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30 31 By the Committee on Juvenile Justice and Representative Merchant

A bill to be entitled An act relating to criminal and juvenile justice; amending s. 435.04, F.S., relating to employment screening; expanding list of prohibited offenses; amending s. 943.0515, F.S.; requiring the retention of criminal history records of minors committed to a maximum-risk residential program; amending s. 985.308, F.S.; removing rulemaking authority regarding minimum standards for juvenile sex offender programs; creating s. 985.421, F.S.; creating the Florida Business Partners for Prevention; defining "direct-support organization"; providing that the Department of Juvenile Justice may permit use by a direct-support organization of property and facilities of the state juvenile justice system, under specified circumstances; providing for a board of directors of the Department of Juvenile Justice direct-support organization; providing for an annual audit and report; authorizing the department and the Auditor General to require certain data from the organization or its independent auditor; amending s. 985.03, F.S.; defining "aftercare" and redefining "delinquency program" and "restrictiveness level" with respect to the minimum-risk nonresidential level; amending s. 985.207, F.S., relating to taking a child into custody; removing reference to "furlough"; amending s. 985.208, F.S., relating to

detention of child on authority of the 1 2 department; replacing reference to "furloughed" child with reference to "released" child; 3 4 amending s. 985.212, F.S., relating to 5 fingerprint and photograph records of children charged with or found to have committed 6 7 specified misdemeanors; permitting submission 8 of such records to the Department of Law 9 Enforcement for use by criminal justice agencies for specified purposes; amending s. 10 11 985.231, F.S., relating to powers of 12 disposition in delinquency cases; replacing 13 references to "aftercare" with references to 14 "postcommitment community control"; providing 15 for the department or the state attorney to 16 bring the child before the court on an affidavit alleging a violation of a community 17 control program or a postcommitment community 18 control program; replacing reference to 19 20 "furlough" with "release"; providing for release of the child in a postresidential 21 22 minimum-risk nonresidential aftercare program, or subsequent transfer to another program or 23 24 facility, under specified circumstances; 25 amending s. 985.3141, F.S.; revising provisions 26 relating to escapes from secure detention or 27 residential commitment facilities; amending s. 28 985.316, F.S.; providing legislative intent 29 with respect to aftercare; replacing references to a "furloughed" child with references to a 30 "released" child; providing for delivery of 31

aftercare services, continuation of a child's 1 2 commitment status, or transfer under specified 3 circumstances; providing that a juvenile on 4 postcommitment community control will be 5 subject to specified provisions relating to use of detention upon findings that the child 6 7 presents a substantial risk of not appearing at 8 a subsequent hearing; removing certain provisions authorizing an administrative 9 hearing to be held in cases when furlough 10 11 revocation is recommended; removing provision 12 relating to legislative intent with respect to 13 provision of reentry services; amending s. 14 985.404, F.S., relating to administering the 15 juvenile justice continuum; providing for 16 transfer of a child to a postresidential minimum-risk nonresidential aftercare program; 17 amending s. 985.417, F.S., relating to transfer 18 of children from the Department of Corrections 19 to the Department of Juvenile Justice; 20 replacing reference to a "furloughed" child 21 22 with reference to a "released" child; amending s. 984.03, F.S.; redefining "delinquency 23 24 program" to remove reference to "furlough"; 25 amending s. 39.0132, F.S; removing requirement 26 that the Department of Children and Family 27 Services disclose to the school superintendent 28 the presence of certain children who have known histories of sexual behavior with other 29 juveniles and who are under departmental care, 30 31 custody, jurisdiction, or supervision; amending

s. 985.04, F.S.; removing requirement that the 1 2 Department of Juvenile Justice disclose to the 3 school superintendent the presence of certain 4 children who have known histories of sexual behavior with other juveniles and who are under 5 departmental care, custody, jurisdiction, or 6 7 supervision; amending s. 985.406, F.S.; 8 providing for establishment of a "certifiable" program for juvenile justice training; 9 providing for competency-based examination; 10 11 prescribing minimum requirements for Department 12 of Juvenile Justice program staff and providers 13 who deliver direct-care services and are hired 14 on or after October 1, 1999; providing an 15 exception; amending s. 960.001, F.S., relating to guidelines for fair treatment of victims and 16 witnesses in the criminal justice and juvenile 17 justice systems; providing for certain agency 18 expenditures for crime prevention and related 19 20 activities; amending s. 784.075, F.S.; replacing the term "intake counselor or case 21 22 manager" with "juvenile probation officer" and correcting statutory references; amending ss. 23 24 419.001, 984.05, 985.227, 985.31, 985.311, and 25 985.312, F.S.; correcting cross references; 26 providing an effective date. 27 28 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 29

Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 435.04, Florida

Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

435.04 Level 2 screening standards.--

- (2) The security background investigations under this section must ensure that no persons subject to the provisions of this section have been found guilty of, regardless of adjudication, or entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, any offense prohibited under any of the following provisions of the Florida Statutes or under any similar statute of another jurisdiction:
- (a) Section 415.111, relating to adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation of aged persons or disabled adults.
  - (b) Section 782.04, relating to murder.
- (c) Section 782.07, relating to manslaughter, aggravated manslaughter of an elderly person or disabled adult, or aggravated manslaughter of a child.
  - (d) Section 782.071, relating to vehicular homicide.
- (e) Section 782.09, relating to killing of an unborn child by injury to the mother.
- (f) Section 784.011, relating to assault, if the victim of the offense was a minor.
  - (g) Section 784.021, relating to aggravated assault.
- (h) Section 784.03, relating to battery, if the victim of the offense was a minor.
  - (i) Section 784.045, relating to aggravated battery.
- (j) Section 784.075, relating to battery on a detention or commitment facility staff.
  - (k) ((i)) Section 787.01, relating to kidnapping.
  - (1) (1) (k) Section 787.02, relating to false imprisonment.
- (m) Section 787.04(2), relating to taking, enticing, or removing a child beyond the state limits with criminal intent pending custody proceedings.

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1	(n) Section 787.04(3), relating to carrying a child
2	beyond the state lines with criminal intent to avoid producing
3	a child at a custody hearing or delivering the child to the
4	designated person.
5	(o) Section 790.115(1), relating to possessing an
6	electric weapon or device, destructive device, or other weapon
7	on school property.
8	(p) Section 790.115(2)(b), relating to possessing an
9	electric weapon or device, destructive device, or other weapon
10	on school property.
11	$\frac{(q)}{(1)}$ Section 794.011, relating to sexual battery.
12	(r) (m) Former s. 794.041, relating to prohibited acts
13	of persons in familial or custodial authority.
14	$\frac{(s)}{(n)}$ Chapter 796, relating to prostitution.
15	$\frac{(t)}{(o)}$ Section 798.02, relating to lewd and lascivious
16	behavior.
17	$\frac{(u)}{(p)}$ Chapter 800, relating to lewdness and indecent
18	exposure.
19	(v)(q) Section 806.01, relating to arson.
20	(w)(r) Chapter 812, relating to theft, robbery, and
21	related crimes, if the offense is a felony.
22	(x)(s) Section 817.563, relating to fraudulent sale of
23	controlled substances, only if the offense was a felony.
24	$\frac{(y)}{(t)}$ Section 825.102, relating to abuse, aggravated
25	abuse, or neglect of an elderly person or disabled adult.
26	$\frac{(z)}{(u)}$ Section 825.1025, relating to lewd or
27	lascivious offenses committed upon or in the presence of an
28	elderly person or disabled adult.
29	$\frac{(aa)}{(v)}$ Section 825.103, relating to exploitation of
30	an elderly person or disabled adult, if the offense was a

31 felony.

1 (bb) (w) Section 826.04, relating to incest. 2 (cc) (x) Section 827.03, relating to child abuse, 3 aggravated child abuse, or neglect of a child. 4 (dd) (y) Section 827.04, relating to contributing to 5 the delinquency or dependency of a child. 6 (ee) (z) Section 827.05, relating to negligent 7 treatment of children. 8 (ff) (aa) Section 827.071, relating to sexual 9 performance by a child. 10 (gg) Section 843.01, relating to resisting arrest with violence. 11 12 (hh) Section 843.025, relating to depriving a law 13 enforcement, correctional, or correctional probation officer 14 means of protection or communication. 15 (ii) Section 832.12, relating to aiding in an escape. 16 (jj) Section 843.13, relating to aiding in the escape 17 of juvenile inmates in correctional institutions. (kk) (bb) Chapter 847, relating to obscene literature. 18 19 (11) Section 874.05(1), relating to encouraging or 20 recruiting another to join a criminal gang. 21 (mm)<del>(cc)</del> Chapter 893, relating to drug abuse 22 prevention and control, only if the offense was a felony or if any other person involved in the offense was a minor. 23 24 (nn) Section 944.35(3), relating to inflicting cruel 25 or inhuman treatment on an inmate resulting in great bodily 26 harm. 27 (oo) Section 944.46, relating to harboring, 28 concealing, or aiding an escaped prisoner. 29 (pp) Section 944.47, relating to introduction of contraband into a correctional facility. 30

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- (qq) Section 985.4045, relating to sexual misconduct in juvenile justice programs.
- (rr) Section 985.4046, relating to contraband introduced into detention facilities.

Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 943.0515, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

943.0515 Retention of criminal history records of minors.--

- (1)(a) The Criminal Justice Information Program shall retain the criminal history record of a minor who is classified as a serious or habitual juvenile offender or is committed to a maximum-risk residential program under chapter 985 for 5 years after the date the offender reaches 21 years of age, at which time the record shall be expunged unless it meets the criteria of paragraph (2)(a) or paragraph (2)(b).
- (b) If the minor is not classified as a serious or habitual juvenile offender or committed to a maximum-risk residential program under chapter 985, the program shall retain the minor's criminal history record for 5 years after the date the minor reaches 19 years of age, at which time the record shall be expunged unless it meets the criteria of paragraph (2)(a) or paragraph (2)(b).

Section 3. Subsections (14) and (15) of section 985.308, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended to read:

985.308 Juvenile sexual offender commitment programs; sexual abuse intervention networks. --

(14) Subject to specific appropriation, availability of funds, or receipt of appropriate grant funds, the Office of the Attorney General, the Department of Children and Family 31 | Services, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or local

juvenile justice councils shall award grants to sexual abuse intervention networks that apply for such grants. The grants may be used for training, treatment, aftercare, evaluation, public awareness, and other specified community needs that are identified by the network. A grant shall be awarded based on the applicant's level of local funding, level of collaboration, number of juvenile sexual offenders to be served, number of victims to be served, and level of unmet needs. The Department of Legal Affairs' Office of the Attorney General, in collaboration with the Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Children and Family Services, shall establish by rule minimum standards for each respective department for residential and day treatment juvenile sexual offender programs funded under this subsection.

(15) The Department of Legal Affairs may adopt rules

necessary to award grants under this section.

Section 4. Section 985.421, Florida Statutes, is

created to read:

985.421 Florida Business Partners for Prevention; use of property; audit.--

- (1) DEFINITION.--For the purpose of this section, direct-support organization means an organization which is:
- (a) A Florida corporation not for profit incorporated under the provisions of chapter 617 and approved by the Department of State.
- (b) Organized and operated to conduct programs and activities; raise funds; request and receive grants, gifts, and bequests of money; acquire, receive, hold, invest, and administer, in its own name, securities, funds, objects of value, or other property, real or personal; and make expenditures to or for the direct or indirect benefit of the

state juvenile justice system, or county councils, or district boards.

- (c) Determined by the Department of Juvenile Justice to be consistent with the goals of the state juvenile justice system and in the best interest of the state and in accordance with the adopted goals and mission of the organization.
  - (2) USE OF PROPERTY.--

- (a) The Department of Juvenile Justice may permit, without charge, appropriate use of fixed property and facilities of the state juvenile justice system by a direct-support organization, subject to the provisions of this section.
- (b) The Department of Juvenile Justice may prescribe any condition with which a direct-support organization shall comply in order to use fixed property or facilities of the state juvenile justice system.
- c) The Department of Juvenile Justice shall not permit the use of any fixed property or facilities of the state juvenile justice system by a direct-support organization which does not provide equal membership and employment opportunities to all persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex, age, or national origin.
- (3) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.--The board of directors of the Department of Juvenile Justice direct-support organization shall be appointed by the Secretary of Juvenile Justice and shall include representation from business, each of the juvenile justice service districts, and one at-large representative.
- (4) ANNUAL AUDIT.--The direct-support organization shall make provision for any annual postaudit of its financial accounts to be conducted by an independent certified public

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accountant in accordance with s. 20.055. The annual audit report shall include a management letter and shall be submitted to the Auditor General and the Department of Juvenile Justice for review. The Department of Juvenile Justice and the Auditor General have the authority to require and receive from the organization or from its independent auditor any detailed or supplemental data relative to the operation of the organization.

Section 5. Subsections (4) through (59) of section 985.03, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are renumbered as subsections (5) through (60), respectively, paragraph (a) of present subsection (15) and paragraph (a) of present subsection (46) are amended, and a new subsection (4) is added to said section, to read:

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

"Aftercare" is the care, treatment, help, and supervision provided juveniles released from residential commitment programs to promote rehabilitation and prevent recidivism. The purpose of aftercare is to protect public safety, reduce recidivism, increase responsible productive behaviors, and provide for a successful transition of care and custody of the youth from the state to the family. Examples of aftercare include, but are not limited to, minimum-risk nonresidential programs, reentry services, and postcommitment community control.

(16)<del>(15)</del>(a) "Delinquency program" means any intake, community control and furlough, or similar program; regional detention center or facility; or community-based program, whether owned and operated by or contracted by the Department 31 of Juvenile Justice, or institution owned and operated by or

contracted by the Department of Juvenile Justice, which provides intake, supervision, or custody and care of children who are alleged to be or who have been found to be delinquent pursuant to part II.

(47)(46) "Restrictiveness level" means the level of custody provided by programs that service the custody and care needs of committed children. There shall be five restrictiveness levels:

(a) Minimum-risk nonresidential.--Youth assessed and classified for placement in programs at this restrictiveness level represent a minimum risk to themselves and public safety and do not require placement and services in residential settings. Programs or program models in this restrictiveness level include: community counselor supervision programs, special intensive group programs, nonresidential marine programs, nonresidential training and rehabilitation centers, and other local community nonresidential programs, including any of the nonresidential or supervision programs that are used for aftercare placement.

Section 6. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 985.207, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

985.207 Taking a child into custody.--

- (1) A child may be taken into custody under the following circumstances:
- (d) By a law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that the child is in violation of the conditions of the child's community control, furlough, or aftercare supervision.

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Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to allow the detention of a child who does not meet the detention criteria in s. 985.215.

Section 7. Section 985.208, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

985.208 Detention of <u>released</u> 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.
- (2) Any sheriff or other law enforcement officer, upon the request of the secretary of the department or duly authorized agent, shall take a child who has escaped or absconded from a department facility for committed delinquent children, or from being lawfully transported thereto or therefrom, into custody and deliver the child to the appropriate juvenile probation officer of the department.
- Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 985.212, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1 985.212 Fingerprinting and photographing.--2 (1)3 (b) A child who is charged with or found to have 4 committed one of the following misdemeanors shall be 5 fingerprinted and the fingerprints shall be submitted to the 6 Department of Law Enforcement as provided in s. 943.051(3)(b): 7 1. Assault, as defined in s. 784.011. 8 2. Battery, as defined in s. 784.03. 9 Carrying a concealed weapon, as defined in s. 10 790.01(1). 11 4. Unlawful use of destructive devices or bombs, as 12 defined in s. 790.1615(1). 13 5. Negligent treatment of children, as defined in 14 former s. 827.05. 15 6. Assault on a law enforcement officer, a 16 firefighter, or other specified officers, as defined in s. 17 784.07(2)(a). 7. Open carrying of a weapon, as defined in s. 18 19 790.053. 20 8. Exposure of sexual organs, as defined in s. 800.03. 21 9. Unlawful possession of a firearm, as defined in s. 22 790.22(5). 10. Petit theft, as defined in s. 812.014. 23 24 Cruelty to animals, as defined in s. 828.12(1). 25 Arson, resulting in bodily harm to a firefighter, 26 as defined in s. 806.031(1). 27 28 A law enforcement agency may fingerprint and photograph a 29 child taken into custody upon probable cause that such child has committed any other violation of law, as the agency deems 30 31 appropriate. Such fingerprint records and photographs shall be

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retained by the law enforcement agency in a separate file, and these records and all copies thereof must be marked "Juvenile Confidential." These records shall not be available for public disclosure and inspection under s. 119.07(1) except as provided in ss. 943.053 and 985.04(5), but shall be available to other law enforcement agencies, criminal justice agencies, state attorneys, the courts, the child, the parents or legal custodians of the child, their attorneys, and any other person authorized by the court to have access to such records. In addition, such records may be submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement for inclusion in the state-level file and utilized by criminal justice agencies for criminal justice purposes. These records may, in the discretion of the court, be open to inspection by anyone upon a showing of cause. The fingerprint and photograph records shall be produced in the court whenever directed by the court. Any photograph taken pursuant to this section may be shown by a law enforcement officer to any victim or witness of a crime for the purpose of identifying the person who committed such crime.

Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 985.231, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

985.231 Powers of disposition in delinquency cases.--

- (1)(a) The court that has jurisdiction of an adjudicated delinquent child may, by an order stating the facts upon which a determination of a sanction and rehabilitative program was made at the disposition hearing:
- 1. Place the child in a community control program or <a href="mailto:postcommitment community control">postcommitment community control</a> an aftercare program under the supervision of an authorized agent of the Department of Juvenile Justice or of any other person or agency specifically

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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 postcommitment community control 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 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 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 31 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 postcommitment community control 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 an affidavit a petition alleging a violation of the program. Any child who violates the conditions of community control or postcommitment community control aftercare must be brought before the court if sanctions are sought. A child taken into custody under s.

  985.207 for violating the conditions of community control or postcommitment community control 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 into custody to determine the existence of probable cause that the 3 child violated the conditions of community control or postcommitment community control aftercare. A consequence unit 4 5 is a secure facility specifically designated by the department for children who are taken into custody under s. 985.207 for 6 7 violating community control or postcommitment community 8 control aftercare, or who have been found by the court to have violated the conditions of community control or postcommitment 9 community control aftercare. If the violation involves a new 10 charge of delinquency, the child may be detained under s. 11 985.215 in a facility other than a consequence unit. If the 12 13 child is not eligible for detention for the new charge of 14 delinquency, the child may be held in the consequence unit pending a hearing and is subject to the time limitations 15 specified in s. 985.215. If the child denies violating the 16 conditions of community control or postcommitment community 17 control aftercare, the court shall appoint counsel to 18 19 represent the child at the child's request. Upon the child's 20 admission, or if the court finds after a hearing that the child has violated the conditions of community control or 21 22 postcommitment community control aftercare, the court shall enter an order revoking, modifying, or continuing community 23 control or postcommitment community control aftercare. In each 24 25 such case, the court shall enter a new disposition order and, 26 in addition to the sanctions set forth in this paragraph, may 27 impose any sanction the court could have imposed at the 28 original disposition hearing. If the child is found to have 29 violated the conditions of community control or postcommitment community control aftercare, the court may: 30 31

- (I) Place the child in a consequence unit in that judicial circuit, if available, for up to 5 days for a first 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 residential consequence unit is not available.
- (III) Modify or continue the child's community control program or postcommitment community control aftercare program.
- (IV) Revoke community control or <u>postcommitment</u> <u>community control</u> <u>aftercare</u> 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 release furlough of the child into the community in a postresidential minimum-risk nonresidential aftercare program. If the child is not successful in the commitment aftercare program, the department may utilize the transfer

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30 31 procedure under s. 985.404. 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.
- 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.
- 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 guardian 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.

Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 985.3141, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

985.3141 Escapes from secure detention or residential commitment facility.--An escape from:

(2) Any residential commitment facility <u>assigned to a</u> <u>restrictiveness level</u> described in s. 985.03<del>(45)</del>, maintained for the custody, treatment, punishment, or rehabilitation of children found to have committed delinquent acts or violations of law; or

constitutes escape within the intent and meaning of s. 944.40 and is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 11. Section 985.316, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.316 Furlough and intensive Aftercare.--

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that, to prevent recidivism of juvenile offenders, aftercare be provided statewide to each juvenile who returns to his or her community from a residential commitment program and demonstrates a need for aftercare based on an assessment.

Accordingly, the Legislature intends that aftercare be included in the continuum of care, and that aftercare transition planning begin as early in the commitment process

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as possible. The Legislature further intends that commitment programs include rehabilitative efforts on preparing committed juveniles for a successful release to the community.

(2)<del>(1)</del> With regard to children referred or committed to the department, the function of the department may include, but shall not be limited to, supervising the child when released furloughed into the community from a facility of the department, including providing such counseling and other services as may be necessary for the families and assisting their preparations for the return of the child.

(3) After a juvenile is released from a residential commitment program, aftercare services may be delivered through either minimum-risk nonresidential commitment restrictiveness programs or postcommitment community control. A juvenile under minimum-risk nonresidential commitment placement will continue to be on commitment status and subject to the transfer provision under s. 985.404. A juvenile on postcommitment community control shall be subject to the provisions of s. 985.231(1)(a).

(4) Whenever a delinquent child is committed to a residential program operated by a private vendor under contract, the department may negotiate with such vendor to provide intensive aftercare for the child in the home community following successful completion of the residential program. Intensive aftercare shall involve regular contact between the child and the staff of the vendor with whom the child has developed a relationship during the course of the commitment program. Contingent upon specific appropriation, a contract for intensive aftercare provided by the residential commitment program vendor shall provide for caseloads of 10 or 31 | fewer children, intensive aftercare for 1 year, and a transfer

of the ongoing case management and reentry responsibilities from the department to the vendor at the time the vendor admits the child into the commitment program. The department shall annually seek the necessary resources to provide intensive aftercare.

(5)(3) Subject to specific appropriation, the department shall provide or contract for outpatient sexual offender counseling for any juvenile sexual offender furloughed from a commitment program, as a component of aftercare services.

(4) Upon a recommendation that a child committed to the department have his or her furlough revoked, the department shall, within 30 days after the date the recommendation is made, hold an administrative hearing pursuant to chapter 120.

(6)(5) It is the legislative intent that, to prevent recidivism of juvenile offenders, reentry and aftercare services be provided statewide to each juvenile who returns to his or her community from a residential commitment program. Accordingly, the Legislature further intends that reentry and aftercare services be included in the continuum of care.

Section 12. Subsection (4) of section 985.404, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

985.404 Administering the juvenile justice continuum.--

(4) The department may transfer a child, when necessary to appropriately administer the child's commitment, from one facility or program to another facility or program operated, contracted, subcontracted, or designated by the department, including a postresidential minimum-risk nonresidential aftercare program. The department shall notify

the court that committed the child to the department, in writing, of its transfer of the child from a commitment facility or program to another facility or program of a higher or lower restrictiveness level. The court that committed the child may agree to the transfer or may set a hearing to review the transfer. If the court does not respond within 10 days after receipt of the notice, the transfer of the child shall be deemed granted.

Section 13. Subsection (5) of section 985.417, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.417 Transfer of children from the Department of Corrections to the Department of Juvenile Justice.--

(5) Any child who has been convicted of a capital felony while under the age of 18 years may not be <u>released furloughed</u> on community control without the consent of the Governor and three members of the Cabinet.

Section 14. Subsection (16) of section 984.03, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

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

(16) "Delinquency program" means any intake, community control and furlough, or similar program; regional detention center or facility; or community-based program, whether owned and operated by or contracted by the Department of Juvenile Justice, or institution owned and operated by or contracted by the Department of Juvenile Justice, which provides intake, supervision, or custody and care of children who are alleged to be or who have been found to be delinquent pursuant to chapter 985.

Section 15. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 1 39.0132, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to 3 read: 4 39.0132 Oaths, records, and confidential 5 information.--6 (4)7 The department shall disclose to the school 8 superintendent the presence of any child in the care and custody or under the jurisdiction or supervision of the 9 department who has received an adjudication of delinquency or 10 had adjudication withheld for a sexual offense a known history 11 12 of sexual behavior with other juveniles; is an alleged 13 juvenile sex offender, as defined in s. 415.50165; or has pled 14 guilty or nolo contendere to, or has been found to have committed, a violation of chapter 794, chapter 796, chapter 15 16 800, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0133, regardless of adjudication. Any employee of a district school board who knowingly and 17 willfully discloses such information to an unauthorized person 18 19 commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as 20 provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Section 16. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 21 22 985.04, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read: 985.04 Oaths; records; confidential information. --23 24 (3) 25 The department shall disclose to the school 26 superintendent the presence of any child in the care and 27 custody or under the jurisdiction or supervision of the 28 department who has a known history of sexual behavior with 29 other juveniles; is an alleged juvenile sex offender, as defined in s. 415.50165; or has pled guilty or nolo contendere 30

31 to, or has been found to have committed, a violation of

chapter 794, chapter 796, chapter 800, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0133, regardless of adjudication. Any employee of a district school board who knowingly and willfully discloses such information to an unauthorized person commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 17. Subsections (4) through (8) of section 985.406, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are renumbered as subsections (5) through (9), respectively, subsection (3) is amended, and a new subsection (4) is added to said section, to read:

985.406 Juvenile justice training academies established; Juvenile Justice Standards and Training Commission created; Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund created.--

- shall establish a <u>certified</u> program for juvenile justice training pursuant to the provisions of this section, and all Department of Juvenile Justice program staff and providers who deliver direct-care services pursuant to contract with the department shall be required to participate in and successfully complete the commission-approved program of training pertinent to their areas of responsibility. Judges, state attorneys, and public defenders, law enforcement officers, and school district personnel may participate in such training program. For the juvenile justice program staff, the commission shall, based on a job-task analysis:
- (a) Design, implement, maintain, evaluate, and revise a basic training program, including a <a href="competency-based">competency-based</a> examination, for the purpose of providing

minimum employment training qualifications for all juvenile justice personnel.

- (b) Design, implement, maintain, evaluate, and revise an advanced training program, including a <u>competency-based</u> <u>curriculum-based</u> examination for each training course, which is intended to enhance knowledge, skills, and abilities related to job performance.
- (c) Design, implement, maintain, evaluate, and revise a career development training program, including a <a href="maintain-based">competency-based</a> curriculum-based examination for each training course. Career development courses are intended to prepare personnel for promotion.
- (d) The commission is encouraged to design, implement, maintain, evaluate, and revise juvenile justice training courses, or to enter into contracts for such training courses, that are intended to provide for the safety and well-being of both citizens and juvenile offenders.
- (4) JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAM STAFF MINIMUM

  REQUIREMENTS.--All Department of Juvenile Justice program

  staff and providers who deliver direct-care services hired on or after October 1, 1999, must meet the following mimimum requirements:
  - (a) Be at least 19 years of age.
- (b) Be a citizen of the United States, notwithstanding any law of the state to the contrary.
- (c) Be a high school graduate or the "equivalent," as defined by the commission.
- (d) Not have been convicted of any felony or of a misdemeanor involving perjury or a false statement, not have received a dishonorable discharge from any of the Armed Forces of the United States. Any person who, after September 30,

1999, pleads guilty or nolo contendere to or is found guilty of any felony or of a misdemeanor involving perjury or false statement is not eligible for employment, notwithstanding suspension of sentence or withholding adjudication.

Notwithstanding this paragraph, any person who has pled nolo contendere to a misdemeanor involving a false statement before October 1, 1999, and has had such record of that plea sealed or expunged is not ineligible for employment for that reason.

- (e) Abide by all the provisions of s. 985.01(2) regarding fingerprinting and background investigations and other personnel screening requirements.
- (f) Have passed a physical exam by a licensed physician, based on specifications established by the department, which shall include preemployment drug screening and testing.
- affidavit-of-application form, adopted by the department, attesting to his or her compliance with paragraphs (a)-(f). The affidavit shall be executed under oath and constitutes an official statement within the purview of s. 837.06. The affidavit shall include conspicuous language that the intentional false execution of the affidavit constitutes a misdemeanor of the second degree. The affidavit shall be retained by the employing agency.
- (h) Complete a commission-approved basic training program for the applicable juvenile justice responsibilities.
- (i) Achieve an acceptable score on the certification examination for the applicable juvenile justice responsibilities.

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Section 18. Paragraph (r) is added to subsection (1) of section 960.001, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, to read:

960.001 Guidelines for fair treatment of victims and witnesses in the criminal justice and juvenile justice systems.--

- (1) The Department of Legal Affairs, the state attorneys, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Parole Commission, the State Courts Administrator and circuit court administrators, the Department of Law Enforcement, and every sheriff's department, police department, or other law enforcement agency as defined in s. 943.10(4) shall develop and implement guidelines for the use of their respective agencies, which guidelines are consistent with the purposes of this act and s. 16(b), Art. I of the State Constitution and are designed to implement the provisions of s. 16(b), Art. I of the State Constitution and to achieve the following objectives:
- (r) Implementation of crime prevention efforts to enhance the protection of individual personal safety and property as prescribed by s. 187.201(7)(b)9., State Comprehensive Plan. -- By preventing future crimes that either produce new victims or further harm former victims, crime prevention efforts are an essential part of providing victims and witnesses with effective service; therefore, the agencies identified in this subsection may participate in and expend funds for crime prevention, including those involving public awareness, public participation, and educational activities.

Section 19. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 419.001, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to 31 read:

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           419.001 Site selection of community residential
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   homes.--
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                For the purposes of this section, the following
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    definitions shall apply:
           (d)
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                "Resident" means any of the following:
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   elder as defined in s. 400.618; a physically disabled or
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   handicapped person as defined in s. 760.22(7)(a); a
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   developmentally disabled person as defined in s. 393.063(11);
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   a nondangerous mentally ill person as defined in s.
    394.455(18); or a child as defined in s. 39.01(11), s.
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    984.03(9) or (12), or s. 985.03(9)\frac{985.03(8)}{985.03(8)}.
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           Section 20. Section 784.075, Florida Statutes, 1998
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    Supplement, is amended to read:
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           784.075 Battery on detention or commitment facility
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    staff.--A person who commits a battery on a juvenile probation
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    officer an intake counselor or case manager, as defined in s.
    984.03 \frac{984.03(31)}{} or s. 985.03 \frac{985.03(30)}{}, on other staff of a
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    detention center or facility as defined in s. 984.03
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   984.03(19) or s. 985.03 985.03(19), or on a staff member of a
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    commitment facility as defined in s. 985.03(47)\frac{985.03(45)}{},
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    commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided
    in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. For purposes of this
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    section, a staff member of the facilities listed includes
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   persons employed by the Department of Juvenile Justice,
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   persons employed at facilities licensed by the Department of
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    Juvenile Justice, and persons employed at facilities operated
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    under a contract with the Department of Juvenile Justice.
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           Section 21. Section 984.05, Florida Statutes, 1998
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    Supplement, is amended to read:
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           984.05 Rules relating to habitual truants; adoption by
31 Department of Education and Department of Juvenile
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 Justice.--The Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Education shall work together on the development of, and shall adopt, rules as necessary for the implementation of ss. 232.19, 984.03(29), and 985.03(28)985.03(27).

Section 22. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 985.227, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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. --
- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (1), regardless of the child's age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state attorney must file an information with respect to any child who previously has been adjudicated for offenses which, if committed by an adult, would be felonies and such adjudications occurred at three or more separate delinquency adjudicatory hearings, and three of which resulted in residential commitments as defined in s. 985.03(47) 985.03(45).

Section 23. Paragraph (e) of subsection (3) and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 985.31, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended to read:

985.31 Serious or habitual juvenile offender.--

- (3) PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT.--
- (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(49)985.03(47). If the court

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determines that the child does not meet such criteria, the provisions of s. 985.231(1) shall apply.

- (4) ASSESSMENTS, TESTING, RECORDS, AND INFORMATION. --
- (a) Pursuant to the provisions of this section, the department shall implement the comprehensive assessment instrument for the treatment needs of serious or habitual juvenile offenders and for the assessment, which assessment shall include the criteria under s. 985.03(49)985.03(47)and shall also include, but not be limited to, evaluation of the child's:
  - 1. Amenability to treatment.
  - 2. Proclivity toward violence.
  - 3. Tendency toward gang involvement.
  - 4. Substance abuse or addiction and the level thereof.
- 5. History of being a victim of child abuse or sexual abuse, or indication of sexual behavior dysfunction.
- 6. Number and type of previous adjudications, findings of guilt, and convictions.
  - 7. Potential for rehabilitation.

Section 24. Paragraph (e) of subsection (3) and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 985.311, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended to read:

985.311 Intensive residential treatment program for offenders less than 13 years of age.--

- (3) PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT.--
- (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(8)985.03(7). If the court determines that the child

does not meet the criteria, the provisions of s. 985.231(1) shall apply.

- (4) ASSESSMENTS, TESTING, RECORDS, AND INFORMATION. --
- (a) Pursuant to the provisions of this section, the department shall implement the comprehensive assessment instrument for the treatment needs of children who are eligible for an intensive residential treatment program for offenders less than 13 years of age and for the assessment, which assessment shall include the criteria under s. 985.03(8) 985.03(7) and shall also include, but not be limited to, evaluation of the child's:
  - 1. Amenability to treatment.
  - 2. Proclivity toward violence.
  - 3. Tendency toward gang involvement.
  - 4. Substance abuse or addiction and the level thereof.
- 5. History of being a victim of child abuse or sexual abuse, or indication of sexual behavior dysfunction.
- 6. Number and type of previous adjudications, findings of guilt, and convictions.
  - 7. Potential for rehabilitation.

Section 25. Section 985.312, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.312 Intensive residential treatment programs for offenders less than 13 years of age; prerequisite for commitment.—No child who is eligible for commitment to an intensive residential treatment program for offenders less than 13 years of age as established in s. 985.03(8)985.03(7), may be committed to any intensive residential treatment program for offenders less than 13 years of age as established in s. 985.311, unless such program has been established by the

department through existing resources or specific

appropriation, for such program. Section 26. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law. HOUSE SUMMARY Revises various provisions relating to juvenile justice. Authorizes the retention of criminal history records of minors committed to a maximum-risk residential program. Provides that the Department of Juvenile Justice may permit use by a direct-support organization of certain property and facilities. Provides that fingerprint and photograph records of children charged with or found to have committed specified misdemeanors may be submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement for specified purposes. Provides for the department or the state attorney to bring the child before the court on an affidavit alleging a violation of a community control program or a bring the child before the court on an allidavit alleging a violation of a community control program or a postcommitment community control program, and provides for subsequent release and transfer in certain cases. Authorizes the department to use tax-exempt financing in leasing juvenile justice facilities. Removes requirements for disclosure to the school superintendent of the presence of certain children who have known histories of sexual behavior with other juveniles. Revises duties of sexual behavior with other juveniles. Revises duties of the Juvenile Justice Standards and Training Commission. Prescribes minimum requirements for Department of Juvenile Justice program staff and providers who deliver direct-care services and are hired after October 1, 1999. Provides for certain agency expenditures for crime prevention and related activities. See bill for details.