CHAMBER ACTION <u>Senate</u> <u>House</u> 1 2 3 4 5 ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW 6 7 8 9 10 The Committee on Rules, Resolutions, & Ethics offered the 11 following: 12 13 14 Technical Amendment (with title amendment) Remove from the bill: Everything after the enacting clause 15 16 17 and insert in lieu thereof: Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 18 19 985.216, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 20 985.216 Punishment for contempt of court; alternative 21 sanctions.--22 (2) PLACEMENT IN A SECURE FACILITY. -- A child may be placed in a secure facility for purposes of punishment for 23 24 contempt of court if alternative sanctions are unavailable or 25 inappropriate, or if the child has already been ordered to 26 serve an alternative sanction but failed to comply with the 27 sanction. (a) A delinquent child who has been held in direct or 28 29 indirect contempt may be placed in a secure detention facility 30 for 5 days for a first offense or 15 days for a second or 31 subsequent offense, or in a secure residential commitment

facility.

Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 985.414, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.414 County juvenile justice councils.--

(2)

- (b) The duties and responsibilities of a county juvenile justice council include, but are not limited to:
- 1. Developing a county juvenile justice plan based upon utilization of the resources of law enforcement, the school system, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Children and Family Services, and others in a cooperative and collaborative manner to prevent or discourage juvenile crime and develop meaningful alternatives to school suspensions and expulsions.
- 2. Entering into a written county interagency agreement specifying the nature and extent of contributions each signatory agency will make in achieving the goals of the county juvenile justice plan and their commitment to the sharing of information useful in carrying out the goals of the interagency agreement to the extent authorized by law. The interagency agreement must include at least the following participants: the local school authorities, local law enforcement, and local representatives of the Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Children and Family Services. The interagency agreement must specify how community entities will cooperate, collaborate, and share information in furtherance of the goals of the district and county juvenile justice plan.
- 3. Applying for and receiving public or private grants, to be administered by one of the community partners, that support one or more components of the county juvenile

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justice plan.

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- 4. Designating the county representatives to the district juvenile justice board pursuant to s. 985.413.
- 5. Providing a forum for the presentation of interagency recommendations and the resolution of disagreements relating to the contents of the county interagency agreement or the performance by the parties of their respective obligations under the agreement.
- 6. Assisting and directing the efforts of local community support organizations and volunteer groups in providing enrichment programs and other support services for clients of local juvenile detention centers.
- 7. Providing an annual report and recommendations to the district juvenile justice board, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board, and the district juvenile justice manager.
- Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 985.415, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 985.415 Community Juvenile Justice Partnership Grants.--
 - (1) GRANTS; CRITERIA. --
- (a) In order to encourage the development of county and district juvenile justice plans, as required in s. 985.414(2)(b)1. and s. 985.413(4), and the development and implementation of county and district interagency agreements, as required in s. 985.414(2)(b)2. and s. 415.413(3)(d)3. among representatives of the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Children and Family Services, law enforcement, and school authorities, the community juvenile justice partnership grant program is established, which program shall be administered by the Department of Juvenile Justice.
 - (b) The department shall only consider applications

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which at a minimum provide for the following:

- 1. The participation <u>and cooperation</u> of the <u>agencies</u> or programs that are needed to implement the project or program for which the applicant is applying local school authorities, local law enforcement, and local representatives of the Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Children and Family Services pursuant to a written interagency partnership agreement. Such agreement must specify how community entities will cooperate, collaborate, and share information in furtherance of the goals of the district and county juvenile justice plan; and
- The reduction of truancy and in-school and out-of-school suspensions and expulsions, and the enhancement of school safety.
- (c) In addition, the department may consider the following criteria in awarding grants:
- 1. The district juvenile justice plan and any county juvenile justice plans that are referred to or incorporated into the district plan, including a list of individuals, groups, and public and private entities that participated in the development of the plan.
- 2. The diversity of community entities participating in the development of the district juvenile justice plan.
- 3. The number of community partners who will be actively involved in the operation of the grant program.
- 4. The number of students or youths to be served by the grant and the criteria by which they will be selected.
- 5. The criteria by which the grant program will be evaluated and, if deemed successful, the feasibility of implementation in other communities.
 - Section 4. Paragraph (h) is added to subsection (2) of

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section 985.215, Florida Statutes, and paragraph (d) of subsection (5) is amended to read:

985.215 Detention.--

- (2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1), a child taken into custody and placed into nonsecure or home detention care or detained in secure detention care prior to a detention hearing may continue to be detained by the court if:
- (h) The child has failed to appear in court on two separate occasions on the same case.

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A child who meets any of these criteria and who is ordered to be detained pursuant to this subsection shall be given a hearing within 24 hours after being taken into custody. The purpose of the detention hearing is to determine the existence of probable cause that the child has committed the delinquent act or violation of law with which he or she is charged and the need for continued detention. Unless a child is detained under paragraph (d), the court shall utilize the results of the risk assessment performed by the intake counselor or case manager and, based on the criteria in this subsection, shall determine the need for continued detention. A child placed into secure, nonsecure, or home detention care may continue to be so detained by the court pursuant to this subsection. If the court orders a placement more restrictive than indicated by the results of the risk assessment instrument, the court shall state, in writing, clear and convincing reasons for such placement. Except as provided in s. 790.22(8) or in subparagraph (10)(a)2., paragraph (10)(b), paragraph (10)(c), or paragraph (10)(d), when a child is placed into secure or nonsecure detention care, or into a respite home or other placement pursuant to a court order following a hearing, the

court order must include specific instructions that direct the release of the child from such placement no later than 5 p.m. on the last day of the detention period specified in paragraph (5)(b) or paragraph (5)(c), or subparagraph (10)(a)1., whichever is applicable, unless the requirements of such applicable provision have been met or an order of continuance has been granted pursuant to paragraph (5)(d).

(5)

(d) The time limits in paragraphs (b) and (c) do not include periods of delay resulting from a continuance granted by the court for cause on motion of the child or his or her counsel or of the state. Cause may be found and the time limits for detention may be extended if the child is charged with a capital felony, life felony, or felony of the first degree and the nature of the charge requires additional time for the prosecution or defense of the case, but in no event shall be extended beyond 30 days. Upon the issuance of an order granting a continuance for cause on a motion by either the child, the child's counsel, or the state, the court shall conduct a hearing at the end of each 72-hour period, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, to determine the need for continued detention of the child and the need for further continuance of proceedings for the child or the state.

Section 5. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments to s. 985.215, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, the following sections or subdivisions of Florida Statutes are reenacted to read:

985.211 Release or delivery from custody.--

(4) A person taking a child into custody who determines, pursuant to s. 985.215, that the child should be detained or released to a shelter designated by the

department, shall make a reasonable effort to immediately notify the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the child and shall, without unreasonable delay, deliver the child to the appropriate intake counselor or case manager or, if the court has so ordered pursuant to s. 985.215, to a detention center or facility. Upon delivery of the child, the person taking the child into custody shall make a written report or probable cause affidavit to the appropriate intake counselor or case manager. Such written report or probable cause affidavit must:

- (a) Identify the child and, if known, the parents, guardian, or legal custodian.
- (b) Establish that the child was legally taken into custody, with sufficient information to establish the jurisdiction of the court and to make a prima facie showing that the child has committed a violation of law.

985.213 Use of detention.--

(2)

(b)1. The risk assessment instrument for detention care placement determinations and orders shall be developed by the Department of Juvenile Justice in agreement with representatives appointed by the following associations: the Conference of Circuit Judges of Florida, the Prosecuting Attorneys Association, and the Public Defenders Association. Each association shall appoint two individuals, one representing an urban area and one representing a rural area. The parties involved shall evaluate and revise the risk assessment instrument as is considered necessary using the method for revision as agreed by the parties. The risk assessment instrument shall take into consideration, but need not be limited to, prior history of failure to appear, prior

nonsecure, or home detention care.

offenses, offenses committed pending adjudication, any unlawful possession of a firearm, theft of a motor vehicle or possession of a stolen motor vehicle, and community control status at the time the child is taken into custody. The risk assessment instrument shall also take into consideration appropriate aggravating and mitigating circumstances, and shall be designed to target a narrower population of children than s. 985.215(2). 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,

- 2. If, at the detention hearing, the court finds a material error in the scoring of the risk assessment instrument, the court may amend the score to reflect factual accuracy.
- 3. A child who is charged with committing an offense of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28(1) and who does not meet detention criteria may be held in secure detention if the court makes specific written findings that:
- a. The offense of domestic violence which the child is charged with committing caused physical injury to the victim;
 - b. Respite care for the child is not available; and
- c. It is necessary to place the child in secure detention in order to protect the victim from further injury.

The child may not be held in secure detention under this subparagraph for more than 48 hours unless ordered by the court. After 48 hours, the court shall hold a hearing if the state attorney or victim requests that secure detention be

continued. The child may continue to be held in secure detention if the court makes a specific, written finding that secure detention is necessary to protect the victim from further injury. However, the child may not be held in secure detention beyond the time limits set forth in s. 39.044.

985.219 Process and service.--

(5) If the petition alleges that the child has committed a delinquent act or violation of law and the judge deems it advisable to do so, pursuant to the criteria of s. 985.215, the judge may, by endorsement upon the summons and after the entry of an order in which valid reasons are specified, order the child to be taken into custody immediately, and in such case the person serving the summons shall immediately take the child into custody.

985.208 Detention of furloughed child or escapee on authority of the department.--

(1) If an authorized agent of the department has reasonable grounds to believe that any delinquent child committed to the department has escaped from a facility of the department or from being lawfully transported thereto or therefrom, the agent may take the child into active custody and may deliver the child to the facility or, if it is closer, to a detention center for return to the facility. However, a child may not be held in detention longer than 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, unless a special order so directing is made by the judge after a detention hearing resulting in a finding that detention is required based on the criteria in s. 985.215(2). The order shall state the reasons for such finding. The reasons shall be reviewable by appeal or in habeas corpus proceedings in the district court of appeal.

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Section 6. Section 985.209, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.209 Juvenile justice assessment centers.--

- (1) The department shall work cooperatively with substance abuse facilities, mental health providers, law enforcement agencies, schools, health services providers, and other entities involved with children to establish a juvenile justice assessment center in each service district. The assessment center shall serve as central intake and screening for children referred to the department. Each juvenile justice assessment center shall provide services needed to facilitate initial screening of children, including intake and needs assessment, substance abuse screening, physical and mental health screening, and diagnostic testing, as appropriate. The entities involved in the assessment center shall make the resources for the provision of these services available at the same level to which they are available to the general public.
- and encouraged to establish truancy programs. A truancy program may serve as providing the central intake and screening of truant children for a specific geographic area that is based upon written agreements between the assessment center, affected law enforcement agencies, and affected school boards. The assessment center may work cooperatively with any truancy program operating in the area served by the assessment center.
- (3) When a law enforcement officer takes into custody a truant student, the officer may transport or refer the truant student to a truancy program operating in the officer's jurisdiction. For the purpose of this section, a truant student is defined as any student between the ages of 6 and

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18, who is enrolled in public or private school, and is absent from school without excuse as defined in s. 232.19(3), even if that student is not subject to compulsory school attendance under s. 232.01.

Section 7. Subsection (7) of section 230.23161, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

230.23161 Educational services in Department of Juvenile Justice programs.--

(7) A school district may contract with a private provider for the provision of educational programs to youths placed with the Department of Juvenile Justice and may generate local, state, and federal funding, including funding through the Florida Education Finance Program for such students. Unless written justification otherwise is provided to and agreed to by the Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Education, administrative costs under any contract awarded for such educational programs shall not exceed 10 percent of the total contract amount.

Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 806.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

806.13 Criminal mischief; penalties; penalty for minor.--

(1)

- (b)1. If the damage to such property is \$200 or less, it is a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- 2. If the damage to such property is greater than \$200 but less than \$500 \$1,000, it is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- 30 3. If the damage is \$500\$1,000 or greater, or if there is interruption or impairment of a business operation or

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public communication, transportation, supply of water, gas or 2 power, or other public service which costs\$500\$1,000 or more 3 in labor and supplies to restore, it is a felony of the third 4 degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 5 6 Section 9. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 7 921.0022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity 8 9 ranking chart .--10 (3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART 11 12 Florida Felony 13 Statute Degree Description 14 15 (b) LEVEL 2 16 403.413(5)(c) 3rd Dumps waste litter exceeding 500 17 lbs. in weight or 100 cubic feet in volume or any quantity for 18 commercial purposes, or hazardous 19 20 waste. 21 517.07 3rd Registration of securities and 22 furnishing of prospectus 23 required. 24 590.28(1) 3rd Willful, malicious, or 25 intentional burning. 26 784.05(3) 3rd Storing or leaving a loaded 27 firearm within reach of minor who 28 uses it to inflict injury or 29 death. 30 787.04(1) 3rd In violation of court order, 31 take, entice, etc., minor beyond

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1			state limits.
2	806.13(1)(b)3.	3rd	Criminal mischief; damage <u>\$500</u>
3			\$1,000 or more to public
4			communication or any other public
5			service.
6	810.09(2)(e)	3rd	Trespassing on posted commerical
7			horticulture property.
8	812.014(2)(c)1.	3rd	Grand theft, 3rd degree; \$300 or
9			more but less than \$5,000.
10	812.014(2)(d)	3rd	Grand theft, 3rd degree; \$100 or
11			more but less than \$300, taken
12			from unenclosed curtilage of
13			dwelling.
14	817.234(1)(a)2.	3rd	False statement in support of
15			insurance claim.
16	817.481(3)(a)	3rd	Obtain credit or purchase with
17			false, expired, counterfeit,
18			etc., credit card, value over
19			\$300.
20	817.52(3)	3rd	Failure to redeliver hired
21			vehicle.
22	817.54	3rd	With intent to defraud, obtain
23			mortgage note, etc., by false
24			representation.
25	817.60(5)	3rd	Dealing in credit cards of
26			another.
27	817.60(6)(a)	3rd	Forgery; purchase goods, services
28			with false card.
29	817.61	3rd	Fraudulent use of credit cards
30			over \$100 or more within 6
31			months.

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Bill No. <u>CS/HB 513, 1st Eng.</u>

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1	826.04	3rd	Knowingly marries or has sexual		
2			intercourse with person to whom		
3			related.		
4	831.01	3rd	Forgery.		
5	831.02	3rd	Uttering forged instrument;		
6			utters or publishes alteration		
7			with intent to defraud.		
8	831.07	3rd	Forging bank bills or promissory		
9			note.		
10	831.08	3rd	Possession of 10 or more forged		
11			notes.		
12	831.09	3rd	Uttering forged bills; passes as		
13			bank bill or promissory note.		
14	832.05(3)(a)	3rd	Cashing or depositing item with		
15			intent to defraud.		
16	843.08	3rd	Falsely impersonating an officer.		
17	893.13(2)(a)2.	3rd	Purchase of any s. 893.03(1)(c),		
18			(2)(c), (3), or (4) drugs other		
19			than cannabis.		
20	893.147(2)	3rd	Manufacture or delivery of drug		
21			paraphernalia.		
22	Section 10. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section				
23	812.014, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:				
24	812.014 Theft				
25	(2)				
26	(c) It is grand theft of the third degree and a felony				
27	of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.				
28	775.083, or s. 775.084, if the property stolen is:				
29	1. Valued a	at \$300 o	r more, but less than \$5,000.		
30	2. Valued a	at \$5,000	or more, but less than \$10,000.		
31	3. Valued	at \$10,00	0 or more, but less than \$20,000.		

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- 4. A will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument.
- A firearm.
- 6. A motor vehicle, except as provided in subparagraph (2)(a). However, a person who commits grand theft of a motor vehicle and who has previously been convicted two or more times of any theft of a motor vehicle commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 7. Any commercially farmed animal, including any animal of the equine, bovine, or swine class, or other grazing animal, and including aquaculture species raised at a certified aquaculture facility. If the property stolen is aquaculture species raised at a certified aquaculture facility, then a \$10,000 fine shall be imposed.
 - 8. Any fire extinguisher.
- 9. Any amount of citrus fruit consisting of 2,000 or more individual pieces of fruit.
- 10. Taken from a designated construction site identified by the posting of a sign as provided for in s. 810.09(2)(d).

Section 11. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments to s. 812.014, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, the following sections or subdivisions of Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

538.23 Violations and penalties. --

(2) A secondary metals recycler is presumed to know upon receipt of stolen regulated metals property in a purchase transaction that the regulated metals property has been stolen from another if the secondary metals recycler knowingly and intentionally fails to maintain the information required in s.

538.19 and shall, upon conviction of a violation of s.

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812.015, be punished as provided in s. 812.014(2) or (3).

985.227 Prosecution of juveniles as adults by the direct filing of an information in the criminal division of the circuit court; discretionary criteria; mandatory criteria.--

- (2) MANDATORY DIRECT FILE. --
- (c) The state attorney must file an information if a child, regardless of the child's age at the time the alleged offense was committed, is alleged to have committed an act that would be a violation of law if the child were an adult, that involves stealing a motor vehicle, including, but not limited to, a violation of s. 812.133, relating to carjacking, or s. 812.014(2)(c)6., relating to grand theft of a motor vehicle, and while the child was in possession of the stolen motor vehicle the child caused serious bodily injury to or the death of a person who was not involved in the underlying offense. For purposes of this section, the driver and all willing passengers in the stolen motor vehicle at the time such serious bodily injury or death is inflicted shall also be subject to mandatory transfer to adult court. "Stolen motor vehicle, " for the purposes of this section, means a motor vehicle that has been the subject of any criminal wrongful taking. For purposes of this section, "willing passengers" means all willing passengers who have participated in the underlying offense.

Section 12. (1) The Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Children and Family Services shall develop a cooperative agreement on the delivery of mental health and substance abuse treatment services to youth in the juvenile justice system. A district specific cooperative

agreement shall be negotiated between and agreed upon by the

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Department of Juvenile Justice's district juvenile justice
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    manager and the Department of Children and Family Services'
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    district administrator that addresses funding levels, access
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    to services, and accounting for the use of mental health and
    substance abuse treatment funding designated for youth in the
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    juvenile justice system. These cooperative agreements shall
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    be reviewed and updated annually.
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          (2) The Office of Program Policy Analysis and
    Government Accountability shall conduct a performance review
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    of the provision of mental health and substance abuse
    treatment services to children and youth in the juvenile
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    justice system. Issues addressed in this performance review
    shall include, but are not limited to, the following: the
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    apportionment of funds to the Department of Children and
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    Family Services and the Department of Juvenile Justice for
    mental health and substance abuse services for children and
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   youth in the juvenile justice system; what barriers to either
    the provision or accessing of such services may be identified;
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    and whether there exists an adequate and valid monitoring
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    system for the use of mental health and substance abuse
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    funding and the provision of such services designated for
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    children and youth in the juvenile justice system. The Office
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    of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall
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    submit its report with findings and recommendations to the
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    President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of
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    Representatives by December 1, 1998.
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           Section 13. Effective July 1, 1998, paragraph (b) of
    subsection (1) of section 985.234, Florida Statutes, is
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    amended to read:
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           985.234 Appeal.--
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(1) An appeal from an order of the court affecting a

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party to a case involving a child pursuant to this part may be taken to the appropriate district court of appeal within the time and in the manner prescribed by the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure by:

- (b) The state, which may appeal from:
- 1. An order dismissing a petition or any section thereof;
 - 2. An order granting a new adjudicatory hearing;
 - An order arresting judgment;
- 4. A ruling on a question of law when the child is adjudicated delinquent and appeals from the judgment;
 - 5. The disposition, on the ground that it is illegal;
 - 6. A judgment discharging a child on habeas corpus;
- 7. An order adjudicating a child insane under the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure; and
- 8. All other preadjudicatory hearings, except that the state may not take more than one appeal under this subsection in any case.

9. An order denying restitution.

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In the case of an appeal by the state, the notice of appeal shall be filed by the appropriate state attorney or his or her authorized assistant pursuant to the provisions of s. 27.18. Such an appeal shall embody all assignments of error in each preadjudicatory hearing order that the state seeks to have reviewed. The state shall pay all costs of the appeal except for the child's attorney's fee.

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Section 14. Except as otherwise provided herein, this act shall take effect October 1 of the year in which enacted.

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======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========

And the title is amended as follows:

remove from the title of the bill: the entire title

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and insert in lieu thereof:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to juvenile and criminal justice; amending s. 985.216, F.S., relating to punishment of a delinquent child for contempt of court and alternative sanctions; removing certain time limitations upon placement of delinquent child held in contempt in a secure detention facility or secure residential commitment facility; amending s. 985.414, F.S., relating to district juvenile justice boards; conforming provisions to reflect the creation of the Department of Children and Family Services; requiring that specified entities participate in the interagency agreement developed by the county juvenile justice council; specifying information to be included in the agreement; amending s. 985.415, F.S., relating to Community Juvenile Justice Partnership Grants; clarifying the minimum requirements to be included in an application for a community juvenile justice partnership grant; revising requirements for application for a community juvenile justice partnership grant to remove requirement for participation of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services; amending s. 985.215, F.S., relating

to detention; providing for continued detention 1 2 of a child who has failed to appear in court on 3 two separate occasions on the same case; 4 providing for extension up to 30 days of the 5 time limits upon detention of a child, under specified circumstances; reenacting ss. 6 7 985.211(4), 985.213(2)(b), 985.219(5), 985.208(1), F.S., relating to release or 8 delivery from custody, use of detention, 9 process and service, and detention of 10 furloughed or escaped child, to incorporate 11 12 said amendment in references; amending s. 985.209, F.S.; authorizing establishment of 13 truancy programs by juvenile justice assessment 14 15 centers; defining "truant student" to include enrolled students between 6 years of age and 18 16 17 years of age; amending s. 230.23161, F.S., relating to educational services in Department 18 of Juvenile Justice programs; providing a 19 maximum limitation on administrative costs 20 under certain contracts by school districts for 21 such programs; amending s. 806.13, F.S., 22 relating to criminal mischief; redefining first 23 24 degree misdemeanor criminal mischief offense to include damage to property greater than \$200 25 but less than \$500, and providing penalties 26 27 therefor; redefining third degree felony criminal mischief to include certain damages of 28 \$500 or greater, and providing penalties 29 30 therefor; amending s. 921.0022, F.S., relating to the Criminal Punishment Code offense 31

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severity ranking chart, to conform a cross reference; amending s. 812.014, F.S., relating to theft; providing second degree felony penalties for a person who commits grand theft of a motor vehicle and who has previously been convicted two or more times of motor vehicle theft; reenacting ss. 538.23(2) and 985.227(2)(c), F.S., relating to offenses by secondary metal recyclers and transfer of child for prosecution, to incorporate said amendment in references; requiring cooperative agreements between the Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Children and Family Services for the provision of mental health and substance abuse treatment services to youth in the juvenile justice system; requiring the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to conduct a performance review of the provision of mental health and substance abuse treatment services to youth in the juvenile justice system; requiring a report; amending s. 985.234, F.S.; providing for appeal by the state of an order denying restitution, under certain circumstances when the order affects a party to a case involving delinquency; providing effective dates.