By the Committee on Criminal Justice and Senator Webster

307-1945-00

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to classification and placement of juveniles; amending s. 985.03, F.S.; revising definitions relating to restrictiveness levels; amending s. 985.21, F.S.; providing additional intake screening requirements; amending s. 985.215, F.S.; providing for a special detention order to allow comprehensive evaluation upon a finding of delinquency; amending s. 985.229, F.S.; authorizing a predispositional report upon a finding of delinquency; requiring a predispositional report for a child for whom residential commitment disposition is anticipated or recommended; requiring the predispositional report to include a comprehensive evaluation; providing a time certain for the submission of the predispositional report; specifying parties who may receive copies of the predispositional report; amending s. 985.23, F.S.; requiring the court to consider recommendations of the Department of Juvenile Justice at disposition; amending s. 985.231, F.S.; providing that the child's length of stay in a residential commitment program shall be based on objective performance-based treatment planning; requiring monthly progress reports to the court; authorizing extension of the child's length of stay if the child fails to comply with or participate in treatment activities;

prohibiting extension of the child's length of stay for purposes of sanction or punishment; requiring any temporary release to be approved by the court; requiring communication to the court of the child's treatment plan progress and adjustment-related issues upon request to release the child; amending s. 985.404, F.S.; requiring notice of intent to transfer a child from a commitment facility or program; creating a workgroup to make recommendations for a system of classification and placement; providing minimum considerations; providing minimum membership; providing for testing and validation of the system; providing for a report to the Governor and Legislature; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (47) of section 985.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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means the level of <u>security</u> <u>custody</u> provided by programs that service the <u>supervision</u>, custody, <u>and</u> care, <u>and treatment</u> needs of committed children. <u>Sections</u> 985.3141 and 985.404(13) <u>apply to children placed in programs at any residential</u> <u>commitment level</u>. The levels of residential commitment are as follows <u>There shall</u> be five restrictiveness levels:

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restrictiveness level.

(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 nonresidential program or supervision program that is used for aftercare placement. (a) (b) Low-risk residential. -- Programs or program models at this commitment level are residential but may allow youth to have unsupervised access to the community. The department may elect to require a facility to provide 24-hour awake supervision of residents. Youth assessed and classified for placement in programs at this commitment level represent a low risk to themselves and public safety but and do require placement and services in residential settings. Children who have been found to have committed delinquent acts that involve firearms, delinquent acts that are sexual offenses, or delinquent acts that would be life felonies or first degree felonies if committed by an adult shall not be committed to a program at this level. Programs or program models in this restrictiveness level include: Short Term Offender Programs (STOP), group treatment homes, family group homes, proctor

(b)(c) Moderate-risk residential.--Programs or program models at this commitment level are residential but may allow

homes, and Short Term Environmental Programs (STEP). Section

985.3141 applies to children placed in programs in this

youth to have supervised access to the community. Facilities are either environmentally secure, staff secure, or are 2. 3 hardware-secure with walls, fencing, or locking doors. Facilities shall provide 24-hour awake supervision, custody, 4 5 care, and treatment of residents. Youth assessed and 6 classified for placement in programs at in this commitment 7 restrictiveness level represent a moderate risk to public safety and. Programs are designed for children who require close supervision but do not need placement in facilities that 9 are physically secure. Programs in the moderate-risk 10 11 residential restrictiveness level provide 24-hour awake supervision, custody, care, and treatment. Upon specific 12 appropriation, a facility at this restrictiveness level may 13 have a security fence around the perimeter of the grounds of 14 the facility and may be hardware-secure or staff-secure. The 15 staff at a facility at this commitment restrictiveness level 16 17 may seclude a child who is a physical threat to himself or herself or others. Mechanical restraint may also be used when 18 19 necessary. Programs or program models in this restrictiveness 20 level include: halfway houses, START Centers, the Dade 21 Intensive Control Program, licensed substance abuse residential programs, and moderate-term wilderness programs 22 designed for committed delinquent youth that are operated or 23 24 contracted by the Department of Juvenile Justice. Section 985.3141 applies to children placed in programs in this 25 26 restrictiveness level. 2.7 (c)(d) High-risk residential.--Programs or program models at this commitment level are residential and shall not 28 allow youth to have access to the community. Facilities are 29 30 hardware-secure with perimeter fencing and locking doors. Facilities shall provide 24-hour awake supervision, custody, 31

care, and treatment of residents. Youth assessed and classified for this level of placement require close 2 3 supervision in a structured residential setting that provides 24-hour-per-day secure custody, care, and supervision. 4 5 Placement in programs at in this level is prompted by a 6 concern for public safety that outweighs placement in programs 7 at lower restrictiveness levels. The staff at a facility at 8 this commitment level may seclude a child who is a physical threat to himself or herself or others. Mechanical restraint 9 may also be used when necessary. The facility may provide for 10 11 single cell occupancy. Programs or program models in this level are staff-secure or physically secure residential 12 13 commitment facilities and include: training schools, intensive 14 halfway houses, residential sex offender programs, long-term 15 wilderness programs designed exclusively for committed 16 delinquent youth, boot camps, secure halfway house programs, 17 and the Broward Control Treatment Center. Section 985.3141 18 applies to children placed in programs in this restrictiveness 19 level. 20 (d) (e) Maximum-risk residential Juvenile correctional 21 facilities or juvenile prison. -- Programs or program models at this commitment level include juvenile correctional facilities 22 and juvenile prisons. The programs are long-term residential 23 and shall not allow youth to have access to the community. 24 25 Facilities are maximum-custody hardware-secure with perimeter security fencing and locking doors. Facilities shall provide 26 27 24-hour awake supervision, custody, care, and treatment of 28 residents. The staff at a facility at this commitment level 29 may seclude a child who is a physical threat to himself or 30 herself or others. Mechanical restraint may also be used when necessary.

The facility shall provide for single cell

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 occupancy, except that youth may be housed together during prerelease transition. Youth assessed and classified for this level of placement require close supervision in a maximum security residential setting that provides 24-hour-per-day secure custody, care, and supervision. Placement in a program at in this level is prompted by a demonstrated need to protect the public. Programs or program models in this level are maximum-secure-custody, long-term residential commitment facilities that are intended to provide a moderate overlay of educational, vocational, and behavioral-modification services and other maximum-security program models authorized by the Legislature and established by rule. Section 985.3141 applies to children placed in programs in this restrictiveness level.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 985.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.21 Intake and case management. --

- (1)(a) During the intake process, the juvenile probation officer shall screen each child or shall cause each child to be screened in order to determine:
- 1. Appropriateness for release, referral to a diversionary program including, but not limited to, a teen-court program, referral for community arbitration, or referral to some other program or agency for the purpose of nonofficial or nonjudicial handling.
- 2. The presence of medical, psychiatric, psychological, substance abuse, educational, or vocational problems, or other conditions that may have caused the child to come to the attention of law enforcement or the Department of Juvenile Justice. The child shall also be screened to determine whether the child poses a danger to himself or herself or others in the community. The results of this

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 screening shall be made available to the court and to court officers. In cases where such conditions are identified, and a nonjudicial handling of the case is chosen, the juvenile probation officer shall attempt to refer the child to a program or agency, together with all available and relevant assessment information concerning the child's precipitating condition.

- 3. The Department of Juvenile Justice shall develop an intake and a case management system whereby a child brought into intake is assigned a juvenile probation officer if the child was not released, referred to a diversionary program, referred for community arbitration, or referred to some other program or agency for the purpose of nonofficial or nonjudicial handling, and shall make every reasonable effort to provide case management services for the child; provided, however, that case management for children committed to residential programs may be transferred as provided in s. 985.316.
- 4. In addition to duties specified in other sections and through departmental rules, the assigned juvenile probation officer shall be responsible for the following:
- a. Ensuring that a risk assessment instrument establishing the child's eligibility for detention has been accurately completed and that the appropriate recommendation was made to the court.
- b. Inquiring as to whether the child understands his or her rights to counsel and against self-incrimination.
- c. Performing the preliminary screening and making referrals for comprehensive assessment regarding the child's need for substance abuse treatment services, mental health

services, retardation services, literacy services, or other educational or treatment services.

- d. Coordinating the multidisciplinary assessment when required, which includes the classification and placement process that determines the child's priority needs, risk classification, and treatment plan. When sufficient evidence exists to warrant a comprehensive assessment and the child fails to voluntarily participate in the assessment efforts, it is the responsibility of the juvenile probation officer to inform the court of the need for the assessment and the refusal of the child to participate in such assessment. This assessment, classification, and placement process shall develop into the predisposition report.
- e. Making recommendations for services and facilitating the delivery of those services to the child, including any mental health services, educational services, family counseling services, family assistance services, and substance abuse services. The juvenile probation officer shall serve as the primary case manager for the purpose of managing, coordinating, and monitoring the services provided to the child. Each program administrator within the Department of Children and Family Services shall cooperate with the primary case manager in carrying out the duties and responsibilities described in this section.

The Department of Juvenile Justice shall annually advise the Legislature and the Executive Office of the Governor of the resources needed in order for the intake and case management system to maintain a staff-to-client ratio that is consistent with accepted standards and allows the necessary supervision and services for each child. The intake process and case

management system shall provide a comprehensive approach to assessing the child's needs, relative risks, and most appropriate handling, and shall be based on an individualized treatment plan.

Section 3. Present paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section 985.215, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as paragraph (e), and a new paragraph (d) is added to that subsection to read:

985.215 Detention.--

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(d) A child who was not in secure detention at the time of the adjudicatory hearing, but for whom residential commitment is anticipated or recommended, may be placed under a special detention order for a period not to exceed 72 hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays, for the purpose of conducting a comprehensive evaluation as provided in s. 985.229(1). Motions for the issuance of such special detention order may be made subsequent to a finding of delinquency. Upon said motion, the court shall conduct a hearing to determine the appropriateness of such special detention order and shall order the least restrictive level of detention necessary to complete the comprehensive evaluation process that is consistent with public safety. Such special detention order may be extended for an additional 72 hours upon further order of the court.

Section 4. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 985.229, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.229 Predisposition report; other evaluations.--

(1) Upon a finding that the child has committed a delinquent act At the disposition hearing, the court may shall 31 order a predisposition report regarding the eligibility of the

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child for disposition other than by adjudication and
    commitment to the department or for disposition of
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    adjudication, commitment to the department, and, if
    appropriate, assignment of a residential commitment level.
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    The predisposition report shall be the result of the
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   multidisciplinary assessment when such assessment is needed,
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    and of the classification and placement process, and it shall
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    indicate and report the child's priority needs,
    recommendations as to a classification of risk for the child
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    in the context of his or her program and supervision needs,
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    and a plan for treatment that recommends the most appropriate
    placement setting to meet the child's needs with the minimum
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   program security that reasonably ensures public safety. A
    predisposition report shall be ordered for any child for whom
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    a residential commitment disposition is anticipated or
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    recommended by an officer of the court or by the department. A
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    comprehensive evaluation for physical health, mental health,
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    substance abuse, academic, educational, or vocational problems
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    shall be ordered for any child for whom a residential
    commitment disposition is anticipated or recommended by an
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    officer of the court or by the department. If a comprehensive
    evaluation is ordered, the predisposition report shall include
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    a summary of the comprehensive evaluation. The predisposition
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    report shall be submitted to the court upon completion of the
    report but no later than 48 hours prior to the disposition
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    hearing. The predisposition report, but shall not be reviewed
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   by the court without the consent of the child and his or her
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    legal counsel until the child has been found to have committed
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    a delinquent act.
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           (3) The predisposition report, together with all other
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reports and evaluations used by the department in preparing

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the predisposition report, shall be made available to the child, the child's parents or legal guardian, the child's legal counsel, and the state attorney upon completion of the report and at a reasonable time prior to the disposition hearing.

Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 985.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.23 Disposition hearings in delinquency cases .-- When a child has been found to have committed a delinquent act, the following procedures shall be applicable to the disposition of the case:

- (2) The first determination to be made by the court is a determination of the suitability or nonsuitability for adjudication and commitment of the child to the department. This determination shall include consideration of the recommendations of the department, which may include a predisposition report. be based upon The predisposition report which shall include, whether as part of the child's multidisciplinary assessment, classification, and placement process components or separately, evaluation of the following criteria:
- (a) The seriousness of the offense to the community. If the court determines that the child was a member of a criminal street gang at the time of the commission of the offense, which determination shall be made pursuant to chapter 874, the seriousness of the offense to the community shall be given great weight.
- (b) Whether the protection of the community requires adjudication and commitment to the department.
- (c) Whether the offense was committed in an 31 aggressive, violent, premeditated, or willful manner.

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- (d) Whether the offense was against persons or against property, greater weight being given to offenses against persons, especially if personal injury resulted.(e) The sophistication and maturity of the child.(f) The record and previous criminal history of the
- child, including without limitations:

 1. Previous contacts with the department, the former
- Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Corrections, other law enforcement agencies, and courts;
 - 2. Prior periods of probation or community control;
 - 3. Prior adjudications of delinquency; and
 - 4. Prior commitments to institutions.
- (g) The prospects for adequate protection of the public and the likelihood of reasonable rehabilitation of the child if committed to a community services program or facility.
- Section 6. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 985.231, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 985.231 Powers of disposition in delinquency cases.-- (1)
- (d) Any commitment of a delinquent child to the Department of Juvenile Justice must be for an indeterminate period of time, which may include periods of temporary release, but the time may not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment that an adult may serve for the same offense. The duration of the child's placement in a residential commitment program of any level shall be based on objective performance-based treatment planning. The child's treatment plan progress and adjustment-related issues shall be reported to the court each month. The child's length of stay in a

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residential commitment program may be extended if the child
    fails to comply with or participate in treatment activities.
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    The child's length of stay in such program shall not be
    extended for purposes of sanction or punishment. Any temporary
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   release from such program for a period greater than 3 days
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   must be approved by the court. Any child so committed may be
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    discharged from institutional confinement or a program upon
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    the direction of the department with the concurrence of the
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    court. The child's treatment plan progress and
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    adjustment-related issues must be communicated to the court at
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    the time the department requests the court to consider
    releasing the child from the residential commitment program.
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   Notwithstanding s. 743.07 and this subsection, and except as
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   provided in s. 985.31, a child may not be held under a
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    commitment from a court pursuant to this section after
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   becoming 21 years of age. The department shall give the court
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    that committed the child to the department reasonable notice,
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    in writing, of its desire to discharge the child from a
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    commitment facility. The court that committed the child may
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    thereafter accept or reject the request. If the court does not
    respond within 10 days after receipt of the notice, the
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    request of the department shall be deemed granted. This
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    section does not limit the department's authority to revoke a
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    child's temporary release status and return the child to a
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    commitment facility for any violation of the terms and
    conditions of the temporary release.
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           Section 7. Subsection (4) of section 985.404, Florida
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    Statutes, is amended, and subsection (14) is added to that
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    section, to read:
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           985.404 Administering the juvenile justice
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(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 postcommitment minimum-risk nonresidential aftercare program. The department shall notify the court that committed the child to the department and any attorney of record, in writing, of its intent to 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.

(14) A classification and placement workgroup is

(14) A classification and placement workgroup is established, with minimum membership to be composed of two juvenile court judges, two state attorneys or their designated assistants, two public defenders or their designated assistants, representatives of two law enforcement agencies, and representatives of two providers of juvenile justice services. Other interested parties may also participate. The workgroup shall make recommendations concerning the development of a system for classifying and placing juvenile offenders who are committed to residential programs. At a minimum, the recommended system of classification and placement shall consider the age and gender of the child, the seriousness of the delinquent act for which the child is being committed, whether the child has a history of committing delinquent acts, the child's physical health, the child's mental health, whether the child has a history of substance use or abuse, and the child's academic or vocational needs.

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    The workgroup shall also consider whether other factors are
    appropriate for inclusion in the recommended classification
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    and placement system, including the appropriateness of
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    graduated sanctions for repeat offenders. The workgroup shall
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    recommend a process for testing and validating the
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    effectiveness of the recommended classification and placement
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    system. The workgroup shall provide a report of these
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    recommendations to the Governor, the Speaker of the House of
    Representatives, and the President of the Senate no later than
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    September 30, 2001.
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            Section 8. This act shall take effect January 1, 2001.
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             STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
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                               Senate Bill 2336
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    Deletes the provision requiring the court to state its reasons on the record for differing from the department's recommendations for dispositions.
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