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By the Committee on Criminal Justice; and Senator Montford

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to youth in solitary confinement; creating s. 945.425, F.S.; defining terms; prohibiting the Department of Corrections from placing a youth in solitary confinement except under certain circumstances; authorizing a youth to be placed in emergency confinement if certain conditions are met; requiring facility staff to document such placement; requiring that, within a specified timeframe and at specified intervals, a mental health clinician conduct certain evaluations of a youth who is in emergency confinement; limiting the allowable length of time for emergency confinement; requiring specific treatment for a youth who is in emergency confinement; prohibiting the use of emergency confinement for certain purposes; authorizing a youth to be placed in medical confinement under certain circumstances; limiting the allowable length of time for medical confinement; requiring facility staff to document such confinement; requiring that, within a specified timeframe and at specified intervals, a medical professional conduct certain evaluations of a youth who is in medical confinement; prohibiting the use of medical confinement for certain purposes; requiring the department to review its policies and procedures relating to youth in confinement; requiring the department to certify compliance in a report to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date; requiring the department to adopt policies and

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procedures; providing applicability; amending s. 951.23, F.S.; requiring sheriffs and chief correctional officers to adopt model standards relating to youth; creating s. 985.28, F.S.; defining terms; prohibiting the Department of Juvenile Justice from placing a child in solitary confinement except under certain circumstances; authorizing a child to be placed in emergency confinement if certain conditions are met; requiring facility staff to document such placement; requiring that, within a specified timeframe and at specified intervals, a mental health clinician conduct certain evaluations of a child who is in emergency confinement; limiting the allowable length of time for the use of emergency confinement; requiring specific treatment for a child who is in emergency confinement; prohibiting the use of emergency confinement for certain purposes; authorizing a youth to be placed in medical confinement under certain circumstances; limiting the allowable length of time for medical confinement; requiring facility staff to document such placement; requiring that, within a specified timeframe and at specified intervals, a medical professional conduct certain evaluations of a child who is in medical confinement; prohibiting the use of medical confinement for certain purposes; requiring the department and the board of county commissioners of each county that administers a detention facility to review policies and procedures relating to

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disciplinary treatment; requiring the department and the board of county commissioners of each county that administers a detention facility to certify compliance in a report to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date; providing applicability; creating s. 985.4415, F.S.; defining terms; prohibiting facility staff from placing a child in solitary confinement, except under certain circumstances; authorizing a child to be placed in emergency confinement if certain conditions are met; requiring facility staff to document such placement; requiring that, within a specified timeframe and at specified intervals, a mental health clinician conduct certain evaluations of a child who is in emergency confinement; limiting the allowable length of time for emergency confinement; requiring specific treatment for a child who is in emergency confinement; prohibiting the use of emergency confinement for certain purposes; authorizing a youth to be placed in medical confinement under certain circumstances; limiting the allowable length of time for medical confinement; requiring facility staff to document such placement; requiring that, within a specified timeframe and at specified intervals, a medical professional conduct certain evaluations of a child who is in medical confinement; prohibiting the use of medical confinement for certain purposes; requiring the department to review policies and procedures relating to disciplinary treatment; requiring the department to

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certify compliance in a report to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date; providing applicability; amending s. 944.09, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Corrections to adopt rules; amending s. 985.601, F.S.; requiring the Department of Juvenile Justice to adopt rules; reenacting s. 944.279(1), F.S., relating to disciplinary procedures applicable to a prisoner for filing frivolous or malicious actions or bringing false information before a court, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 944.09, F.S., in a reference thereto; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 945.425, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

945.425 Youth in confinement.

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Emergency confinement" means a type of confinement that involves the involuntary placement of a youth in an isolated room to separate that youth from the general inmate population and to remove him or her from a situation in which he or she presents an immediate and serious danger to the security or safety of himself or herself or others.
- (b) "Medical confinement" means a type of confinement that involves the involuntary placement of a youth in an isolated room to separate that youth from the general inmate population to allow him or her to recover from an illness or to prevent the spread of a communicable illness.

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(c) "Mental health clinician" means a licensed psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, mental health counselor, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant.

- (d) "Solitary confinement" means the involuntary placement of a youth in an isolated room to separate that youth from the general inmate population for any period of time.
- (e) "Youth" means a person within the custody of the department who is under the age of 19 years.
- (2) PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.—A youth may not be placed in solitary confinement, except as provided in this section.
 - (3) PROTECTING YOUTH IN EMERGENCY CONFINEMENT.—
- (a) A youth may be placed in emergency confinement if all of the following conditions are met:
- 1. A nonphysical intervention with the youth would not be effective in preventing harm or danger to the youth or others.
- 2. There is imminent risk of the youth physically harming himself or herself, staff, or others or the youth is engaged in major property destruction that is likely to compromise the security of the program or jeopardize the safety of the youth or others.
 - 3. All less-restrictive means have been exhausted.
- (b) Facility staff shall document the placement of a youth in emergency confinement. The documentation must include justification for the placement, in addition to a description of the less-restrictive options that the facility staff exercised before the youth was so placed.
- (c) A mental health clinician shall evaluate a youth who is placed in emergency confinement within 1 hour after such

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placement to ensure that the confinement is not detrimental to the mental or physical health of the youth. Following the initial evaluation, a mental health clinician shall conduct a face-to-face evaluation of the youth every 2 hours thereafter to determine whether the youth should remain in emergency confinement. The mental health clinician shall document each evaluation and provide justification for continued placement in emergency confinement.

- (d) A youth may not be placed in emergency confinement for more than 24 hours unless an extension is sought and obtained by a mental health clinician.
- 1. If a mental health clinician determines that release of the youth would imminently threaten the safety of the youth or others, the mental health clinician may grant a one-time extension of 24 hours for continued placement in emergency confinement.
- 2. If, at the conclusion of the 48-hour window, a mental health clinician determines that it is not safe for the youth to be released from emergency confinement, the facility staff must prepare to transfer the youth to a facility that is able to provide specialized treatment to address the youth's needs.
- (e) A youth who is placed in emergency confinement must be provided access to the same meals and drinking water, clothing, medical treatment, contact with parents and legal guardians, and legal assistance as provided to youth in the general inmate population.
- (f) The use of emergency confinement is strictly prohibited for the purposes of punishment or discipline.
 - (4) PROTECTING YOUTH IN MEDICAL CONFINEMENT.

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(a) A youth may be placed in medical confinement if all of the following conditions are met:

- 1. Isolation from the general inmate population and staff is required to allow the youth to rest and recover from illness or to prevent the spread of a communicable illness.
 - 2. A medical professional deems such placement necessary.
- 3. The use of other less-restrictive means would not be sufficient to allow the youth to recover from illness or to prevent the spread of a communicable illness.
- (b) A youth may be placed in medical confinement for a period of time not to exceed the time that is necessary for the youth to recover from his or her illness or to prevent the spread of a communicable illness to other inmates or staff in the facility.
- (c) Facility staff shall document the placement of a youth in medical confinement. The documentation must include a medical professional's justification for the placement.
- (d) A medical professional must evaluate a youth who is held in medical confinement face-to-face at least once every 12 hours to determine whether the youth should remain in medical confinement. The medical professional shall document each evaluation and provide justification for continued placement in medical confinement.
- (e) The use of medical confinement is strictly prohibited for the purposes of punishment or discipline.
 - (5) IMPLEMENTATION.—
- (a) The department shall review its policies and procedures relating to youth in confinement to determine whether its policies and procedures comply with this section.

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(b) The department shall certify compliance with this section in a report that the department shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1, 2020.

- (c) The department shall adopt policies and procedures necessary to administer this section.
- (d) This section does not supersede any law providing greater or additional protections to a youth in this state.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 951.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

951.23 County and municipal detention facilities; definitions; administration; standards and requirements.—

- (4) STANDARDS FOR SHERIFFS AND CHIEF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS.—
- (a) There shall be established A five-member working group is established which consists consisting of three persons appointed by the Florida Sheriffs Association and two persons appointed by the Florida Association of Counties to develop model standards for county and municipal detention facilities.

 At a minimum By October 1, 1996, each sheriff and chief correctional officer shall adopt, at a minimum, the model standards with reference to:
- 1.a. The construction, equipping, maintenance, and operation of county and municipal detention facilities.
- b. The cleanliness and sanitation of county and municipal detention facilities; the number of county and municipal prisoners who may be housed therein per specified unit of floor space; the quality, quantity, and supply of bedding furnished to such prisoners; the quality, quantity, and diversity of food

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served to them and the manner in which it is served; the
furnishing to them of medical attention and health and comfort
items; and the disciplinary treatment that which may be meted
out to them.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the otherwise applicable building code, a reduced custody housing area may be occupied by inmates or may be used for sleeping purposes as allowed in subsection (7). The sheriff or chief correctional officer shall provide that a reduced custody housing area shall be governed by fire and life safety standards which do not interfere with the normal use of the facility and which affect a reasonable degree of compliance with rules of the State Fire Marshal for correctional facilities.

2. The confinement of prisoners by classification and providing, whenever possible, for classifications that which separate males from females, juveniles from adults, felons from misdemeanants, and those awaiting trial from those convicted and, in addition, providing for the separation of special risk prisoners, such as the mentally ill, alcohol or narcotic addicts, sex deviates, suicide risks, and any other classification which the local unit may deem necessary for the safety of the prisoners and the operation of the facility pursuant to degree of risk and danger criteria. Nondangerous felons may be housed with misdemeanants.

3. The confinement of prisoners by classification on the basis of age and a strict prohibition on the use of solitary confinement for prisoners under the age of 19 years, in compliance with s. 945.425.

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Section 3. Section 985.28, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 985.28 Confinement in detention facilities.-
- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Child" means a person who is in the custody of the department and who is under the age of 19 years.
- (b) "Emergency confinement" means a type of confinement that involves the involuntary placement of a child in an isolated room to separate that child from other children in the facility and to remove him or her from a situation in which he or she presents an immediate and serious danger to the security or safety of himself or herself or others.
- (c) "Medical confinement" means a type of confinement that involves the involuntary placement of a child in an isolated room to separate that child from other children in the facility to allow the child to recover from illness or to prevent the spread of a communicable illness.
- (d) "Mental health clinician" means a licensed psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, mental health counselor, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant.
- (e) "Solitary confinement" means the involuntary placement of a child in an isolated room to separate that child from other children in the facility for any period of time.
- (2) PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.—A child may not be placed in solitary confinement, except as provided in this section.
 - (3) PROTECTING A CHILD IN EMERGENCY CONFINEMENT.-
- (a) A child may be placed in emergency confinement if all of the following conditions are met:

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1. A nonphysical intervention with the child would not be effective in preventing harm or danger to the child or others.

- 2. There is imminent risk of the child physically harming himself or herself, staff, or others or the child is engaged in major property destruction that is likely to compromise the security of the program or jeopardize the safety of the child or others.
 - 3. All less-restrictive means have been exhausted.
- (b) Facility staff shall document the placement of a child in emergency confinement. The documentation must include justification for the placement of a child in emergency confinement, in addition to a description of the less-restrictive options that the facility staff exercised before the child was so placed.
- (c) A mental health clinician shall evaluate a child who is placed in emergency confinement within 1 hour after such placement to ensure that the confinement is not detrimental to the mental or physical health of the child. Following the initial evaluation, a mental health clinician shall conduct a face-to-face evaluation of the child every 2 hours thereafter to determine whether the child should remain in emergency confinement. The mental health clinician shall document each evaluation and provide justification for continued placement in emergency confinement.
- (d) A child may not be placed in emergency confinement for more than 24 hours unless an extension is sought and obtained by a mental health clinician.
- 1. If a mental health clinician determines that release of the child would imminently threaten the safety of the child or

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others, the mental health clinician may grant a one-time
extension of 24 hours for continued placement in emergency
confinement.

- 2. If, at the conclusion of the 48-hour window, a mental health clinician determines that it is not safe for the child to be released from emergency confinement, the facility staff must prepare to transfer the child to a facility that is able to provide specialized treatment to address the child's needs.
- (e) A child who is placed in emergency confinement must be provided access to the same meals and drinking water, clothing, medical treatment, contact with parents and legal guardians, and legal assistance as provided to children in the facility.
- (f) The use of emergency confinement is strictly prohibited for the purposes of punishment or discipline.
 - (4) PROTECTING A CHILD IN MEDICAL CONFINEMENT.-
- (a) A child may be placed in medical confinement if all of the following conditions are met:
- 1. Isolation from staff and other children in the facility is required to allow the child to rest and recover from illness or to prevent the spread of a communicable illness.
 - 2. A medical professional deems such placement necessary.
- 3. The use of other less-restrictive means would not be sufficient to allow the child to recover from illness or to prevent the spread of a communicable illness.
- (b) A child may be placed in medical confinement for a period of time not to exceed the time that is necessary for the child to recover from his or her illness or to prevent the spread of a communicable illness to other children or staff in the facility.

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(c) Facility staff shall document the placement of a child in medical confinement. The documentation must include a medical professional's justification for the placement.

- (d) A medical professional must conduct a face-to-face evaluation of a child who is held in medical confinement at least once every 12 hours to determine whether the child should remain in medical confinement. The medical professional shall document each evaluation and provide justification for continued placement in medical confinement.
- (e) The use of medical confinement is strictly prohibited for the purposes of punishment or discipline.
 - (5) IMPLEMENTATION.—
- (a) The department and the board of county commissioners of each county that administers a detention facility shall review their policies and procedures relating to disciplinary treatment to determine whether their policies and procedures comply with this section.
- (b) The department and the board of county commissioners of each county that administers a detention facility shall certify compliance with this section in a report that the department and the board shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1, 2020.
- (c) This section does not supersede any law providing greater or additional protections to a child in this state.
- Section 4. Section 985.4415, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 985.4415 Confinement in residential facilities.-
 - (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

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(a) "Child" means a person within the custody of the department who is under the age of 19 years.

- (b) "Emergency confinement" means a type of confinement that involves the involuntary placement of a child in an isolated room to separate that child from other children in the facility and to remove him or her from a situation in which he or she presents an immediate and serious danger to the security or safety of himself or herself or others.
- (c) "Medical confinement" means a type of confinement that involves the involuntary placement of a child in an isolated room to separate that child from the other children in the facility and to allow him or her to recover from illness or to prevent the spread of a communicable illness.
- (d) "Mental health clinician" means a licensed psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, mental health counselor, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant.
- (e) "Solitary confinement" means the involuntary placement of a child in an isolated room to separate that child from the other children in the facility for any period of time.
- (2) PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.—A child may not be placed in solitary confinement, except as provided in this section.
 - (3) PROTECTING A CHILD IN EMERGENCY CONFINEMENT.-
- (a) A child may be placed in emergency confinement if all of the following conditions are met:
- 1. A nonphysical intervention with the child would not be effective in preventing harm or danger to the child or others.
- 2. There is imminent risk of the child physically harming himself or herself, staff, or others or the child is engaged in

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major property destruction that is likely to compromise the security of the program or jeopardize the safety of the child or others.

- 3. All less-restrictive means have been exhausted.
- (b) Facility staff shall document the placement of a child in emergency confinement. The documentation must include justification for the placement of a child in emergency confinement, in addition to a description of the other less-restrictive options that the facility staff exercised before the child was so placed.
- (c) A mental health clinician shall evaluate a child who is placed in emergency confinement within 1 hour after such placement to ensure that the confinement is not detrimental to the mental or physical health of the child. Following the initial evaluation, a mental health clinician shall conduct a face-to-face evaluation of the child every 2 hours thereafter to determine whether the child should remain in emergency confinement. The mental health clinician shall document each evaluation and provide justification for continued placement in emergency confinement.
- (d) A child may not be placed in emergency confinement for more than 24 hours unless an extension is sought and obtained by a mental health clinician.
- 1. If a mental health clinician determines that release of the child would imminently threaten the safety of the child or others, the mental health clinician may grant a one-time extension of 24 hours for continued placement in emergency confinement.
 - 2. If at the conclusion of the 48-hour window a mental

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health clinician determines that it is not safe for the child to be released from emergency confinement, the facility staff must prepare to transfer the child to a facility that is able to provide specialized treatment to address the child's needs.

- (e) A child who is placed in emergency confinement must be provided access to the same meals and drinking water, clothing, medical treatment, contact with parents and legal guardians, and legal assistance as provided to children in the facility.
- (f) The use of emergency confinement is strictly prohibited for the purposes of punishment or discipline.
 - (4) PROTECTING A CHILD IN MEDICAL CONFINEMENT.—
- (a) A child may be placed in medical confinement if all of the following conditions are met:
- 1. Isolation from other children and staff in the facility is required to allow a child to rest and recover from illness or to prevent the spread of a communicable illness.
 - 2. A medical professional deems such placement necessary.
- 3. The use of other less-restrictive means would not be sufficient to allow the child to recover from illness or to prevent the spread of a communicable illness.
- (b) A child may be placed in medical confinement for a period of time not to exceed the time that is necessary for the child to recover from his or her illness or to prevent the spread of a communicable illness to other children or staff in the facility.
- (c) Facility staff shall document the placement of a child in medical confinement. The documentation must include a medical professional's justification for the placement.
 - (d) A medical professional must conduct a face-to-face

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evaluation of a child who is held in medical confinement at least once every 12 hours to determine whether the child should remain in medical confinement. The medical professional shall document each evaluation and provide justification for continued placement in medical confinement.

- (e) The use of medical confinement is strictly prohibited for the purposes of punishment or discipline.
 - (5) IMPLEMENTATION.—
- (a) The department shall review its policies and procedures relating to disciplinary treatment in residential facilities to determine whether its policies and procedures comply with this section.
- (b) The department shall certify compliance with this section in a report that the department shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1, 2020.
- (c) This section does not supersede any law providing greater or additional protections to a child in this state.
- Section 5. Paragraph (s) is added to subsection (1) of section 944.09, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 944.09 Rules of the department; offenders, probationers, and parolees.—
- (1) The department has authority to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement its statutory authority. The rules must include rules relating to:
- (s) Youth in confinement in compliance with s. 945.425.

 Section 6. Paragraph (b) of subsection (9) of section

 985.601, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 985.601 Administering the juvenile justice continuum.-

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(9) (b) The department shall adopt rules prescribing standards and requirements with reference to:

- 1. The construction, equipping, maintenance, staffing, programming, and operation of detention facilities;
- 2. The treatment, training, and education of children confined in detention facilities;
 - 3. The cleanliness and sanitation of detention facilities;
- 4. The number of children who may be housed in detention facilities per specified unit of floor space;
- 5. The quality, quantity, and supply of bedding furnished to children housed in detention facilities;
- 6. The quality, quantity, and diversity of food served in detention facilities and the manner in which it is served;
- 7. The furnishing of medical attention and health and comfort items in detention facilities; and
- 8. The disciplinary treatment administered in detention $\underline{\text{and}}$ residential facilities; and-
- 9. The strict prohibition on the use of solitary confinement on children under the age of 19 years in compliance with ss. 985.28 and 985.4415.
- Section 7. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 944.09, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 944.279, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:
- 944.279 Disciplinary procedures applicable to prisoner for filing frivolous or malicious actions or bringing false information before court.—
- (1) At any time, and upon its own motion or on motion of a party, a court may conduct an inquiry into whether any action or

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appeal brought by a prisoner was brought in good faith. A prisoner who is found by a court to have brought a frivolous or malicious suit, action, claim, proceeding, or appeal in any court of this state or in any federal court, which is filed after June 30, 1996, or to have brought a frivolous or malicious collateral criminal proceeding, which is filed after September 30, 2004, or who knowingly or with reckless disregard for the truth brought false information or evidence before the court, is subject to disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the Department of Corrections. The court shall issue a written finding and direct that a certified copy be forwarded to the appropriate institution or facility for disciplinary procedures pursuant to the rules of the department as provided in s. 944.09.

Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2019.