## Amendment No. $\underline{1}$ (for drafter's use only)

CHAMBER ACTION	
	Senate ·
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5	ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW
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11	The Committee on General Education 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 (d) of subsection (6) of
18	section 230.23, Florida Statute, is amended to read:
19	230.23 Powers and duties of school boardThe school
20	board, acting as a board, shall exercise all powers and
21	perform all duties listed below:
22	(6) CHILD WELFAREProvide for the proper accounting
23	for all children of school age, for the attendance and control
24	of pupils at school, and for proper attention to health,
25	safety, and other matters relating to the welfare of children
26	in the following fields, as prescribed in chapter 232.
27	(d) Code of student conductAdopt a code of student
28	conduct for elementary schools and a code of student conduct
29	for secondary schools and distribute the appropriate code to
30	all teachers, school personnel, students, and parents or
31	guardians, at the beginning of every school year. Each code

shall be organized and written in language that is understandable to students and parents and shall be discussed at the beginning of every school year in student classes, school advisory council meetings, and parent and teacher association meetings. Each code shall be based on the rules governing student conduct and discipline adopted by the district school board and shall be made available in the student handbook or similar publication. Each code shall include, but not be limited to:

- 1. Consistent policies and specific grounds for disciplinary action, including in-school suspension, out-of-school suspension, expulsion, and any disciplinary action that may be imposed for the possession or use of alcohol on school property or while attending a school function or for the illegal use, sale, or possession of controlled substances as defined in chapter 893.
- 2. Procedures to be followed for acts requiring discipline, including corporal punishment.
- 3. An explanation of the responsibilities and rights of students with regard to attendance, respect for persons and property, knowledge and observation of rules of conduct, the right to learn, free speech and student publications, assembly, privacy, and participation in school programs and activities.
- 4. Notice that illegal use, possession, or sale of controlled substances, as defined in chapter 893, or possession of electronic telephone pagers, by any student while such student is upon school property or in attendance at a school function is grounds for disciplinary action by the school and may also result in criminal penalties being imposed.

- 5. Notice that the possession of a firearm, a knife, or a weapon by any student while the student is on school property or in attendance at a school function is grounds for disciplinary action and may also result in criminal prosecution.
- 6. Notice that violence against any school district personnel by a student is grounds for in-school suspension, out-of-school suspension, expulsion, or imposition of other disciplinary action by the school and may also result in criminal penalties being imposed.
- 7. Notice that violation of district school board transportation policies, including disruptive behavior on a school bus or at a school bus stop, by a student is grounds for suspension of the student's privilege of riding on a school bus and may be grounds for disciplinary action by the school and may also result in criminal penalties being imposed.
- 8. Notice that violation of the district school board's sexual harassment policy by a student is grounds for in-school suspension, out-of-school suspension, expulsion, or imposition of other disciplinary action by the school and may also result in criminal penalties being imposed.
- 9. Policies to be followed for the assignment of violent or disruptive students to an alternative educational program.
- 10. Notice that any student who is determined to have brought a firearm or weapon, as defined in chapter 790, to school, to any school function, or onto any school-sponsored transportation will be expelled, with or without continuing educational services, from the student's regular school for a period of not less than 1 full year and referred for criminal

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prosecution. District school boards may assign the student to a disciplinary program or second chance school for the purpose of continuing educational services during the period of expulsion. Superintendents may consider the 1-year expulsion requirement on a case-by-case basis and request the district school board to modify the requirement by assigning the student to a disciplinary program or second chance school if it is determined to be in the best interest of the student and the school system.

- 11. Notice that any student who is determined to have made a threat or false report, as defined by ss. 790.162 and 790.163, respectively, involving school or school personnel's property, school transportation, or a school-sponsored activity will be expelled, with or without continuing educational services, from the student's regular school for a period of not less than 1 full year and referred for criminal prosecution. District school boards may assign the student to a disciplinary program or second chance school for the purpose of continuing educational services during the period of expulsion. Superintendents of schools may consider the 1-year expulsion requirement on a case-by-case basis and request the district school board to modify the requirement by assigning the student to a disciplinary program or second chance school if it is determined to be in the best interest of the student and the school system.
- 12. Notice that any student who is determined to be an offender, pursuant to s. 232.265 shall be prohibited from attending the same school or riding the same school bus as the victim or a sibling of the victim, pursuant to provisions in s. 232.265.

Section 2. Pargraph (c) of subsection (1) of section

232.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1 2 232.26 Authority of principal.--3 (1)(c) The principal or the principal's designee may 4 recommend to the superintendent the expulsion of any student 5 who has committed a serious breach of conduct, including, but 6 not limited to, willful disobedience, open defiance of 7 authority of a member of his or her staff, violence against 8 persons or property, or any other act occurring on or off campus which substantially disrupts, or can be expected to 9 10 subsequently substantially disrupt, the orderly conduct of the school. A recommendation of expulsion or assignment to a 11 12 second chance school may also be made for any student found to 13 have intentionally made false accusations that jeopardize the professional reputation, employment, or professional 14 certification of a teacher or other member of the school 15 staff, according to the school district code of student 16 17 conduct. Any recommendation of expulsion shall include a detailed report by the principal or the principal's designated 18 representative on the alternative measures taken prior to the 19 recommendation of expulsion. 20 Section 3. Section 232.265, Florida Statutes is 21 22 created to read: 232.265 School attendance and transportation of 23 24 certain offenders. --25 (1) Notwithstanding any provision of law prohibiting the disclosure of the identity of a minor, whenever any person 26 27 who is required to attend school under chapter 232, Florida Statutes, is adjudicated guilty of, or adjudicated delinquent 28 29 of, or pleads guilty or nolo contendere to a felony violation 30 of chapter 782, Florida Statutes, chapter 784, Florida

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Statutes, chapter 796, Florida Statutes, chapter 800, Florida
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    Statutes, chapter 827, Florida Statutes, chapter 847, Florida
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    Statutes, or ss.812.13 - 812.135, Florida Statutes, and,
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    before or at the time of such adjudication or plea, was
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    attending a school attended by the victim or a sibling of the
    victim of such offense, the Department of Juvenile Justice
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    shall notify the appropriate school district of such
    adjudication or plea, of the operation of this section, and
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    that such person is prohibited from attending such school
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    whenever the victim or a sibling of the victim is attending
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    such school or riding on a school bus on which the victim or a
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    sibling of the victim is riding.
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          (2) Any person who is required to attend school
    pursuant to chapter 232, Florida Statutes, and who is
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    adjudicated guilty of, or adjudicated delinquent of, or pleads
    guilty or nolo contendere to a felony violation of chapter
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    782, Florida Statutes, chapter 784, Florida Statutes, chapter
    787, Florida Statutes, chapter 794, Florida Statutes, chapter
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    796, Florida Statutes, chapter 800, Florida Statutes, chapter
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    827, Florida Statutes, chapter 847, Florida Statutes, or
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    ss.812.13 - 812.135, Florida Statutes, shall not attend any
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    school attended by a victim or a sibling of a victim of such
    offense or ride on a school bus on which the victim or a
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    sibling of the victim is riding. Such person shall be
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    permitted by the school district in which such person resides
    to attend another school within the district, provided such
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    other school is not attended by a victim or sibling of a
    victim of such violation, or shall be permitted by another
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    school district to attend a school in such district if such
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such person resides due to the operation of this section.

person is unable to attend any school in the district in which

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(3) Such person or the parents or legal guardian of such person shall be responsible for arranging and paying for transportation associated with or required by such person's attending another school or that would be required as a consequence of the prohibition against riding on a school bus on which the victim or a sibling of the victim is riding.

However, the person or the parents or the legal guardian of such person shall not be charged for existing modes of transportation that can be utilized by the offender at no additional cost to the district.

Section 4. Subsection (4) of section 985.228, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.228 Adjudicatory hearings; withheld adjudications; orders of adjudication.--

(4) If the court finds that the child named in the petition has committed a delinquent act or violation of law, it may, in its discretion, enter an order stating the facts upon which its finding is based but withholding adjudication of delinquency and placing the child in a probation program under the supervision of the department or under the supervision of any other person or agency specifically authorized and appointed by the court. The court may, as a condition of the program, impose as a penalty component restitution in money or in kind, community service, a curfew, urine monitoring, revocation or suspension of the driver's license of the child, or other nonresidential punishment appropriate to the offense, and may impose as a rehabilitative component a requirement of participation in substance abuse treatment, or school or other educational program attendance. If the child is required to attend school pursuant to chapter

victim or a sibling of the victim in the case was assigned to attend the same school as the child, the court order shall include a finding pursuant to the proceedings described in s. 985.23(1)(d). If the court later finds that the child has not complied with the rules, restrictions, or conditions of the community-based program, the court may, after a hearing to establish the lack of compliance, but without further evidence of the state of delinquency, enter an adjudication of delinquency and shall thereafter have full authority under this chapter to deal with the child as adjudicated.

Section 5. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 985.23, Florida Statute, is amended to read:

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

- (1) Before the court determines and announces the disposition to be imposed, it shall:
- (d) Give all parties present at the hearing an opportunity to comment on the issue of disposition and any proposed rehabilitative plan. Parties to the case shall include the parents, legal custodians, or guardians of the child; the child's counsel; the state attorney; representatives of the department; the victim if any, or his or her representative; representatives of the school system; and the law enforcement officers involved in the case. If the child is required to attend school pursuant to chapter 232 and the court finds that at the time of the offense, the victim, or a sibling of the victim, in the case was assigned to attend the same school as the child, the court shall, on it's own motion or upon the request of any party, or any parent or

<u>legal guardian of the victim, determine whether the child's</u>
<u>presence at said school would be substantially disruptive to</u>
the orderly conduct of the school.

It is the intent of the Legislature that the criteria set forth in subsection (2) are general guidelines to be followed at the discretion of the court and not mandatory requirements of procedure. It is not the intent of the Legislature to provide for the appeal of the disposition made pursuant to this section.

Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 985.231, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.231 Powers of disposition in delinquency cases.--

- (1)(a) The court that has jurisdiction of an adjudicated delinquent child may, by an order stating the facts upon which a determination of a sanction and rehabilitative program was made at the disposition hearing:
- 1. Place the child in a 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

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in school or other educational program. If the child is required to attend school pursuant to chapter 232 and the court finds that at the time of the offense, the victim, or a sibling of the victim, in the case was assigned to attend the same school as the child, the court placement order shall include a finding pursuant to the proceedings described in s. 985.23 (1)(d). 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 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 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

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equivalent to a misdemeanor of the second degree, may be for a period not to exceed 6 months. When restitution is ordered by the court, the amount of restitution may not exceed an amount the child and the parent or guardian could reasonably be expected to pay or make. A child who participates in any work program under this part is considered an employee of the state for purposes of liability, unless otherwise provided by law.

- b. The court may conduct judicial review hearings for a child placed on 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.
- 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 probation shall be held in a consequence unit if such a unit is available. The child shall be afforded a hearing within 24 hours after being taken into custody to determine the existence of probable cause that the child violated the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation. A consequence unit is a secure facility specifically designated by the department for children who are taken into custody under s. 985.207 for violating probation or postcommitment probation, or who have been found by the court to have

violated the conditions of probation or postcommitment 2 probation. If the violation involves a new charge of 3 delinquency, the child may be detained under s. 985.215 in a 4 facility other than a consequence unit. If the child is not 5 eligible for detention for the new charge of delinquency, the 6 child may be held in the consequence unit pending a hearing 7 and is subject to the time limitations specified in s. 985.215. If the child denies violating the conditions of 8 9 probation or postcommitment probation, the court shall appoint 10 counsel to represent the child at the child's request. Upon the child's admission, or if the court finds after a hearing 11 12 that the child has violated the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation, the court shall enter an order 13 14 revoking, modifying, or continuing probation or postcommitment 15 probation. In each such case, the court shall enter a new disposition order and, in addition to the sanctions set forth 16 17 in this paragraph, may impose any sanction the court could have imposed at the original disposition hearing. If the child 18 is found to have violated the conditions of probation or 19 20 postcommitment probation, the court may:

- (I) Place the child in a consequence unit in that judicial circuit, if available, for up to 5 days for a first violation, and up to 15 days for a second or subsequent violation.
- (II) Place the child on home detention with electronic monitoring. However, this sanction may be used only if a residential consequence unit is not available.
- (III) Modify or continue the child's probation program or postcommitment probation program.
- 30 (IV) Revoke probation or postcommitment probation and 31 commit the child to the department.

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- 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.
- 3. Commit the child to the Department of Juvenile Justice at a restrictiveness residential commitment 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 may be required to attend school pursuant to chapter 232 following residential commitment and the court finds that at the time of the offense, the victim or a sibling of the victim, in the case was assigned to attend the same school as the child, the commitment order shall include a finding pursuant to the proceedings described in s. 985.23(1)(d). 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.
- 4. Revoke or suspend the driver's license of the child.

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- 5. Require the child and, if the court finds it appropriate, the child's parent or guardian together with the child, to render community service in a public service program.
- As part of the 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 guardian, or in kind for any damage or loss caused by the child's offense in a reasonable amount or manner to be determined by the court. The clerk of the circuit court shall be the receiving and dispensing agent. In such case, the court shall order the child or the child's parent or guardian to pay to the office of the clerk of the circuit court an amount not to exceed the actual cost incurred by the clerk as a result of receiving and dispensing restitution payments. The clerk shall notify the court if restitution is not made, and the court shall take any further action that is necessary against the child or the child's parent or guardian. A finding by the court, after a hearing, that the parent or guardian has made diligent and good faith efforts to prevent the child from engaging in delinquent acts absolves the parent or guardian of liability for restitution under this subparagraph.
- 7. Order the child and, if the court finds it appropriate, the child's parent or guardian together with the child, to participate in a community work project, either as an alternative to monetary restitution or as part of the rehabilitative or 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 juvenile sexual offender reaches the age of 21, specifically for the purpose of completing the program.

Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2001. 1 2 3 4 ====== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ======== 5 And the title is amended as follows: On page 1, lines 2 through 11, 6 7 remove from the title of the bill: All of said lines 8 and insert in lieu thereof: 9 10 An act relating to school attendance by violent offenders; amending s. 230.23, F.S.; adding an 11 12 element to code of student conduct; amending s. 232.26, F.S.; revising conditions under which 13 14 principal may recommend expulsion; creating s. 15 232.265, F.S.; requiring Department of Juvenile Justice to provide certain notice to a school 16 17 district under certain circumstances; prohibiting certain persons from attending 18 certain schools or riding on certain school 19 20 buses under certain circumstances; providing for attending alternate schools; requiring 21 responsibility for certain transportation in 22 attending alternate schools; amending s. 23 24 985.228, F.S.; requiring court to include 25 finding for certain proceedings; amending s. 985.23, F.S.; requiring court to make certain 26 27 determinations; amending s. 985.231, F.S.; requiring court placement to include finding of 28 29 certain proceedings; providing an effective 30 date.