Amendment No. $\underline{01}$ (for drafter's use only)

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	Senate House .
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5	ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW
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11	Representative(s) Ball offered the following:
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13	Amendment (with title amendment)
14	Remove from the bill: Everything after the enacting clause
15 16	and insert in lieu thereof:
17	Section 1. Subsections (18), (19), and (47) of section
18	984.03, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsection (51) is
19	repealed, and subsections (52) through (56) are renumbered as
20	subsections (51) through (55), respectively, to read:
21	984.03 DefinitionsWhen used in this chapter, the
22	term:
23	(18) "Detention care" means the temporary care $\underline{\text{or}}$
24	supervision of a child in secure, nonsecure, or home
25	detention, pending a court adjudication or disposition or
26	execution of a court order, either in secure detention or
27	through electronic monitoring in conjunction with a
28	court-ordered condition of confinement to a designated
29	residence during designated hours. There are three types of
30	detention care, as follows:
31	(a) "Secure detention" means temporary custody of the

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child while the child is under the physical restriction of a detention center or facility pending adjudication, disposition, or placement.

- (b) "Nonsecure detention" means temporary custody of the child while the child is in a residential home in the community in a physically nonrestrictive environment under the supervision of the Department of Juvenile Justice pending adjudication, disposition, or placement.
- (c) "Home detention" means temporary custody of the child while the child is released to the custody of the parent, guardian, or custodian in a physically nonrestrictive environment under the supervision of the Department of Juvenile Justice staff pending adjudication, disposition, or placement.
- (19) "Detention center or facility" means a facility used, pending court adjudication or disposition or execution of court order, for the temporary care of a child alleged or found to have committed a violation of law. A detention center or facility must may provide secure or nonsecure custody. A facility used for the commitment of adjudicated delinquents shall not be considered a detention center or facility.
- (47)"Secure detention center or facility" means temporary custody of a child while the child is under the physical restriction of a detention center or facility aphysically restricting facility for the temporary care of children, pending adjudication, disposition, or placement.

Section 2. Subsections (18), (19), and (47) of section 985.03, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsection (52) is repealed, and subsections (53) through (59) are renumbered as subsections (52) through (58), respectively, to read:

985.03 Definitions.--When used in this chapter, the 1 2 term: 3 (18) "Detention care" means the temporary care or 4 supervision of a child in secure, nonsecure, or home 5 detention, pending a court adjudication or disposition or execution of a court order, either in secure detention or 6 7 through electronic monitoring in conjunction with a court-ordered condition of confinement to a designated 8 residence during designated hours. There are three types of 9 detention care, as follows: 10 11 (a) "Secure detention" means temporary custody of the 12 child while the child is under the physical restriction of a detention center or facility pending adjudication, 13 14 disposition, or placement. 15 (b) "Nonsecure detention" means temporary custody of the child while the child is in a residential home in the 16 17 community in a physically nonrestrictive environment under the 18 supervision of the Department of Juvenile Justice pending 19 adjudication, disposition, or placement. 20 (c) "Home detention" means temporary custody of the 21 child while the child is released to the custody of the 22 parent, guardian, or custodian in a physically nonrestrictive 23 environment under the supervision of the Department of 24 Juvenile Justice staff pending adjudication, disposition, or 25 placement. 26 "Detention center or facility" means a facility 27 used, pending court adjudication or disposition or execution of court order, for the temporary care of a child alleged or 28 found to have committed a violation of law. A detention 29

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custody. A facility used for the commitment of adjudicated

center or facility must may provide secure or nonsecure

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delinquents shall not be considered a detention center or facility.

- (47) "Secure detention center or facility" means temporary custody of a child while the child is under the physical restriction of a detention center or facility a physically restricting facility for the temporary care of children, pending adjudication, disposition, or placement.
- Section 3. Subsections (1), (3), and (6) of Section 984.12, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 984.12 Case staffing; services and treatment to a family in need of services.--
- (1) The appropriate representative of the department \underline{may} shall request a meeting of the family and child with a case staffing committee to review the case of any family or child who the department determines is in need of services or treatment if:
- (a) The family or child is not in agreement with the services or treatment offered;
- (b) The $\frac{1}{2}$ the family or child will not participate in the services or treatment selected; or
- (c) The representative of the department needs assistance in developing an appropriate plan for services. The time and place selected for the meeting shall be convenient for the child and family.
- (3) The case staffing committee, if convened, shall reach a timely decision to provide the child or family with needed services and treatment through the development of a case plan for services.
- (6) A case manager \underline{may} shall be designated by the case staffing committee to be responsible for $\underline{monitoring}$
- implementing the case plan implemented by the contracted

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provider. The case manager shall periodically review the progress towards achieving the objectives of the <u>case</u> plan in order to:

- (a) Advise the case staffing committee of the need to make adjustments to the case plan; or
- (b) Terminate the case as indicated by successful or substantial achievement of the objectives of the <u>case</u> plan <u>or</u> as indicated by the stated intention of the parent or legal guardian to withdraw from services.
- Section 4. Subsection (8) of section 984.14, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 984.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 984.15 Petition for a child in need of services.--
- (2)(a) The department shall file a petition for a child in need of services if the case manager, or the staffing committee, and the contracted provider of services requests that a petition be filed and:
- 1. The family and child have in good faith, but unsuccessfully, used the services prescribed in the case plan without meeting a majority of the case plan objectives and process described in ss. 984.11 and 984.12; or
- 2. The family or child has have not participated in the refused all services described in the case plan ss. 984.11 and 984.12 after reasonable efforts have been made by the department and the contracted provider of services to involve the family and child in services and treatment.
- (b) Once the requirements in paragraph (a) have been met, the department shall file a petition for a child in need of services within $\underline{30}$ $\underline{45}$ days.
 - (c) The petition shall be in writing, shall state the

specific grounds under s. 984.03(9) by which the child is designated a child in need of services, and shall certify that the conditions prescribed in paragraph (a) have been met. The petition shall be signed by the petitioner under oath stating good faith in filing the petition and shall be signed by an attorney for the department.

Section 6. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 984.225 are amended; subsections (5), (6), and (7) are repealed; and present subsection (8) is renumbered as subsection (4), to read:

984.225 Powers of disposition; placement <u>in shelter</u> beyond 35 days <u>in a staff-secure shelter</u>.--

- only after other alternative, less-restrictive remedies have been exhausted, the court may order that a child adjudicated as a child in need of services be placed for up to 30 days in addition to the 35 days prescribed in s. 984.14(5)90 days in a staff-secure shelter if:
- (a) The child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian refuses to provide food, clothing, shelter, and necessary parental support for the child and the refusal is a direct result of an established pattern on the part of significant disruptive behavior of the child that poses a threat to the safety of family members in the child's household, but does not pose a threat to residents and staff of the temporary shelter; or in the home of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian;
- (b) The child refuses to remain under the reasonable care and custody of his or her parent, guardian, or legal custodian, as evidenced by repeatedly running away and failing to comply with a court order; or

(c) The child has failed to successfully complete an
alternative treatment program or to comply with a
court-ordered sanction and the child has been placed in a
residential program on at least one prior occasion pursuant to
a court order under this chapter.
(d) The child is accepted for the extended stay in the
shelter by a contracted provider for children in need of
services. Refusal to extend the child's placement by the
provider must be based upon chronic and significant lack of
progress on the part of the child; and therefore, not in the
best interest of the child.
(4) While a child is in a staff-secure shelter, the
child shall receive education commensurate with his or her
grade level and educational ability.
Section 7. Section 984.226, Florida Statutes, is
repealed.
Section 8. Subsections (1),(2) and (5) of section
984.09, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
984.09 Punishment for contempt of court; alternative
sanctions
984.09 Punishment for contempt of court; alternative
sanctions
(1) CONTEMPT OF COURT; LEGISLATIVE INTENTThe court
may punish any child for contempt for interfering with the
court or with court administration, or for violating any
provision of this chapter or order of the court relative
thereto. It is the intent of the Legislature that the court
restrict and limit the use of contempt powers with respect to

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commitment of a child to a secure facility. A child who

commits direct contempt of court or indirect contempt of a valid court order may be taken into custody and ordered to

serve an alternative sanction or placed <u>in a temporary shelter</u> <u>for an extended period</u>, <u>in a secure facility</u>, as authorized in this section and in s. 984.225, by order of the court.

- FACILITY: --A child in need of services who has been held in direct or indirect contempt of court may be placed in a shelter that is licensed as a child caring agency pursuant to chapter 409 secure facility for purposes of punishment for contempt of court if alternative sanctions are unavailable or inappropriate, or if the child has already been ordered to serve an alternative sanction but failed to comply with the sanction. Such placement may be up to 10 days for a first offense or 30 days for a second or subsequent offense. If such placement is not available, the child may be placed in an appropriate mental health facility or substance abuse facility for assessment upon a finding by the court that assessment is warranted.
- (a) A delinquent child who has been held in direct or indirect contempt may be placed in a secure detention facility for 5 days for a first offense or 15 days for a second or subsequent offense, or in a secure residential commitment facility.
- (b) A child in need of services who has been held in direct contempt or indirect contempt may be placed, for 5 days for a first offense or 15 days for a second or subsequent offense, in a staff-secure shelter or a staff-secure residential facility solely for children in need of services if such placement is available, or, if such placement is not available, the child may be placed in an appropriate mental health facility or substance abuse facility for assessment. In addition to disposition under this paragraph, a child in need

of services who is held in direct contempt or indirect contempt may be placed in a physically secure setting as provided under s. 984.226 if conditions of eligibility are met.

(5) ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS COORDINATOR.--There is created the position of alternative sanctions coordinator within each judicial circuit, pursuant to subsection (3). Each alternative sanctions coordinator shall serve under the direction of the chief administrative judge of the juvenile division as directed by the chief judge of the circuit. The alternative sanctions coordinator shall act as the liaison between the judiciary, local department officials, district school board employees, and local law enforcement agencies. The alternative sanctions coordinator shall coordinate within the circuit community-based alternative sanctions, including nonsecure detention programs, community service projects, and other juvenile sanctions, in conjunction with the circuit plan implemented in accordance with s. 790.22(4)(c).

Section 9. Subsections (2) and (5) of section 985.216, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.216 Punishment for contempt of court; alternative sanctions.--

child who has been held in direct or indirect contempt of court may be placed in a secure facility for purposes of punishment for contempt of court if alternative sanctions are unavailable or inappropriate, or if the child has already been ordered to serve an alternative sanction but failed to comply with the sanction. Such placement may be up to 5 days for a first offense or 15 days for a second or subsequent offense.

(a) A delinquent child who has been held in direct or

indirect contempt may be placed in a secure detention facility not to exceed 5 days for a first offense and not to exceed 15 days for a second or subsequent offense.

- (b) A child in need of services who has been held in direct contempt or indirect contempt may be placed, not to exceed 5 days for a first offense and not to exceed 15 days for a second or subsequent offense, in a staff-secure shelter or a staff-secure residential facility solely for children in need of services if such placement is available, or, if such placement is not available, the child may be placed in an appropriate mental health facility or substance abuse facility for assessment. In addition to disposition under this paragraph, a child in need of services who is held in direct contempt or indirect contempt may be placed in a physically secure facility as provided under s. 984.226 if conditions of eligibility are met.
- (5) ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS COORDINATOR.--There is created the position of alternative sanctions coordinator within each judicial circuit, pursuant to subsection (3). Each alternative sanctions coordinator shall serve under the direction of the chief administrative judge of the juvenile division as directed by the chief judge of the circuit. The alternative sanctions coordinator shall act as the liaison between the judiciary, local department officials, district school board employees, and local law enforcement agencies. The alternative sanctions coordinator shall coordinate within the circuit community-based alternative sanctions, including nonsecure detention programs, community service projects, and other juvenile sanctions, in conjunction with the circuit plan implemented in accordance with s. 790.22(4)(c).

Section 10. Subsection (4) of section 316.635, Florida

Statutes, is amended to read: 1 2 316.635 Courts having jurisdiction over traffic 3 violations; powers relating to custody and detention of 4 minors.--5 A minor who willfully fails to appear before any court or judicial officer as required by written notice to 6 7 appear is guilty of contempt of court. Upon a finding by a 8 court, after notice and a hearing, that a minor is in contempt of court for willful failure to appear pursuant to a valid 9 10 notice to appear, the court may, at its discretion, proceed in 11 accordance with the provisions of s. 984.09(2) or s. 12 985.216(2).÷ 13 (a) For a first offense, order the minor to serve up 14 to 5 days in a staff-secure shelter as defined in chapter 984 15 or chapter 985 or, if space in a staff-secure shelter is unavailable, in a secure juvenile detention center. 16 17 (b) For a second or subsequent offense, the court may order a minor to serve up to 15 days in a staff-secure shelter 18 19 or, if space in a staff-secure shelter is unavailable, in a 20 secure juvenile detention center. Section 11. Subsection (2) of section 318.143, Florida 21 22 Statutes, is amended to read: 318.143 Sanctions for infractions by minors.--23 24 (2) Failure to comply with one or more of the 25 sanctions imposed by the court constitutes contempt of court. Upon a finding by the court, after notice and a hearing, that 26 27 a minor is in contempt of court for failure to comply with court-ordered sanctions, the court may, at its discretion, 28 29 proceed in accordance with the provisions of s. 984.09(2) or

(a) For a first offense, order the minor to serve up

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s. 985.216(2).÷

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to 5 days in a staff-secure shelter as defined in chapter 984 or chapter 985 or, if space in a staff-secure shelter is unavailable, in a secure juvenile detention center.

(b) For a second or subsequent offense, the court may order a minor to serve up to 15 days in a staff-secure shelter or, if space in a staff-secure shelter is unavailable, in a secure juvenile detention center.

Section 12. Paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 216.136, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

216.136 Consensus estimating conferences; duties and principals.--

- (8) JUVENILE JUSTICE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE. --
- (a) Duties.--The Juvenile Justice Estimating
 Conference shall develop such official information relating to
 the juvenile justice system of the state as is determined by
 the conference principals to be needed for the state planning
 and budgeting system. This information shall include, but is
 not limited to: estimates of juvenile delinquency caseloads
 and workloads; estimates for secure, nonsecure, and home
 juvenile detention placements and for the use of detention
 supervision through the use of electronic monitoring;
 estimates of workloads in the juvenile sections in the offices
 of the state attorneys and public defenders; estimates of
 mental health and substance abuse treatment relating to
 juveniles; and such other information as is determined by the
 conference principals to be needed for the state planning and
 budgeting system.

Section 13. Subsection (5) of section 984.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

984.14 Shelter placement; hearing.--

(5) Except as provided under s. 984.225, A child in

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need of services or a child from a family in need of services may not be placed in a shelter for longer than 35 days.

Section 14. Subsection (1) of section 985.207, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.207 Taking a child into custody.--

- (1) A child may be taken into custody under the following circumstances:
- (a) Pursuant to an order of the circuit court issued under this part, based upon sworn testimony, either before or after a petition is filed.
- (b) For a delinquent act or violation of law, pursuant to Florida law pertaining to a lawful arrest. If such delinquent act or violation of law would be a felony if committed by an adult or involves a crime of violence, the arresting authority shall immediately notify the district school superintendent, or the superintendent's designee, of the school district with educational jurisdiction of the child. Such notification shall include other education providers such as the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, university developmental research schools, and private elementary and secondary schools. The information obtained by the superintendent of schools pursuant to this section must be released within 48 hours after receipt to appropriate school personnel, including the principal of the child's school, or as otherwise provided by law. The principal must immediately notify the child's immediate classroom teachers. Information provided by an arresting authority pursuant to this paragraph may not be placed in the student's permanent record and shall be removed from all school records no later than 9 months after the date of the arrest.
 - (c) By a law enforcement officer for failing to appear

at a court hearing after being properly noticed.

(d) By a law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that the child is in violation of the conditions of the child's <u>court-ordered detention supervision</u>, probation, home detention, postcommitment probation, or conditional release supervision or <u>that the child</u> has escaped from commitment.

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

Section 15. Subsection (1), paragraph (b) of subsection (2), and paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 985.213, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.213 Use of detention.--

- (1) All determinations and court orders regarding the use of secure, nonsecure, or home detention care or the use of detention supervision through electronic monitoring in conjunction with a court-ordered condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours shall be based primarily upon findings that the child:
- (a) Presents a substantial risk of not appearing at a subsequent hearing;
- (b) Presents a substantial risk of inflicting bodily harm on others as evidenced by recent behavior;
- (c) Presents a history of committing a property offense prior to adjudication, disposition, or placement;
 - (d) Has committed contempt of court by:
- 1. Intentionally disrupting the administration of the court;
 - 2. Intentionally disobeying a court order; or

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- Engaging in a punishable act or speech in the court's presence which shows disrespect for the authority and dignity of the court; or
 - Requests protection from imminent bodily harm.

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(2) (b)1. The risk assessment instrument for detention care placement determinations and orders shall be developed by the Department of Juvenile Justice in agreement with representatives appointed by the following associations: the Conference of Circuit Judges of Florida, the Prosecuting Attorneys Association, the Public Defenders Association, the Florida Sheriffs Association, and the Florida Association of Chiefs of Police. Each association shall appoint two individuals, one representing an urban area and one representing a rural area. The parties involved shall evaluate and revise the risk assessment instrument as is considered necessary using the method for revision as agreed by the parties. The risk assessment instrument shall take into consideration, but need not be limited to, prior history of failure to appear, prior offenses, offenses committed pending adjudication, any unlawful possession of a firearm, theft of a motor vehicle or possession of a stolen motor vehicle, and probation status at the time the child is taken into custody. The risk assessment instrument shall also take into consideration appropriate aggravating and mitigating 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 or under detention supervision through electronic monitoring in conjunction with a court-ordered condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours.

- 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 or a designated agent of the department through electronic monitoring in conjunction with a court-ordered condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours, probation, home detention, nonsecure

detention, conditional release, postcommitment probation, 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 <u>such</u> the supervision of the department and the new offense.

(3)(a) While a child who is currently enrolled in school is <u>under detention supervision through electronic</u> monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a <u>designated residence during designated hours</u> in nonsecure or <u>home detention care</u>, the child shall continue to attend school unless otherwise ordered by the court.

Section 16. Subsection (1) of section 985.214, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.214 Prohibited uses of detention.--

- (1) A child alleged to have committed a delinquent act or violation of law may not be placed into secure, nonsecure, or home detention care or placed under the supervision of the department through electronic monitoring in conjunction with a court-ordered condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours for any of the following reasons:
- (a) To allow a parent to avoid his or her legal responsibility.
- (b) To permit more convenient administrative access to the child.
- (c) To facilitate further interrogation or investigation.
 - (d) Due to a lack of more appropriate facilities.Section 17. Subsections (1) and (2), paragraphs (a),
- 30 (c), and (d) of subsection (5), paragraph (a) of subsection
 - (6), subsections (8) and (9), paragraphs (a) and (b) of

subsection (10), and paragraph (b) of subsection (11) of section 985.215, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.215 Detention.--

- (1) The juvenile probation officer shall receive custody of a child who has been taken into custody from the law enforcement agency and shall review the facts in the law enforcement report or probable cause affidavit and make such further inquiry as may be necessary to determine whether detention care is required.
- (a) During the period of time from the taking of the child into custody to the date of the detention hearing, the initial decision as to the child's placement into secure detention care or in detention supervision through the use of electronic monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours, nonsecure detention care, or home detention care shall be made by the juvenile probation officer pursuant to ss. 985.213 and 985.214.
- (b) The juvenile probation officer shall base the decision whether or not to place the child into secure detention care or in detention supervision through the use of electronic monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours, home detention care, or nonsecure detention care on an assessment of risk in accordance with the risk assessment instrument and procedures developed by the Department of Juvenile Justice under s. 985.213. However, a child charged with possessing or discharging a firearm on school property in violation of s. 790.115 shall be placed in secure detention care.
 - (c) If the juvenile probation officer determines that

a child who is eligible for detention based upon the results of the risk assessment instrument should be released, the juvenile probation officer shall contact the state attorney, who may authorize release. If detention is not authorized, the child may be released by the juvenile probation officer in accordance with s. 985.211.

Under no circumstances shall the juvenile probation officer or the state attorney or law enforcement officer authorize the detention of any child in a jail or other facility intended or used for the detention of adults, without an order of the court.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1), a child taken into custody and placed into detention supervision through the use of electronic monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours 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, or conditional release supervision, or is alleged to have escaped while being lawfully transported to or from such program or supervision.

(b) The child is wanted in another jurisdiction for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony.

(c) The child is charged with a delinquent act or violation of law and requests in writing through legal counsel to be detained for protection from an imminent physical threat to his or her personal safety.

(d) The child is charged with committing an offense of

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domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28(1) and is detained as provided in s. 985.213(2)(b)3.

- (e) The child is charged with possession or discharging a firearm on school property in violation of s. 790.115.
- (f) The child is charged with a capital felony, a life felony, a felony of the first degree, a felony of the second degree that does not involve a violation of chapter 893, or a felony of the third degree that is also a crime of violence, including any such offense involving the use or possession of a firearm.
- (g) The child is charged with any second degree or third degree felony involving a violation of chapter 893 or any third degree felony that is not also a crime of violence, and the child:
- Has a record of failure to appear at court hearings after being properly notified in accordance with the Rules of Juvenile Procedure;
- 2. Has a record of law violations prior to court hearings;
- 3. Has already been detained or has been released and is awaiting final disposition of the case;
- 4. Has a record of violent conduct resulting in physical injury to others; or
 - 5. Is found to have been in possession of a firearm.
- (h) The child is alleged to have violated the conditions of the child's probation or conditional release supervision and qualifies to be held in secure detention pursuant to the provisions of s. 985.213(2)(b)4. Otherwise, such However, a child detained under this paragraph may be
- held only in a consequence unit as provided in s.

985.231(1)(a)1.c. If a consequence unit is not available, the child shall be placed on home detention <u>supervision</u> with electronic monitoring.

- (i) The child is detained on a judicial order for failure to appear and has previously willfully failed to appear, after proper notice, for an adjudicatory hearing on the same case regardless of the results of the risk assessment instrument. A child may be held in secure detention for up to 72 hours in advance of the next scheduled court hearing pursuant to this paragraph. The child's failure to keep the clerk of court and defense counsel informed of a current and valid mailing address where the child will receive notice to appear at court proceedings does not provide an adequate ground for excusal of the child's nonappearance at the hearings.
- (j) The child is detained on a judicial order for failure to appear and has previously willfully failed to appear, after proper notice, at two or more court hearings of any nature on the same case regardless of the results of the risk assessment instrument. A child may be held in secure detention for up to 72 hours in advance of the next scheduled court hearing pursuant to this paragraph. The child's failure to keep the clerk of court and defense counsel informed of a current and valid mailing address where the child will receive notice to appear at court proceedings does not provide an adequate ground for excusal of the child's nonappearance at the hearings.

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

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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
or in detention supervision through the use of electronic
monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a
designated residence during designated hours may continue to
be so detained by the court pursuant to this 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)(f).
       (5)(a) A child may not be placed into or held in
secure, nonsecure, or home detention care or under detention
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supervision through the use of electronic monitoring in

conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours for longer than 24 hours unless the court orders such detention care or supervision, and the order includes specific instructions that direct the release of the child from such detention care, in accordance with subsection (2). The order shall be a final order, reviewable by appeal pursuant to s. 985.234 and the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. Appeals of such orders shall take precedence over other appeals and other pending matters.

- (c) Except as provided in paragraph (g), a child may not be held in secure, nonsecure, or home detention care or under detention supervision through the use of electronic monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours under a special detention order for more than 21 days unless an adjudicatory hearing for the case has been commenced in good faith by the court.
- (d) Except as provided in paragraph (g), a child may not be held in secure, nonsecure, or home detention care or under detention supervision through the use of electronic monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours for more than 15 days following the entry of an order of adjudication.
- or home detention care, in detention supervision through the use of electronic monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours, or into other placement pursuant to a court order following a detention hearing, the court shall order the parents or guardians of such child to pay to the Department of Juvenile Justice fees in the amount of \$5 per day that the

child is under the care or supervision of the department in order to partially offset the cost of the care, support, maintenance, and other usual and ordinary obligations of parents to provide for the needs of their children, unless the court makes a finding on the record that the parent or guardian of the child is indigent.

- (8) If a child is detained pursuant to this section, the Department of Juvenile Justice may transfer the child from detention supervision through the use of electronic monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours nonsecure or home detention care to secure detention care only if significantly changed circumstances warrant such transfer.
- (9) If a child is on release status and not detained pursuant to this section, the child may be placed into secure, nonsecure, or home detention care or into detention supervision through the use of electronic monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours only pursuant to a court hearing in which the original risk assessment instrument, rescored based on newly discovered evidence or changed circumstances with the results recommending detention, is introduced into evidence.
- (10)(a)1. When a child is committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice awaiting dispositional placement, removal of the child from detention care shall occur within 5 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. Any child held in secure detention during the 5 days must meet detention admission criteria pursuant to this section. If the child is committed to a moderate-risk residential program, the department may seek an order from the court authorizing

continued detention for a specific period of time necessary for the appropriate residential placement of the child.

However, such continued detention in secure detention care may not exceed 15 days after commitment, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, and except as otherwise provided in this subsection.

- adjudicated and awaiting placement in a residential commitment program in detention care. Children who are not subject to an order of placement into secure detention care may be placed into detention supervision through the use of electronic monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours in home detention care or nonsecure detention care may be placed on electronic monitoring.
- through the use of electronic monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours home detention care, nonsecure detention care, or home or nonsecure detention care with electronic monitoring, while awaiting placement in a low-risk or moderate-risk program, may be held in secure detention care for 5 days, if the child violates the conditions of such monitoring or confinement the home detention care, the nonsecure detention care, or the electronic monitoring agreement. For any subsequent violation, the court may impose an additional 5 days in secure detention care.

(11)

(b) When a juvenile sexual offender, pursuant to this subsection, is released from detention <u>care or supervision</u>, or is transferred from secure detention to detention supervision

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through the use of electronic monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours home detention or nonsecure detention, detention staff shall immediately notify the appropriate law enforcement agency and school personnel.

Section 18. 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:
- 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. If the child is attending or is eligible to attend public school and the court finds that the victim or a sibling of the victim in the case is attending or may attend the same school as the child, the court placement order shall include a finding pursuant to the

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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, 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 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 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

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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 pursuant to the provisions of s. 985.215(2)(h) 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 probation. If the violation involves a new charge of delinquency, the child may be detained under s. 985.215 in a facility other than a consequence unit. If the child is not eligible for detention for the new charge of delinquency, the

child may be held in the consequence unit pending a hearing and is subject to the time limitations specified in s.

985.215. If the child denies violating the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation, the court shall appoint counsel to represent the child at the child's request. Upon the child's admission, or if the court finds after a hearing that the child has violated the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation, the court shall enter an order revoking, modifying, or continuing probation or postcommitment probation. In each such case, the court shall enter a new disposition order and, in addition to the sanctions set forth in this paragraph, may impose any sanction the court could have imposed at the original disposition hearing. If the child is found to have violated the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation, the court may:

- (I) Place the child in a <u>secure detention facility</u> 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 in detention supervision through electronic monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours 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

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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.
- Commit the child to the Department of Juvenile Justice at a 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 is eliqible to attend public school following residential commitment and the court finds that the victim or a sibling of the victim in the case is or may be attending 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.
- 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.

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- 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 19. Paragraph (a) of subsection (10) of section 985.404, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.404 Administering the juvenile justice

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(10)(a) The department shall operate a statewide, regionally administered system of detention services for children, in accordance with a comprehensive plan for the regional administration of all detention services in the state. The plan must provide for the maintenance of adequate availability of detention services for all counties. The plan must cover all the department's operating circuits, with each operating circuit having a secure facility and detention supervision services that include the use of electronic monitoring nonsecure and home detention programs, and the plan may be altered or modified by the Department of Juvenile Justice as necessary. Section 20. Section 985.4075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 985.4075 One-time startup funding for juvenile justice purposes .-- Funds from juvenile justice appropriations may be utilized as one-time startup funding for juvenile justice purposes that include, but are not limited to, remodeling or renovation of existing facilities, construction costs, leasing costs, purchase of equipment and furniture, site development, and other necessary and reasonable costs associated with the startup of facilities or programs. However, any expenditures for fixed capital outlay may only be made from a fixed capital outlay appropriation category as defined in s. 216.011(1)(p) and consistent with the intent of the appropriation. Section 21. This act shall take effect January 1, 2002.

1 And the title is amended as follows:

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A M E N D M E N T =========

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

1 On page , 2 remove the entire title of the bill: 3 4 and insert in lieu thereof: 5 A bill to be entitled An act relating to juvenile justice; amending 6 7 s. 984.03, F.S., and repealing subsection (51), relating to the definition of the term 8 "staff-secure shelter"; revising definitions 9 10 relating to detention; amending s. 985.03, 11 F.S., and repealing subsection (52), relating 12 to the definition of the term "staff-secure shelter"; revising definitions relating to 13 detention; amending s. 984.12, F.S., limiting 14 15 the circumstances in which case staffings must occur; amending s. 984.14, F.S., to repeal 16 17 subsection (8), relating to placement of a child in need of services into a staff-secure 18 facility, to conform; amending s. 984.15, F.S., 19 20 limiting the circumstances under which a petition for a child in need of services may be 21 22 filed; amending s. 984.225, F.S., revising certain powers relating to disposition and 23 24 placement of a child in need of services in a 25 shelter; repealing s. 984.226, F.S., relating to placement of a child in need of services in 26 27 a physically secure shelter; amending ss. 984.09 and 985.216, F.S., relating to placement 28 in a secure facility for contempt of court, to 29 30 conform; amending ss. 316.635 and 318.143, 31 F.S., relating to certain infractions by minors

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

constituting contempt of court, to conform; 1 2 amending s. 216.136, F.S., relating to duties 3 of the Juvenile Justice Estimating Conference, 4 to conform; amending s. 984.14, F.S.; deleting 5 a cross reference, to conform; amending ss. 985.207, 985.213, 985.214, 985.215, and 6 7 985.404, F.S., relating to detention, to conform; amending s. 985.231, F.S., relating to 8 9 powers of disposition in delinquency cases; 10 eliminating reference to consequence units, to conform to changes in detention care and 11 12 supervision; amending s. 985.4075; clarifying 13 circumstances in which funds from juvenile justice appropriations may be utilized as 14 15 one-time startup funding; providing effective date. 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

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