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circumstances; amending s. 958.045, F.S., relating to youthful offender basic training program; revising the sanctions for a youthful offender in the basic training program who becomes unmanageable; allowing the department to revoke the offender's gain-time, to terminate the offender's participation in the program, and to return the offender to the general population of inmates in the correctional system; providing for alternative placement on probation or community control of an offender who has completed the basic training program; providing for the offender to remain on community control upon release from a community residential program; providing for revocation of community control and sentencing of the offender if the offender violates the conditions of community control; revising a presumption relating to a departmental request that a court place a youthful offender in the program; modifying release procedures; conforming terminology; 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. Section 958.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

29 958.04 Judicial disposition of youthful offenders.--

30 (1) The court may sentence as a youthful offender any 31 person:

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- Who is at least 18 years of age or who has been transferred for prosecution to the criminal division of the circuit court pursuant to chapter 985;
- (b) Who is found guilty of or who has tendered, and the court has accepted, a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to a crime which is, under the laws of this state, a felony if such crime was committed before the defendant's 21st birthday; and
- (c) Who has not previously been classified as a youthful offender under the provisions of this act; however, a no person who has pled nolo contendere or guilty to, or been found guilty of, a capital felony, or life felony, first-degree felony, or second-degree felony involving the use or attempted use of force or violence may not be sentenced as a youthful offender under this act. In addition, a person who is subject to s. 775.087(2) and (3) may not be sentenced as a youthful offender.
- (2) In lieu of other criminal penalties authorized by law and notwithstanding any imposition of consecutive sentences, the court shall dispose of the criminal case as follows:
- The court may place a youthful offender under supervision on probation or in a community control program, with or without an adjudication of guilt, under such conditions as the court may lawfully impose for a period of not more than 8 6 years. Such a period of supervision shall not exceed the maximum sentence for the offense for which the youthful offender was found guilty.
- (b) The court may impose a period of incarceration as a condition of probation or community control, which period of 31 incarceration shall be served in either a county facility, a

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department probation and restitution center, or a community residential facility which is owned and operated by any public or private entity providing such services. No youthful offender may be required to serve a period of incarceration in a community correctional center as defined in s. 944.026. Admission to a department facility or center shall be contingent upon the availability of bed space and shall take into account the purpose and function of such facility or center. Placement in such a facility or center shall not exceed 364 days.

- (c) The court may impose a split sentence whereby the youthful offender is to be placed on probation or community control upon completion of any specified period of incarceration; however, if the incarceration period is to be served in a department facility other than a probation and restitution center or community residential facility, such period shall be for not less than 1 year or more than 4 years. The period of probation or community control shall commence immediately upon the release of the youthful offender from incarceration. The period of incarceration imposed or served and the period of probation or community control, when added together, shall not exceed 8 6 years.
- (d) The court may commit the youthful offender to the custody of the department for a period of not more than 8  $ilde{6}$ years, provided that any such commitment shall not exceed the maximum sentence for the offense for which the youthful offender has been convicted. Successful participation in the youthful offender program by an offender who is sentenced as a youthful offender by the court pursuant to this section, or is classified as such by the department, may result in a 31 recommendation to the court, by the department, for a

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modification or early termination of probation, community control, or the sentence at any time prior to the scheduled expiration of such term. When a modification of the sentence results in the reduction of a term of incarceration, the court may impose a term of probation or community control which, when added to the term of incarceration, shall not exceed the original sentence imposed.

- (3) The provisions of this section shall not be used to impose a greater sentence than the permissible sentence range as established by the Criminal Punishment Code pursuant to chapter 921 unless reasons are explained in writing by the trial court judge which reasonably justify departure. A sentence imposed outside of the code is subject to appeal pursuant to s. 924.06 or s. 924.07.
- (4) Due to severe prison overcrowding, the Legislature declares the construction of a basic training program facility is necessary to aid in alleviating an emergency situation.
- (4) (4) (5) The department shall provide a special training program for staff selected for the basic training program.

Section 2. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 958.04, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (5) of section 958.03, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

958.03 Definitions.--As used in this act:

(5) "Youthful offender" means any person who is sentenced as such by the court or is classified as such by the department pursuant to s. 958.04.

Section 3. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 958.04, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, section 958.046, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to 31 read:

958.046 Placement in county-operated boot camp programs for youthful offenders.—In counties where there are county-operated youthful offender boot camp programs, other than boot camps described in s. 958.04 or s. 985.309, the court may sentence a youthful offender to such a boot camp. In county-operated youthful offender boot camp programs, juvenile offenders shall not be commingled with youthful offenders.

Section 4. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 958.04, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (4) of section 958.11, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

958.11 Designation of institutions and programs for youthful offenders; assignment from youthful offender institutions and programs.--

(4) The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Youthful Offenders shall continuously screen all institutions, facilities, and programs for any inmate who meets the eligibility requirements for youthful offender designation specified in s. 958.04(1)(a) and (c) whose age does not exceed 24 years and whose total length of sentence does not exceed 10 years, and the department may classify and assign as a youthful offender any inmate who meets the criteria of this subsection.

Section 5. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 951.231, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

951.231 County residential probation program. --

(1) Any prisoner who has been sentenced under s. 921.18 to serve a sentence in a county residential probation center as described in s. 951.23 shall:

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(c) Participate in and complete the program required by s. 958.045(1) s. 958.04(4), if required by the supervisor of the center.

Section 6. Section 958.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

958.045 Youthful offender basic training program. --

- (1) The department shall develop and implement a basic training program for youthful offenders sentenced or classified by the department as youthful offenders pursuant to this chapter. The period of time to be served at the basic training program shall be no less than 120 days.
- (a) The program shall include marching drills, calisthenics, a rigid dress code, manual labor assignments, physical training with obstacle courses, training in decisionmaking and personal development, general education development and adult basic education courses, and drug counseling and other rehabilitation programs.
- (b) The department shall adopt rules governing the administration of the youthful offender basic training program, requiring that basic training participants complete a structured disciplinary program, and allowing for a restriction on general inmate population privileges.
- (2) Upon receipt of youthful offenders, the department shall screen offenders for the basic training program. To participate, an offender must have no physical limitations that preclude participation in strenuous activity, must not be impaired, and must not have been previously incarcerated in a state or federal correctional facility. In screening offenders for the basic training program, the department shall consider the offender's criminal history and the possible 31 rehabilitative benefits of "shock" incarceration. If an

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offender meets the specified criteria and space is available, the department shall request, in writing from the sentencing court, approval for the offender to participate in the basic training program. If the person is classified by the department as a youthful offender and the department is requesting approval from the sentencing court for placement in the program, the department shall, at the same time, notify the state attorney that the offender is being considered for placement in the basic training program. The notice must explain that the purpose of such placement is diversion from lengthy incarceration when a short "shock" incarceration could produce the same deterrent effect, and that the state attorney may, within 14 days after the mailing of the notice, notify the sentencing court in writing of objections, if any, to the placement of the offender in the basic training program. The sentencing court shall notify the department in writing of placement approval no later than 21 days after receipt of the department's request for placement of the youthful offender in the basic training program. Failure to notify the department within 21 days shall be considered a denial an approval by the sentencing court of the department's request for placing the youthful offender in the basic training program. Each state attorney may develop procedures for notifying the victim that the offender is being considered for placement in the basic training program.

(3) The program shall provide a short incarceration period of rigorous training to offenders who require a greater degree of supervision than community control or probation provides. Basic training programs may be operated in secure areas in or adjacent to an adult institution notwithstanding s. 958.11. The program is not intended to divert offenders

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away from probation or community control but to divert them from long periods of incarceration when a short "shock" incarceration could produce the same deterrent effect.

- (4) Upon admittance to the department, an educational and substance abuse assessment shall be performed on each youthful offender. Upon admittance to the basic training program, each offender shall have a full substance abuse assessment to determine the offender's need for substance abuse treatment. The educational assessment shall be accomplished through the aid of the Test of Adult Basic Education or any other testing instrument approved by the Department of Education, as appropriate. Each offender who has not obtained a high school diploma shall be enrolled in an adult education program designed to aid the offender in improving his or her academic skills and earning a high school diploma. Further assessments of the prior vocational skills and future career education shall be provided to the offender. A periodic evaluation shall be made to assess the progress of each offender, and upon completion of the basic training program the assessment and information from the department's record of each offender shall be transferred to the appropriate community residential program.
- (5)(a) If an offender in the basic training program becomes unmanageable, the department may revoke the offender's gain-time, terminate the offender from the program, and return the offender to and place the offender in disciplinary confinement for up to 30 days. Upon completion of the disciplinary process, the offender shall be readmitted to the basic training program, except for an offender who has committed or threatened to commit a violent act. If the offender is terminated from the program, the department may

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place the offender in the general population of inmates in the correctional system to complete the remainder of the offender's sentence. Any period of time in which the offender is unable to participate in the basic training activities may be excluded from the specified time requirements in the program.

- If the offender is unable to participate in the basic training activities due to medical reasons, certified medical personnel shall examine the offender and shall consult with the basic training program director concerning the offender's termination from the program.
- (c) The portion of the sentence served prior to placement in the basic training program may not be counted toward program completion. Upon the offender's completion of the basic training program, the department shall submit a report to the court that describes the offender's performance. If the offender's performance has been satisfactory, the court shall issue an order modifying the sentence imposed and placing the offender on probation or community control or a combination thereof. The term of probation or community control may include placement in a community residential program. If the offender violates the conditions of probation or community control, the court may revoke probation or community control and impose any sentence that it might have originally imposed as a condition of probation or community control.
- (6)(a) Upon completing the basic training program, an offender shall be transferred to a community residential program and reside there for a term designated by department rule. If the basic training program director determines that 31 the offender is not suitable for the community residential

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program but is suitable for an alternative postrelease program or release plan, within 30 days prior to program completion the department shall evaluate the offender's needs and determine an alternative postrelease program or plan. The department's consideration shall include, but not be limited to, the offender's employment, residence, family situation, and probation or postrelease supervision obligations. Upon the approval of the department, the offender shall be released to an alternative postrelease program or plan.

- (b) While in the community residential program, as appropriate, the offender shall engage in gainful employment, and if any, shall pay restitution to the victim. If appropriate, the offender may enroll in substance abuse counseling, and if suitable, shall enroll in a general education development or adult basic education class for the purpose of attaining a high school diploma. Upon release from the community residential program, the offender shall remain on probation, community control, or other postrelease supervision, and abide by the conditions of the offender's probation, community control, or postrelease supervision. If, upon transfer from the community residential program, the offender has not completed the enrolled educational program, the offender shall continue the educational program until completed. If the offender fails to complete the program, the department may request the court or the control release authority to execute an order returning the offender back to the community residential program until completion of the program.
- (7) The department shall implement the basic training program to the fullest extent feasible within the provisions of this section.

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- (8)(a) The Assistant Secretary for Youthful Offenders shall continuously screen all institutions, facilities, and programs for any inmate who meets the eligibility requirements for youthful offender designation specified in s. 958.04, whose age does not exceed 24 years.
- (b) The department may classify and assign as a youthful offender any inmate who meets the criteria of s. 958.04.
- (b) A youthful offender who is designated as such by the department and assigned to the basic training program must be eligible for control release pursuant to s. 947.146.
- The department shall work cooperatively with the Control Release Authority or the Parole Commission to effect the release of an offender who has successfully completed the requirements of the basic training program.
- (d) Upon an offender's completion of the basic training program, the department shall submit a report to the releasing authority that describes the offender's performance. If the performance has been satisfactory, the release authority shall, upon receipt of a court order modifying the offender's sentence, establish a release date that is within 20 30 days following receipt of the court order program completion. As a condition of release, the offender shall be placed in a community residential program as provided in this section or on community supervision as provided in chapter 947, and shall be subject to the conditions established therefor.
- (9) Upon commencement of the community residential program, the department shall submit annual reports to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the 31 | House of Representatives detailing the extent of

 implementation of the basic training program and the community residential program, and outlining future goals and any recommendation the department has for future legislative action.

- (10) Due to serious and violent crime, the Legislature declares the construction of a basic training facility is necessary to aid in alleviating an emergency situation.
- $\underline{(10)(11)}$  The department shall provide a special training program for staff selected for the basic training program.
- (11)(12) The department may develop performance-based contracts with qualified individuals, agencies, or corporations for the provision of any or all of the youthful offender programs.
- (12)(13) An offender in the basic training program is subject to rules of conduct established by the department and may have sanctions imposed, including loss of privileges, restrictions, disciplinary confinement, alteration of release plans, or other program modifications in keeping with the nature and gravity of the program violation. Administrative or protective confinement, as necessary, may be imposed.
- $\underline{(13)}$  (14) The department may establish a system of incentives within the basic training program which the department may use to promote participation in rehabilitative programs and the orderly operation of institutions and facilities.
- (14)(15) The department shall develop a system for tracking recidivism, including, but not limited to, rearrests and recommitment of youthful offenders, and shall report on that system in its annual reports of the programs.
  - Section 7. This act shall take effect October 1, 2001.

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## LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

Provides that the court may not sentence as youthful offenders certain offenders who have pled nolo contendere or guilty to, or been found guilty of, capital felonies, life felonies, first-degree felonies, or second-degree felonies involving the use or threatened use of force or violence. Increases from 6 years to 8 years the maximum period of commitment of the youthful offender to the custody of the Department of Corrections or the maximum period of incarceration or placement of the youthful offender under supervision on probation or community control. Removes a legislative declaration with respect to construction of a basic training program facility. Conforms a reference to provisions relating to mandatory participation in the youthful offender basic training program in certain circumstances. Revises the sanctions for a youthful offender in the basic training program who becomes unmanageable. Allows the department to revoke the offender's gain-time, to terminate the offender's participation in the program, and to return the offender to the general population of inmates in the correctional system. Provides for alternative placement on probation or community control of an offender who has completed the basic training program. Provides for revocation of community residential program. Provides for revocation of community control and sentencing of the offender if the offender violates the conditions of community control. Conforms terminology.