By Senator Crist

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to juvenile justice; amending s. 394.492, F.S.; including children 9 years of age or younger at the time of referral for delinquency within the definition of those children who are eligible to receive comprehensive mental health services; amending s. 984.03, F.S.; redefining the term "child in need of services" to provide that a child is eligible to receive comprehensive services if the child is 9 years of age or younger at the time of referral for delinquency; amending s. 985.02, F.S.; providing additional legislative findings and intent; directing the Department of Juvenile Justice to focus on the principles of restorative justice; requiring that the department direct services toward at-risk children in order to divert them from the juvenile justice system; amending s. 985.03, F.S.; redefining the term "child in need of services" to provide that a child is eligible to receive comprehensive services if the child is 9 years of age or younger at the time of referral for delinquency; amending s. 985.125, F.S.; encouraging law enforcement agencies, school districts, counties, municipalities and the Department of Juvenile Justice to establish prearrest or postarrest diversion programs for first-time

younger; amending s. 985.245, F.S.; modifying the size

misdemeanor offenders who are 9 years of age or

and composition of the risk assessment committee;

requiring that the risk assessment instrument be

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independently validated; amending s. 985.664, F.S.; authorizing each juvenile justice circuit board to increase the number of board members from three to five; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (i) is added to subsection (4) of section 394.492, Florida Statutes, to read:

39 394.492 Definitions.—As used in ss. 394.490-394.497, the term:

- (4) "Child or adolescent at risk of emotional disturbance" means a person under 18 years of age who has an increased likelihood of becoming emotionally disturbed because of risk factors that include, but are not limited to:
- (i) Being 9 years of age or younger at the time of referral for committing a delinquent act.

Section 2. Subsection (9) of section 984.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

984.03 Definitions.-When used in this chapter, the term:

(9) "Child in need of services" means a child for whom there is no pending investigation into an allegation or suspicion of abuse, neglect, or abandonment; no pending referral alleging the child is delinquent, except for a child 9 years of age or younger who is referred to the department; or no current supervision by the department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Children and Family Services for an adjudication of dependency or delinquency. The child must also, pursuant to this chapter, be found by the court:

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(a) To have persistently run away from the child's parents or legal custodians despite reasonable efforts of the child, the parents or legal custodians, and appropriate agencies to remedy the conditions contributing to the behavior. Reasonable efforts shall include voluntary participation by the child's parents or legal custodians and the child in family mediation, services, and treatment offered by the department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Children and Family Services;

- (b) To be habitually truant from school, while subject to compulsory school attendance, despite reasonable efforts to remedy the situation pursuant to ss. 1003.26 and 1003.27 and through voluntary participation by the child's parents or legal custodians and by the child in family mediation, services, and treatment offered by the department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Children and Family Services; or
- (c) To have persistently disobeyed the reasonable and lawful demands of the child's parents or legal custodians, and to be beyond their control despite efforts by the child's parents or legal custodians and appropriate agencies to remedy the conditions contributing to the behavior. Reasonable efforts may include such things as good faith participation in family or individual counseling; or
- (d) To be 9 years of age or younger and have been referred to the department for committing a delinquent act.
- Section 3. Subsections (9), (10), and (11) are added to section 985.02, Florida Statutes, to read:
  - 985.02 Legislative intent for the juvenile justice system.-
- (9) CHILDREN 9 YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER.—The Legislature finds that very young children need age-appropriate services in

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who are 9 years of age or younger, who have been determined by the court to pose no danger to the community and are unlikely to recidivate, should be diverted into prearrest or postarrest programs, civil citation programs, or children-in-need-of-services and families-in-need-of-services programs, as appropriate. If, following a needs assessment, the child is found to be in need of mental health services or substance abuse treatment services, the department shall cooperate with the Department of Children and Family Services to provide the most appropriate services for the child.

## (10) RESTORATIVE JUSTICE.—

- (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the juvenile justice system advance the principles of restorative justice. The department shall focus on repairing the harm to victims of delinquent behavior, ensuring that the child understands the effect of his or her delinquent behavior on the victim and the community, and restoring the loss suffered by the victim. The department shall ensure that victims of juvenile crime are afforded all rights as enumerated in the State Constitution, chapter 960, and this chapter.
- (b) Offender accountability is one of the basic principles of restorative justice. The premise of this principle is that the juvenile justice system must respond to delinquent behavior in such a way that the offender is made aware of and takes responsibility for repaying or restoring loss, damage, or injury to the victim and the community. This goal is achieved when the offender understands the consequences of delinquent behavior in terms of harm to others, and when the offender compensates for

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the harm, loss, or damage through restitution, community service, or other appropriate reparation.

(11) IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVENTION AND DIVERSION INITIATIVES.—The Legislature finds that the leadership role of community stakeholders and citizens is invaluable to any effort aimed at reducing juvenile delinquency and of the contact of atrisk youth with the juvenile justice system. Services must be directed toward youth who reside in communities that generate the most juvenile delinquency referrals to the juvenile justice system. Prevention and diversion initiatives serve at-risk youth best when facilitated by community or faith-based organizations that do not benefit financially from the delivery or facilitation of these services, and which are designed to prevent at-risk youth from entering the justice system. State entities that comprise the justice system are encouraged to maintain an active role in supporting the localized planning and implementation efforts of community organizations which seek to reduce juvenile delinquency. For purposes of this subsection, term "at-risk youth" means that identified portion of adjudicated youth who, whether based on age, gender, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status, are numerically overrepresented in the juvenile justice system. For the purpose of this subsection, the term "overrepresented" means a condition whereby a larger proportion of a particular group is present at various stages of the juvenile justice system than would be expected based on the percentage of youth in the state's overall youth population. Section 4. Subsection (7) of section 985.03, Florida

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

Statutes, is amended to read:

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(7) "Child in need of services" means a child for whom there is no pending investigation into an allegation or suspicion of abuse, neglect, or abandonment; no pending referral alleging the child is delinquent, except for a child 9 years of age or younger who is referred to the department; or no current supervision by the department or the Department of Children and Family Services for an adjudication of dependency or delinquency. The child must also, under this chapter, be found by the court:

- (a) To have persistently run away from the child's parents or legal custodians despite reasonable efforts of the child, the parents or legal custodians, and appropriate agencies to remedy the conditions contributing to the behavior. Reasonable efforts shall include voluntary participation by the child's parents or legal custodians and the child in family mediation, services, and treatment offered by the department or the Department of Children and Family Services;
- (b) To be habitually truant from school, while subject to compulsory school attendance, despite reasonable efforts to remedy the situation under ss. 1003.26 and 1003.27 and through voluntary participation by the child's parents or legal custodians and by the child in family mediation, services, and treatment offered by the department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Children and Family Services; or
- (c) To have persistently disobeyed the reasonable and lawful demands of the child's parents or legal custodians, and to be beyond their control despite efforts by the child's parents or legal custodians and appropriate agencies to remedy the conditions contributing to the behavior. Reasonable efforts

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may include such things as good faith participation in family or individual counseling; or

(d) To be 9 years of age or younger and have been referred to the department for committing a delinquent act.

Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 985.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.125 Prearrest or postarrest diversion programs.-

(1) A law enforcement agency, or school district, county, municipality, or the department, in cooperation with the state attorney, is encouraged to may establish a prearrest or postarrest diversion programs for first-time misdemeanor offenders and offenders who are 9 years of age or younger program.

Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 985.245, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.245 Risk assessment instrument.-

(2) (a) The risk assessment instrument for detention care placement determinations and court orders shall be developed by the department in agreement with a committee composed of two representatives appointed by the following associations: the Conference of Circuit Judges of Florida, the Prosecuting Attorneys Association, the Public Defenders Association, the Florida Sheriffs Association, and the Florida Association of Chiefs of Police. Each association shall appoint two individuals, one representing an urban area and one representing a rural area. The committee must also include two representatives from child advocacy organizations appointed by the secretary of the department. The parties involved shall evaluate and revise the risk assessment instrument as is

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considered necessary using the method for revision as agreed by the parties.

- (b) The risk assessment instrument shall take into consideration, but need not be limited to, prior history of failure to appear, prior offenses, offenses committed pending adjudication, any unlawful possession of a firearm, theft of a motor vehicle or possession of a stolen motor vehicle, and probation status at the time the child is taken into custody. The risk assessment instrument shall also take into consideration appropriate aggravating and mitigating circumstances, and shall be designed to identify target a narrower population of children than the population identified under s. 985.255. The risk assessment instrument shall also include any information concerning the child's history of abuse and neglect. The risk assessment shall indicate whether detention care is warranted, and, if detention care is warranted, whether the child should be placed into secure, nonsecure, or home detention care.
- (c) The risk assessment instrument shall be independently validated. The department shall review the population, policies, and procedures affecting the use of detention every 7 years and determine the necessity of revalidating the risk assessment instrument. Validation shall include an assessment of the effectiveness of the instrument's ability to measure the risk that the child will commit a repeat offense or fail to appear for court proceedings. The risk assessment instrument shall also be evaluated to determine if the instrument contributes to disproportionate minority contact.
  - Section 7. Subsection (8) of section 985.664, Florida

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233 Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(8) At any time after the adoption of initial bylaws pursuant to subsection (12), a juvenile justice circuit board may revise the bylaws to increase the number of members by not more than <u>five</u> three in order to adequately reflect the diversity of the population and community organizations or agencies in the circuit.

Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.

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