By the Committee on Juvenile Justice and Representatives Bainter, Fasano and Feeney  $\,$ 

1 A bill to be entitled An act relating to alcohol and other substance 2 3 abuse testing of a delinquent child; amending 4 s. 985.231, F.S., relating to powers of disposition in delinquency cases; providing 5 6 that the court may order a delinquent child 7 placed in an community control or aftercare 8 program to submit to random testing for alcohol 9 or controlled substances; providing that the order may be made at the disposition, or 10 pursuant to the filing of a petition alleging 11 violation of the conditions of the child's 12 13 community control or aftercare supervision; reenacting s. 985.31(3)(e), F.S., relating to 14 15 serious or habitual offenders, and s. 985.311(3)(e), F.S., relating to intensive 16 17 residential treatment program for offenders 18 less than 13 years of age, to incorporate said amendment in references; providing an effective 19 20 date. 21 22 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 23 Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 24 985.231, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 25 26 985.231 Powers of disposition in delinquency cases .--(1)(a) The court that has jurisdiction of an 27 28 adjudicated delinquent child may, by an order stating the facts upon which a determination of a sanction and 29 30 rehabilitative program was made at the disposition hearing:

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- Place the child in a community control program or an aftercare program under the supervision of an authorized agent of the Department of Juvenile Justice or of any other person or agency specifically authorized and appointed by the court, whether in the child's own home, in the home of a relative of the child, or in some other suitable place under such reasonable conditions as the court may direct. A community control program for an adjudicated delinquent child must include a penalty component such as restitution in money or in kind, community service, a curfew, revocation or suspension of the driver's license of the child, or other nonresidential punishment appropriate to the offense and must also include a rehabilitative program component such as a requirement of participation in substance abuse treatment or in school or other educational program. Upon the recommendation of the department at the time of disposition, or subsequent to disposition pursuant to the filing of a petition alleging a violation of the child's conditions of community control or aftercare supervision, the court may order the child to submit to random testing for the purpose of detecting and monitoring the use of alcohol or controlled substances.
- a. A restrictiveness level classification scale for levels of supervision shall be provided by the department, taking into account the child's needs and risks relative to community control supervision requirements to reasonably ensure the public safety. Community control programs for children shall be supervised by the department or by any other person or agency specifically authorized by the court. These programs must include, but are not limited to, structured or restricted activities as described in this subparagraph, and

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shall be designed to encourage the child toward acceptable and functional social behavior. If supervision or a program of community service is ordered by the court, the duration of such supervision or program must be consistent with any treatment and rehabilitation needs identified for the child and may not exceed the term for which sentence could be imposed if the child were committed for the offense, except that the duration of such supervision or program for an offense that is a misdemeanor of the second degree, or is equivalent to a misdemeanor of the second degree, may be for a period not to exceed 6 months. When restitution is ordered by the court, the amount of restitution may not exceed an amount the child and the parent or guardian could reasonably be expected to pay or make. A child who participates in any work program under this part is considered an employee of the state for purposes of liability, unless otherwise provided by law.

- b. The court may conduct judicial review hearings for a child placed on community control for the purpose of fostering accountability to the judge and compliance with other requirements, such as restitution and community service. The court may allow early termination of community control for a child who has substantially complied with the terms and conditions of community control.
- c. If the conditions of the community control program or the aftercare program are violated, the agent supervising the program as it relates to the child involved, or the state attorney, may bring the child before the court on a petition alleging a violation of the program. Any child who violates the conditions of community control or aftercare must be brought before the court if sanctions are sought. A child taken into custody under s. 39.037 for violating the

conditions of community control or aftercare shall be held in a consequence unit if such a unit is available. The child shall be afforded a hearing within 24 hours after being taken 3 into custody to determine the existence of probable cause that 4 5 the child violated the conditions of community control or 6 aftercare. A consequence unit is a secure facility 7 specifically designated by the department for children who are taken into custody under s. 985.207 for violating community 8 control or aftercare, or who have been found by the court to have violated the conditions of community control or 10 aftercare. If the violation involves a new charge of 11 delinquency, the child may be detained under s. 985.215 in a 12 13 facility other than a consequence unit. If the child is not 14 eligible for detention for the new charge of delinquency, the 15 child may be held in the consequence unit pending a hearing and is subject to the time limitations specified in s. 16 985.215. If the child denies violating the conditions of 17 18 community control or aftercare, the court shall appoint 19 counsel to represent the child at the child's request. Upon the child's admission, or if the court finds after a hearing 20 21 that the child has violated the conditions of community 22 control or aftercare, the court shall enter an order revoking, 23 modifying, or continuing community control or aftercare. In each such case, the court shall enter a new disposition order 24 25 and, in addition to the sanctions set forth in this paragraph, 26 may impose any sanction the court could have imposed at the 27 original disposition hearing. If the child is found to have 28 violated the conditions of community control or aftercare, the 29 court may: 30 (I) Place the child in a consequence unit in that

violation, and up to 15 days for a second or subsequent violation.

- (II) Place the child on home detention with electronic monitoring. However, this sanction may be used only if a consequence unit is not available.
- (III) Modify or continue the child's community control program or aftercare program.
- $\,$  (IV) Revoke community control or aftercare and commit the child to the department.
- d. Notwithstanding s. 743.07 and paragraph (d), and except as provided in s. 985.31, the term of any order placing a child in a community control program must be until the child's 19th birthday unless he or she is released by the court, on the motion of an interested party or on its own motion.
- 2. Commit the child to a licensed child-caring agency willing to receive the child, but the court may not commit the child to a jail or to a facility used primarily as a detention center or facility or shelter.
- 3. Commit the child to the Department of Juvenile Justice at a restrictiveness level defined in s. 985.03(45). Such commitment must be for the purpose of exercising active control over the child, including, but not limited to, custody, care, training, urine monitoring, and treatment of the child and furlough of the child into the community. Notwithstanding s. 743.07 and paragraph (d), and except as provided in s. 985.31, the term of the commitment must be until the child is discharged by the department or until he or she reaches the age of 21.
- 4. Revoke or suspend the driver's license of the child.

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- 5. Require the child and, if the court finds it appropriate, the child's parent or guardian together with the child, to render community service in a public service program.
- 6. As part of the community control program to be implemented by the Department of Juvenile Justice, or, in the case of a committed child, as part of the community-based sanctions ordered by the court at the disposition hearing or before the child's release from commitment, order the child to make restitution in money, through a promissory note cosigned by the child's parent or guardian, or in kind for any damage or loss caused by the child's offense in a reasonable amount or manner to be determined by the court. The clerk of the circuit court shall be the receiving and dispensing agent. In such case, the court shall order the child or the child's parent or guardian to pay to the office of the clerk of the circuit court an amount not to exceed the actual cost incurred by the clerk as a result of receiving and dispensing restitution payments. The clerk shall notify the court if restitution is not made, and the court shall take any further action that is necessary against the child or the child's parent or guardian. A finding by the court, after a hearing, that the parent or quardian has made diligent and good faith efforts to prevent the child from engaging in delinquent acts absolves the parent or guardian of liability for restitution under this subparagraph.
- 7. Order the child and, if the court finds it appropriate, the child's parent or guardian together with the child, to participate in a community work project, either as an alternative to monetary restitution or as part of the rehabilitative or community control program.

- 8. Commit the child to the Department of Juvenile Justice for placement in a program or facility for serious or habitual juvenile offenders in accordance with s. 985.31. Any commitment of a child to a program or facility for serious or habitual juvenile offenders must be for an indeterminate period of time, but the time may not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment that an adult may serve for the same offense. The court may retain jurisdiction over such child until the child reaches the age of 21, specifically for the purpose of the child completing the program.
- 9. In addition to the sanctions imposed on the child, order the parent or guardian of the child to perform community service if the court finds that the parent or guardian did not make a diligent and good faith effort to prevent the child from engaging in delinquent acts. The court may also order the parent or guardian to make restitution in money or in kind for any damage or loss caused by the child's offense. The court shall determine a reasonable amount or manner of restitution, and payment shall be made to the clerk of the circuit court as provided in subparagraph 6.
- 10. Subject to specific appropriation, commit the juvenile sexual offender to the Department of Juvenile Justice for placement in a program or facility for juvenile sexual offenders in accordance with s. 985.308. Any commitment of a juvenile sexual offender to a program or facility for juvenile sexual offenders must be for an indeterminate period of time, but the time may not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment that an adult may serve for the same offense. The court may retain jurisdiction over a juvenile sexual offender until the juvenile sexual offender reaches the age of 21, specifically for the purpose of completing the program.

1 2 Statutes are reenacted to read: TREATMENT. --13 s. 985.231(1) shall apply. offenders less than 13 years of age. --TREATMENT. --

Section 2. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to s. 985.231, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, the following sections or subdivisions of Florida

985.31 Serious or habitual juvenile offender.--

- (3) PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF ASSESSMENT AND
- (e) After a child has been adjudicated delinquent pursuant to s. 985.228, the court shall determine whether the child meets the criteria for a serious or habitual juvenile offender pursuant to s. 985.03(47). If the court determines that the child does not meet such criteria, the provisions of
- 985.311 Intensive residential treatment program for
- (3) PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF ASSESSMENT AND
- (e) After a child has been adjudicated delinquent pursuant to s. 985.228(5), the court shall determine whether the child is eligible for an intensive residential treatment program for offenders less than 13 years of age pursuant to s. 985.03(7). If the court determines that the child does not meet the criteria, the provisions of s. 985.231(1) shall apply.

Section 3. This act shall take effect October 1 of the year in which enacted and shall apply to offenses committed on or after that date.

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