section 4. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 985.0301,
1056	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1057	985.0301 Jurisdiction
1058	(4)(a) Petitions alleging delinquency shall be filed in the
1059	county where the delinquent act or violation of law occurred $_{\cdot \overline{}}$
1060	<del>but</del> The circuit court for that county may transfer the case to
1061	the circuit court of the circuit in which the child resides or
1062	will reside at the time of detention or placement for
1063	dispositional purposes. A child who has been detained <u>may</u> $rac{ ext{shall}}{ ext{shall}}$
1064	be transferred to the appropriate detention center or facility
1065	in the circuit in which the child resides or will reside at the
1066	time of detention or other placement directed by the receiving
1067	court.
1068	(b) The jurisdiction to be exercised by the court when a
1069	child is taken into custody before the filing of a petition
1070	under subsection (2) shall be exercised by the circuit court for
1071	the county in which the child is taken into custody, and such
1072	court has which court shall have personal jurisdiction of the
1073	child and the child's parent or legal guardian. If the child has

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1102

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1074	been detained, upon the filing of a petition in the appropriate
1075	circuit court, the court that is exercising initial personal
1076	jurisdiction <del>of the person</del> of the child shall <del>, if the child has</del>
1077	been detained, immediately order the child to be transferred to
1078	the detention center or facility or other placement as ordered
1079	by the court having subject matter jurisdiction of the case.
1080	(5)(a) Notwithstanding <u>s. 743.07</u> , <del>ss. 743.07, 985.43,</del>
1081	<del>985.433, 985.435, 985.439, and 985.441,</del> and except as provided
1082	in <u>paragraphs (b) and (c)</u> <del>ss. 985.461 and 985.465 and paragraph</del>
1083	<del>(f)</del> , when the jurisdiction of <u>a</u> <del>any</del> child who is alleged to have
1084	committed a delinquent act or violation of law is obtained, the
1085	court <u>retains</u> <del>shall retain</del> jurisdiction <u>to dispose the case</u> ,
1086	unless relinquished by its order, until the child reaches 19
1087	years of age, with the same power over the child which the court
1088	had before the child became an adult. <del>For the purposes of s.</del>
1089	985.461, the court may retain jurisdiction for an additional 365
1090	days following the child's 19th birthday if the child is
1091	participating in transition-to-adulthood services. The
1092	additional services do not extend involuntary court-sanctioned
1093	residential commitment and therefore require voluntary
1094	participation by the affected youth.
1095	(b) Unless relinquished by its own order, the court retains
1096	jurisdiction over a child on probation until the child reaches
1097	<u>19 years of age Notwithstanding ss. 743.07 and 985.455(3), the</u>
1098	term of any order placing a child in a probation program must be
1099	until the child's 19th birthday unless he or she is released by

1099 until the child's 19th birthday unless he or she is released by 1100 the court on the motion of an interested party or on his or her 1101 own motion.

(c) Unless relinquished by its own order, the court retains

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7-00541D-14 2014700 1103 jurisdiction over a child committed to the department until the 1104 child reaches 21 years of age, specifically for the purpose of 1105 allowing the child to complete the department's commitment 1106 program, including conditional release supervision. 1107 (d) The court retains jurisdiction over a juvenile sex offender as defined in s. 985.475 who has been placed in a 1108 1109 community-based treatment alternative program with supervision 1110 or in a program or facility for juvenile sex offenders pursuant to s. 985.48 until the juvenile sex offender reaches 21 years of 1111 1112 age, specifically for the purpose of completing the program. 1113 (c) Notwithstanding ss. 743.07 and 985.455(3), the term of 1114 the commitment must be until the child is discharged by the 1115 department or until he or she reaches the age of 21 years. Notwithstanding ss. 743.07, 985.435, 985.437, 985.439, 985.441, 1116 1117 985.455, and 985.513, and except as provided in this section, a 1118 child may not be held under a commitment from a court under s. 1119 985.439, s. 985.441(1)(a) or (b), or s. 985.455 after becoming 1120 21 years of age. 1121 (d) The court may retain jurisdiction over a child 1122 committed to the department for placement in a juvenile prison 1123 or in a high-risk or maximum-risk residential commitment program 1124 to allow the child to participate in a juvenile conditional 1125 release program pursuant to s. 985.46. The jurisdiction of the 1126 court may not be retained after the child's 22nd birthday. 1127 However, if the child is not successful in the conditional 1128 release program, the department may use the transfer procedure under s. 985.441(4). 1129 1130 (c) The court may retain jurisdiction over a child committed to the department for placement in an intensive 1131

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7-00541D-14 2014700 1132 residential treatment program for 10-year-old to 13-year-old 1133 offenders, in the residential commitment program in a juvenile 1134 prison or in a residential sex offender program until the child 1135 reaches the age of 21. If the court exercises this jurisdiction 1136 retention, it shall do so solely for the purpose of the child completing the intensive residential treatment program for 10-1137 1138 year-old to 13-year-old offenders, in the residential commitment program in a juvenile prison, or in a residential sex offender 1139 program. Such jurisdiction retention does not apply for other 1140 programs, other purposes, or new offenses. 1141 1142 (f) The court may retain jurisdiction over a child

1143 committed to a juvenile correctional facility or a juvenile
1144 prison until the child reaches the age of 21 years, specifically
1145 for the purpose of allowing the child to complete such program.

1146 (g) The court may retain jurisdiction over a juvenile 1147 sexual offender who has been placed in a program or facility for 1148 juvenile sexual offenders until the juvenile sexual offender 1149 reaches the age of 21, specifically for the purpose of 1150 completing the program.

1151 (e) (h) The court may retain jurisdiction over a child and 1152 the child's parent or legal guardian whom the court has ordered 1153 to pay restitution until the restitution order is satisfied. To 1154 retain jurisdiction, the court shall enter a restitution order, 1155 which is separate from any disposition or order of commitment, 1156 on or before prior to the date that the court's jurisdiction 1157 would cease under this section. The contents of the restitution 1158 order are shall be limited to the child's name and address, the 1159 name and address of the parent or legal guardian, the name and address of the payee, the case number, the date and amount of 1160

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1161	restitution ordered, any amount of restitution paid, the amount
1162	of restitution due and owing, and a notation that costs,
1163	interest, penalties, and attorney fees may also be due and
1164	owing. The terms of the restitution order are subject to s.
1165	775.089(5).
1166	(f) (i) This subsection does not prevent the exercise of
1167	jurisdiction by any court having jurisdiction of the child if
1168	the child, after becoming an adult, commits a violation of law.
1169	Section 5. Subsections (2) and (4) of section $985.037$ ,
1170	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1171	985.037 Punishment for contempt of court; alternative
1172	sanctions
1173	(2) PLACEMENT IN A SECURE <u>DETENTION</u> FACILITYA child may
1174	be placed in a secure <u>detention</u> facility for purposes of
1175	punishment for contempt of court if alternative sanctions are
1176	unavailable or inappropriate $_{m{ au}}$ or if the child has already been
1177	ordered to serve an alternative sanction but failed to comply
1178	with the sanction. A delinquent child who has been held in
1179	direct or indirect contempt may be placed in a secure detention
1180	facility <u>for up to</u> <del>not to exceed</del> 5 days for a first offense and
1181	<u>up to</u> <del>not to exceed</del> 15 days for a second or subsequent offense.
1182	(4) CONTEMPT OF COURT SANCTIONS; PROCEDURE AND DUE
1183	PROCESS
1184	(a) If a child is charged with direct contempt of court,
1185	including traffic court, the court may impose an authorized
1186	sanction immediately. The court must hold a hearing to determine
1187	if the child committed direct contempt. Due process must be
1188	afforded to the child during such hearing.
1189	(b) If a child is charged with indirect contempt of court,

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1190	the court must hold a hearing within 24 hours to determine
1191	whether the child committed indirect contempt of a valid court
1192	order. At the hearing, the following due process rights must be
1193	provided to the child:
1194	1. Right to a copy of the order to show cause alleging
1195	facts supporting the contempt charge.
1196	2. Right to an explanation of the nature and the
1197	consequences of the proceedings.
1198	3. Right to legal counsel and the right to have legal
1199	counsel appointed by the court if the juvenile is indigent,
1200	under s. 985.033.
1201	4. Right to confront witnesses.
1202	5. Right to present witnesses.
1203	6. Right to have a transcript or record of the proceeding.
1204	7. Right to appeal to an appropriate court.
1205	
1206	The child's parent or guardian may address the court regarding
1207	the due process rights of the child. <u>Upon motion by the defense</u>
1208	or state attorney, the court shall review the placement of the
1209	child <del>every 72 hours</del> to determine whether it is appropriate for
1210	the child to remain in the facility.
1211	(c) The court may not order that a child be placed in a
1212	secure <u>detention</u> facility <u>as</u> <del>for</del> punishment for contempt unless
1213	the court determines that an alternative sanction is
1214	inappropriate or unavailable or that the child was initially
1215	ordered to an alternative sanction and did not comply with the
1216	alternative sanction. The court is encouraged to order a child
1217	to perform community service, up to the maximum number of hours,
1218	<u>if</u> where appropriate before ordering that the child be placed in

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1247

7-00541D-14 2014700 1219 a secure detention facility as punishment for contempt of court. 1220 (d) In addition to any other sanction imposed under this 1221 section, the court may direct the Department of Highway Safety 1222 and Motor Vehicles to withhold issuance of, or suspend, a 1223 child's driver driver's license or driving privilege. The court 1224 may order that a child's driver driver's license or driving 1225 privilege be withheld or suspended for up to 1 year for a first 1226 offense of contempt and up to 2 years for a second or subsequent 1227 offense. If the child's driver driver's license or driving 1228 privilege is suspended or revoked for any reason at the time the 1229 sanction for contempt is imposed, the court shall extend the 1230 period of suspension or revocation by the additional period 1231 ordered under this paragraph. If the child's driver driver's 1232 license is being withheld at the time the sanction for contempt 1233 is imposed, the period of suspension or revocation ordered under this paragraph shall begin on the date on which the child is 1234 1235 otherwise eligible to drive. 1236 Section 6. Section 985.105, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 1237 Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 985.11, Florida 1238 Statutes, is amended to read: 1239 985.11 Fingerprinting and photographing.-1240 (1) (a) A child who is charged with or found to have 1241 committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an 1242 adult shall be fingerprinted, and the fingerprints shall must be 1243 submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement as provided in s. 1244 943.051(3)(a). 1245 (b) Unless the child is issued a civil citation or participating in a similar diversion program pursuant to s. 1246

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

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1248	one of the following offenses shall be fingerprinted, and the
1249	fingerprints shall be submitted to the Department of Law
1250	Enforcement as provided in s. 943.051(3)(b):
1251	1. Assault, as defined in s. 784.011.
1252	2. Battery, as defined in s. 784.03.
1253	3. Carrying a concealed weapon $_{m{ au}}$ as defined in s. 790.01(1).
1254	4. Unlawful use of destructive devices or bombs $_{ au}$ as defined
1255	in s. 790.1615(1).
1256	5. Neglect of a child, as defined in s. 827.03(1)(e).
1257	6. Assault on a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, or
1258	other specified officers $_{m{ au}}$ as defined in s. 784.07(2)(a).
1259	7. Open carrying of a weapon $_{m{ au}}$ as defined in s. 790.053.
1260	8. Exposure of sexual organs $_{m{ au}}$ as defined in s. 800.03.
1261	9. Unlawful possession of a firearm $_{\overline{ au}}$ as defined in s.
1262	790.22(5).
1263	10. Petit theft $_{ au}$ as defined in s. 812.014.
1264	11. Cruelty to animals $_{ au}$ as defined in s. 828.12(1).
1265	12. Arson $_{m{ au}}$ resulting in bodily harm to a firefighter $_{m{ au}}$ as
1266	defined in s. 806.031(1).
1267	13. Unlawful possession or discharge of a weapon or firearm
1268	at a school-sponsored event or on school property as defined in
1269	s. 790.115.
1270	
1271	A law enforcement agency may fingerprint and photograph a child
1272	taken into custody upon probable cause that such child has
1273	committed any other violation of law, as the agency deems
1274	appropriate. Such fingerprint records and photographs shall be
1275	retained by the law enforcement agency in a separate file, and
1276	these records and all copies thereof must be marked "Juvenile

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1277	Confidential." These records are not available for public
1278	disclosure and inspection under s. 119.07(1) except as provided
1279	in ss. 943.053 and 985.04(2), but are <del>shall be</del> available to
1280	other law enforcement agencies, criminal justice agencies, state
1281	attorneys, the courts, the child, the parents or legal
1282	custodians of the child, their attorneys, and any other person
1283	authorized by the court to have access to such records. In
1284	addition, such records may be submitted to the Department of Law
1285	Enforcement for inclusion in the state criminal history records
1286	and used by criminal justice agencies for criminal justice
1287	purposes. These records may, in the discretion of the court, be
1288	open to inspection by anyone upon a showing of cause. The
1289	fingerprint and photograph records shall be produced in the
1290	court whenever directed by the court. Any photograph taken
1291	pursuant to this section may be shown by a law enforcement
1292	officer to any victim or witness of a crime for the purpose of
1293	identifying the person who committed such crime.
1294	(c) The court <u>is</u> <del>shall be</del> responsible for the
1295	fingerprinting of <u>a</u> any child at the disposition hearing if the
1296	child has been adjudicated or had adjudication withheld for any
1297	felony in the case currently before the court.
1298	Section 8. Subsection (2) of section 985.14, Florida
1299	Statutes, is amended to read:
1300	985.14 Intake and case management system
1301	(2) The intake process shall be performed by the department

1302 <u>or juvenile assessment center personnel</u> through a case 1303 management system. The purpose of the intake process is to 1304 assess the child's needs and risks and to determine the most 1305 appropriate treatment plan and setting for the child's

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7-00541D-14 2014700 1306 programmatic needs and risks. The intake process consists of an 1307 initial assessment and may be followed by a full mental health, 1308 substance abuse, or psychosexual evaluation. The intake process 1309 shall result in choosing the most appropriate services through a 1310 balancing of the interests and needs of the child with those of 1311 the family and the community public. The juvenile probation 1312 officer shall make be responsible for making informed decisions and recommendations to other agencies, the state attorney, and 1313 the courts so that the child and family may receive the least 1314 1315 intrusive service alternative throughout the judicial process. 1316 The department shall establish uniform procedures through which 1317 for the juvenile probation officer may to provide a preliminary 1318 screening of the child and family for substance abuse and mental 1319 health services before prior to the filing of a petition or as 1320 soon as possible thereafter and before prior to a disposition 1321 hearing. 1322 Section 9. Section 985.145, Florida Statutes, is amended to 1323 read: 1324 985.145 Responsibilities of the department juvenile 1325 probation officer during intake; screenings and assessments.-1326 (1) The department juvenile probation officer shall serve

1327 as the primary case manager for the purpose of managing, 1328 coordinating, and monitoring the services provided to the child. 1329 Each program administrator within the Department of Children and 1330 Families Family Services shall cooperate with the primary case 1331 manager in carrying out the duties and responsibilities 1332 described in this section. In addition to duties specified in 1333 other sections and through departmental rules, the department 1334 assigned juvenile probation officer shall be responsible for the

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1335 following: 1336 (a) Reviewing probable cause affidavit.-The department juvenile probation officer shall make a preliminary 1337 1338 determination as to whether the report, affidavit, or complaint 1339 is complete, consulting with the state attorney as may be 1340 necessary. A report, affidavit, or complaint alleging that a 1341 child has committed a delinquent act or violation of law shall 1342 be made to the intake office operating in the county in which 1343 the child is found or in which the delinquent act or violation 1344 of law occurred. Any person or agency having knowledge of the 1345 facts may make such a written report, affidavit, or complaint 1346 and shall furnish to the intake office facts sufficient to establish the jurisdiction of the court and to support a finding 1347 1348 by the court that the child has committed a delinquent act or violation of law. 1349 1350 (b) Notification concerning apparent insufficiencies in 1351 probable cause affidavit.-In any case where the department 1352 juvenile probation officer or the state attorney finds that the 1353 report, affidavit, or complaint is insufficient by the standards 1354 for a probable cause affidavit, the department juvenile 1355 probation officer or state attorney shall return the report, 1356 affidavit, or complaint, without delay, to the person or agency originating the report, affidavit, or complaint or having 1357 1358 knowledge of the facts or to the appropriate law enforcement 1359 agency having investigative jurisdiction of the offense, and 1360 shall request, and the person or agency shall promptly furnish,

1361 additional information in order to comply with the standards for 1362 a probable cause affidavit.

1363

(c) Screening.-During the intake process, the department

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7-00541D-14 2014700 1364 juvenile probation officer shall screen each child or shall 1365 cause each child to be screened in order to determine: 1366 1. Appropriateness for release; referral to a diversionary 1367 program, including, but not limited to, a teen court program; 1368 referral for community arbitration; or referral to some other 1369 program or agency for the purpose of nonofficial or nonjudicial 1370 handling. 2. The presence of medical, psychiatric, psychological, 1371 1372 substance abuse, educational, or career and technical education 1373 vocational problems, or other conditions that may have caused 1374 the child to come to the attention of law enforcement or the 1375 department. The child shall also be screened to determine 1376 whether the child poses a danger to himself or herself or others 1377 in the community. The results of this screening shall be made 1378 available to the court and to court officers. In cases where 1379 such conditions are identified and a nonjudicial handling of the 1380 case is chosen, the department juvenile probation officer shall 1381 attempt to refer the child to a program or agency, together with 1382 all available and relevant assessment information concerning the 1383 child's precipitating condition. 1384 (d) Completing risk assessment instrument.-The department

(d) Completing risk assessment instrument.—The department 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.

1392

(f) Multidisciplinary assessment.-The department juvenile

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7-00541D-14 2014700 1393 probation officer shall coordinate the multidisciplinary 1394 assessment when required, which includes the classification and 1395 placement process that determines the child's priority needs, 1396 risk classification, and treatment plan. If When sufficient 1397 evidence exists to warrant a comprehensive assessment and the 1398 child fails to voluntarily participate in the assessment 1399 efforts, the department juvenile probation officer shall inform 1400 the court of the need for the assessment and the refusal of the 1401 child to participate in such assessment. This assessment, 1402 classification, and placement process shall develop into the 1403 predisposition report. 1404 (q) Comprehensive assessment. The juvenile probation

1405 officer, Pursuant to uniform procedures established by the 1406 department and upon determining that the report, affidavit, or 1407 complaint is complete, <u>the department</u> shall:

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.

1413 2. If indicated by the preliminary screening, provide for a 1414 comprehensive assessment of the child and family for substance 1415 abuse problems, using community-based licensed programs with 1416 clinical expertise and experience in the assessment of substance 1417 abuse problems.

1418 3. If indicated by the preliminary screening, provide for a 1419 comprehensive assessment of the child and family for mental 1420 health problems, using community-based psychologists, 1421 psychiatrists, or other licensed mental health professionals who

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7-00541D-14 2014700\_ 1422 have clinical expertise and experience in the assessment of 1423 mental health problems. 1424 (h) Referrals for services.—The department juvenile

1424 (ii) Referrals for services. The <u>department</u> provenine 1425 probation officer shall make recommendations for services and 1426 facilitate the delivery of those services to the child, 1427 including any mental health services, educational services, 1428 family counseling services, family assistance services, and 1429 substance abuse services.

1430 (i) Recommendation concerning a petition.-Upon determining 1431 that the report, affidavit, or complaint complies with the 1432 standards of a probable cause affidavit and that the interests 1433 of the child and the public will be best served, the department 1434 juvenile probation officer may recommend that a delinquency 1435 petition not be filed. If such a recommendation is made, the 1436 department juvenile probation officer shall advise in writing 1437 the person or agency making the report, affidavit, or complaint, 1438 the victim, if any, and the law enforcement agency having 1439 investigative jurisdiction over the offense of the 1440 recommendation; the reasons therefor; and that the person or 1441 agency may submit, within 10 days after the receipt of such notice, the report, affidavit, or complaint to the state 1442 1443 attorney for special review. The state attorney, upon receiving 1444 a request for special review, shall consider the facts presented 1445 by the report, affidavit, or complaint  $\overline{r}$  and by the department juvenile probation officer who made the recommendation that no 1446 petition be filed, before making a final decision as to whether 1447 a petition or information should or should not be filed. 1448

1449 (j) Completing intake report.-Subject to the interagency 1450 agreement authorized under this paragraph, the department the

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7-00541D-14 2014700 1451 juvenile probation officer for each case in which a child is 1452 alleged to have committed a violation of law or delinquent act 1453 and is not detained shall submit a written report to the state 1454 attorney for each case in which a child is alleged to have 1455 committed a violation of law or delinquent act and is not 1456 detained. The report shall be submitted within 20 days after the 1457 date the child is taken into custody and must include, including 1458 the original police report, complaint, or affidavit, or a copy 1459 thereof, and including a copy of the child's prior juvenile 1460 record, within 20 days after the date the child is taken into 1461 custody. In cases in which the child is in detention, the intake 1462 office report must be submitted within 24 hours after the child is placed into detention. The intake office report may include a 1463 1464 recommendation that a petition or information be filed or that 1465 no petition or information be filed and may set forth reasons 1466 for the recommendation. The state attorney and the department 1467 may, on a district-by-district basis, enter into interagency 1468 agreements denoting the cases that will require a recommendation 1469 and those for which a recommendation is unnecessary.

1470 (2) Before Prior to requesting that a delinquency petition 1471 be filed or before prior to filing a dependency petition, the 1472 department juvenile probation officer may request the parent or 1473 legal guardian of the child to attend a course of instruction in 1474 parenting skills, training in conflict resolution, and the practice of nonviolence; to accept counseling; or to receive 1475 1476 other assistance from any agency in the community which notifies 1477 the clerk of the court of the availability of its services. If 1478 Where appropriate, the department juvenile probation officer 1479 shall request both parents or guardians to receive such parental

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7-00541D-14 2014700 1480 assistance. The department juvenile probation officer may, in 1481 determining whether to request that a delinquency petition be 1482 filed, take into consideration the willingness of the parent or 1483 legal guardian to comply with such request. The parent or 1484 guardian must provide the department juvenile probation officer with identifying information, including the parent's or 1485 1486 guardian's name, address, date of birth, social security number, 1487 and driver driver's license number or identification card number in order to comply with s. 985.039. 1488 1489 (3) If When indicated by the comprehensive assessment, the

1490 department is authorized to contract within appropriated funds 1491 for services with a local nonprofit community mental health or 1492 substance abuse agency licensed or authorized under chapter 394 1493 or chapter 397 or other authorized nonprofit social service 1494 agency providing related services. The determination of mental 1495 health or substance abuse services shall be conducted in 1496 coordination with existing programs providing mental health or 1497 substance abuse services in conjunction with the intake office.

1498 (4) Client information resulting from the screening and 1499 evaluation shall be documented under rules of the department and 1500 shall serve to assist the department juvenile probation officer 1501 in providing the most appropriate services and recommendations 1502 in the least intrusive manner. Such client information shall be 1503 used in the multidisciplinary assessment and classification of 1504 the child, but such information, and any information obtained 1505 directly or indirectly through the assessment process, is 1506 inadmissible in court before prior to the disposition hearing, 1507 unless the child's written consent is obtained. At the 1508 disposition hearing, documented client information shall serve

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1509
      to assist the court in making the most appropriate custody,
1510
      adjudicatory, and dispositional decision.
1511
            (5) If the screening and assessment indicate that the
1512
      interests of the child and the public will be best served, the
1513
      department juvenile probation officer, with the approval of the
1514
      state attorney, may refer the child for care, diagnostic, and
1515
      evaluation services; substance abuse treatment services; mental
1516
      health services; intellectual disability services; a
1517
      diversionary, arbitration, or mediation program; community
1518
      service work; or other programs or treatment services
1519
      voluntarily accepted by the child and the child's parents or
1520
      legal guardian. If a child volunteers to participate in any work
      program under this chapter or volunteers to work in a specified
1521
1522
      state, county, municipal, or community service organization
1523
      supervised work program or to work for the victim, the child is
1524
      considered an employee of the state for the purposes of
1525
      liability. In determining the child's average weekly wage,
1526
      unless otherwise determined by a specific funding program, all
1527
      remuneration received from the employer is considered a
1528
      gratuity, and the child is not entitled to any benefits
1529
      otherwise payable under s. 440.15 regardless of whether the
1530
      child may be receiving wages and remuneration from other
1531
      employment with another employer and regardless of the child's
1532
      future wage-earning capacity.
1533
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(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).

1536 Section 10. Section 985.17, Florida Statutes, is created to 1537 read:

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1538	985.17 Prevention services
1539	(1) Prevention services decrease recidivism by addressing
1540	the needs of at-risk youth and their families, preventing
1541	further involvement in the juvenile justice system, protecting
1542	public safety, and facilitating successful reentry into the
1543	community. To assist in decreasing recidivism, the department's
1544	prevention services should strengthen protective factors, reduce
1545	risk factors, and use tested and effective approaches.
1546	(2) A primary focus of the department's prevention services
1547	is to develop capacity for local communities to serve their
1548	youth.
1549	(a) The department shall engage faith-based and community-
1550	based organizations to provide a full range of voluntary
1551	programs and services to prevent and reduce juvenile
1552	delinquency, including, but not limited to, chaplaincy services,
1553	crisis intervention counseling, mentoring, and tutoring.
1554	(b) The department shall establish volunteer coordinators
1555	in each circuit and encourage the recruitment of volunteers to
1556	serve as mentors for youth in department services.
1557	(c) The department shall promote the Invest In Children
1558	license plate developed pursuant to s. 320.08058(11) to help
1559	fund programs and services to prevent juvenile delinquency. The
1560	department shall allocate moneys for programs and services
1561	within each county based on that county's proportionate share of
1562	the license plate annual use fee collected by the county
1563	pursuant to s. 320.08058(11).
1564	(3) The department's prevention services for youth at risk
1565	of becoming delinquent should focus on preventing initial or
1566	further involvement in the juvenile justice system by including

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1567	services such as literacy services, gender-specific programming,
1568	and recreational and after-school services and should include
1569	targeted services to troubled, truant, ungovernable, abused,
1570	trafficked, or runaway youth. To decrease the likelihood that a
1571	youth will commit a delinquent act, the department may provide
1572	specialized services addressing the strengthening of families,
1573	job training, and substance abuse.
1574	(4) In an effort to decrease the prevalence of
1575	disproportionate minority representation in the juvenile justice
1576	system, the department's prevention services should address the
1577	multiple needs of minority youth at risk of becoming delinquent.
1578	(5) The department shall expend funds related to prevention
1579	services in a manner consistent with the policies expressed in
1580	ss. 984.02 and 985.01. The department shall expend such funds in
1581	a manner that maximizes accountability to the public and ensures
1582	the documentation of outcomes.
1583	(a) As a condition of the receipt of state funds, entities
1584	that receive or use state moneys to fund prevention services
1585	through contracts with the department or grants from any entity
1586	dispersed by the department shall:
1587	1. Design the programs providing such services to further
1588	one or more of the following strategies:
1589	a. Encouraging youth to attend and succeed in school, which
1590	may include special assistance and tutoring to address
1591	deficiencies in academic performance and collecting outcome data
1592	to reveal the number of days youth attended school while
1593	participating in the program.
1594	b. Engaging youth in productive and wholesome activities
1595	during nonschool hours which build positive character, instill

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1596	positive values, and enhance educational experiences.
1597	c. Encouraging youth to avoid the use of violence.
1598	d. Assisting youth in acquiring the skills needed to find
1599	meaningful employment, which may include assistance in finding a
1600	suitable employer for the youth.
1601	2. Provide the department with demographic information,
1602	dates of services, and the type of interventions received by
1603	each youth.
1604	(b) The department shall monitor output and outcome
1605	measures for each program strategy in paragraph (a) and include
1606	them in the annual Comprehensive Accountability Report published
1607	pursuant to s. 985.632.
1608	(c) The department shall monitor all programs that receive
1609	or use state moneys to fund juvenile delinquency prevention
1610	services through contracts or grants with the department for
1611	compliance with all provisions in the contracts or grants.
1612	Section 11. Section 985.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to
1613	read:
1614	985.24 Use of detention; prohibitions
1615	(1) All determinations and court orders regarding the use
1616	of <del>secure, nonsecure, or home</del> detention <u>care must</u> <del>shall</del> be based
1617	primarily upon findings that the child:
1618	(a) Presents a substantial risk of not appearing at a
1619	subsequent hearing;
1620	(b) Presents a substantial risk of inflicting bodily harm
1621	on others as evidenced by recent behavior, including the illegal
1622	possession of a firearm;
1623	(c) Presents a history of committing a property offense
1624	<u>before</u> prior to adjudication, disposition, or placement;
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1625	(d) Has committed contempt of court by:
1626	1. Intentionally disrupting the administration of the
1627	court;
1628	2. Intentionally disobeying a court order; or
1629	3. Engaging in a punishable act or speech in the court's
1630	presence which shows disrespect for the authority and dignity of
1631	the court; or
1632	(e) Requests protection from imminent bodily harm.
1633	(2) A child alleged to have committed a delinquent act or
1634	violation of law may not be placed into secure $\overline{\text{or}_{ au}}$ nonsecure, $\overline{\text{or}}$
1635	home detention care for any of the following reasons:
1636	(a) To allow a parent to avoid his or her legal
1637	responsibility.
1638	(b) To permit more convenient administrative access to the
1639	child.
1640	(c) To facilitate further interrogation or investigation.
1641	(d) Due to a lack of more appropriate facilities.
1642	(3) A child alleged to be dependent under chapter 39 may
1643	not, under any circumstances, be placed into secure detention
1644	care.
1645	(4) The department may develop nonsecure, nonresidential
1646	evening-reporting centers as an alternative to placing a child
1647	in secure detention to serve children and families while
1648	awaiting court hearings. Evening-reporting centers may be
1649	collocated with the juvenile assessment center. At a minimum,
1650	evening-reporting centers shall be operated during the afternoon
1651	and evening hours and provide a highly structured program of
1652	supervision. Evening-reporting centers may also provide academic
1653	tutoring, counseling, family engagement programs, and other
I	

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1654	activities.
1655	(5)(4) The department shall continue to identify
1656	alternatives to secure detention care and shall develop such
1657	alternatives and annually submit them to the Legislature for
1658	authorization and appropriation.
1659	Section 12. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and subsection
1660	(4) of section 985.245, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1661	985.245 Risk assessment instrument
1662	(2)
1663	(b) The risk assessment instrument, at a minimum, shall
1664	consider take into consideration, but need not be limited to,
1665	prior history of failure to appear, prior offenses, offenses
1666	committed pending adjudication, any unlawful possession of a
1667	firearm, theft of a motor vehicle or possession of a stolen
1668	motor vehicle, and probation status at the time the child is
1669	taken into custody. The risk assessment instrument shall also
1670	consider take into consideration appropriate aggravating and
1671	mitigating circumstances, and shall be designed to target a
1672	narrower population of children than s. 985.255 <u>, and</u> . The risk
1673	assessment instrument shall also include any information
1674	concerning the child's history of abuse and neglect. The risk
1675	assessment shall indicate whether detention care is warranted $_{m{ au}}$
1676	and, if detention care is warranted, whether the child should be
1677	placed into secure $\underline{\text{or}}_{ au}$ nonsecure, or home detention care.
1678	(4) If For a child who is under the supervision of the
1679	department through probation, home detention, nonsecure
1680	detention, conditional release, postcommitment probation, or

1680 detention, conditional release, postcommitment probation, or 1681 commitment and who is charged with committing a new offense, the 1682 risk assessment instrument may be completed and scored based on

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1683
      the underlying charge for which the child was placed under the
1684
      supervision of the department and the new offense.
1685
           Section 13. Subsection (1) of section 985.25, Florida
1686
      Statutes, is amended to read:
1687
           985.25 Detention intake.-
1688
            (1) The department juvenile probation officer shall receive
1689
      custody of a child who has been taken into custody from the law
1690
      enforcement agency or court and shall review the facts in the
1691
      law enforcement report or probable cause affidavit and make such
1692
      further inquiry as may be necessary to determine whether
1693
      detention care is appropriate required.
1694
            (a) During the period of time from the taking of the child
1695
      into custody to the date of the detention hearing, the initial
1696
      decision as to the child's placement into secure detention care
1697
      or, nonsecure detention care, or home detention care shall be
1698
      made by the department juvenile probation officer under ss.
1699
      985.24 and 985.245(1).
1700
            (b) The department juvenile probation officer shall base
1701
      its the decision as to whether or not to place the child into
1702
      secure detention care, home detention care, or nonsecure
1703
      detention care on an assessment of risk in accordance with the
1704
      risk assessment instrument and procedures developed by the
1705
      department under s. 985.245. However, a child charged with
1706
      possessing or discharging a firearm on school property in
1707
      violation of s. 790.115 shall be placed in secure detention
1708
      care. A child who has been taken into custody on three or more
1709
      separate occasions within a 60-day period shall be placed in
1710
      secure detention care until the child's detention hearing.
1711
            (c) If the child's final score on the risk assessment
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1712	instrument indicates that juvenile probation officer determines
1713	that a child who is eligible for detention care is appropriate,
1714	but the department otherwise determines he or she based upon the
1715	results of the risk assessment instrument should be released,
1716	the <u>department</u> juvenile probation officer shall contact the
1717	state attorney, who may authorize release.
1718	(d) If the child's final score on the risk assessment
1719	instrument indicates that detention is not appropriate
1720	<del>authorized</del> , the child may be released by the <u>department</u> <del>juvenile</del>
1721	probation officer in accordance with ss. 985.115 and 985.13.
1722	
1723	Under no circumstances shall The department, juvenile probation
1724	<del>officer or</del> the state attorney <u>,</u> or <u>a</u> law enforcement officer <u>may</u>
1725	not authorize the detention of any child in a jail or other
1726	facility intended or used for the detention of adults $_{ au}$ without
1727	an order of the court.
1728	Section 14. Section 985.255, Florida Statutes, is amended
1729	to read:
1730	985.255 Detention criteria; detention hearing
1731	(1) Subject to s. 985.25(1), a child taken into custody and
1732	placed into nonsecure or <u>secure</u> <del>home</del> detention care <u>shall be</u>
1733	given a hearing within 24 hours after being taken into custody.
1734	At the hearing, the court may order continued detention <del>or</del>
1735	detained in secure detention care prior to a detention hearing
1736	may continue to be detained by the court if:
1737	(a) The child is alleged to be an escapee from a
1738	residential commitment $program_{ au}$ or an absconder from a
1739	nonresidential commitment program, a probation program, or
1740	conditional release supervision <del>;</del> or is alleged to have escaped
I	

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1741	while being lawfully transported to or from a residential
1742	commitment program.
1743	(b) The child is wanted in another jurisdiction for an
1744	offense <u>that</u> <del>which</del> , if committed by an adult, would be a felony.
1745	(c) The child is charged with a delinquent act or violation
1746	of law and requests in writing through legal counsel to be
1747	detained for protection from an imminent physical threat to his
1748	or her personal safety.
1749	(d) The child is charged with committing an offense of
1750	domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28 and is detained as
1751	provided in subsection (2).
1752	(e) The child is charged with possession or discharging a
1753	firearm on school property in violation of s. 790.115 <u>or the</u>
1754	illegal possession of a firearm.
1755	(f) The child is charged with a capital felony, a life
1756	felony, a felony of the first degree, a felony of the second
1757	degree <u>which</u> that does not involve a violation of chapter 893,
1758	or a felony of the third degree <u>which</u> <del>that</del> is also a crime of
1759	violence, including any such offense involving the use or
1760	possession of a firearm.
1761	(g) The child is charged with <u>a felony of the</u> <del>any</del> second
1762	degree or <u>a felony of the</u> third degree <del>felony</del> involving a
1763	violation of chapter 893 or <u>a felony of the</u> <del>any</del> third degree
1764	which felony that is not also a crime of violence, and the
1765	child:
1766	1. Has a record of failure to appear at court hearings
1767	after being properly notified in accordance with the Rules of
1768	Juvenile Procedure;
1769	2. Has a record of law violations <u>before</u> <del>prior to</del> court

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1770	hearings;
1771	3. Has already been detained or has been released and is
1772	awaiting final disposition of the case;
1773	4. Has a record of violent conduct resulting in physical
1774	injury to others; or
1775	5. Is found to have been in possession of a firearm.
1776	(h) The child is alleged to have violated the conditions of
1777	the child's probation or conditional release supervision.
1778	However, a child detained under this paragraph may be held only
1779	in a consequence unit as provided in s. 985.439. If a
1780	consequence unit is not available, the child shall be placed on
1781	nonsecure home detention with electronic monitoring.
1782	(i) The child is detained on a judicial order for failure
1783	to appear and has previously willfully failed to appear, after
1784	proper notice <u>:</u> ,
1785	1. For an adjudicatory hearing on the same case regardless
1786	of the results of the risk assessment instrument; or
1787	2. At two or more court hearings of any nature on the same
1788	case, regardless of the results of the risk assessment
1789	instrument.
1790	
1791	A child may be held in secure detention for up to 72 hours in
1792	advance of the next scheduled court hearing pursuant to this
1793	paragraph. The child's failure to keep the clerk of court and
1794	defense counsel informed of a current and valid mailing address
1795	where the child will receive notice to appear at court
1796	proceedings does not provide an adequate ground for excusal of
1797	the child's nonappearance at the hearings.
1798	(j) The child is detained on a judicial order for failure

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7-00541D-14 2014700 1799 to appear and has previously willfully failed to appear, after 1800 proper notice, at two or more court hearings of any nature on 1801 the same case regardless of the results of the risk assessment 1802 instrument. A child may be held in secure detention for up to 72 1803 hours in advance of the next scheduled court hearing pursuant to 1804 this paragraph. The child's failure to keep the clerk of court 1805 and defense counsel informed of a current and valid mailing 1806 address where the child will receive notice to appear at court 1807 proceedings does not provide an adequate ground for excusal of 1808 the child's nonappearance at the hearings. 1809 (2) A child who is charged with committing an offense of 1810 domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28 and whose risk 1811 assessment indicates secure detention is not appropriate who 1812 does not meet detention criteria may be held in secure detention 1813 if the court makes specific written findings that: 1814 (a) Respite care for the child is not available. 1815 (b) It is necessary to place the child in secure detention 1816 in order to protect the victim from injury. 1817 1818 The child may not be held in secure detention under this 1819 subsection for more than 48 hours unless ordered by the court. 1820 After 48 hours, the court shall hold a hearing if the state 1821 attorney or victim requests that secure detention be continued. 1822 The child may continue to be held in detention care if the court 1823 makes a specific, written finding that respite care is 1824 unavailable and it detention care is necessary to protect the 1825 victim from injury. However, the child may not be held in 1826 detention care beyond the time limits provided set forth in this section or s. 985.26. 1827

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1828
            (3) (a) A child who meets any of the criteria in subsection
      (1) and who is ordered to be detained under that subsection
1829
      shall be given a hearing within 24 hours after being taken into
1830
1831
      custody. The purpose of the detention hearing required under
1832
      subsection (1) is to determine the existence of probable cause
1833
      that the child has committed the delinquent act or violation of
1834
      law that he or she is charged with and the need for continued
1835
      detention. Unless a child is detained under paragraph (1)(d) or
1836
      paragraph (1)(e), the court shall use the results of the risk
1837
      assessment performed by the department juvenile probation
1838
      officer and, based on the criteria in subsection (1), shall
1839
      determine the need for continued detention. A child placed into
1840
      secure, nonsecure, or home detention care may continue to be so
1841
      detained by the court.
1842
            (b) If the court orders a placement more restrictive than
      indicated by the results of the risk assessment instrument, the
1843
1844
      court shall state, in writing, clear and convincing reasons for
1845
      such placement.
1846
            (c) Except as provided in s. 790.22(8) or in s. 985.27,
1847
      when a child is placed into secure or nonsecure detention care,
1848
      or into a respite home or other placement pursuant to a court
1849
      order following a hearing, the court order must include specific
      instructions that direct the release of the child from such
1850
1851
      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
1852
```

1853 is applicable, unless the requirements of such applicable 1854 provision have been met or an order of continuance has been 1855 granted under s. 985.26(4). <u>If the court order does not include</u> 1856 a date of release, the release date must be requested of the

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1	7-00541D-14 2014700
1857	court on the same date the youth was placed on detention care.
1858	If a subsequent hearing is needed to provide additional
1859	information to the court for safety planning, the initial order
1860	placing the youth on detention care must reflect the next
1861	detention review hearing, which should be held within 3 calendar
1862	days after the child's initial detention placement.
1863	Section 15. Subsections (1) through (3) of section 985.26,
1864	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1865	985.26 Length of detention
1866	(1) A child may not be placed into or held in secure ${ m or}_{m  au}$
1867	nonsecure <del>, or home</del> detention care for <u>more</u> <del>longer</del> than 24 hours
1868	unless the court orders such detention care, and the order
1869	includes specific instructions that direct the release of the
1870	child from such detention care $_{ au}$ in accordance with s. 985.255.
1871	The order shall be a final order, reviewable by appeal under s.
1872	985.534 and the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. Appeals of
1873	such orders <del>shall</del> take precedence over other appeals and other
1874	pending matters.
1875	(2) A child may not be held in secure $\overline{\mathrm{or}_{ au}}$ nonsecure, $\overline{\mathrm{or}}$
1876	home detention care under a special detention order for more
1877	than 21 days unless an adjudicatory hearing for the case has
1878	been commenced in good faith by the court. However, upon good
1879	cause being shown that the nature of the charge requires
1880	additional time for the prosecution or defense of the case, the
1881	court may extend the length of detention for an additional 9
1882	days if the child is charged with an offense that would be, if
1883	committed by an adult, a capital felony, a life felony, a felony
1884	of the first degree, or a felony of the second degree involving
1885	violence against any individual.

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7-00541D-14 2014700 1886 (3) Except as provided in subsection (2), a child may not 1887 be held in secure or, nonsecure, or home detention care for more 1888 than 15 days following the entry of an order of adjudication. 1889 Section 16. Section 985.265, Florida Statutes, is amended 1890 to read: 1891 985.265 Detention transfer and release; education; adult 1892 jails.-1893 (1) If a child is detained under this part, the department may transfer the child from nonsecure or home detention care to 1894 1895 secure detention care only if significantly changed 1896 circumstances warrant such transfer. 1897 (2) If a child is on release status and not detained under 1898 this part, the child may be placed into secure or  $\tau$  nonsecure  $\tau$  or 1899 home detention care only pursuant to a court hearing in which 1900 the original risk assessment instrument and the, rescored based 1901 on newly discovered evidence or changed circumstances are 1902 introduced into evidence with a rescored risk assessment 1903 instrument with the results recommending detention, is 1904 introduced into evidence. 1905 (3) (a) If When a juvenile sexual offender is placed in 1906 detention, detention staff shall provide appropriate monitoring 1907 and supervision to ensure the safety of other children in the 1908 facility. (b) If When a juvenile charged with murder under s. 782.04, 1909 1910 sexual battery under chapter 794, stalking under s. 784.048, or 1911 domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28, or an attempt to 1912 commit any of these offenses sexual offender, under this 1913 subsection, is released from secure detention or transferred to 1914 home detention or nonsecure detention, detention staff shall

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1915 immediately notify the appropriate law enforcement agency, and 1916 school personnel, and the victim. 1917 (4) (a) While a child who is currently enrolled in school is 1918 in nonsecure or home detention care, the child shall continue to 1919 attend school unless otherwise ordered by the court. 1920 (b) While a child is in secure detention care, the child 1921 shall receive education commensurate with his or her grade level 1922 and educational ability. 1923 (5) The court shall order the delivery of a child to a jail 1924 or other facility intended or used for the detention of adults: 1925 (a) If When the child has been transferred or indicted for 1926 criminal prosecution as an adult under part X., except that The 1927 court may not order or allow a child alleged to have committed a 1928 misdemeanor who is being transferred for criminal prosecution pursuant to either s. 985.556 or s. 985.557 to be detained or 1929 1930 held in a jail or other facility intended or used for the 1931 detention of adults; however, such child may be held temporarily 1932 in a detention facility; or 1933 (b) If When a child taken into custody in this state is 1934 wanted by another jurisdiction for prosecution as an adult. 1935 1936 A The child shall be housed separately from adult inmates to 1937 prohibit the a child from having regular contact with 1938 incarcerated adults, including trustees. As used in this 1939 subsection, the term "regular contact" means sight and sound 1940 contact. Separation of children from adults may not allow shall 1941 permit no more than haphazard or accidental contact. The 1942 receiving jail or other facility shall provide contain a 1943 separate section for children and shall have an adequate staff

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1944	adequate to supervise and monitor the child's activities at all
1945	times. Supervision and monitoring of children includes physical
1946	observation and documented checks by jail or receiving facility
1947	supervisory personnel at intervals not to exceed $\underline{10}$ $\underline{15}$ minutes.
1948	This subsection does not prohibit placing two or more children
1949	in the same cell. <del>Under no circumstances shall</del> A child <u>may not</u>
1950	be placed in <u>a</u> the same cell with an adult.
1951	Section 17. Section 985.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to
1952	read:
1953	985.27 Postadjudication Postcommitment detention while
1954	awaiting commitment placement
1955	(1) The court must place all children who are adjudicated
1956	and awaiting placement in a commitment program in detention
1957	care. Children who are in <del>home detention care or</del> nonsecure
1958	detention care may be placed on electronic monitoring.
1959	(a) A child who is awaiting placement in a low-risk
1960	residential program must be removed from detention within 5
1961	days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. Any
1962	child held in secure detention during the 5 days must meet
1963	detention admission criteria under this part. A child who is
1964	placed in home detention care, nonsecure detention care, or home
1965	or nonsecure detention care with electronic monitoring, while
1966	awaiting placement in a minimum-risk or low-risk program, may be
1967	held in secure detention care for 5 days, if the child violates
1968	the conditions of the home detention care, the nonsecure
1969	detention care, or the electronic monitoring agreement. For any
1970	subsequent violation, the court may impose an additional 5 days
1971	in secure detention care.
1972	(b) A child who is awaiting placement in a nonsecure
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7-00541D-14 2014700 1973 moderate-risk residential program must be removed from detention 1974 within 5 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. 1975 A Any child held in secure detention during the 5 days must meet 1976 detention admission criteria under this part. The department may 1977 seek an order from the court authorizing continued detention for 1978 a specific period of time necessary for the appropriate 1979 residential placement of the child. However, such continued 1980 detention in secure detention care may not exceed 15 days after 1981 entry of the commitment order, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and 1982 legal holidays, and except as otherwise provided in this 1983 section. A child who is placed in home detention care, nonsecure 1984 detention care, or home or nonsecure detention care with 1985 electronic monitoring  $\tau$  while awaiting placement in a nonsecure 1986 residential moderate-risk program, may be held in secure 1987 detention care for 5 days $_{\tau}$  if the child violates the conditions 1988 of the home detention care, the nonsecure detention care, or the 1989 electronic monitoring agreement. For any subsequent violation, 1990 the court may impose an additional 5 days in secure detention 1991 care. 1992 (b) (c) If the child is committed to a high-risk residential

1992 (b) (c) If the child is committed to a high-risk residential 1993 program, the child must be held in <u>secure</u> detention care until 1994 placement or commitment is accomplished.

1995 <u>(c) (d)</u> If the child is committed to a maximum-risk 1996 residential program, the child must be held in <u>secure</u> detention 1997 care until placement or commitment is accomplished.

1998 (2) Regardless of detention status, a child being
1999 transported by the department to a residential commitment
2000 facility of the department may be placed in secure detention <u>for</u>
2001 <u>up to 24 hours</u> <del>overnight, not to exceed a 24-hour period,</del> for

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2002	the specific purpose of ensuring the safe delivery of the child
2003	to his or her residential commitment program, court,
2004	appointment, transfer, or release.
2005	Section 18. Subsection (1) of section 985.275, Florida
2006	Statutes, is amended to read:
2007	985.275 Detention of escapee or absconder on authority of
2008	the department
2009	(1) If an authorized agent of the department has reasonable
2010	grounds to believe that $\underline{a}$ any delinquent child committed to the
2011	department has escaped from a residential commitment facility or
2012	in the course of lawful transportation to or from such facility
2013	from being lawfully transported thereto or therefrom, or has
2014	absconded from a nonresidential commitment facility, the agent
2015	shall notify law enforcement and, if the offense qualifies under
2016	chapter 960, notify the victim, and make every reasonable effort
2017	to locate the delinquent child. The child may be returned take
2018	the child into active custody and may deliver the child to the
2019	facility or, if it is closer, to a detention center for return
2020	to the facility. However, a child may not be held in detention
2021	more longer than 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and
2022	legal holidays, unless a special order so directing is made by
2023	the judge after a detention hearing resulting in a finding that
2024	detention is required based on the criteria in s. 985.255. The
2025	order must shall state the reasons for such finding. The reasons
2026	are shall be reviewable by appeal or in habeas corpus
2027	proceedings in the district court of appeal.
2028	Section 19. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4), paragraph (h)
2029	of subsection (6), and paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of

2030 section 985.433, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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2031
            985.433 Disposition hearings in delinguency cases.-When a
2032
      child has been found to have committed a delinquent act, the
2033
      following procedures shall be applicable to the disposition of
2034
      the case:
2035
            (4) Before the court determines and announces the
2036
      disposition to be imposed, it shall:
2037
            (b) Discuss with the child his or her compliance with any
2038
      predisposition home release plan or other plan imposed since the
2039
      date of the offense.
2040
            (6) The first determination to be made by the court is a
2041
      determination of the suitability or nonsuitability for
2042
      adjudication and commitment of the child to the department. This
2043
      determination shall include consideration of the recommendations
2044
      of the department, which may include a predisposition report.
2045
      The predisposition report shall include, whether as part of the
2046
      child's multidisciplinary assessment, classification, and
2047
      placement process components or separately, evaluation of the
2048
      following criteria:
2049
            (h) The child's educational status, including, but not
2050
      limited to, the child's strengths, abilities, and unmet and
2051
      special educational needs. The report must shall identify
2052
      appropriate educational and career <del>vocational</del> goals for the
2053
      child. Examples of appropriate goals include:
2054
            1. Attainment of a high school diploma or its equivalent.
            2. Successful completion of literacy course(s).
2055
2056
            3. Successful completion of career and technical
2057
      educational vocational course(s).
2058
            4. Successful attendance and completion of the child's
2059
      current grade, or recovery of credits of classes the child
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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> <del>juvenile probation officer</del> 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</u>
recommended. 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.

2085 Section 20. Present subsections (4) through (6) of section 2086 985.435, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (5) 2087 through (7), respectively, a new subsection (4) is added to that 2088 section, and subsection (3) and present subsection (4) of that

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2089
      section are amended, to read:
2090
           985.435 Probation and postcommitment probation; community
2091
      service.-
2092
            (3) A probation program must also include a rehabilitative
2093
      program component such as a requirement of participation in
2094
      substance abuse treatment or in a school or career and technical
2095
      other educational program. The nonconsent of the child to
2096
      treatment in a substance abuse treatment program does not
2097
      preclude in no way precludes the court from ordering such
2098
      treatment. Upon the recommendation of the department at the time
2099
      of disposition, or subsequent to disposition pursuant to the
2100
      filing of a petition alleging a violation of the child's
2101
      conditions of postcommitment probation, the court may order the
2102
      child to submit to random testing for the purpose of detecting
2103
      and monitoring the use of alcohol or controlled substances.
2104
           (4) A probation program may also include an alternative
2105
      consequence component to address instances in which a child is
2106
      noncompliant with technical conditions of his or her probation,
2107
      but has not committed any new violations of law. The alternative
2108
      consequence component shall be designed to provide swift and
2109
      appropriate consequences to any noncompliance with technical
2110
      conditions of probation. If the probation program includes this
2111
      component, specific consequences that apply to noncompliance
2112
      with specific technical conditions of probation must be detailed
2113
      in the disposition order.
2114
           (5) (4) An evaluation of the youth's risk to reoffend A
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2114 <u>(5)</u> An evaluation of the youth's fisk to redfield A 2115 classification scale for levels of supervision shall be provided 2116 by the department, taking into account the child's needs and 2117 risks relative to probation supervision requirements to

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1	7-00541D-14 2014700
2118	reasonably ensure the public safety. Probation programs for
2119	children shall be supervised by the department or by any other
2120	person or agency specifically authorized by the court. These
2121	programs must include, but are not limited to, structured or
2122	restricted activities as described in this section and s.
2123	985.439, and shall be designed to encourage the child toward
2124	acceptable and functional social behavior.
2125	Section 21. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection
2126	(4) of section 985.439, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
2127	985.439 Violation of probation or postcommitment
2128	probation
2129	(1)(a) This section is applicable when the court has
2130	jurisdiction over a child on probation or postcommitment
2131	probation, regardless of adjudication an adjudicated delinquent
2132	child.
2133	(4) Upon the child's admission, or if the court finds after
2134	a hearing that the child has violated the conditions of
2135	probation or postcommitment probation, the court shall enter an
2136	order revoking, modifying, or continuing probation or
2137	postcommitment probation. In each such case, the court shall
2138	enter a new disposition order and, in addition to the sanctions
2139	set forth in this section, may impose any sanction the court
2140	could have imposed at the original disposition hearing. If the
2141	child is found to have violated the conditions of probation or
2142	postcommitment probation, the court may:
2143	(a) Place the child in a consequence unit in that judicial
2144	circuit, if available, for up to 5 days for a first violation
2145	and up to 15 days for a second or subsequent violation.
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2146

(b) Place the child on <u>nonsecure</u> home detention with

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2147	electronic monitoring. However, this sanction may be used only
2148	if a residential consequence unit is not available.
2149	(c) Modify or continue the child's probation program or
2150	postcommitment probation program.
2151	(d) Revoke probation or postcommitment probation and commit
2152	the child to the department.
2153	(e) If the violation of probation is technical in nature
2154	and not a new violation of law, place the child in an
2155	alternative consequence program designed to provide swift and
2156	appropriate consequences for any further violations of
2157	probation.
2158	1. Alternative consequence programs shall be established at
2159	the local level in coordination with law enforcement agencies,
2160	the chief judge of the circuit, the state attorney, and the
2161	public defender.
2162	2. Alternative consequence programs may be operated by an
2163	entity such as a law enforcement agency, the department, a
2164	juvenile assessment center, a county or municipality, or another
2165	entity selected by the department.
2166	3. Upon placing a child in an alternative consequence
2167	program, the court must approve specific consequences for
2168	specific violations of the conditions of probation.
2169	Section 22. Subsection (2) of section 985.441, Florida
2170	Statutes, is amended to read:
2171	985.441 Commitment
2172	(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the court having
2173	jurisdiction over an adjudicated delinquent child whose
2174	<del>underlying</del> offense <u>is</u> <del>was</del> a misdemeanor, or a child who is
2175	currently on probation for a misdemeanor, may not commit the
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2176	child for any misdemeanor offense or any probation violation
2177	that is technical in nature and not a new violation of law at a
2178	restrictiveness level other than minimum-risk nonresidential
2179	unless the probation violation is a new violation of law
2180	constituting a felony. However, the court may commit such child
2181	to a <u>nonsecure</u> <del>low-risk or moderate-risk</del> residential placement
2182	if:
2183	(a) The child has previously been adjudicated <u>or had</u>
2184	adjudication withheld for a felony offense;
2185	(b) The child has previously been adjudicated or had
2186	adjudication withheld for three or more misdemeanor offenses
2187	within the preceding 18 months;
2188	(c) The child is before the court for disposition for a
2189	violation of s. 800.03, s. 806.031, or s. 828.12; or
2190	(d) The court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that
2191	the protection of the public requires such placement or that the
2192	particular needs of the child would be best served by such
2193	placement. Such finding must be in writing.
2194	Section 23. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection
2195	(5) of section 985.46, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
2196	985.46 Conditional release
2197	(1) The Legislature finds that:
2198	(a) Conditional release is the care, treatment, help,
2199	provision of transition-to-adulthood services, and supervision
2200	provided to juveniles released from residential commitment
2201	programs to promote rehabilitation and prevent recidivism.
2202	(5) Participation in the educational program by students of
2203	compulsory school attendance age pursuant to s. 1003.21(1) and
2204	(2)(a) is mandatory for juvenile justice youth on conditional

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1	7-00541D-14 2014700
2205	release or postcommitment probation status. A student of
2206	noncompulsory school-attendance age who has not received a high
2207	school diploma or its equivalent must participate in <u>an</u> <del>the</del>
2208	educational or career and technical educational program. A youth
2209	who has received a high school diploma or its equivalent and is
2210	not employed must participate in workforce development or other
2211	career or technical education or attend a community college or a
2212	university while in the program, subject to available funding.
2213	Section 24. Subsections (1) through (5) of section 985.461,
2214	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
2215	985.461 Transition to adulthood
2216	(1) The Legislature finds that <del>older</del> youth are faced with
2217	the need to learn how to support themselves within legal means
2218	and overcome the stigma of being delinquent. In most cases,
2219	parents expedite this transition. It is the intent of the
2220	Legislature that the department provide <del>older</del> youth in its
2221	custody or under its supervision with opportunities for
2222	participating in transition-to-adulthood services while in the
2223	department's commitment programs or in probation or conditional
2224	release programs in the community. These services should be
2225	reasonable and appropriate for the youths' respective ages or
2226	special needs and provide activities that build life skills and
2227	increase the ability to live independently and become self-
2228	sufficient.
2229	(2) Youth served by the department who are in the custody

2229 (2) Youth served by the department who are in the custody 2230 of the Department of Children and <u>Families</u> <del>Family Services</del> and 2231 who entered juvenile justice placement from a foster care 2232 placement, if otherwise eligible, may receive independent living 2233 transition services pursuant to s. 409.1451. Court-ordered

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7-00541D-14 2014700 2234 commitment or probation with the department is not a barrier to 2235 eligibility for the array of services available to a youth who 2236 is in the dependency foster care system only. 2237 (3) For a dependent child in the foster care system, 2238 adjudication for delinquency does not, by itself, disqualify 2239 such child for eligibility in the Department of Children and 2240 Families' Family Services' independent living program. 2241 (4) As part of the child's treatment plan, the department 2242 may provide transition-to-adulthood services to children 2243 released from residential commitment. To support participation 2244 in transition-to-adulthood services and subject to 2245 appropriation, the department may: (a) Assess the child's skills and abilities to live 2246 2247 independently and become self-sufficient. The specific services 2248 to be provided shall be determined using an assessment of his or 2249 her readiness for adult life. 2250 (b) Use community reentry teams to assist in the 2251 development of Develop a list of age-appropriate activities and 2252 responsibilities to be incorporated in the child's written case 2253 plan for any youth 17 years of age or older who is under the 2254 custody or supervision of the department. Community reentry teams may include representation from school districts, law 2255 2256 enforcement, workforce development services, community-based 2257 service providers, and the youth's family. Activities may 2258 include, but are not limited to, life skills training, including 2259 training to develop banking and budgeting skills, interviewing 2260 and career planning skills, parenting skills, personal health 2261 management, and time management or organizational skills; 2262 educational support; employment training; and counseling.

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2264 insurance benefits and public assistance. 2265 (d) Request parental or guardian permission for the youth 2266 to participate in transition-to-adulthood services. Upon such 2267 consent, age-appropriate activities shall be incorporated into 2268 the youth's written case plan. This plan may include specific 2269 goals and objectives and shall be reviewed and updated at least 2270 quarterly. If the parent or quardian is cooperative, the plan 2271 may not interfere with the parent's or guardian's rights to 2272 nurture and train his or her child in ways that are otherwise in 2273 compliance with the law and court order. 2274 (e) Contract for transition-to-adulthood services that 2275 include residential services and assistance and allow the child 2276 to live independently of the daily care and supervision of an 2277 adult in a setting that is not licensed under s. 409.175. A 2278 child under the care or supervision of the department who has 2279 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 2280 2281 to the public and is able to demonstrate minimally sufficient 2282 skills and aptitude for living under decreased adult 2283 supervision, as determined by the department, using established procedures and assessments. 2284 2285 (f) Assist the youth in building a portfolio of educational 2286 and vocational accomplishments, necessary identification, 2287 resumes, and cover letters in an effort to enhance the youth's 2288 employability.

(c) Provide information related to social security

2289 (g) Collaborate with school district contacts to facilitate 2290 appropriate educational services based on the youth's identified 2291 needs.

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2292	
2293	department's care or supervision, and without benefit of parents
2294	or legal guardians capable of assisting the child in the
2295	transition to adult life, the department may provide an
2296	assessment to determine the child's skills and abilities to live
2297	independently and become self-sufficient. Based on the
2298	assessment and within existing resources, services and training
2299	may be provided in order to develop the necessary skills and
2300	abilities <del>before the child's 18th birthday</del> .
2301	Section 25. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section
2302	985.481, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
2303	985.481 Sexual offenders adjudicated delinquent;
2304	notification upon release
2305	(3)
2306	(b) <del>No later than November 1, 2007,</del> The department <u>shall</u>
2307	must make the information described in subparagraph (a)1.
2308	available electronically to the Department of Law Enforcement in
2309	its database and in a format that is compatible with the
2310	requirements of the Florida Crime Information Center.
2311	Section 26. Subsection (5) of section 985.4815, Florida
2312	Statutes, is amended to read:
2313	985.4815 Notification to Department of Law Enforcement of
2314	information on juvenile sexual offenders
2315	(5) In addition to notification and transmittal
2316	requirements imposed by any other <del>provision of</del> law, the
2317	department shall compile information on any sexual offender and
2318	provide the information to the Department of Law Enforcement. $ m No$
2319	later than November 1, 2007, The department shall must make the
2320	information available electronically to the Department of Law

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2321	Enforcement in its database in a format that is compatible with
2322	the requirements of the Florida Crime Information Center.
2323	Section 27. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and paragraph
2324	(a) of subsection (9) of section 985.601, Florida Statutes, are
2325	amended to read:
2326	985.601 Administering the juvenile justice continuum
2327	(3)(a) The department shall develop or contract for
2328	diversified and innovative programs to provide rehabilitative
2329	treatment, including early intervention and prevention,
2330	diversion, comprehensive intake, case management, diagnostic and
2331	classification assessments, trauma-informed care, individual and
2332	family counseling, family engagement resources and programs,
2333	gender-specific programming, shelter care, diversified detention
2334	care emphasizing alternatives to secure detention, diversified
2335	probation, halfway houses, foster homes, community-based
2336	substance abuse treatment services, community-based mental
2337	health treatment services, community-based residential and
2338	nonresidential programs, mother-infant programs, and
2339	environmental programs. The department may pay expenses in
2340	support of innovative programs and activities that address the
2341	identified needs and well-being of children in the department's
2342	care or under its supervision. Each program shall place
2343	particular emphasis on reintegration and conditional release for
2344	all children in the program.
2345	(9)(a) The department shall operate a statewide, regionally
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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

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detention services for all counties. The plan must cover all the
department's operating circuits, with each operating circuit
having <u>access to</u> a secure facility and nonsecure <del>and home</del>
detention programs <u>.</u> , and The plan may be altered or modified by
the department <del>of Juvenile Justice</del> as necessary.
Section 28. Section 985.605, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
Section 29. Section 985.606, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
Section 30. Section 985.61, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
Section 31. Section 985.632, Florida Statutes, is reordered
and amended to read:
985.632 Quality improvement assurance and cost-
effectiveness
(2) (1) PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITYIt is the intent of the
Legislature that the department establish a performance
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
that of the department which achieve desired performance levels.
(b) Provide information about the cost of such programs and

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2379	their differential effectiveness so that the quality of such
2380	programs can be compared and improvements made continually.
2381	(c) Provide information to aid in developing related policy
2382	issues and concerns.
2383	(d) Provide information to the public about the
2384	effectiveness of such programs in meeting established goals and
2385	objectives.
2386	(e) Provide a basis for a system of accountability so that
2387	each <u>child</u> <del>client</del> is afforded the best programs to meet his or
2388	her needs.
2389	(f) Improve service delivery to <u>children through the use of</u>
2390	technical assistance <del>clients</del> .
2391	(g) Modify or eliminate activities <u>or programs</u> that are not
2392	effective.
2393	(h) Collect and analyze available statistical data for the
2394	purpose of ongoing evaluation of all programs.
2395	(1) (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
2396	(a) "Program" means any facility, service, or program for
2397	children which is operated by the department or by a provider
2398	under contract with the department.
2399	(a) "Client" means any person who is being provided
2400	treatment or services by the department or by a provider under
2401	contract with the department.
2402	(b) "Program component" means an aggregation of generally
2403	related objectives which, because of their special character,
2404	related workload, and interrelated output, can logically be
2405	considered an entity for purposes of organization, management,
2406	accounting, reporting, and budgeting.
2407	(c) "Program group" means a collection of programs with

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2408	sufficient similarity of functions, services, and children to
2409	permit appropriate comparison among programs within the group.
2410	(c) "Program effectiveness" means the ability of the
2411	program to achieve desired client outcomes, goals, and
2412	objectives.
2413	(3) COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNTABILITY REPORTThe department, in
2414	consultation with the Office of Economic and Demographic
2415	Research, the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government
2416	Accountability, and contract service providers, shall develop
2417	and use a standard methodology for annually measuring,
2418	evaluating, and reporting program outputs and child outcomes for
2419	each program and program group. The standard methodology must:
2420	(a) Include common terminology and operational definitions
2421	for measuring the performance of system and program
2422	administration, program outputs, and program outcomes.
2423	(b) Specify program outputs for each program and for each
2424	program group within the juvenile justice continuum.
2425	(c) Specify desired child outcomes and methods by which
2426	child outcomes may be measured for each program and program
2427	group.
2428	(3) The department shall annually collect and report cost
2429	data for every program operated or contracted by the department.
2430	The cost data shall conform to a format approved by the
2431	department and the Legislature. Uniform cost data shall be
2432	reported and collected for state-operated and contracted
2433	programs so that comparisons can be made among programs. The
2434	department shall ensure that there is accurate cost accounting
2435	for state-operated services including market-equivalent rent and
2436	other shared cost. The cost of the educational program provided

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7-00541D-14 2014700 2437 to a residential facility shall be reported and included in the 2438 cost of a program. The department shall submit an annual cost 2439 report to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of each house of the 2440 2441 Legislature, the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of each house of the Legislature, and the Governor, no later 2442 2443 than December 1 of each year. Cost-benefit analysis for 2444 educational programs will be developed and implemented in 2445 collaboration with and in cooperation with the Department of 2446 Education, local providers, and local school districts. Cost 2447 data for the report shall include data collected by the 2448 Department of Education for the purposes of preparing the annual 2449 report required by s. 1003.52(19). 2450 (4) (a) COST-EFFECTIVENESS MODEL.-The department, in 2451 consultation with the Office of Economic and Demographic 2452 Research and contract service providers, shall develop a cost-2453 effectiveness model and apply the model to each commitment 2454 program. Program recidivism rates shall be a component of the 2455 model. 2456 (a) The cost-effectiveness model must shall compare program 2457 costs to expected and actual child recidivism rates <del>client</del> 2458 outcomes and program outputs. It is the intent of the 2459 Legislature that continual development efforts take place to 2460 improve the validity and reliability of the cost-effectiveness 2461 model. 2462 (b) The department shall rank commitment programs based on

2463 the cost-effectiveness model, performance measures, and 2464 <u>adherence to quality improvement standards</u> and shall <del>submit a</del> 2465 report <u>this data in the annual Comprehensive Accountability</u>

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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 <u>standard</u> 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.

2477 (d) In collaboration with the Office of Economic and 2478 Demographic Research<sub> $\tau$ </sub> and contract service providers, the 2479 department shall develop a work plan to refine the cost-2480 effectiveness model so that the model is consistent with the 2481 performance-based program budgeting measures approved by the 2482 Legislature to the extent the department deems appropriate. The 2483 department shall notify the Office of Program Policy Analysis 2484 and Government Accountability of any meetings to refine the 2485 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.

2493 2. Target, for a more comprehensive evaluation, any 2494 commitment program that has achieved consistently high, low, or

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2495	disparate ratings in the reports required under subparagraph 1.
2496	and target, for technical assistance, any commitment program
2497	that has achieved low or disparate ratings in the reports
2498	required under subparagraph 1.
2499	3. Identify the essential factors that contribute to the
2500	high, low, or disparate program ratings.
2501	4. Use the results of these evaluations in developing or
2502	refining juvenile justice programs or program models, <u>child</u>
2503	<del>client</del> outcomes and program outputs, provider contracts, quality
2504	improvement assurance standards, and the cost-effectiveness
2505	model.
2506	(5) <u>QUALITY IMPROVEMENT; MINIMUM STANDARDS.</u> The department
2507	shall:
2508	(a) Establish a comprehensive quality <u>improvement</u> assurance
2509	system for each program operated by the department or operated
2510	by a provider under contract with the department. Each contract
2511	entered into by the department must provide for quality
2512	improvement assurance.
2513	(b) Provide operational definitions of and criteria for
2514	quality improvement assurance for each specific program
2515	component.
2516	(c) Establish quality <u>improvement</u> assurance goals and
2517	objectives for each specific program component.
2518	(d) Establish the information and specific data elements
2519	required for the quality <i>improvement</i> assurance program.
2520	(e) Develop a quality <u>improvement</u> assurance manual of
2521	specific, standardized terminology and procedures to be followed
2522	by each program.
2523	(f) Evaluate each program operated by the department or a
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2524	provider under a contract with the department <u>annually</u> and
2525	establish minimum <u>standards</u> <del>thresholds</del> for each program
2526	component. If a provider fails to meet the established minimum
2527	standards thresholds, such failure shall cause the department
2528	$\underline{shall}$ $\underline{to}$ cancel the provider's contract unless the provider
2529	<u>complies</u> achieves compliance with minimum standards thresholds
2530	within 6 months or unless there are documented extenuating
2531	circumstances. In addition, the department may not contract with
2532	the same provider for the canceled service for <del>a period of</del> 12
2533	months. If a department-operated program fails to meet the
2534	established minimum <u>standards</u> <del>thresholds</del> , the department must
2535	take necessary and sufficient steps to ensure $\underline{\prime}$ and document
2536	program changes to achieve <u>,</u> compliance with the established
2537	minimum <u>standards</u> <del>thresholds</del> . If the department-operated program
2538	fails to achieve compliance with the established minimum
2539	<u>standards</u> <del>thresholds</del> within 6 months and <del>if</del> there are no
2540	documented extenuating circumstances, the department $\underline{shall}$ $\underline{must}$
2541	notify the Executive Office of the Governor and the Legislature
2542	of the corrective action taken. Appropriate corrective action
2543	may include, but is not limited to:
2544	1. Contracting out for the services provided in the
2545	program;
2546	2. Initiating appropriate disciplinary action against all
2547	employees whose conduct or performance is deemed to have
2548	materially contributed to the program's failure to meet
2549	established minimum thresholds;
2550	3. Redesigning the program; or

4. Realigning the program.

2551

2552

(6) COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT; SUBMITTAL.-No

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7-00541D-14 2014700 2553 later than February 1 of each year, the department shall submit 2554 the Comprehensive Accountability an annual Report to the 2555 Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House 2556 of Representatives, the Minority Leader of each house of the 2557 Legislature, and the appropriate substantive and fiscal 2558 committees of each house of the Legislature, and the Governor, 2559 no later than February 1 of each year. The Comprehensive 2560 Accountability annual Report must contain, at a minimum, for 2561 each specific program component: a comprehensive description of 2562 the population served by the program; a specific description of 2563 the services provided by the program; cost; a comparison of 2564 expenditures to federal and state funding; immediate and long-2565 range concerns; and recommendations to maintain, expand, 2566 improve, modify, or eliminate each program component so that 2567 changes in services lead to enhancement in program quality. The 2568 department shall ensure the reliability and validity of the 2569 information contained in the report. 2570 (7) (6) ONGOING EVALUATION. - The department shall collect and 2571

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.

2577 Section 32. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and paragraph 2578 (b) of subsection (3) of section 985.644, Florida Statutes, are 2579 amended to read:

2580 985.644 Departmental contracting powers; personnel 2581 standards and screening.-

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2582	(1) The department may contract with the Federal
2583	Government, other state departments and agencies, county and
2584	municipal governments and agencies, public and private agencies,
2585	and private individuals and corporations in carrying out the
2586	purposes of, and the responsibilities established in, this
2587	chapter.
2588	(a) Each contract entered into by the department for
2589	services delivered on an appointment or intermittent basis by a
2590	provider that does not have regular custodial responsibility for
2591	children <u>,</u> and each contract with a school for <del>before or</del>
2592	aftercare services, must ensure that all owners, operators, and
2593	personnel who have direct contact with children are subject to
2594	level 2 background screening pursuant to chapter 435.
2595	(3)
2596	(b) <u>Certified</u> <del>Except for</del> law enforcement, correctional, and
2597	correctional probation officers, pursuant to s. 943.13, are not
2598	required to submit to level 2 screenings while employed by a law
2599	enforcement agency or correctional facility. to whom s.
2600	943.13(5) applies, The department shall electronically submit to
2601	the Department of Law Enforcement:
2602	1. Fingerprint information obtained during the employment
2603	screening required by subparagraph (a)1.
2604	2. Fingerprint information for all persons employed by the
2605	department, or by a provider under contract with the department,
2606	in delinquency facilities, services, or programs if such
2607	fingerprint information has not <del>previously</del> been <u>previously</u>
2608	electronically submitted pursuant to this section to the
2609	Department of Law Enforcement under this paragraph.

2610

Section 33. Section 985.6441, Florida Statutes, is created

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1	7-00541D-14 2014700
2611	to read:
2612	985.6441 Health care services
2613	(1) As used in this section, the term:
2614	(a) "Hospital" means a hospital licensed under chapter 395.
2615	(b) "Health care provider" has the same meaning as provided
2616	<u>in s. 766.105.</u>
2617	(2) The following reimbursement limitations apply to the
2618	compensation of health care providers by the department:
2619	(a) If there is no contract between the department and a
2620	hospital or a health care provider providing services at a
2621	hospital, payments to such hospital or such health care provider
2622	may not exceed 110 percent of the Medicare allowable rate for
2623	any health care service provided.
2624	(b) If a contract has been executed between the department
2625	and a hospital or a health care provider providing services at a
2626	hospital, the department may continue to make payments for
2627	health care services at the currently contracted rates through
2628	the current term of the contract; however, payments may not
2629	exceed 110 percent of the Medicare allowable rate after the
2630	current term of the contract expires or after the contract is
2631	renewed during the 2013-2014 fiscal year.
2632	(c) Payments may not exceed 110 percent of the Medicare
2633	allowable rate under a contract executed on or after July 1,
2634	2014, between the department and a hospital or a health care
2635	provider providing services at a hospital.
2636	(d) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a)-(c), the department may
2637	pay up to 125 percent of the Medicare allowable rate for health
2638	care services at a hospital that demonstrates or has
2639	demonstrated through hospital-audited financial data a negative

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2640	operating margin for the previous fiscal year to the Agency for
2641	Health Care Administration.
2642	(e) The department may execute a contract for health care
2643	services at a hospital for rates other than rates based on a
2644	percentage of the Medicare allowable rate.
2645	Section 34. Section 985.66, Florida Statutes, is amended to
2646	read:
2647	985.66 Juvenile justice training academies; staff
2648	development and training; Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund
2649	(1) LEGISLATIVE PURPOSEIn order to enable the state to
2650	provide a systematic approach to staff development and training
2651	for judges, state attorneys, public defenders, law enforcement
2652	officers, school district personnel, and juvenile justice
2653	program staff <u>which meets</u> <del>that will meet</del> the needs of such
2654	persons in <u>the</u> <del>their</del> discharge of <u>their</u> duties while at the same
2655	time meeting the requirements for the American Correction
2656	Association accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for
2657	Corrections, it is the purpose of the Legislature to require the
2658	department to establish, maintain, and oversee the operation of
2659	juvenile justice training programs and courses academies in the
2660	state. The purpose of the Legislature in establishing staff
2661	development and training programs is to provide employees of the
2662	department or any private or public entity or contract providers
2663	who provide services or care for youth under the responsibility
2664	of the department with the knowledge and skills to appropriately
2665	interact with youth and provide such care foster better staff
2666	morale and reduce mistreatment and aggressive and abusive
2667	behavior in delinquency programs; to positively impact the
2668	recidivism of children in the juvenile justice system; and to

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2669
      afford greater protection of the public through an improved
2670
      level of services delivered by a professionally trained juvenile
2671
      justice program staff to children who are alleged to be or who
2672
      have been found to be delinquent.
2673
            (2) STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING.-The department shall:
2674
            (a) Designate the number and location of the training
2675
      programs and courses academies; assess, design, develop,
2676
      implement, evaluate, maintain, and update the curriculum to be
2677
      used in the training of juvenile justice program staff;
2678
      establish timeframes for participation in and completion of
2679
      training by juvenile justice program staff; develop, implement,
2680
      score, analyze, maintain, and update job-related examinations;
2681
      develop, implement, analyze, and update the types and
2682
      frequencies of evaluations of the training programs, courses,
2683
      and instructors academies; and manage approve, modify, or
2684
      disapprove the budget and contracts for all the training
2685
      deliverables academies, and the contractor to be selected to
2686
      organize and operate the training academies and to provide the
2687
      training curriculum.
2688
            (b) Establish uniform minimum job-related preservice and
2689
      inservice training courses and examinations for juvenile justice
2690
      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.

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2698
            (d) Enter into contracts and agreements with other
2699
      agencies, organizations, associations, corporations,
2700
      individuals, or federal agencies as necessary in the execution
2701
      of the powers of the department or the performance of its
2702
      duties.
2703
            (3) JUVENILE JUSTICE TRAINING PROGRAM.-The department shall
2704
      establish a certifiable program for juvenile justice training
2705
      pursuant to this section, and all department program staff. and
2706
      Providers who deliver direct care services pursuant to contract
2707
      with the department shall be required to participate in and
2708
      successfully complete the department-approved program of
2709
      training pertinent to their areas of responsibility. Judges,
2710
      state attorneys, and public defenders, law enforcement officers,
2711
      and school district personnel, and employees of contract
      providers who provide services or care for youth under the
2712
2713
      responsibility of the department may participate in such a
2714
      training program. For the juvenile justice program staff, the
2715
      department shall, based on a job-task analysis:
2716
            (a) The department shall design, implement, maintain,
2717
      evaluate, and revise a basic training program, including a
2718
      competency-based examination, for the purpose of providing
2719
      minimum employment training qualifications for all juvenile
2720
      justice personnel. All program staff of the department and
2721
      providers who deliver direct-care services who are hired after
      October 1, 1999, shall, at a must meet the following minimum
2722
2723
      requirements:
2724
           1. Be at least 19 years of age.
```

2725 2. Be a high school graduate or its equivalent, as
2726 determined by the department.

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2755

7-00541D-14 2014700 2727 3. Not have been convicted of any felony or a misdemeanor 2728 involving perjury or a false statement, or have received a 2729 dishonorable discharge from any of the Armed Forces of the 2730 United States. A Any person who, after September 30, 1999, 2731 pleads guilty or nolo contendere to or is found guilty of any 2732 felony or a misdemeanor involving perjury or false statement is 2733 not eligible for employment, notwithstanding suspension of 2734 sentence or withholding of adjudication. Notwithstanding this 2735 subparagraph, a any person who pled nolo contendere to a 2736 misdemeanor involving a false statement before October 1, 1999, 2737 and who has had such record of that plea sealed or expunged is 2738 not ineligible for employment for that reason. 2739 4. Abide by all the provisions of s. 985.644(1) regarding

2739 4. Ablue by all the provisions of S. 983.044(1) regarding 2740 fingerprinting, and background investigations, and other 2741 screening requirements for personnel.

2742 5. Execute and submit to the department an affidavit-of-2743 application form, approved adopted by the department, attesting 2744 to his or her compliance with subparagraphs 1.-4. The affidavit 2745 must be executed under oath and constitutes an official 2746 statement under s. 837.06. The affidavit must include a 2747 conspicuous statement language that the intentional false 2748 execution of the affidavit constitutes a misdemeanor of the 2749 second degree. The employing agency shall retain the affidavit.

(b) <u>The department shall</u> 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,

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7-00541D-14 2014700 2756 evaluate, and revise a career development training program, 2757 including a competency-based examination for each training 2758 course. Career development courses are intended to prepare 2759 personnel for promotion. 2760 (d) The department is encouraged to design, implement, 2761 maintain, evaluate, and revise juvenile justice training 2762 courses, or to enter into contracts for such training courses, 2763 that are intended to provide for the safety and well-being of 2764 both citizens and juvenile offenders. 2765 (4) JUVENILE JUSTICE TRAINING TRUST FUND.-2766 (a) There is created within the State Treasury a Juvenile 2767 Justice Training Trust Fund to be used by the department for the 2768 purpose of funding the development and updating of a job-task 2769 analysis of juvenile justice personnel; the development, 2770 implementation, and updating of job-related training courses and 2771 examinations; and the cost of juvenile justice training courses. 2772 (b) One dollar from every noncriminal traffic infraction 2773 collected pursuant to ss. 318.14(10)(b) and 318.18 shall be 2774 deposited into the Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund. 2775 (c) In addition to the funds generated by paragraph (b), 2776 the trust fund may receive funds from any other public or 2777 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.

2781 (5) ESTABLISHMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE TRAINING ACADEMIES. 2782 The number, location, and establishment of juvenile justice
 2783 training academies shall be determined by the department.
 2784 (5) (6) SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS.-The department shall

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2785	establish criteria to award scholarships or stipends to
2786	qualified juvenile justice personnel who are residents of the
2787	state <u>and</u> <del>who</del> want to pursue a bachelor's or associate in arts
2788	degree in juvenile justice or a related field. The department
2789	shall <u>administer</u> <del>handle the administration of</del> the scholarship or
2790	stipend. The Department of Education shall <u>manage</u> <del>handle</del> the
2791	notes issued for the payment of the scholarships or stipends.
2792	All scholarship and stipend awards shall be paid from the
2793	Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund upon vouchers approved by
2794	the Department of Education and properly certified by the Chief
2795	Financial Officer. <u>Before</u> <del>Prior to</del> the award of a scholarship or
2796	stipend, the juvenile justice employee must agree in writing to
2797	practice her or his profession in juvenile justice or a related
2798	field for 1 month for each month of grant or to repay the full
2799	amount of the scholarship or stipend together with interest at
2800	the rate of 5 percent per annum over a period <u>of up to</u> <del>not to</del>
2801	exceed 10 years. Repayment <u>is</u> <del>shall be made</del> payable to the state
2802	for deposit into the Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund.
2803	(6)(7) PARTICIPATION OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS IN THE STATE RISK
2804	MANAGEMENT TRUST FUNDPursuant to s. 284.30, the Division of
2805	Risk Management of the Department of Financial Services is
2806	authorized to insure a private agency, individual, or
2807	corporation operating a state-owned training school under a
2808	contract to carry out the purposes and responsibilities of any
2809	program of the department. The coverage authorized <u>under this</u>

2810 <u>subsection is subject to</u> herein shall be under the same general 2811 terms and conditions as the <u>coverage afforded the</u> department is 2812 <u>insured for its responsibilities</u> under chapter 284.

2813

Section 35. Subsection (5) of section 985.664, Florida

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2814	Statutes, is amended to read:
2815	985.664 Juvenile justice circuit advisory boards
2816	(5) <del>(a) To form the initial juvenile justice circuit</del>
2817	advisory board, the Secretary of Juvenile Justice, in
2818	consultation with the juvenile justice county councils in
2819	existence on October 1, 2013, shall appoint the chair of the
2820	board, who must meet the board membership requirements in
2821	subsection (4). Within 45 days after being appointed, the chair
2822	shall appoint the remaining members to the juvenile justice
2823	circuit advisory board and submit the appointments to the
2824	department for approval.
2825	<del>(b) Thereafter,</del> When a vacancy in the office of the chair
2826	occurs, the Secretary of Juvenile Justice, in consultation with
2827	the juvenile justice circuit advisory board $_{m{ au}}$ shall appoint a new
2828	chair, who must meet the board membership requirements in
2829	subsection (4). The chair shall appoint members to vacant seats
2830	within 45 days after the vacancy and submit the appointments to
2831	the department for approval. The chair serves at the pleasure of
2832	the Secretary of Juvenile Justice.
2833	Section 36. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 985.672,
2834	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
2835	985.672 Direct-support organization; definition; use of
2836	property; board of directors; audit
2837	(1) DEFINITIONAs used in this section, the term "direct-
2838	support organization" means an organization whose sole purpose
2839	is to support the juvenile justice system and which is:
2840	(a) A corporation not-for-profit incorporated under chapter
2841	617 and <del>which is</del> approved by the Department of State;
2842	(b) Organized and operated to conduct programs and
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2843	activities; to raise funds; to request and receive grants,
2844	gifts, and bequests of moneys; to acquire, receive, hold,
2845	invest, and administer, in its own name, securities, funds,
2846	objects of value, or other <del>property,</del> real or personal <u>property</u> ;
2847	and to make expenditures to or for the direct or indirect
2848	benefit of the Department of Juvenile Justice or the juvenile
2849	justice system operated by a county commission or a circuit
2850	board;
2851	(c) Determined by the Department of Juvenile Justice to be
2852	consistent with the goals of the juvenile justice system, in the
2853	best interest of the state, and in accordance with the adopted
2854	goals and mission of the Department of Juvenile Justice.
2855	
2856	Expenditures of the organization shall be <del>expressly</del> used <u>for the</u>
2857	prevention and amelioration of to prevent and ameliorate
2858	juvenile delinquency. <u>Such funds</u> <del>The expenditures of the direct-</del>
2859	support organization may not be used for the purpose of lobbying
2860	as defined in s. 11.045.
2861	(4) USE OF PROPERTY.—The department may <u>allow</u> <del>permit</del> ,
2862	without charge, appropriate use of fixed property <u>,</u> and
2863	facilities, and personnel services of the juvenile justice
2864	system by the direct-support organization, subject to the
2865	provisions of this section. For the purposes of this subsection,
2866	the term "personnel services" includes full-time or part-time
2867	personnel as well as payroll processing services.
2868	(a) The department may prescribe any condition with which
2869	the direct-support organization must comply in order to use
2870	fixed property or facilities of the juvenile justice system.
2871	(b) The department may not permit the use of any fixed

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2872	property or facilities of the juvenile justice system by the
2873	direct-support organization if it does not provide equal
2874	membership and employment opportunities to all persons
2875	regardless of race, color, religion, sex, age, or national
2876	origin.
2877	(c) The department shall adopt rules prescribing the
2878	procedures by which the direct-support organization is governed
2879	and any conditions with which a direct-support organization must
2880	comply to use property or facilities of the department.
2881	Section 37. Section 985.682, Florida Statutes, is amended
2882	to read:
2883	985.682 Siting of facilities <del>; study; criteria</del>
2884	(1) The department is directed to conduct or contract for a
2885	statewide comprehensive study to determine current and future
2886	needs for all types of facilities for children committed to the
2887	custody, care, or supervision of the department under this
2888	<del>chapter.</del>
2889	(2) The study shall assess, rank, and designate appropriate
2890	sites, and shall be reflective of the different purposes and
2891	uses for all facilities, based upon the following criteria:
2892	(a) Current and future estimates of children originating
2893	from each county;
2894	(b) Current and future estimates of types of delinquent
2895	acts committed in each county;
2896	(c) Geographic location of existing facilities;
2897	(d) Availability of personnel within the local labor
2898	market;
2899	(e) Current capacity of facilities in the area;
2900	(f) Total usable and developable acreage of various sites
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2901	based upon the use and purpose of the facility;
2902	(g) Accessibility of each site to existing utility,
2903	transportation, law enforcement, health care, fire protection,
2904	refuse collection, water, and sewage disposal services;
2905	(h) Susceptibility of each site to flooding hazards or
2906	other adverse natural environmental consequences;
2907	(i) Site location in relation to desirable and undesirable
2908	proximity to other public facilities, including schools;
2909	(j) Patterns of residential growth and projected population
2910	growth; and
2911	(k) Such other criteria as the department, in conjunction
2912	with local governments, deems appropriate.
2913	(3) The department shall recommend certification of the
2914	study by the Governor and Cabinet within 2 months after its
2915	receipt.
2916	(4) Upon certification of the study by the Covernor and
2917	Cabinet, the department shall notify those counties designated
2918	as being in need of a facility.
2919	(1) <del>(5)</del> When the department or a contracted provider
2920	proposes a site for a juvenile justice facility, the department
2921	or provider shall request that the local government having
2922	jurisdiction over such proposed site determine whether <del>or not</del>
2923	the proposed site is appropriate for public use under local
2924	government comprehensive plans, local land use ordinances, local
2925	zoning ordinances or regulations, and other local ordinances in
2926	effect at the time of such request. If no such determination is
2927	made within 90 days after the request, it <u>is</u> <del>shall be</del> presumed
2928	that the proposed site is in compliance with such plans,
2929	ordinances, or regulations.

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(2) (6) If the local government determines within 90 days 2930 2931 after the request that construction of a facility on the 2932 proposed site does not comply with any such plan, ordinance, or 2933 regulation, the department may request a modification of such 2934 plan, ordinance, or regulation without having an ownership 2935 interest in such property. For the purposes of this section, 2936 modification includes, but is not limited to, a variance, 2937 rezoning, special exception, or any other action of the local 2938 government having jurisdiction over the proposed site which 2939 would authorize siting of a facility.

2940 (3) (7) Upon receipt of a request for modification from the 2941 department, the local government may recommend and hold a public 2942 hearing on the request for modification in the same manner as 2943 for a rezoning as provided under the appropriate special or 2944 local law or ordinance, except that such proceeding shall be 2945 recorded by tape or by a certified court reporter and made 2946 available for transcription at the expense of any interested 2947 party.

2948 (4) (4) (8) If When the department requests such a modification 2949 and it is denied by the local government, the local government 2950 or the department shall initiate the dispute resolution process 2951 established under s. 186.509 to reconcile differences on the 2952 siting of correctional facilities between the department, local 2953 governments, and private citizens. If the regional planning 2954 council has not established a dispute resolution process 2955 pursuant to s. 186.509, the department shall establish, by rule, 2956 procedures for dispute resolution. The dispute resolution 2957 process must shall require the parties to commence meetings to 2958 reconcile their differences. If the parties fail to resolve

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7-00541D-14 2014700 2959 their differences within 30 days after the denial, they the 2960 parties shall engage in voluntary mediation or a similar 2961 process. If the parties fail to resolve their differences by 2962 mediation within 60 days after the denial, or if no action is 2963 taken on the department's request within 90 days after the 2964 request, the department must appeal the decision of the local 2965 government on the requested modification of local plans, 2966 ordinances, or regulations to the Governor and Cabinet. A Any 2967 dispute resolution process initiated under this section must 2968 conform to the time limitations set forth in this subsection 2969 herein. However, upon agreement of all parties, the time limits 2970 may be extended, but in no event may the dispute resolution 2971 process <u>may not</u> extend <u>beyond</u> over 180 days. 2972 (5) (9) The Governor and Cabinet shall consider the 2973 following when determining whether to grant the appeal from the 2974 decision of the local government on the requested modification: 2975 (a) The record of the proceedings before the local 2976 government. 2977 (b) Reports and studies by any other agency relating to

2978 matters within the jurisdiction of such agency which may be 2979 potentially affected by the proposed site.

2980 (c) The statewide study, as established in subsection (1); 2981 other Existing studies; reports and information maintained by 2982 the department as the Governor and Cabinet may request 2983 addressing the feasibility and availability of alternative sites 2984 in the general area; and the need for a facility in the area 2985 based on the average number of petitions, commitments, and 2986 transfers into the criminal court from the county to state 2987 facilities for the 3 most recent  $\frac{3}{2}$  calendar years.

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2988 (6) (10) The Governor and Cabinet, upon determining that the 2989 local government has not recommended a no feasible alternative 2990 site and that the interests of the state in providing facilities 2991 outweigh the concerns of the local government, shall authorize 2992 construction and operation of a facility on the proposed site 2993 notwithstanding any local plan, ordinance, or regulation. 2994 (7) (11) The Governor and Cabinet may adopt rules of 2995 procedure to govern these proceedings in accordance with the 2996 provisions of s. 120.54. 2997 (8) (12) Actions taken by the department or the Governor and 2998 Cabinet pursuant to this section are not shall not be subject to 2999 the provisions of ss. 120.56, 120.569, and 120.57. The decision 3000 by the Governor and Cabinet is shall be subject to judicial 3001 review pursuant to s. 120.68 in the District Court of Appeal, First District. 3002 3003 (9) (13) All other departments and agencies of the state 3004 shall cooperate fully with the department to accomplish the siting of facilities for juvenile offenders. 3005 3006 (10) (14) It is the intent of the Legislature to expedite 3007 the siting of, acquisition of land for, and construction by the 3008 Department of Juvenile Justice of state juvenile justice 3009 facilities operated by the department or a private vendor under 3010 contract with the department. Other agencies shall cooperate 3011 with the department and expeditiously fulfill their 3012 responsibilities to avoid unnecessary delay in the siting of, 3013 acquisition of land for, and construction of state juvenile 3014 justice facilities. This section and all other laws of the state 3015 shall be construed to accomplish this intent. This section takes shall take precedence over any other law to the contrary. 3016

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7-00541D-14 2014700 (11) (15) (a) The department shall acquire land and erect 3017 3018 juvenile justice facilities necessary to accommodate children 3019 committed to the custody, care, or supervision of the 3020 department, and shall make additional alterations to facilities 3021 to accommodate any increase in the number of children. The 3022 department shall establish adequate accommodations for staff of 3023 the department who are required to reside continuously within 3024 the facilities. 3025 (b) Notwithstanding s. 255.25(1) and contingent upon 3026 available funds, the department may enter into lease-purchase 3027 agreements to provide juvenile justice facilities for housing 3028 committed youths, contingent upon available funds. The 3029 facilities provided through such agreements must meet the 3030 program plan and specifications of the department. The 3031 department may enter into such lease agreements with private 3032 corporations and other governmental entities. However, with the 3033 exception of contracts entered into with other governmental 3034 entities, and notwithstanding s. 255.25(3)(a), a lease agreement 3035 may not be entered into except upon advertisement for the 3036 receipt of competitive bids and award to the lowest and best 3037 bidder except if contracting with other governmental entities. 3038 (c) A lease-purchase agreement that is for a term extending 3039 beyond the end of a fiscal year is subject to the provisions of 3040 s. 216.311. 3041 (12) (16) (a) Notwithstanding s. 253.025 or s. 287.057, if 3042 when the department finds it necessary for timely site

3043 acquisition, it may contract, without using the competitive 3044 selection procedure, with an appraiser whose name is on the list 3045 of approved appraisers maintained by the Division of State Lands

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                                                               2014700
3046
      of the Department of Environmental Protection under s.
3047
      253.025(6)(b). If When the department directly contracts for
3048
      appraisal services, it must contract with an approved appraiser
3049
      who is not employed by the same appraisal firm for review
3050
      services.
3051
            (b) Notwithstanding s. 253.025(6), the department may
3052
      negotiate and enter into an option contract before an appraisal
3053
      is obtained. The option contract must state that the final
3054
      purchase price may not exceed the maximum value allowed by law.
3055
      The consideration for such an option contract may not exceed 10
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      percent of the estimate obtained by the department or 10 percent
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      of the value of the parcel, whichever amount is greater.
            (c) This subsection applies only to a purchase or
3058
3059
      acquisition of land for juvenile justice facilities. This
3060
      subsection does not modify the authority of the Board of
3061
      Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund or the Division
3062
      of State Lands of the Department of Environmental Protection to
3063
      approve any contract for purchase of state lands as provided by
3064
      law or to require policies and procedures to obtain clear legal
3065
      title to parcels purchased for state purposes.
3066
           (13) (17) The department may sell, to the best possible
3067
      advantage, any detached parcels of land belonging to the bodies
3068
      of land purchased for the state juvenile justice facilities. The
3069
      department may purchase any parcel of land contiguous with the
3070
      lands purchased for state juvenile justice facilities.
```

3071 <u>(14) (18)</u> The department may begin preliminary site 3072 preparation and obtain the appropriate permits for the 3073 construction of a juvenile justice facility after approval <u>of</u> 3074 <u>the lease-purchase agreement or option contract</u> by the Board of

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3075	 Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund <del>of the lease</del>
3076	purchase agreement or option contract if, in the department
3077	determines that department's discretion, commencing construction
3078	is in the best interests of the state.
3079	(15) (19) If Insofar as the provisions of this section is
3080	are inconsistent with the provisions of any other general,
3081	special, or local law, general, special, or local, the
3082	<del>provisions of</del> this section <u>is</u> <del>are</del> controlling. Additionally, the
3083	criteria and procedures <u>established under</u> <del>set forth in</del> this
3084	section supersede and are in lieu of any review and approval
3085	required by s. 380.06.
3086	Section 38. Section 985.69, Florida Statutes, is amended to
3087	read:
3088	985.69 <u>Repair and maintenance</u> <del>One-time startup</del> funding for
3089	juvenile justice purposesFunds from juvenile justice
3090	appropriations may be <u>used</u> <del>utilized as one-time startup funding</del>
3091	for juvenile justice purposes that include, but are not limited
3092	to, remodeling or renovation of existing facilities,
3093	construction costs, leasing costs, purchase of equipment and
3094	furniture, site development, and other necessary and reasonable
3095	costs associated with the <u>repair and maintenance</u> <del>startup</del> of
3096	facilities or programs.
3097	Section 39. Section 985.694, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
3098	Section 40. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section
3099	985.701, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended to read:
3100	985.701 Sexual misconduct prohibited; reporting required;
3101	penalties
3102	(1)(a)1. As used in this <u>section</u> subsection, the term:
3103	<u>c.</u> a. "Sexual misconduct" means fondling the genital area,
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3104	groin, inner thighs, buttocks, or breasts of a person; the oral,
3105	anal, or vaginal penetration by or union with the sexual organ
3106	of another; or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any
3107	other object. The term does not include an act done for a bona
3108	fide medical purpose or an internal search conducted in the
3109	lawful performance of duty by an employee of the department or
3110	an employee of a provider under contract with the department.
3111	<u>a.<del>b.</del> "Employee" <u>means a</u> <del>includes</del> paid staff <u>member</u> <del>members</del>,</u>
3112	<u>a volunteer</u> <del>volunteers</del> , <u>or an intern</u> <del>and interns</del> who <u>works</u> <del>work</del>
3113	in a department program or a program operated by a provider
3114	under a contract.
3115	b. "Juvenile offender" means a person of any age who is
3116	detained or supervised by, or committed to the custody of, the
3117	department.
3118	2. An employee who engages in sexual misconduct with a
3119	juvenile offender <del>detained or supervised by, or committed to the</del>
3120	custody of, the department commits a felony of the second
3121	degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s.
3122	775.084. An employee may be found guilty of violating this
3123	subsection without having committed the crime of sexual battery.
3124	3. The consent of the juvenile offender to any act of
3125	sexual misconduct is not a defense to prosecution under this
3126	subsection.
3127	4. This subsection does not apply to an employee of the
3128	<code>department_</code> or <del>an employee</del> of a provider under contract with the
3129	department, who:
3130	a. Is legally married to a juvenile offender who is
3131	detained or supervised by, or committed to the custody of, the
3132	department.

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3133	b. Has no reason to believe that the person with whom the
3134	employee engaged in sexual misconduct is a juvenile offender
3135	detained or supervised by, or committed to the custody of, the
3136	department.
3137	Section 41. Section 985.702, Florida Statutes, is created
3138	to read:
3139	985.702 Willful and malicious neglect of a juvenile
3140	offender prohibited; reporting required; penalties
3141	(1) As used in this section, the term:
3142	(a) "Employee" means a paid staff member, volunteer, or
3143	intern who works in a department program or a program operated
3144	by a provider under a contract with the department.
3145	(b) "Juvenile offender" means a person of any age who is
3146	detained by, or committed to the custody of, the department.
3147	(c) "Neglect" means:
3148	1. An employee's failure or omission to provide a juvenile
3149	offender with the proper level of care, supervision, and
3150	services necessary to maintain the juvenile offender's physical
3151	and mental health, including, but not limited to, adequate food,
3152	nutrition, clothing, shelter, supervision, medicine, and medical
3153	services; or
3154	2. An employee's failure to make a reasonable effort to
3155	protect a juvenile offender from abuse, neglect, or exploitation
3156	by another person.
3157	(2)(a) An employee who willfully and maliciously neglects a
3158	juvenile offender without causing great bodily harm, permanent
3159	disability, or permanent disfigurement to a juvenile offender,
3160	commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in
3161	s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

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3162	(b) An employee who willfully and maliciously neglects a
3163	juvenile offender and in so doing causes great bodily harm,
3164	permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement to a juvenile
3165	offender, commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as
3166	provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
3167	(c) Notwithstanding prosecution, any violation of paragraph
3168	(a) or paragraph (b), as determined by the Public Employees
3169	Relations Commission, constitutes sufficient cause under s.
3170	110.227 for dismissal from employment with the department, and a
3171	person who commits such violation may not again be employed in
3172	any capacity in connection with the juvenile justice system.
3173	(3) An employee who witnesses the neglect of a juvenile
3174	offender shall immediately report the incident to the
3175	department's incident hotline and prepare, date, and sign an
3176	independent report that specifically describes the nature of the
3177	incident, the location and time of the incident, and the persons
3178	involved. The employee shall deliver the report to the
3179	employee's supervisor or program director, who must provide
3180	copies to the department's inspector general and the circuit
3181	juvenile justice manager. The inspector general shall
3182	immediately conduct an appropriate administrative investigation,
3183	and, if there is probable cause to believe that a violation of
3184	subsection (2) has occurred, the inspector general shall notify
3185	the state attorney in the circuit in which the incident
3186	occurred.
3187	(4)(a) A person who is required to prepare a report under
3188	this section and who knowingly or willfully fails to do so, or
3189	who knowingly or willfully prevents another person from doing
3190	so, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as
I	

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3219

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3191	provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
3192	(b) A person who knowingly or willfully submits inaccurate,
3193	incomplete, or untruthful information with respect to a report
3194	required under this section commits a misdemeanor of the first
3195	degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
3196	(c) A person who knowingly or willfully coerces or
3197	threatens any other person with the intent to alter testimony or
3198	a written report regarding the neglect of a juvenile offender
3199	commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in
3200	s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
3201	Section 42. Paragraphs (c) and (f) of subsection (3) of
3202	section 943.0582, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
3203	943.0582 Prearrest, postarrest, or teen court diversion
3204	program expunction
3205	(3) The department shall expunge the nonjudicial arrest
3206	record of a minor who has successfully completed a prearrest or
3207	postarrest diversion program if that minor:
3208	(c) Submits to the department, with the application, an
3209	official written statement from the state attorney for the
3210	county in which the arrest occurred certifying that he or she
3211	has successfully completed that county's prearrest or postarrest
3212	diversion program, that his or her participation in the program
3213	was based on an arrest for a nonviolent misdemeanor, and that he
3214	or she has not otherwise been charged by the state attorney with
3215	or found to have committed any criminal offense or comparable
3216	ordinance violation.
3217	(f) Has never, prior to filing the application for
3218	expunction, been charged by the state attorney with or been
3219	found to have committed any criminal offense or comparable

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3220	ordinance violation.
3221	Section 43. Section 945.75, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
3222	Section 44. Paragraphs (e) through (i) of subsection (2),
3223	paragraphs (g) and (k) of subsection (3), paragraph (b) of
3224	subsection (5), paragraph (d) of subsection (8), and paragraph
3225	(c) of subsection (10) of section 121.0515, Florida Statutes,
3226	are amended to read:
3227	121.0515 Special Risk Class
3228	(2) MEMBERSHIP
3229	(c) Effective July 1, 2001, "special risk member" includes
3230	any member who is employed as a youth custody officer by the
3231	Department of Juvenile Justice and meets the special criteria
3232	set forth in paragraph (3)(g).
3233	<u>(e)</u> Effective October 1, 2005, through June 30, 2008,
3234	the member must be employed by a law enforcement agency or
3235	medical examiner's office in a forensic discipline and meet the
3236	special criteria set forth in paragraph <u>(3)(g)</u> <del>(3)(h)</del> .
3237	<u>(f)</u> Effective July 1, 2008, the member must be employed
3238	by the Department of Law Enforcement in the crime laboratory or
3239	by the Division of State Fire Marshal in the forensic laboratory
3240	and meet the special criteria set forth in paragraph (3)(h)
3241	<del>(3)(i)</del> .
3242	(g) <del>(h)</del> Effective July 1, 2008, the member must be employed
3243	by a local government law enforcement agency or medical
3244	examiner's office and meet the special criteria set forth in
3245	paragraph <u>(3)(i)</u> <del>(3)(j)</del> .
3246	(h) <del>(i)</del> Effective August 1, 2008, "special risk member"
3247	includes any member who meets the special criteria for continued
3248	membership set forth in paragraph $(3)(j)$ $(3)(k)$ .
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7-00541D-14 2014700 3249 (3) CRITERIA.-A member, to be designated as a special risk 3250 member, must meet the following criteria: 3251 (g) Effective July 1, 2001, the member must be employed as 3252 a youth custody officer and be certified, or required to be 3253 certified, in compliance with s. 943.1395. In addition, the 3254 member's primary duties and responsibilities must be the 3255 supervised custody, surveillance, control, investigation, 3256 apprehension, arrest, and counseling of assigned juveniles 3257 within the community;

3258 <u>(j)(k)</u> The member must have already qualified for and be 3259 actively participating in special risk membership under 3260 paragraph (a), paragraph (b), or paragraph (c), must have 3261 suffered a qualifying injury as defined in this paragraph, must 3262 not be receiving disability retirement benefits as provided in 3263 s. 121.091(4), and must satisfy the requirements of this 3264 paragraph.

3265 1. The ability to qualify for the class of membership defined in paragraph (2)(h)  $\frac{(2)(i)}{(2)(i)}$  occurs when two licensed 3266 3267 medical physicians, one of whom is a primary treating physician 3268 of the member, certify the existence of the physical injury and 3269 medical condition that constitute a qualifying injury as defined 3270 in this paragraph and that the member has reached maximum 3271 medical improvement after August 1, 2008. The certifications 3272 from the licensed medical physicians must include, at a minimum, 3273 that the injury to the special risk member has resulted in a 3274 physical loss, or loss of use, of at least two of the following: 3275 left arm, right arm, left leg, or right leg; and:

3276 a. That this physical loss or loss of use is total and 3277 permanent, except if the loss of use is due to a physical injury

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7-00541D-14 2014700 3278 to the member's brain, in which event the loss of use is 3279 permanent with at least 75 percent loss of motor function with 3280 respect to each arm or leg affected. 3281 b. That this physical loss or loss of use renders the 3282 member physically unable to perform the essential job functions 3283 of his or her special risk position. 3284 c. That, notwithstanding this physical loss or loss of use, 3285 the individual can perform the essential job functions required by the member's new position, as provided in subparagraph 3. 3286 3287 d. That use of artificial limbs is not possible or does not 3288 alter the member's ability to perform the essential job 3289 functions of the member's position. 3290 e. That the physical loss or loss of use is a direct result 3291 of a physical injury and not a result of any mental, 3292 psychological, or emotional injury. 3293 2. For the purposes of this paragraph, "qualifying injury" 3294 means an injury sustained in the line of duty, as certified by 3295 the member's employing agency, by a special risk member that 3296 does not result in total and permanent disability as defined in 3297 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 3298 3299 a physical loss, or loss of use, of at least two of the 3300 following: left arm, right arm, left leg, or right leg. 3301 Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an injury 3302 that would otherwise qualify as a qualifying injury is not 3303 considered a qualifying injury if and when the member ceases 3304 employment with the employer for whom he or she was providing 3305 special risk services on the date the injury occurred. 3306 3. The new position, as described in sub-subparagraph 1.c.,

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	7-00541D-14 2014700
3307	that is required for qualification as a special risk member
3308	under this paragraph is not required to be a position with
3309	essential job functions that entitle an individual to special
3310	risk membership. Whether a new position as described in sub-
3311	subparagraph l.c. exists and is available to the special risk
3312	member is a decision to be made solely by the employer in
3313	accordance with its hiring practices and applicable law.
3314	4. This paragraph does not grant or create additional
3315	rights for any individual to continued employment or to be hired
3316	or rehired by his or her employer that are not already provided
3317	within the Florida Statutes, the State Constitution, the
3318	Americans with Disabilities Act, if applicable, or any other
3319	applicable state or federal law.
3320	(5) REMOVAL OF SPECIAL RISK CLASS MEMBERSHIP
3321	(b) Any member who is a special risk member on July 1,
3322	2008, and who became eligible to participate under paragraph
3323	<u>(3)(g)</u> <del>(3)(h)</del> but fails to meet the criteria for Special Risk
3324	Class membership established by paragraph <u>(3)(h)</u> <del>(3)(i)</del> or
3325	paragraph <u>(3)(i)</u> <del>(3)(j)</del> shall have his or her special risk
3326	designation removed and thereafter shall be a Regular Class
3327	member and earn only Regular Class membership credit. The
3328	department may review the special risk designation of members to
3329	determine whether or not those members continue to meet the
3330	criteria for Special Risk Class membership.
3331	(8) SPECIAL RISK ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT CLASS
3332	(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection,
3333	this subsection does not apply to any special risk member who

3334 qualifies for continued membership pursuant to paragraph (3)(j)3335 (3)(k).

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3364

7-00541D-14 2014700 3336 (10) CREDIT FOR UPGRADED SERVICE.-3337 (c) Any member of the Special Risk Class who has earned 3338 creditable service through June 30, 2008, in another membership 3339 class of the Florida Retirement System in a position with the 3340 Department of Law Enforcement or the Division of State Fire 3341 Marshal and became covered by the Special Risk Class as 3342 described in paragraph (3) (h)  $\frac{(3)(i)}{(3)(i)}$ , or with a local government 3343 law enforcement agency or medical examiner's office and became 3344 covered by the Special Risk Class as described in paragraph 3345 (3) (i) (3) (j), which service is within the purview of the 3346 Special Risk Class, and is employed in such position on or after 3347 July 1, 2008, may purchase additional retirement credit to 3348 upgrade such service to Special Risk Class service, to the 3349 extent of the percentages of the member's average final compensation provided in s. 121.091(1)(a)2. The cost for such 3350 3351 credit must be an amount representing the actuarial accrued 3352 liability for the difference in accrual value during the 3353 affected period of service. The cost shall be calculated using 3354 the discount rate and other relevant actuarial assumptions that 3355 were used to value the Florida Retirement System Pension Plan 3356 liabilities in the most recent actuarial valuation. The division 3357 shall ensure that the transfer sum is prepared using a formula 3358 and methodology certified by an enrolled actuary. The cost must 3359 be paid immediately upon notification by the division. The local 3360 government employer may purchase the upgraded service credit on 3361 behalf of the member if the member has been employed by that 3362 employer for at least 3 years. Section 45. Subsection (5) of section 985.045, Florida 3363

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Statutes, is amended to read:

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	7-00541D-14 2014700
3365	985.045 Court records
3366	(5) This chapter does not prohibit a circuit court from
3367	providing a restitution order containing the information
3368	prescribed in <u>s. 985.0301(5)(e)</u>
3369	collection court or a private collection agency for the sole
3370	purpose of collecting unpaid restitution ordered in a case in
3371	which the circuit court has retained jurisdiction over the child
3372	and the child's parent or legal guardian. The collection court
3373	or private collection agency shall maintain the confidential
3374	status of the information to the extent such confidentiality is
3375	provided by law.
3376	Section 46. Section 985.721, Florida Statutes, is amended
3377	to read:
3378	985.721 Escapes from secure detention or residential
3379	commitment facility.—An escape from:
3380	(1) Any secure detention facility maintained for the
3381	temporary detention of children, pending adjudication,
3382	disposition, or placement;
3383	(2) Any residential commitment facility described in <u>s.</u>
3384	<u>985.03(41)</u> s. 985.03(46), maintained for the custody, treatment,
3385	punishment, or rehabilitation of children found to have
3386	committed delinquent acts or violations of law; or
3387	(3) Lawful transportation to or from any such secure
3388	detention facility or residential commitment facility,
3389	
3390	constitutes escape within the intent and meaning of s. 944.40
3391	and is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in
3392	s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
3393	Section 47. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.
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