Amendment No. 01B (for drafter's use only)

	Amendment No. UIB (for drafter's use only)
	CHAMBER ACTION Senate House
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5	ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW
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11	The Committee on Juvenile Justice offered the following:
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13	Amendment (with title amendment)
14	Remove from the bill: Everything after the enacting clause
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16	and insert in lieu thereof:
17	Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and
18	paragraph (d) of subsection (4) of section 20.316, Florida
19	Statutes, are amended, to read:
20	20.316 Department of Juvenile JusticeThere is
21	created a Department of Juvenile Justice.
22	(1) SECRETARY OF JUVENILE JUSTICE
23	(b) The Secretary of Juvenile Justice is responsible
24	for planning, coordinating, and managing the delivery of all
25	programs and services within the juvenile justice continuum.
26	For purposes of this section, the term "juvenile justice
27	continuum" means all children-in-need-of-services programs;
28	families-in-need-of-services programs; other prevention, early
29	intervention, and diversion programs; detention centers and
30	related programs and facilities; community-based residential
31	<pre>commitment and nonresidential commitment programs; and</pre>

delinquency institutions provided or funded by the department.

2 (4) INFORMATION SYSTEMS.--

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- (d) The management information system shall, at a minimum:
- 1. Facilitate case management of juveniles referred to or placed in the department's custody.
- 2. Provide timely access to current data and computing capacity to support <u>outcome-evaluation</u> the outcome evaluation activities of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board as provided in s. 985.401, legislative oversight, the Juvenile Justice Estimating Conference, and other research.
- 3. Provide automated support to the quality assurance and program review functions.
- 4. Provide automated support to the contract management process.
- 5. Provide automated support to the facility operations management process.
- 6. Provide automated administrative support to increase efficiency, provide the capability of tracking expenditures of funds by the department or contracted service providers that are eligible for federal reimbursement, and reduce forms and paperwork.
- 7. Facilitate connectivity, access, and utilization of information among various state agencies, and other state, federal, local, and private agencies, organizations, and institutions.
- 8. Provide electronic public access to juvenile justice information, which is not otherwise made confidential by law or exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1).
- 9. Provide a system for the training of information system users and user groups.

Section 2. Subsection (43) of section 228.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

228.041 Definitions.--Specific definitions shall be as follows, and wherever such defined words or terms are used in the Florida School Code, they shall be used as follows:

schools operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs, the school year shall be comprised of 250 days of instruction distributed over 12 months. At the request of the provider, a district school board may decrease the minimum number of days of instruction by up to 10 days for teacher planning for residential programs and up to 20 days for teacher planning for nonresidential programs, subject to the approval of the Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Education.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 230.23161, is amended to read:

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

(1) The Legislature finds that education is <u>an</u> the single most important factor in the rehabilitation of adjudicated delinquent youth in the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice in detention or commitment facilities. It is the <u>goal</u> intent of the Legislature that youth in the juvenile justice system <u>be given the opportunity to continue to receive a high-quality</u> be provided with equal opportunity and access to quality and effective education that will meet the individual needs of each child. The Department of Education shall serve as the lead agency for juvenile justice education programs, to ensure that curriculum, support

services, and resources are provided to maximize the public's investment in the custody and care of these youth. To this end, the Department of Education and the Department of Juvenile Justice shall each designate a Coordinator for Juvenile Justice Education Programs to serve as the point of contact for resolving issues not addressed by local district school boards and to provide ensure each department's participation in the following activities:

- (a) Training, collaborating, and coordinating with the Department of Juvenile Justice, local school districts, educational contract providers, and juvenile justice providers, whether state operated or contracted.
- (b) Collecting information on the academic performance of students in juvenile justice commitment and detention programs and reporting on the results.
- (c) Developing academic and vocational protocols that provide guidance to school districts and providers in all aspects of education programming, including records transfer and transition.
- (d) Prescribing the roles of program personnel and interdepartmental local school district or provider collaboration strategies.

Annually, a cooperative agreement and plan for juvenile justice education service enhancement shall be developed between the Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Education and submitted to the Secretary of Juvenile Justice and the Commissioner of Education by June 30.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 435.04, Florida Statutes, is amended, and present subsections (3) and (4) of that section are redesignated as subsections (4) and (5),

respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

435.04 Level 2 screening standards.--

- (1) All employees in positions designated by law as positions of trust or responsibility shall be required to undergo security background investigations as a condition of employment and continued employment. For the purposes of this subsection, security background investigations shall include, but not be limited to, employment history checks, fingerprinting for all purposes and checks in this subsection, statewide criminal and juvenile records checks through the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, and federal criminal records checks through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and may include local criminal records checks through local law enforcement agencies.
- under this section for employees of the Department of Juvenile Justice 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 784.07, relating to assault or battery of law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency medical care providers, public transit employees or agents, or other specified officers.
- (b) Section 810.02, relating to burglary, if the offense is a felony.
 - (c) Section 944.40, relating to escape.

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The Department of Juvenile Justice may not remove a disqualification from employment or grant an exemption to any person who is disqualified under this section for any offense disposed during the most recent 7-year period. Section 5. Section 943.0582, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 943.0582 Prearrest, postarrest, or teen court diversion program expunction .--(1) Notwithstanding any law dealing generally with the 10 preservation and destruction of public records, the department 11 may provide, by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 120, for the 12 expunction of any nonjudicial record of the arrest of a minor 13 who has successfully completed a prearrest or postarrest 14 diversion program for minors as authorized by s. 985.3065. 15 (2)(a) As used in this section, the term "expunction" has the same meaning ascribed in s. 943.0585, except that: 16 The provisions of s. 943.0585(4)(a) do not apply, 18 except that the criminal history record of a person whose record is expunged pursuant to this section shall be made 19 available only to criminal justice agencies for the purpose of 20 determining eligibility for prearrest, postarrest or teen 21 court diversion programs; when the record is sought as part of 22 a criminal investigation; or when the subject of the record is 23 24 a candidate for employment with a criminal justice agency. For all other purposes, a person whose record is expunged 25 under this section may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge 26 27 the arrest and the charge covered by the expunged record. 2. Records maintained by local criminal justice 28 agencies in the county in which the arrest occurred which are 29

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eligible for expunction pursuant to this section shall be

sealed as the term is used in s. 943.059.

1	(b) To used in this section the term "neprisolent
	(b) As used in this section, the term "nonviolent
2	misdemeanor" includes simple assault or battery when prearrest
3	or postarrest diversion expunction is approved in writing by
4	the state attorney for the county in which the arrest
5	occurred.
6	(3) The department shall expunge the nonjudicial
7	arrest record of a minor who has successfully completed a
8	prearrest or postarrest diversion program if that minor:
9	(a) Submits an application for prearrest or postarrest
10	diversion expunction, on a form prescribed by the department,
11	signed by the minor's parent or legal guardian, or by the
12	minor if he or she has reached the age of majority at the time
13	of applying;
14	(b) Submits the application for prearrest or
15	postarrest diversion expunction no later than 6 months after
16	completion of the diversion program;
17	(c) Submits to the department, with the application,
18	an official written statement from the state attorney for the
19	county in which the arrest occurred certifying that he or she
20	has successfully completed that county's prearrest or
21	postarrest diversion program and that participation in the
22	program is strictly limited to minors arrested for a
23	nonviolent misdemeanor who have not otherwise been charged
24	with or found to have committed any criminal offense or
25	comparable ordinance violation;
26	(d) Participated in a prearrest or postarrest
27	diversion program that expressly authorizes or permits such
28	expunction to occur;
29	(e) Participated in a prearrest or postarrest

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diversion program based on an arrest for a nonviolent

 $\underline{\text{misdemeanor}}$ that would not qualify as an act of domestic

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violence as that term is defined in s. 741.28; and

- (f) Has never, prior to filing the application for expunction, been charged with or found to have committed any criminal offense or comparable ordinance violation.
- (4) The department is authorized to charge a \$75

 processing fee for each request received for prearrest or

 postarrest diversion program expunction, for placement in the

 Department of Law Enforcement Operating Trust Fund, unless
 such fee is waived by the executive director.
- (5) This section operates retroactively to permit the expunction of any nonjudicial record of the arrest of a minor who has successfully completed a prearrest or postarrest diversion program on or after July 1, 2000; however, in the case of a minor whose completion of the program occurred before the effective date of this section, the application for prearrest or postarrest diversion expunction must be submitted within 6 months after the effective date of this section.
- (6) Expunction or sealing granted under this section does not prevent the minor who receives such relief from petitioning for the expunction or sealing of a later criminal history record as provided for in ss. 943.0585 and 943.059, if the minor is otherwise eligible under those sections.

Section 6. Section 985.3065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.3065 Prearrest or postarrest diversion programs.--

- (1) A law enforcement agency or school district, in cooperation with the state attorney, may establish a prearrest or postarrest diversion program.
- (2) As part of the prearrest <u>or postarrest</u> diversion program, a child who is alleged to have committed a delinquent act may be required to surrender his or her driver's license,

or refrain from applying for a driver's license, for not more than 90 days. If the child fails to comply with the requirements of the program, the state attorney may notify the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles in writing to suspend the child's driver's license for a period that may not exceed 90 days.

(3) The prearrest or postarrest diversion program may, upon agreement of the agencies that establish the program, provide for the expunction of the nonjudicial arrest record of a minor who successfully completes such a program pursuant to s. 943.0582.

Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 943.325, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.325 Blood specimen testing for DNA analysis.--

- (1)(a) Any person who is convicted or was previously convicted in this state for any offense or attempted offense defined in chapter 794, chapter 800, s. 782.04, s. 784.045, s. 810.02, s. 812.133, or s. 812.135, and any person who is transferred to this state under Article VII of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, part V of chapter 985, who has committed or attempted to commit an offense similarly defined by the transferring state, who is either:
 - 1. Still incarcerated, or
- 2. No longer incarcerated but is within the confines of the legal state boundaries and is on probation, community control, parole, conditional release, control release, or any other court-ordered supervision,

shall be required to submit two specimens of blood to a Department of Law Enforcement designated testing facility as directed by the department.

Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 1 2 984.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 3 984.01 Purposes and intent; personnel standards and 4 screening. --5 (2) The Department of Juvenile Justice or the 6 Department of Children and Family Services, as appropriate, 7 may contract with the Federal Government, other state departments and agencies, county and municipal governments and 8 agencies, public and private agencies, and private individuals 9 10 and corporations in carrying out the purposes of, and the responsibilities established in, this chapter. 11 12 (a) When the Department of Juvenile Justice or the 13 Department of Children and Family Services contracts with a provider for any program for children, all personnel, 14 15 including owners, operators, employees, and volunteers, in the 16 facility must be of good moral character. Each contract 17 entered into by either department for services delivered on an 18 appointment or intermittent basis by a provider that does not have regular custodial responsibility for children and each 19 contract with a school for before or aftercare services must 20 21 ensure that the owners, operators, and all personnel who have direct contact with children are of good moral character.A 22 volunteer who assists on an intermittent basis for less than 23 40 hours per month need not be screened if the volunteer is 24 25 under direct and constant supervision by persons who meet the screening requirements. 26

Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 985.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.01 Purposes and intent; personnel standards and screening.--

(2) The Department of Juvenile Justice or the

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Department of Children and Family Services, as appropriate, may contract with the Federal Government, other state departments and agencies, county and municipal governments and agencies, public and private agencies, and private individuals and corporations in carrying out the purposes of, and the responsibilities established in, this chapter.

(a) When the Department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Children and Family Services contracts with a provider for any program for children, all personnel, including owners, operators, employees, and volunteers, in the facility must be of good moral character. Each contract entered into by either department for services delivered on an appointment or intermittent basis by a provider that does not have regular custodial responsibility for children and each contract with a school for before or aftercare services must ensure that the owners, operators, and all personnel who have direct contact with children are of good moral character. A volunteer who assists on an intermittent basis for less than 40 hours per month need not be screened if the volunteer is under direct and constant supervision by persons who meet the screening requirements.

Section 10. Subsection (7) of section 985.02, Florida Statutes; is amended to read as follows:

985.02 Legislative intent for the juvenile justice system.--

(7) PARENTAL, CUSTODIAL, AND GUARDIAN
RESPONSIBILITIES.--Parents, custodians, and guardians are
deemed by the state to be responsible for providing their
children with sufficient support, guidance, and supervision to
deter their participation in delinquent acts. The state

further recognizes that the ability of parents, custodians,

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and guardians to fulfill those responsibilities can be greatly
impaired by economic, social, behavioral, emotional, and
related problems. It is therefore the policy of the
Legislature that it is the state's responsibility to ensure
that factors impeding the ability of caretakers to fulfill
their responsibilities are identified through the delinquency
intake process and that appropriate recommendations to address
those problems are considered in any judicial or nonjudicial
            Nonetheless, as it is also the intent of the
Legislature to preserve and strengthen the child's family
ties, it is the policy of the Legislature that the emotional
and financial responsibilities of the caregiver with regard to
the care, custody and support of the child be continued while
the child is in the physical or legal custody of the
department.
                    Subsections (13), (26), and (30),
       Section 11.
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paragraph (c) of subsection (45), and present subsection (55) of section 985.03, Florida Statutes, are amended, and present subsections (46) through (58) are redesignated as subsections (47) through (59), respectively, and a new subsection (46) is added to that section, to read:

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

(13) "Conditional release" means the care, treatment, help, and supervision provided to a juvenile released from a residential commitment program which is intended to promote rehabilitation and prevent recidivism. The purpose of conditional release is to protect the public, reduce recidivism, increase responsible productive behavior, and provide for a successful transition of the youth from the department to the family. Conditional release includes, but is

not limited to, minimum-risk nonresidential community-based programs and postcommitment probation.

- (26) "Halfway house" means a community-based residential program for 10 or more committed delinquents at the moderate-risk commitment restrictiveness level which that is operated or contracted by the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- (30) "Juvenile probation officer" means the authorized agent of the Department of Juvenile Justice who performs the intake, or case management, or supervision functions function for a child alleged to be delinquent.
- (45) "Residential commitment level" means the level of security provided by programs that service the supervision, custody, care, and treatment needs of committed children. Sections 985.3141 and 985.404(13) apply to children placed in programs at any residential commitment level. The levels of residential commitment are as follows:
- (c) High-risk residential.—Programs or program models at this commitment level are residential and shall not allow youth to have access to the community. Facilities are hardware—secure with perimeter fencing and locking doors. Facilities shall provide 24—hour awake supervision, custody, care, and treatment of residents. Youth assessed and classified for this level of placement require close supervision in a structured residential setting. Placement in programs at this level is prompted by a concern for public safety that outweighs placement in programs at lower commitment restrictiveness levels. The staff at a facility at this commitment level may seclude a child who is a physical threat to himself or herself or others. Mechanical restraint may also be used when necessary. The facility may provide for

single cell occupancy.

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(46) "Respite" means a placement that is available for the care, custody, and placement of a youth charged with domestic violence as an alternative to secure detention or for placement of a youth when a shelter bed for a child in need of services or a family in need of services is unavailable.

(56) "Temporary release" means the terms and conditions under which a child is temporarily released from a commitment facility or allowed home visits. If the temporary release is from a moderate-risk residential facility, a high-risk residential facility, or a maximum-risk residential facility, the terms and conditions of the temporary release must be approved by the child, the court, and the facility. The term includes periods during which the child is supervised pursuant to a conditional release program or a period during which the child is supervised by a juvenile probation officer or other nonresidential staff of the department or staff employed by an entity under contract with the department. A child placed in a postcommitment supervision program by order of the court is not considered to be on temporary release and is not subject to the terms and conditions of temporary release.

Section 12. Subsections (2),(3),(4) and (5) of section 985.04, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.04 Oaths; records; confidential information. --

(2) Records maintained by the Department of Juvenile Justice, including copies of records maintained by the court, which pertain to a child found to have committed a delinquent act which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime specified in s. 435.03 and 435.04 ss. 110.1127, 393.0655, 394.457, 397.451, 402.305(2), 409.175, and 409.176 may not be

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destroyed pursuant to this section for a period of 25 years after the youth's final referral to the department, except in cases of the death of the child. Such records, however, shall be sealed by the court for use only in meeting the screening requirements for personnel in s. 402.3055 and the other sections cited above, or pursuant to departmental rule; however, current criminal history information must be obtained from the Department of Law Enforcement in accordance with s. 943.053. The information shall be released to those persons specified in the above cited sections for the purposes of complying with those sections. The court may punish by contempt any person who releases or uses the records for any unauthorized purpose. (3)(a) Except as provided in subsections (2), (4), (5), and (6), and s. 943.053, all information obtained under this part in the discharge of official duty by any judge, any employee of the court, any authorized agent of the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Parole Commission, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board, the Department of Corrections, the juvenile justice circuit boards, any law enforcement agent, or any licensed professional or licensed community agency representative participating in the assessment or treatment of a juvenile is confidential and may be disclosed only to the authorized personnel of the court, the Department of Juvenile Justice and its designees, the Department of Corrections, the Parole Commission, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board, law enforcement agents, school superintendents and their

designees, any licensed professional or licensed community

agency representative participating in the assessment or

treatment of a juvenile, and others entitled under this chapter to receive that information, or upon order of the

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court. Within each county, the sheriff, the chiefs of police, the district school superintendent, and the department shall enter into an interagency agreement for the purpose of sharing information about juvenile offenders among all parties. The agreement must specify the conditions under which summary criminal history information is to be made available to appropriate school personnel, and the conditions under which school records are to be made available to appropriate department personnel. Such agreement shall require notification to any classroom teacher of assignment to the teacher's classroom of a juvenile who has been placed in a probation or commitment program for a felony offense. The agencies entering into such agreement must comply with s. 943.0525, and must maintain the confidentiality of information that is otherwise exempt from s. 119.07(1), as provided by law.

- (b) The department shall disclose to the school superintendent the presence of any child in the care and custody or under the jurisdiction or supervision of the department who has a known history of criminal sexual behavior with other juveniles; is an alleged juvenile sex offender, as defined in s. 39.01; or has pled guilty or nolo contendere 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.
- (4)(a) Records in the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice regarding children are not open to inspection by the public. Such records may be inspected only upon order

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of the Secretary of Juvenile Justice or his or her authorized agent by persons who have sufficient reason and upon such conditions for their use and disposition as the secretary or his or her authorized agent deems proper. The information in such records may be disclosed only to other employees of the Department of Juvenile Justice who have a need therefor in order to perform their official duty; to other persons as authorized by rule of the Department of Juvenile Justice; and, upon request, to the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board and the Department of Corrections. The secretary or his or her authorized agent may permit properly qualified persons to inspect and make abstracts from records for statistical purposes under whatever conditions upon their use and disposition the secretary or his or her authorized agent deems proper, provided adequate assurances are given that children's names and other identifying information will not be disclosed by the applicant.

- (b) The destruction of records pertaining to children committed to or supervised by the Department of Juvenile Justice pursuant to a court order, which records are retained until a child reaches the age of 24 years or until a serious or habitual delinquent child reaches the age of 26 years, shall be subject to chapter 943.
- (5) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this part, the name, photograph, address, and crime or arrest report of a child:
- (a) Taken into custody if the child has been taken into custody by a law enforcement officer for a violation of law which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony; or
- (b) Found by a court to have committed three or more violations of law which, if committed by an adult, would be

misdemeanors; 1 2 Transferred to the adult system pursuant to s. 3 985.227, indicted pursuant to s. 985.225 or waived pursuant to 4 s. 95.226; 5 (d) Taken into custody by a law enforcement officer for a violation of law subject to the provisions of s. 6 7 985.227(2)(b) or (d); 8 (e) Transferred to the adult system but sentenced to 9 the juvenile system pursuant to s. 985.233; 10 shall not be considered confidential and exempt from the 11 12 provisions of s. 119.07(1) solely because of the child's age. 13 Section 13. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 985.207, Florida Statutes, are 14 15 amended to read: 985.207 Taking a child into custody.--16 17 (1) A child may be taken into custody under the following circumstances: 18 (d) By a law enforcement officer who has probable 19 cause to believe that the child is in violation of the 20 conditions of the child's probation, home detention, 21 22 postcommitment probation community control, or conditional 23 release supervision or has escaped absconded from commitment. 24 Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to allow the 25 detention of a child who does not meet the detention criteria 26 27 in s. 985.215. (2) When a child is taken into custody as provided in 28 29 this section, the person taking the child into custody shall 30 attempt to notify the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of

the child.

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The person taking the child into custody shall

continue such attempt until the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the child is notified or the child is delivered to a juvenile probation officer pursuant to s. 985.21, whichever occurs first. If the child is delivered to a juvenile probation officer before the parent, guardian, or legal custodian is notified, the juvenile probation officer shall continue the attempt to notify until the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the child is notified. Following notification, the parent or guardian must provide identifying information, including name, address, date of birth, social security number, and driver's license number or identification card number of the parent or guardian to the person taking the child into custody or the juvenile probation officer.

Section 14. Subsection (5) of section 985.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.21 Intake and case management.--

(5) Prior to requesting that a delinquency petition be filed or prior to filing a dependency petition, the juvenile probation officer may request the parent or legal guardian of the child to attend a course of instruction in parenting skills, training in conflict resolution, and the practice of nonviolence; to accept counseling; or to receive other assistance from any agency in the community which notifies the clerk of the court of the availability of its services. Where appropriate, the juvenile probation officer shall request both parents or guardians to receive such parental assistance. The juvenile probation officer may, in determining whether to request that a delinquency petition be filed, take into consideration the willingness of the parent or legal guardian to comply with such request. The parent or guardian must

provide the juvenile probation officer with identifying 1 information, including the parent or guardian's name, address, 2 3 date of birth, social security number, and driver's license 4 number or identification card number in order to comply with 5 ss. 985.215(6), 985.231(1)(b), and 985.233(4)(d). Section 15. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 6 7 985.213, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 985.213 Use of detention.--8 9 (2)10 (b)1. The risk assessment instrument for detention 11 care placement determinations and orders shall be developed by 12 the Department of Juvenile Justice in agreement with 13 representatives appointed by the following associations: the Conference of Circuit Judges of Florida, the Prosecuting 14 15 Attorneys Association, the Public Defenders Association, the Florida Sheriffs Association, and the Florida Association of 16 17 Chiefs of Police. Each association shall appoint two individuals, one representing an urban area and one 18 representing a rural area. The parties involved shall 19 evaluate and revise the risk assessment instrument as is 20 considered necessary using the method for revision as agreed 21 by the parties. The risk assessment instrument shall take into 22 consideration, but need not be limited to, prior history of 23 24 failure to appear, prior offenses, offenses committed pending 25 adjudication, any unlawful possession of a firearm, theft of a motor vehicle or possession of a stolen motor vehicle, and 26 27 probation community control status at the time the child is taken into custody. The risk assessment instrument shall also 28 29 take into consideration appropriate aggravating and mitigating 30 circumstances, and shall be designed to target a narrower population of children than s. 985.215(2). The risk assessment

instrument shall also include any information concerning the child's history of abuse and neglect. The risk assessment shall indicate whether detention care is warranted, and, if detention care is warranted, whether the child should be placed into secure, nonsecure, or home detention care.

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

The child may not be held in secure detention under this subparagraph for more than 48 hours unless ordered by the court. After 48 hours, the court shall hold a hearing if the state attorney or victim requests that secure detention be continued. The child may continue to be held in detention care if the court makes a specific, written finding that detention care is necessary to protect the victim from injury. However, the child may not be held in detention care beyond the time limits set forth in s. 985.215.

4. For a child who is under the supervision of the department through <u>probation</u> community control, home detention, nonsecure detention, <u>conditional release</u> aftercare, postcommitment <u>probation</u> community control, or commitment and who is charged with committing a new offense, the risk

assessment instrument may be completed and scored based on the underlying charge for which the child was placed under the supervision of the department and the new offense.

Section 16. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and subsection (6) of section 985.215, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (f) is added to subsection (10) of that section, to read:

985.215 Detention.--

- (2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1), a child taken into custody and placed into nonsecure or home detention care or detained in secure detention care prior to a detention hearing may continue to be detained by the court if:
- (a) The child is alleged to be an escapee or an absconder from a commitment program, a probation program, furlough, or conditional release supervision, or is alleged to have escaped while being lawfully transported to or from such program or supervision.

A child who meets any of these criteria and who is ordered to be detained pursuant to this subsection shall be given a hearing within 24 hours after being taken into custody. The purpose of the detention hearing is to determine the existence of probable cause that the child has committed the delinquent act or violation of law with which he or she is charged and the need for continued detention. Unless a child is detained under paragraph (d) or paragraph (e), the court shall utilize the results of the risk assessment performed by the juvenile probation officer and, based on the criteria in this subsection, shall determine the need for continued detention. A child placed into secure, nonsecure, or home detention care may continue to be so detained by the court pursuant to this

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subsection. If the court orders a placement more restrictive than indicated by the results of the risk assessment instrument, the court shall state, in writing, clear and convincing reasons for such placement. Except as provided in s. 790.22(8) or in subparagraph (10)(a)2., paragraph (10)(b), paragraph (10)(c), or paragraph (10)(d), when a child is placed into secure or nonsecure detention care, or into a respite home or other placement pursuant to a court order following a hearing, the court order must include specific instructions that direct the release of the child from such placement no later than 5 p.m. on the last day of the detention period specified in paragraph (5)(b) or paragraph (5)(c), or subparagraph (10)(a)1., whichever is applicable, unless the requirements of such applicable provision have been met or an order of continuance has been granted pursuant to paragraph (5)(d).

(6) When any child is placed into secure, nonsecure, or home detention care or into other placement pursuant to a court order following a detention hearing, the court shall order the natural or adoptive parents of such child, including the natural father of such child born out of wedlock who has acknowledged his paternity in writing before the court, or the guardian of such child's estate, if possessed of assets which under law may be disbursed for the care, support, and maintenance of the child, to pay to the Department of Juvenile Justice fees in an amount which relates to the ordinary and usual parental obligation to provide for basic needs of the child, but not to exceed the actual of \$20 per day related to the cost of the care, support, and maintenance of the child while under the care of the department. The actual cost of the care, support, and maintenance of the child, as

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established by the Department of Juvenile Justice, shall be payable to the department unless the court makes a finding on the record that the parent or guardian of the child is indigent. At the time of the detention hearing, the department shall report to the court, verbally or in writing, any available information concerning the ability of the parent or guardian of the child to pay such fee. As to each parent or guardian for whom the court makes a finding of indigency, the court may reduce the fees or waive the fees upon a showing by the parent or guardian of an inability to pay the fees specified herein. If the court makes a finding of indigency or inability to pay the full cost of care, support, and maintenance of the child, the court shall order the parent or guardian to pay to the department a nominal subsistence fee on behalf of the child in the amount of at least \$2 per day that the child is detained outside the home or at least \$1 per day if the child is otherwise detained, unless the court makes a finding on the record that the parent or guardian would suffer a significant hardship if obligated for such amount. addition, the court may reduce the fees or waive the fees as to each parent or guardian if the court makes a finding on the record that the parent or guardian was the victim of the delinquent act or violation of law for which the child is detained and that the parent or guardian is cooperating in the investigation of the offense. As to each parent or guardian, the court may reduce the fees or waive the fees if the court makes a finding on the record that the parent or guardian has made a diligent and good faith effort to prevent the child from engaging in the delinquent act or violation of law. The court must include specific findings in the detention order as to what fees are ordered, reduced, or waived. If the court

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fails to enter an order as required by this subsection, the department is authorized pursuant to s. 985.02(7), this subsection, and s. 985.422 to collect an amount of \$2 per day that the child is detained outside the home and \$1 per day that the child is supervised by the department while otherwise detained it shall be presumed that the court intended the parent or guardian to pay to the department the fee of \$20 per day that the child remains in detention care. With respect to a child who has been found to have committed a delinquent act or violation of law, whether or not adjudication is withheld, and whose parent or guardian receives public assistance for any portion of that child's care, the department must seek a federal waiver to garnish or otherwise order the payments of the portion of the public assistance relating to that child to offset the costs of providing care, custody, maintenance, rehabilitation, intervention, or corrective services to the child. When the order affects the guardianship estate, a certified copy of the order shall be delivered to the judge having jurisdiction of the guardianship estate. The department may employ a collection agency for the purpose of receiving, collecting, and managing the payment of unpaid and delinquent fees. The collection agency must be registered and in good standing under chapter 559. The department may pay to the collection agency a fee from the amount collected under the claim or may authorize the agency to deduct the fee from the amount collected. The department may also pay for collection services from available authorized funds. The Department of Juvenile Justice shall provide to the payor documentation of any amounts paid by the payor to the Department of Juvenile Justice on behalf of the child. All payments received by the department pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in

the state Grants and Donations Trust Fund. Neither the court nor the department may extend the child's length of stay in detention care solely for the purpose of collecting fees.

(10)

(f) Regardless of a child's detention status, a child who is transported by the department may be placed in secure detention overnight, not to exceed a 24-hour period, for the specific purpose of ensuring the safe delivery of the child to his or her commitment program, court proceeding, or other appointment, including a transfer or release.

Section 17. Subsection (4) 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.--

(4) DIRECT-FILE POLICIES AND GUIDELINES.--Each state attorney shall develop written policies and guidelines to govern determinations for filing an information on a juvenile, to be submitted to the Executive Office of the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board not later than January 1 of each year.

Section 18. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 985.231, Florida Statutes, are 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:

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- Place the child in a probation program or a postcommitment probation program under the supervision of an authorized agent of the Department of Juvenile Justice or of any other person or agency specifically authorized and appointed by the court, whether in the child's own home, in the home of a relative of the child, or in some other suitable place under such reasonable conditions as the court may direct. A probation 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 postcommitment probation or conditional release supervision, the court may order the child to submit to random testing for the purpose of detecting and monitoring the use of alcohol or controlled substances.
- a. A restrictiveness level classification scale for levels of supervision shall be provided by the department, taking into account the child's needs and risks relative to probation supervision requirements to reasonably ensure the public safety. Probation 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

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designed to encourage the child toward acceptable and functional social behavior. If supervision or a program of community service is ordered by the court, the duration of such supervision or program must be consistent with any treatment and rehabilitation needs identified for the child and may not exceed the term for which sentence could be imposed if the child were committed for the offense, except that the duration of such supervision or program for an offense that is a misdemeanor of the second degree, or is equivalent to a misdemeanor of the second degree, may be for a period not to exceed 6 months. When restitution is ordered by the court, the amount of restitution may not exceed an amount the child and the parent or quardian 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 probation 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 probation for a child who has substantially complied with the terms and conditions of probation.
- c. If the conditions of the probation program or the postcommitment probation program are violated, the department or the state attorney may bring the child before the court on a petition alleging a violation of the program. Any child who violates the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation must be brought before the court if sanctions are sought. A child taken into custody under s. 985.207 for violating the conditions of probation or postcommitment

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probation shall be held in a consequence unit if such a unit 1 2 is available. The child shall be afforded a hearing within 24 3 hours after being taken into custody to determine the 4 existence of probable cause that the child violated the 5 conditions of probation or postcommitment probation. A consequence unit is a secure facility specifically designated 6 7 by the department for children who are taken into custody under s. 985.207 for violating probation or postcommitment 8 probation, or who have been found by the court to have 9 10 violated the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation. If the violation involves a new charge of 11 12 delinquency, the child may be detained under s. 985.215 in a 13 facility other than a consequence unit. If the child is not 14 eligible for detention for the new charge of delinquency, the 15 child may be held in the consequence unit pending a hearing and is subject to the time limitations specified in s. 16 17 985.215. If the child denies violating the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation, the court shall appoint 18 counsel to represent the child at the child's request. Upon 19 the child's admission, or if the court finds after a hearing 20 21 that the child has violated the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation, the court shall enter an order 22 revoking, modifying, or continuing probation or postcommitment 23 24 probation. In each such case, the court shall enter a new disposition order and, in addition to the sanctions set forth 25 in this paragraph, may impose any sanction the court could 26 27 have imposed at the original disposition hearing. If the child is found to have violated the conditions of probation or 28 postcommitment probation, the court may: 29 30 (I) Place the child in a consequence unit in that

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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 probation program or postcommitment probation program.
- $\,$ (IV) $\,$ Revoke probation or postcommitment probation 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 probation 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.
- Justice at a restrictiveness level defined in s. 985.03. 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 of the child into the community in a postcommitment nonresidential conditional release program. If the child is not successful in the conditional release program, the department may use the transfer 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.

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- 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.
- 6. As part of the probation 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 quardian, 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 probation 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

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juvenile sexual offender reaches the age of 21, specifically for the purpose of completing the program.

(b) When any child is adjudicated by the court to have committed a delinquent act and temporary legal custody of the child has been placed with a licensed child-caring agency or the Department of Juvenile Justice, the court shall order the natural or adoptive parents of such child, including the natural father of such child born out of wedlock who has acknowledged his paternity in writing before the court, or the guardian of such child's estate, if possessed of assets that under law may be disbursed for the care, support, and maintenance of the child, to pay fees to the department an in the amount which relates to the ordinary and usual parental obligation to provide for the basic needs of the child, but not to exceed the actual cost of the care, support, and maintenance of the child while under the care of the department in the recommended residential commitment level. The actual cost of the care, support, and maintenance of the child, as established by the department, shall be payable to the department, unless the court makes a finding on the record that the parent or guardian of the child is indigent. No later than the disposition hearing, the department shall provide the court with information concerning the actual cost of care, support, and maintenance of the child in the recommended residential commitment level and concerning the ability of the parent or guardian of the child to pay any fees. As to each parent or guardian for whom the court makes a finding of indigency, the court may reduce the fees or waive the fees upon a showing by the parent or guardian of an inability to pay the full cost of the care, support, and maintenance of the child. If the court makes a finding of indigency or inability

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to pay the full cost of care, support, and maintenance of the child, the court shall order the parent or guardian to pay to the department a nominal subsistence fee on behalf of the child in the amount of at least \$2 per day that the child is placed outside the home or at least \$1 per day if the child is otherwise placed, unless the court makes a finding on the record that the parent or guardian would suffer a significant hardship if obligated for such amount. In addition, the court may reduce the fees or waive the fees as to each parent or guardian if the court makes a finding on the record that the parent or guardian was the victim of the delinquent act or violation of law for which the child is subject to placement under this section and that the parent or quardian has cooperated in the investigation and prosecution of the offense. As to each parent or quardian, the court may reduce the fees or waive the fees if the court makes a finding on the record that the parent or guardian has made a diligent and good faith effort to prevent the child from engaging in the delinquent act or violation of law. All orders committing a child to a residential commitment program shall include specific findings as to what fees are ordered, reduced, or waived. If the court fails to enter an order as required by this paragraph, the department is authorized pursuant to this paragraph, s. 985.02(7), and s. 985.422 to collect an amount of \$5 per day that the child is committed outside the home and \$1 per day while otherwise under the supervision of the department it shall be presumed that the court intended the parent or guardian to pay fees to the department in an amount not to exceed the actual cost of the care, support, and maintenance of the child. With regard to a child who reaches the age of 18 prior to the disposition hearing, the court may

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elect to direct an order required by this paragraph to such child, rather than the parent or guardian. With regard to a child who reaches the age of 18 while in the custody of the department, the court may, upon proper motion of any party, hold a hearing as to whether any party should be further obligated respecting the payment of fees. The department may employ a collection agency for the purpose of receiving, collecting, and managing the payment of unpaid and delinquent fees. The collection agency must be registered and in good standing under chapter 559. The department may pay to the collection agency a fee from the amount collected under the claim or may authorize the agency to deduct the fee from the amount collected. The department may also pay for collection services from available authorized funds. The Department of Juvenile Justice shall provide to the payor documentation of any amounts paid by the payor to the Department of Juvenile Justice on behalf of the child. All payments received by the department pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in the state Grants and Donations Trust Fund. Neither the court nor the department may extend the child's length of stay in placement care solely for the purpose of collecting fees.

(2) Following a delinquency adjudicatory hearing pursuant to s. 985.228 and a delinquency disposition hearing pursuant to s. 985.23 which results in a commitment determination, the court shall, on its own or upon request by the state or the department, determine whether the protection of the public requires that the child be placed in a program for serious or habitual juvenile offenders and whether the particular needs of the child would be best served by a program for serious or habitual juvenile offenders as provided in s. 985.31. The determination shall be made pursuant to ss.

 $985.03(48)\frac{985.03(47)}{985.23(3)}$ and 985.23(3).

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Section 19. Paragraph (d) of subsection (4) of section 985.233, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.233 Sentencing powers; procedures; alternatives for juveniles prosecuted as adults.--

- (4) SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES. --
- Recoupment of cost of care in juvenile justice facilities .-- When the court orders commitment of a child to the Department of Juvenile Justice for treatment in any of the department's programs for children, the court shall order the natural or adoptive parents of such child, including the natural father of such child born out of wedlock who has acknowledged his paternity in writing before the court, or guardian of such child's estate, if possessed of assets which under law may be disbursed for the care, support, and maintenance of the child, to pay fees in the amount which relates to the ordinary and usual parental obligation to provide for the basic needs of the child, but not to exceed the actual cost of the care, support, and maintenance of the child, unless the court makes a finding on the record that the parent or legal guardian of the child is indigent. Prior to commitment, the department shall provide the court with information concerning the actual cost of care in the recommended residential commitment level and concerning the ability of the parent or guardian of the child to pay specified fees. As to each parent or guardian for whom the court makes a finding of indigency, the court may reduce the fees or waive the fees upon a showing by the parent or guardian of an inability to pay the full cost of the care, support, and maintenance of the child. If the court makes a finding of indigency or inability to pay the full cost of

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care, support, and maintenance of the child, the court shall order the parent or guardian to pay the department a nominal subsistence fee on behalf of the child in the amount of at least \$2 per day that the child is placed outside the home or at least \$1 per day if the child is otherwise placed, unless the court makes a finding on the record that the parent or guardian would suffer a significant hardship if obligated for such amount. In addition, the court may reduce the fees or waive the fees as to each parent or quardian if the court makes a finding on the record that the parent or guardian was the victim of the delinquent act or violation of law for which the child is subject to commitment under this section and that the parent or quardian has cooperated in the investigation and prosecution of the offense. As to each parent or quardian, the court may reduce the fees or waive the fees if the court makes a finding on the record that the parent or guardian has made a diligent and good faith effort to prevent the child from engaging in the delinquent act or violation of law. When the order affects the guardianship estate, a certified copy of the order shall be delivered to the judge having jurisdiction of the guardianship estate. All orders committing a child to a residential commitment program shall include specific findings as to what fees are ordered, reduced, or waived. Ιf the court fails to enter an order as required by this paragraph, the department is authorized pursuant to this paragraph, s. 985.02(7), and s. 985.422 to collect an amount of \$5 per day that the child is committed outside the home and \$1 per day that the child is supervised by the department while otherwise under the supervision of the department it shall be presumed that the court intended the parent or guardian to pay fees to the department in an amount not to

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exceed the actual cost of the care, support, and maintenance of the child. With regard to a child who reaches the age of 18 prior to the disposition hearing, the court may elect to direct an order required by this paragraph to such child, rather than the parent or guardian. With regard to a child who reaches the age of 18 while in the custody of the department, the court may, upon proper motion of any party, hold a hearing as to whether any party should be further obligated respecting the payment of fees. The department may employ a collection agency for the purpose of receiving, collecting, and managing the payment of unpaid and delinquent fees. The collection agency must be registered and in good standing under chapter 559. The department may pay to the collection agency a fee from the amount collected under the claim or may authorize the agency to deduct the fee from the amount collected. The department may also pay for collection services from available authorized funds. The Department of Juvenile Justice shall provide to the payor documentation of any amounts paid by the payor to the Department of Juvenile Justice on behalf of the child. All payments received by the department pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in the state Grants and Donations Trust Fund. Neither the court nor the department may extend the child's length of stay in commitment care solely for the purpose of collecting fees. Section 20. Subsection (2) of section 985.305, Florida

Section 20. Subsection (2) of section 985.305, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.305 Early delinquency intervention program; criteria.--

(2) The early delinquency intervention program shall consist of intensive residential treatment in a secure facility for 7 days to 6 weeks, followed by 6 to 9 months of

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additional services conditional release. An early delinquency intervention program facility shall be designed to accommodate the placement of a maximum of 10 children, except that the facility may accommodate up to 2 children in excess of that maximum if the additional children have previously been released from the residential portion of the program and are later found to need additional residential treatment.

Section 21. Paragraph (e) of subsection (3) and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 985.31, Florida Statutes, 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 $\underline{s. 985.03(48)}\underline{s. 985.03(47)}$. If the court 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 $\underline{s.\ 985.03(48)}\underline{s.\ 985.03(47)}$ 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.

History of being a victim of child abuse or sexual 1 2 abuse, or indication of sexual behavior dysfunction. 3 Number and type of previous adjudications, findings 4 of guilt, and convictions. 5 7. Potential for rehabilitation. 6 Section 22. Subsection (4) of section 985.3155, 7 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 985.3155 Multiagency plan for vocational education .--8 (4) The plan must also address strategies to 9 10 facilitate involvement of business and industry in the design, 11 delivery, and evaluation of vocational programming in juvenile 12 justice commitment facilities and conditional-release 13 aftercare programs, including apprenticeship and work 14 experience programs, mentoring and job shadowing, and other 15 strategies that lead to postrelease employment. Incentives for business involvement, such as tax breaks, bonding, and 16 17 liability limits should be investigated, implemented where 18 appropriate, or recommended to the Legislature for consideration. 19 Section 23. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 20 21 985.316, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 985.316 Conditional release.--22 23 (4) After a youth is released from a residential 24 commitment program, conditional release services may be delivered through either minimum-risk nonresidential 25 26 commitment restrictiveness programs or postcommitment 27 probation. A juvenile under minimum-risk nonresidential commitment placement will continue to be on commitment status 28

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and subject to the transfer provision under s. 985.404. A juvenile on postcommitment probation will be subject to the

provisions under s. 985.231(1)(a).

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students of compulsory school attendance age pursuant to s.

232.01 is mandatory for juvenile justice youth on conditional release aftercare or postcommitment probation community control status. A student of noncompulsory school-attendance age who has not received a high school diploma or its equivalent must participate in the educational program. A youth who has received a high school diploma or its equivalent and is not employed must participate in workforce development or other vocational or technical education or attend a community college or a university while in the program, subject to available funding.

Section 24. Subsections (10) and (11) of section

Section 24. Subsections (10) and (11) of section 985.404, Florida Statutes, are deleted; and subsections (3) and (4) of said section are amended to read:

985.404 Administering the juvenile justice continuum.--

(3)(a) The department shall develop or contract for diversified and innovative programs to provide rehabilitative treatment, including early intervention and prevention, diversion, comprehensive intake, case management, diagnostic and classification assessments, individual and family counseling, shelter care, diversified detention care emphasizing alternatives to secure detention, diversified probation, halfway houses, foster homes, community-based substance abuse treatment services, community-based mental health treatment services, community-based residential and nonresidential programs, environmental programs, and programs for serious or habitual juvenile offenders. Each program shall place particular emphasis on reintegration and conditional release for all children in the program.

- (b) The Legislature intends that, whenever possible and reasonable, the department make every effort to consider qualified faith-based organizations on an equal basis with other private organizations when selecting contract providers of services to juveniles.
- organizations on the same basis as any other nongovernmental provider, without impairing the religious character of such organizations. Any faith-based organization may act as a contractor in the delivery of services under any program, on the same basis as any other nongovernmental provider, without impairing the religious character of such organization. A faith-based organization, which has entered into a contract with the department, shall retain its independence from state and local governments with regard to control over the definition, development, practice, and expression of its religious beliefs. The department shall not require a faith-based organization to alter its form of internal government or remove religious art, icons, scripture, or other symbols in order to be eligible to contract as a provider.
- (d) The department may include in any services

 contract a requirement that providers prepare plans describing

 their implementation of paragraphs (a) and (c) of this

 subsection. A failure to deliver such plans, if required, may

 be considered by the department as a breach of the contract

 that may result in cancellation of the contract.
- (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

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nonresidential conditional release 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 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.

(10) The department shall annually collect and report cost data for every program operated or contracted by the department. The cost data shall conform to a format approved by the department and the Legislature. Uniform cost data shall be reported and collected for state-operated and contracted programs so that comparisons can be made among programs. department shall ensure that there is accurate cost accounting for state-operated services including market-equivalent rent and other shared cost. The cost of the educational program provided to a residential facility shall be reported and included in the cost of a program. The department shall submit an annual cost report to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of each house of the Legislature, the appropriate substantive and appropriations committees of each house of the Legislature, and the Governor, no later than December 1 of each year. Cost-benefit analysis for educational programs will be developed and implemented in collaboration with and cooperation by the Department of Education, local providers, and local school districts. Cost data for the report shall include data collected by the Department of Education for the

purposes of preparing the annual report required by s. 230.23161(21).

consultation with the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board, the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, and contract service providers, shall develop a cost-effectiveness model and apply the model to each commitment program. Program recommitment rates shall be a component of the model. The cost-effectiveness model shall compare program costs to client outcomes and program outputs. It is the intent of the Legislature that continual development efforts take place to improve the validity and reliability of the cost-effectiveness model and to integrate the standard methodology developed under s. 985.401(4) for interpreting program outcome evaluations.

- (b) The department shall rank commitment programs based on the cost-effectiveness model and shall submit a report to the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of each house of the Legislature by December 31 of each year.
- Board on client outcomes and program outputs and on the department's most recent cost-effectiveness rankings, the department may terminate a program operated by the department or a provider if the program has failed to achieve a minimum threshold of program effectiveness. This paragraph does not preclude the department from terminating a contract as provided under s. 985.412 or as otherwise provided by law or contract, and does not limit the department's authority to enter into or terminate a contract.
- (d) In collaboration with the Juvenile Justice

 Advisory Board, the Office of Economic and Demographic

Research, and contract service providers, the department shall 1 2 develop a work plan to refine the cost-effectiveness model so 3 that the model is consistent with the performance-based 4 program budgeting measures approved by the Legislature to the 5 extent the department deems appropriate. The department shall notify the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government 6 7 Accountability of any meetings to refine the model. 8 (e) Contingent upon specific appropriation, the department, in consultation with the Juvenile Justice Advisory 9 10 Board, the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, and 11 contract service providers, shall: 12 1. Construct a profile of each commitment program that 13 uses the results of the quality assurance report required by 14 s. 985.412, the outcome evaluation report compiled by the 15 Juvenile Justice Advisory Board under s. 985.401, the 16 cost-effectiveness report required in this subsection, and 17 other reports available to the department. Target, for a more comprehensive evaluation, any 18 19 commitment program that has achieved consistently high, low, 20 or disparate ratings in the reports required under 21 subparagraph 1. 22 3. Identify the essential factors that contribute to 23 the high, low, or disparate program ratings. 24 4. Use the results of these evaluations in developing 25 or refining juvenile justice programs or program models, 26 client outcomes and program outputs, provider contracts, 27 quality assurance standards, and the cost-effectiveness model. Section 25. Section 985.412, Florida Statutes, is 28

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985.412 Quality assurance and cost-effectiveness.--

(1)(a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the

amended to read:

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1 department to: 2 (a)1. Ensure that information be provided to 3 decisionmakers in a timely manner so that resources are 4 allocated to programs of the department which achieve desired 5 performance levels. (b)2. Provide information about the cost of such 6 7 programs and their differential effectiveness so that the 8 quality of such programs can be compared and improvements made 9 continually. 10 (c) Provide information to aid in developing related 11 policy issues and concerns. 12 (d)4. Provide information to the public about the 13 effectiveness of such programs in meeting established goals and objectives. 14 15 (e) 5. Provide a basis for a system of accountability 16 so that each client is afforded the best programs to meet his 17 or her needs. (f) 6. Improve service delivery to clients. 18 19 (g) 7. Modify or eliminate activities that are not 20 effective. 21 (2)(b) As used in this sectionsubsection, the term: 22 (a) $\frac{1}{1}$. "Client" means any person who is being provided 23 treatment or services by the department or by a provider under 24 contract with the department. 25 (b)2. "Program component" means an aggregation of generally related objectives which, because of their special 26 27 character, related workload, and interrelated output, can logically be considered an entity for purposes of 28 29 organization, management, accounting, reporting, and

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(c)3. "Program effectiveness" means the ability of the

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budgeting.

program to achieve desired client outcomes, goals, and 1 2 objectives. 3 (3) The department shall annually collect and report 4 cost data for every program operated or contracted by the department. The cost data shall conform to a format approved 5 6 by the department and the Legislature. Uniform cost data shall 7 be reported and collected for state-operated and contracted programs so that comparisons can be made among programs. 8 department shall ensure that there is accurate cost accounting 9 10 for state-operated services including market-equivalent rent 11 and other shared cost. The cost of the educational program 12 provided to a residential facility shall be reported and 13 included in the cost of a program. The department shall submit 14 an annual cost report to the President of the Senate, the 15 Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of each house of the Legislature, the appropriate substantive 16 17 and appropriations committees of each house of the 18 Legislature, and the Governor, no later than December 1 of each year. Cost-benefit analysis for educational programs will 19 be developed and implemented in collaboration with and 20 cooperation by the Department of Education, local providers, 21 and local school districts. Cost data for the report shall 22 include data collected by the Department of Education for the 23 24 purposes of preparing the annual report required by s. 25 230.23161(21). (4)(a) The Department of Juvenile Justice, in 26 27 consultation with the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, and contract service providers, shall develop a 28 29 cost-effectiveness model and apply the model to each 30 commitment program. Program recommitment rates shall be a component of the model. The cost-effectiveness model shall 31

compare program costs to client outcomes and program outputs. It is the intent of the Legislature that continual development efforts take place to improve the validity and reliability of the cost-effectiveness model and to integrate the standard methodology developed under s. 985.401(4) for interpreting program outcome evaluations.

- (b) The department shall rank commitment programs
 based on the cost-effectiveness model and shall submit a
 report to the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of
 each house of the Legislature by December 31 of each year.
- (c) Based on reports of the department on client outcomes and program outputs and on the department's most recent cost-effectiveness rankings, the department may terminate a program operated by the department or a provider if the program has failed to achieve a minimum threshold of program effectiveness. This paragraph does not preclude the department from terminating a contract as provided under s.

 985.412 or as otherwise provided by law or contract, and does not limit the department's authority to enter into or terminate a contract.
- Demographic Research, and contract service providers, the department shall develop a work plan to refine the cost-effectiveness model so that the model is consistent with the performance-based program budgeting measures approved by the Legislature to the extent the department deems appropriate. The department shall notify the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability of any meetings to refine the model.
- (e) Contingent upon specific appropriation, the department, in consultation with the Office of Economic and

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Demographic Research, and contract service providers, shall: 1 2 1. Construct a profile of each commitment program that uses the results of the quality assurance report required 3 4 by s. 985.412, the cost-effectiveness report required in this 5 subsection, and other reports available to the department. Target, for a more comprehensive evaluation, any 6 7 commitment program that has achieved consistently high, low, 8 or disparate ratings in the reports required under 9 subparagraph 1. 10 Identify the essential factors that contribute to 11 the high, low, or disparate program ratings. 12 4. Use the results of these evaluations in developing 13 or refining juvenile justice programs or program models, 14 client outcomes and program outputs, provider contracts, 15 quality assurance standards, and the cost-effectiveness model. 16 (5) (c) The department shall: 17 (a) 1. Establish a comprehensive quality assurance 18 system for each program operated by the department or operated by a provider under contract with the department. Each 19 20 contract entered into by the department must provide for 21 quality assurance. 22 (b)2. Provide operational definitions of and criteria for quality assurance for each specific program component. 23 24 (c)3. Establish quality assurance goals and objectives 25 for each specific program component. (d)4. Establish the information and specific data 26 27 elements required for the quality assurance program. (e) 5. Develop a quality assurance manual of specific, 28 29 standardized terminology and procedures to be followed by each

(f) 6. Evaluate each program operated by the department

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program.

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or a provider under a contract with the department and establish minimum thresholds for each program component. If a provider fails to meet the established minimum thresholds, such failure shall cause the department to cancel the provider's contract unless the provider achieves compliance with minimum thresholds within 6 months or unless there are documented extenuating circumstances. In addition, the department may not contract with the same provider for the canceled service for a period of 12 months. If a department-operated program fails to meet the established minimum thresholds, the department must take necessary and sufficient steps to ensure and document program changes to achieve compliance with the established minimum thresholds. If the department-operated program fails to achieve compliance with the established minimum thresholds within 6 months and if there are no documented extenuating circumstances, the department must notify the Executive Office of the Governor and the Legislature of the corrective action taken. Appropriate corrective action may include, but is not limited to:

- $\underline{\text{1.a.}}$ Contracting out for the services provided in the program;
- 2.b. Initiating appropriate disciplinary action against all employees whose conduct or performance is deemed to have materially contributed to the program's failure to meet established minimum thresholds;
 - 3.c. Redesigning the program; or
 - 4.>d. Realigning the program.

The department shall submit an annual report to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives,

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the Minority Leader of each house of the Legislature, the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of each house of the Legislature, and the Governor, no later than February 1 of each year. The annual report must contain, at a minimum, for each specific program component: a comprehensive description of the population served by the program; a specific description of the services provided by the program; cost; a comparison of expenditures to federal and state funding; immediate and long-range concerns; and recommendations to maintain, expand, improve, modify, or eliminate each program component so that changes in services lead to enhancement in program quality. The department shall ensure the reliability and validity of the information contained in the report.

- (6)(2) The department shall collect and analyze available statistical data for the purpose of ongoing evaluation of all programs. The department shall provide the Legislature with necessary information and reports to enable the Legislature to make informed decisions regarding the effectiveness of, and any needed changes in, services, programs, policies, and laws.
- shall submit a proposal to the Legislature concerning funding incentives and disincentives for the department and for providers under contract with the department. The recommendations for funding incentives and disincentives shall be based upon both quality assurance performance and cost-effectiveness performance. The proposal should strive to achieve consistency in incentives and disincentives for both department-operated and contractor-provided programs. The department may include recommendations for the use of liquidated damages in the proposal, however, the department is

not presently authorized to contract liquidated damages. 1 Section 26. Subsection (1) of section 985.417, Florida 2 3 Statutes, is amended to read: 4 985.417 Transfer of children from the Department of 5 Corrections to the Department of Juvenile Justice .--6 (1) When any child under the age of 18 years is 7 sentenced by any court of competent jurisdiction to the Department of Corrections, the Secretary of Juvenile Justice 8 9 may transfer such child to the department for the remainder of 10 the sentence, or until his or her 21st birthday, whichever 11 results in the shorter term. If, upon such person's attaining 12 his or her 21st birthday, the sentence has not terminated, he 13 or she shall be transferred to the Department of Corrections for placement in a youthful offender program, transferred or, 14 15 with the commission's consent, to the supervision of the 16 department, or be given any other transfer that may lawfully 17 be made. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 14 of 18 Section 27. chapter 2000-134, Laws of Florida, are amended to read: 19 Section 14. Juvenile Arrest and Monitor Unit pilot 20 program; creation; operation; duties of Orange County 21 Sheriff's Office and Department of Juvenile Justice .--22 (2) Under the pilot program created in subsection (1), 23 24 the Orange County Sheriff's Office shall monitor selected 25 juvenile offenders on probation community control in Orange County. The Department of Juvenile Justice shall recommend 26 27 juvenile offenders on probation community control, post-commitment probation community control, and conditional 28 29 release aftercare to be supervised under this program. The 30 Orange County Sheriff's Office has the sole right and

authority to accept or reject any or all juvenile offenders

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who have been recommended by the Department of Juvenile Justice to the Juvenile Arrest and Monitor Unit. The sheriff's office shall determine the number of juvenile offenders it will supervise. The Department of Juvenile Justice shall monthly recommend juvenile offenders to the sheriff's office, to ensure that the program operates at maximum capacity as determined by the sheriff's office. The Juvenile Arrest and Monitor Unit shall supervise up to 25 juveniles per deputy assigned to the unit. The Juvenile Arrest and Monitor Unit will accept juvenile offenders who have been determined by the Department of Juvenile Justice to be on probation community control, post-commitment probation community control, and conditional release aftercare. The Orange County Sheriff's Office shall use all statutorily available means, ranging from a verbal warning to arrest and incarceration, to effect offenders' compliance with the terms of probation community control.

(3) The Department of Juvenile Justice shall maintain all files and paperwork relating to all juveniles on <u>probation</u> community control, post-commitment <u>probation</u> community control, and <u>conditional release</u> aftercare who are supervised under this pilot program as required by the Florida Statutes.

Section 28. Section 985.42, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

985.42 Inspector general; inspectors.--The secretary is authorized to designate persons holding law enforcement certification within the Office of the Inspector General as law enforcement officers, as necessary, to enforce any criminal law, and conduct any criminal investigation that relates to state-operated programs or facilities over which the Department has jurisdiction. Persons designated as law

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enforcement officers must be certified pursuant to s. 1 2 943.1395. 3 Section 29. Section 985.422, Florida Statutes, is 4 created to read: 5 985.422 Cost of care administration.--(1) The department is authorized to take any legal, 6 7 reasonable and appropriate action it deems necessary to 8 collect or settle any unpaid fees or judgments under ss. 985.215, 985.231, and 985.233(4), including settling for less 9 10 than the full amount owed or selling the right to collect to 11 third parties. 12 (2) All payments received by the department pursuant 13 to this section shall be deposited in the state Grants and 14 Donations Trust Fund. 15 Section 30. This act shall take effect October 1, 2001, except that this section and section 23 of this act 16 17 shall take effect upon becoming a law. 18 19 20 ======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ======== And the title is amended as follows: 21 22 On page , remove from the title of the bill: 23 24 and insert in lieu thereof: 25 A bill to be entitled 26 27 An act relating to juvenile justice; amending s. 20.316, F.S.; revising the juvenile justice 28 29 continuum to include community-based 30 residential commitment programs; deleting a 31 requirement that information systems of the

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Department of Juvenile Justice support the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board; amending s. 228.041, F.S.; authorizing additional teacher planning days for nonresidential programs of the Department of Juvenile Justice upon the request of the provider; amending s. 230.23161, F.S.; providing legislative goals with respect to educational opportunities within department programs; amending s. 435.04, F.S.; revising requirements for level-2 screening standards for persons in positions of trust or responsibility; providing requirements for background investigations for employees of the Department of Juvenile Justice; creating s. 943.0582, F.S.; providing for prearrest, postarrest, or teen court diversion program expunction in certain circumstances; amending s. 985.3065, F.S.; providing for postarrest diversion programs; providing for expunction of records; amending s. 943.325, F.S.; requiring DNA analysis of persons who have committed certain offenses and who are transferred to the state under the Interstate Compact on Juveniles; amending ss. 984.01 and 985.01, F.S., relating to personnel standards and screening; requiring the Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Children and Family Services to ensure that certain contractors are of good moral character; amending s. 985.02; clarifying legislative intent concerning the responsibilities of

parents, custodians, and guardians of children 1 2 in the juvenile justice system; amending s. 3 985.03, F.S.; revising definitions; defining 4 the term "respite" for purposes of ch. 985, 5 F.S.; amending s. 985.04, F.S.; providing that certain records maintained by the Department of 6 7 Juvenile Justice need only be retained for 25 years; expanding the circumstances under which 8 certain juvenile records are not considered 9 10 confidential and exempt solely because of age; amending ss. 985.207 and 985.213, F.S.; 11 12 clarifying circumstances under which a juvenile is taken into custody and assessed for 13 14 placement; requiring the parent or guardian to 15 provide certain information; amending s. 985.21, F.S.; requiring the parent or guardian 16 17 of a juvenile to provide certain information to the juvenile probation officer; amending s. 18 985.215, F.S.; revising provisions related to 19 the collection of certain fees; authorizing 20 placing a juvenile into secure detention under 21 22 certain circumstances for a specified period; requiring the parent or guardian to provide 23 24 certain information; amending s. 985.227, F.S.; 25 revising requirements for state attorneys with respect to reporting direct-file guidelines; 26 27 amending ss. 985.231 and 985.233, F.S.; revising certain requirements for testing a 28 juvenile for the use of alcohol or controlled 29 30 substances; revising provisions related to the 31 collection of certain fees; requiring the

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parent or guardian to provide certain information; amending s. 985.305, F.S.; revising services provided under the early delinquency intervention program; amending s. 985.31, F.S., relating to serious or habitual juvenile offenders; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 985.3155, F.S.; revising requirements for the multiagency plan for vocational education; amending s. 985.316, F.S.; revising conditions under which a juvenile may be released on conditional release; amending s. 985.404, F.S.; providing legislative intent with regard to contracting with faith-based organizations that provide services to juveniles; clarifying conditions under which a juvenile may be transferred; deleting language relating to the collection and reporting of cost data and program ranking; amending s. 985.412, F.S.; adding requirements relating to the collection and reporting of cost data and program ranking; requiring the Department of Juvenile Justice to submit proposals for funding incentives and disincentives based upon quality assurance performance and cost-effectiveness performance to the Legislature by a date certain; amending s. 985.417, F.S.; revising conditions for transferring a juvenile from the Department of Corrections to the supervision of the Department of Juvenile Justice; amending s. 14 of ch. 2000-134, Laws of Florida; revising

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1	requirements for monitoring and supervising
2	juvenile offenders under a pilot program;
3	creating s. 985.42, F.S.; authorizing the
4	secretary to designate certain employees as law
5	enforcement officers; creating s. 985.422,
6	F.S.; authorizing the department to take
7	necessary action to collect or settle unpaid
8	fees or judgments; providing an effective date.
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