1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to juvenile justice; amending
3	s. 984.03, F.S., and repealing subsection (51),
4	relating to the definition of the term
5	"staff-secure shelter"; revising definitions
6	relating to detention; amending s. 985.03,
7	F.S., and repealing subsection (52), relating
8	to the definition of the term "staff-secure
9	shelter"; revising definitions relating to
10	detention; amending s. 984.12, F.S., limiting
11	the circumstances in which case staffings must
12	occur; amending s. 984.14, F.S., to repeal
13	subsection (8), relating to placement of a
14	child in need of services into a staff-secure
15	facility, to conform; amending s. 984.15, F.S.,
16	limiting the circumstances under which a
17	petition for a child in need of services may be
18	filed; amending s. 984.225, F.S., revising
19	certain powers relating to disposition and
20	placement of a child in need of services in a
21	shelter; repealing s. 984.226, F.S., relating
22	to placement of a child in need of services in
23	a physically secure shelter; amending ss.
24	984.09 and 985.216, F.S., relating to placement
25	in a secure facility for contempt of court, to
26	conform; amending ss. 316.635 and 318.143,
27	F.S., relating to certain infractions by minors
28	constituting contempt of court, to conform;
29	amending s. 216.136, F.S., relating to duties
30	of the Juvenile Justice Estimating Conference,
31	to conform; amending s. 984.14, F.S.; deleting
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1 a cross reference, to conform; amending ss. 2 985.207, 985.213, 985.214, 985.215, and 3 985.404, F.S., relating to detention, to conform; amending s. 985.231, F.S., relating to 4 5 powers of disposition in delinquency cases; 6 eliminating reference to consequence units, to 7 conform to changes in detention care and supervision; amending s. 985.4075; clarifying 8 9 circumstances in which funds from juvenile justice appropriations may be utilized as 10 one-time startup funding; providing effective 11 12 date. 13 14 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 15 Section 1. Subsections (18), (19), and (47) of section 16 17 984.03, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsection (51) is 18 repealed, and subsections (52) through (56) are renumbered as 19 subsections (51) through (55), respectively, to read: 20 984.03 Definitions.--When used in this chapter, the 21 term: 22 (18) "Detention care" means the temporary care or supervision of a child in secure, nonsecure, or home 23 24 detention, pending a court adjudication or disposition or execution of a court order, either in secure detention or 25 26 through electronic monitoring in conjunction with a court-ordered condition of confinement to a designated 27 residence during designated hours. There are three types of 28 29 detention care, as follows: (a) "Secure detention" means temporary custody of the 30 child while the child is under the physical restriction of a 31 2 CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

detention center or facility pending adjudication, 1 disposition, or placement. 2 3 (b) "Nonsecure detention" means temporary custody of 4 the child while the child is in a residential home in the community in a physically nonrestrictive environment under the 5 6 supervision of the Department of Juvenile Justice pending 7 adjudication, disposition, or placement. 8 (c) "Home detention" means temporary custody of the 9 child while the child is released to the custody of the parent, guardian, or custodian in a physically nonrestrictive 10 environment under the supervision of the Department of 11 12 Juvenile Justice staff pending adjudication, disposition, or 13 placement. 14 (19) "Detention center or facility" means a facility 15 used, pending court adjudication or disposition or execution 16 of court order, for the temporary care of a child alleged or found to have committed a violation of law. A detention 17 18 center or facility must may provide secure or nonsecure 19 custody. A facility used for the commitment of adjudicated 20 delinquents shall not be considered a detention center or 21 facility. 22 (47) "Secure detention center or facility" means 23 temporary custody of a child while the child is under the physical restriction of a detention center or facility $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 25 physically restricting facility for the temporary care of 26 children, pending adjudication, disposition, or placement. Section 2. Subsections (18), (19), and (47) of section 27 985.03, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsection (52) is 28 29 repealed, and subsections (53) through (59) are renumbered as 30 subsections (52) through (58), respectively, to read: 31 3

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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 6 execution of a court order, either in secure detention or 7 through electronic monitoring in conjunction with a court-ordered condition of confinement to a designated 8 9 residence during designated hours. There are three types of detention care, as follows: 10 (a) "Secure detention" means temporary custody of the 11 child while the child is under the physical restriction of a 12 detention center or facility pending adjudication, 13 14 disposition, or placement. 15 (b) "Nonsecure detention" means temporary custody of 16 the child while the child is in a residential home in the community in a physically nonrestrictive environment under the 17 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 Juvenile Justice staff pending adjudication, disposition, or 24 25 placement. 26 (19) "Detention center or facility" means a facility used, pending court adjudication or disposition or execution 27 28 of court order, for the temporary care of a child alleged or 29 found to have committed a violation of law. A detention center or facility must may provide secure or nonsecure 30 custody. A facility used for the commitment of adjudicated 31 Δ

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delinquents shall not be considered a detention center or 1 2 facility. 3 (47) "Secure detention center or facility" means 4 temporary custody of a child while the child is under the 5 physical restriction of a detention center or facility a 6 physically restricting facility for the temporary care of 7 children, pending adjudication, disposition, or placement. Section 3. Subsections (1), (3), and (6) of Section 8 9 984.12, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 984.12 Case staffing; services and treatment to a 10 family in need of services .--11 12 (1) The appropriate representative of the department may shall request a meeting of the family and child with a 13 14 case staffing committee to review the case of any family or 15 child who the department determines is in need of services or treatment if: 16 17 (a) The family or child is not in agreement with the services or treatment offered; 18 19 (b) The family or child will not participate in the 20 services or treatment selected; or 21 (c) The representative of the department needs assistance in developing an appropriate plan for services. 22 23 The time and place selected for the meeting shall be convenient for the child and family. 24 (3) The case staffing committee, if convened, shall 25 26 reach a timely decision to provide the child or family with 27 needed services and treatment through the development of a case plan for services. 28 29 (6) A case manager may shall be designated by the case staffing committee to be responsible for monitoring 30 implementing the case plan implemented by the contracted 31 5 CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

provider. The case manager shall periodically review the 1 progress towards achieving the objectives of the case plan in 2 3 order to: 4 (a) Advise the case staffing committee of the need to 5 make adjustments to the case plan; or 6 (b) Terminate the case as indicated by successful or 7 substantial achievement of the objectives of the case plan or 8 as indicated by the stated intention of the parent or legal 9 guardian to withdraw from services. Section 4. Subsection (8) of section 984.14, Florida 10 11 Statutes, is repealed. 12 Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 984.15, Florida 13 Statutes, is amended to read: 984.15 Petition for a child in need of services.--14 15 (2)(a) The department shall file a petition for a 16 child in need of services if the case manager, or the staffing 17 committee, and the contracted provider of services requests that a petition be filed and: 18 19 1. The family and child have in good faith, but 20 unsuccessfully, used the services prescribed in the case plan 21 without meeting a majority of the case plan objectives and 22 process described in ss. 984.11 and 984.12; or 23 The family or child has have not participated in 2. the refused all services described in the case plan ss. 984.11 24 25 and 984.12 after reasonable efforts have been made by the 26 department and the contracted provider of services to involve 27 the family and child in services and treatment. 28 (b) Once the requirements in paragraph (a) have been 29 met, the department shall file a petition for a child in need 30 of services within 30 45 days. 31 6 CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

(c) The petition shall be in writing, shall state the 1 2 specific grounds under s. 984.03(9) by which the child is 3 designated a child in need of services, and shall certify that 4 the conditions prescribed in paragraph (a) have been met. The 5 petition shall be signed by the petitioner under oath stating 6 good faith in filing the petition and shall be signed by an 7 attorney for the department. Section 6. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 984.225 8 9 are amended; subsections (5), (6), and (7) are repealed; and present subsection (8) is renumbered as subsection (4), to 10 11 read: 12 984.225 Powers of disposition; placement in shelter 13 beyond 35 days in a staff-secure shelter.--14 (1) Subject to specific legislative appropriation and only after other alternative, less-restrictive remedies have 15 16 been exhausted, the court may order that a child adjudicated 17 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 18 19 a staff-secure shelter if: 20 (a) The child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian refuses to provide food, clothing, shelter, and necessary 21 22 parental support for the child and the refusal is a direct 23 result of an established pattern on the part of significant disruptive behavior of the child that poses a threat to the 24 safety of family members in the child's household, but does 25 26 not pose a threat to residents and staff of the temporary 27 shelter; or in the home of the parent, guardian, or legal 28 custodian; 29 The child refuses to remain under the reasonable (b) 30 care and custody of his or her parent, guardian, or legal 31 7

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custodian, as evidenced by repeatedly running away and failing 1 to comply with a court order; or 2 3 (c) The child has failed to successfully complete an 4 alternative treatment program or to comply with a 5 court-ordered sanction and the child has been placed in a residential program on at least one prior occasion pursuant to 6 7 a court order under this chapter. 8 (d) The child is accepted for the extended stay in the 9 shelter by a contracted provider for children in need of services. Refusal to extend the child's placement by the 10 provider must be based upon chronic and significant lack of 11 12 progress on the part of the child; and therefore, not in the 13 best interest of the child. 14 (4) While a child is in a staff-secure shelter, the 15 child shall receive education commensurate with his or her grade level and educational ability. 16 17 Section 7. Section 984.226, Florida Statutes, is 18 repealed. 19 Section 8. Subsections (1),(2) and (5) of section 20 984.09, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 21 984.09 Punishment for contempt of court; alternative 22 sanctions.--(1) CONTEMPT OF COURT; LEGISLATIVE INTENT.--The court 23 may punish any child for contempt for interfering with the 24 court or with court administration, or for violating any 25 26 provision of this chapter or order of the court relative 27 thereto. It is the intent of the Legislature that the court 28 restrict and limit the use of contempt powers with respect to 29 commitment of a child to a secure facility. A child who commits direct contempt of court or indirect contempt of a 30 valid court order may be taken into custody and ordered to 31 8 CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

serve an alternative sanction or placed in a temporary shelter 1 for an extended period, in a secure facility, as authorized in 2 this section and in s. 984.225, by order of the court. 3 4 (2) EXTENDED PLACEMENT IN A SHELTER SECURE 5 FACILITY.--A child in need of services who has been held in 6 direct or indirect contempt of court may be placed in a 7 shelter that is licensed as a child caring agency pursuant to 8 chapter 409 secure facility for purposes of punishment for 9 contempt of court if alternative sanctions are unavailable or inappropriate, or if the child has already been ordered to 10 serve an alternative sanction but failed to comply with the 11 sanction. Such placement may be up to 10 days for a first 12 offense or 30 days for a second or subsequent offense. If 13 14 such placement is not available, the child may be placed in an appropriate mental health facility or substance abuse facility 15 for assessment upon a finding by the court that assessment is 16 17 warranted. 18 (a) A delinquent child who has been held in direct or 19 indirect contempt may be placed in a secure detention facility for 5 days for a first offense or 15 days for a second or 20 subsequent offense, or in a secure residential commitment 21 22 facility. (b) A child in need of services who has been held in 23 direct contempt or indirect contempt may be placed, for 5 days 24 for a first offense or 15 days for a second or subsequent 25 26 offense, in a staff-secure shelter or a staff-secure residential facility solely for children in need of services 27 if such placement is available, or, if such placement is not 28 29 available, the child may be placed in an appropriate mental health facility or substance abuse facility for assessment. In 30 addition to disposition under this paragraph, a child in need 31 9

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

5 (5) ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS COORDINATOR. -- There is 6 created the position of alternative sanctions coordinator 7 within each judicial circuit, pursuant to subsection (3). Each 8 alternative sanctions coordinator shall serve under the direction of the chief administrative judge of the juvenile 9 division as directed by the chief judge of the circuit. The 10 alternative sanctions coordinator shall act as the liaison 11 12 between the judiciary, local department officials, district school board employees, and local law enforcement agencies. 13 14 The alternative sanctions coordinator shall coordinate within the circuit community-based alternative sanctions, including 15 nonsecure detention programs, community service projects, and 16 17 other juvenile sanctions, in conjunction with the circuit plan implemented in accordance with s. 790.22(4)(c). 18

19 Section 9. Subsections (2) and (5) of section 985.216,20 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

21 985.216 Punishment for contempt of court; alternative 22 sanctions.--

(2) PLACEMENT IN A SECURE FACILITY.--A delinquent 23 child who has been held in direct or indirect contempt of 24 court may be placed in a secure facility for purposes of 25 26 punishment for contempt of court if alternative sanctions are 27 unavailable or inappropriate, or if the child has already been ordered to serve an alternative sanction but failed to comply 28 29 with the sanction. Such placement may be up to 5 days for a 30 first offense or 15 days for a second or subsequent offense. 31

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(a) A delinquent child who has been held in direct or 1 2 indirect contempt may be placed in a secure detention facility 3 not to exceed 5 days for a first offense and not to exceed 15 4 days for a second or subsequent offense. 5 (b) A child in need of services who has been held in 6 direct contempt or indirect contempt may be placed, not to 7 exceed 5 days for a first offense and not to exceed 15 days 8 for a second or subsequent offense, in a staff-secure shelter 9 or a staff-secure residential facility solely for children in 10 need of services if such placement is available, or, if such placement is not available, the child may be placed in an 11 12 appropriate mental health facility or substance abuse facility for assessment. In addition to disposition under this 13 14 paragraph, a child in need of services who is held in direct 15 contempt or indirect contempt may be placed in a physically secure facility as provided under s. 984.226 if conditions of 16 17 eligibility are met. (5) ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS COORDINATOR.--There is 18 19 created the position of alternative sanctions coordinator within each judicial circuit, pursuant to subsection (3). Each 20 alternative sanctions coordinator shall serve under the 21 direction of the chief administrative judge of the juvenile 22 division as directed by the chief judge of the circuit. The 23 alternative sanctions coordinator shall act as the liaison 24 between the judiciary, local department officials, district 25 26 school board employees, and local law enforcement agencies. The alternative sanctions coordinator shall coordinate within 27 the circuit community-based alternative sanctions, including 28 29 nonsecure detention programs, community service projects, and other juvenile sanctions, in conjunction with the circuit plan 30 implemented in accordance with s. 790.22(4)(c). 31

Section 10. Subsection (4) of section 316.635, Florida 1 2 Statutes, is amended to read: 3 316.635 Courts having jurisdiction over traffic 4 violations; powers relating to custody and detention of 5 minors.--(4) A minor who willfully fails to appear before any 6 7 court or judicial officer as required by written notice to appear is guilty of contempt of court. Upon a finding by a 8 9 court, after notice and a hearing, that a minor is in contempt of court for willful failure to appear pursuant to a valid 10 notice to appear, the court may, at its discretion, proceed in 11 12 accordance with the provisions of s. 984.09(2) or s. 985.216(2).÷ 13 14 (a) For a first offense, order the minor to serve up 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 16 17 unavailable, in a secure juvenile detention center. 18 (b) For a second or subsequent offense, the court may 19 order a minor to serve up to 15 days in a staff-secure shelter 20 or, if space in a staff-secure shelter is unavailable, in a secure juvenile detention center. 21 22 Section 11. Subsection (2) of section 318.143, Florida 23 Statutes, is amended to read: 318.143 Sanctions for infractions by minors.--24 25 (2) Failure to comply with one or more of the 26 sanctions imposed by the court constitutes contempt of court. Upon a finding by the court, after notice and a hearing, that 27 a minor is in contempt of court for failure to comply with 28 29 court-ordered sanctions, the court may, at its discretion, proceed in accordance with the provisions of s. 984.09(2) or 30 s. 985.216(2).÷ 31

1 For a first offense, order the minor to serve up (a) 2 to 5 days in a staff-secure shelter as defined in chapter 984 3 or chapter 985 or, if space in a staff-secure shelter is 4 unavailable, in a secure juvenile detention center. 5 (b) For a second or subsequent offense, the court may 6 order a minor to serve up to 15 days in a staff-secure shelter 7 or, if space in a staff-secure shelter is unavailable, in a 8 secure juvenile detention center. Section 12. Paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 9 216.136, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 10 216.136 Consensus estimating conferences; duties and 11 12 principals.--JUVENILE JUSTICE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE. --13 (8) 14 (a) Duties.--The Juvenile Justice Estimating Conference shall develop such official information relating to 15 16 the juvenile justice system of the state as is determined by 17 the conference principals to be needed for the state planning and budgeting system. This information shall include, but is 18 19 not limited to: estimates of juvenile delinquency caseloads and workloads; estimates for secure, nonsecure, and home 20 juvenile detention placements and for the use of detention 21 supervision through the use of electronic monitoring; 22 23 estimates of workloads in the juvenile sections in the offices of the state attorneys and public defenders; estimates of 24 mental health and substance abuse treatment relating to 25 26 juveniles; and such other information as is determined by the 27 conference principals to be needed for the state planning and budgeting system. 28 29 Section 13. Subsection (5) of section 984.14, Florida 30 Statutes, is amended to read: 984.14 Shelter placement; hearing.--31 13

(5) Except as provided under s. 984.225, A child in 1 2 need of services or a child from a family in need of services 3 may not be placed in a shelter for longer than 35 days. 4 Section 14. Subsection (1) of section 985.207, Florida 5 Statutes, is amended to read: 6 985.207 Taking a child into custody .--7 (1) A child may be taken into custody under the 8 following circumstances: 9 (a) Pursuant to an order of the circuit court issued 10 under this part, based upon sworn testimony, either before or after a petition is filed. 11 12 (b) For a delinquent act or violation of law, pursuant 13 to Florida law pertaining to a lawful arrest. If such 14 delinquent act or violation of law would be a felony if 15 committed by an adult or involves a crime of violence, the arresting authority shall immediately notify the district 16 17 school superintendent, or the superintendent's designee, of the school district with educational jurisdiction of the 18 19 child. Such notification shall include other education providers such as the Florida School for the Deaf and the 20 Blind, university developmental research schools, and private 21 22 elementary and secondary schools. The information obtained by 23 the superintendent of schools pursuant to this section must be released within 48 hours after receipt to appropriate school 24 personnel, including the principal of the child's school, or 25 26 as otherwise provided by law. The principal must immediately notify the child's immediate classroom teachers. Information 27 provided by an arresting authority pursuant to this paragraph 28 29 may not be placed in the student's permanent record and shall be removed from all school records no later than 9 months 30 after the date of the arrest. 31

(c) By a law enforcement officer for failing to appear 1 2 at a court hearing after being properly noticed. 3 (d) By a law enforcement officer who has probable 4 cause to believe that the child is in violation of the 5 conditions of the child's court-ordered detention supervision, 6 probation, home detention, postcommitment probation, or 7 conditional release supervision or that the child has escaped 8 from commitment. 9 Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to allow the 10 11 detention of a child who does not meet the detention criteria in s. 985.215. 12 Section 15. Subsection (1), paragraph (b) of 13 14 subsection (2), and paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 985.213, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 15 985.213 Use of detention. --16 17 (1) All determinations and court orders regarding the use of secure, nonsecure, or home detention care or the use of 18 19 detention supervision through electronic monitoring in 20 conjunction with a court-ordered condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours shall be based 21 22 primarily upon findings that the child: 23 (a) Presents a substantial risk of not appearing at a 24 subsequent hearing; 25 (b) Presents a substantial risk of inflicting bodily 26 harm on others as evidenced by recent behavior; (c) Presents a history of committing a property 27 offense prior to adjudication, disposition, or placement; 28 29 (d) Has committed contempt of court by: Intentionally disrupting the administration of the 30 1. court; 31 15

1 Intentionally disobeying a court order; or 2. 2 Engaging in a punishable act or speech in the 3. 3 court's presence which shows disrespect for the authority and 4 dignity of the court; or 5 (e) Requests protection from imminent bodily harm. 6 (2) 7 The risk assessment instrument for detention (b)1. 8 care placement determinations and orders shall be developed by 9 the Department of Juvenile Justice in agreement with representatives appointed by the following associations: the 10 Conference of Circuit Judges of Florida, the Prosecuting 11 12 Attorneys Association, the Public Defenders Association, the Florida Sheriffs Association, and the Florida Association of 13 14 Chiefs of Police. Each association shall appoint two individuals, one representing an urban area and one 15 16 representing a rural area. The parties involved shall 17 evaluate and revise the risk assessment instrument as is 18 considered necessary using the method for revision as agreed 19 by the parties. The risk assessment instrument shall take into consideration, but need not be limited to, prior history of 20 failure to appear, prior offenses, offenses committed pending 21 adjudication, any unlawful possession of a firearm, theft of a 22 23 motor vehicle or possession of a stolen motor vehicle, and probation status at the time the child is taken into custody. 24 25 The risk assessment instrument shall also take into 26 consideration appropriate aggravating and mitigating 27 circumstances, and shall be designed to target a narrower population of children than s. 985.215(2). The risk assessment 28 29 instrument shall also include any information concerning the child's history of abuse and neglect. The risk assessment 30 shall indicate whether detention care is warranted, and, if 31

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detention care is warranted, whether the child should be 1 placed into secure, nonsecure, or home detention care or under 2 3 detention supervision through electronic monitoring in 4 conjunction with a court-ordered condition of confinement to a 5 designated residence during designated hours. 6 If, at the detention hearing, the court finds a 2. 7 material error in the scoring of the risk assessment 8 instrument, the court may amend the score to reflect factual 9 accuracy. 3. A child who is charged with committing an offense 10 of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28(1) and who does 11 12 not meet detention criteria may be held in secure detention if the court makes specific written findings that: 13 14 Respite care for the child is not available; and a. 15 b. It is necessary to place the child in secure 16 detention in order to protect the victim from injury. 17 18 The child may not be held in secure detention under this 19 subparagraph for more than 48 hours unless ordered by the court. After 48 hours, the court shall hold a hearing if the 20 state attorney or victim requests that secure detention be 21 22 continued. The child may continue to be held in detention care 23 if the court makes a specific, written finding that detention 24 care is necessary to protect the victim from injury. However, the child may not be held in detention care beyond the time 25 26 limits set forth in s. 985.215. For a child who is under the supervision of the 27 4. department or a designated agent of the department through 28 29 electronic monitoring in conjunction with a court-ordered condition of confinement to a designated residence during 30 designated hours, probation, home detention, nonsecure 31 17

detention, conditional release, postcommitment probation, or 1 commitment and who is charged with committing a new offense, 2 the risk assessment instrument may be completed and scored 3 4 based on the underlying charge for which the child was placed 5 under such the supervision of the department and the new 6 offense. 7 (3)(a) While a child who is currently enrolled in 8 school is under detention supervision through electronic 9 monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours in nonsecure or 10 home detention care, the child shall continue to attend school 11 12 unless otherwise ordered by the court. Section 16. Subsection (1) of section 985.214, Florida 13 14 Statutes, is amended to read: 985.214 Prohibited uses of detention .--15 (1) A child alleged to have committed a delinquent act 16 17 or violation of law may not be placed into secure, nonsecure, or home detention care or placed under the supervision of the 18 19 department through electronic monitoring in conjunction with a 20 court-ordered condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours for any of the following 21 22 reasons: 23 (a) To allow a parent to avoid his or her legal 24 responsibility. 25 (b) To permit more convenient administrative access to 26 the child. 27 (c) To facilitate further interrogation or investigation. 28 29 (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 31 18 CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

(6), subsections (8) and (9), paragraphs (a) and (b) of 1 2 subsection (10), and paragraph (b) of subsection (11) of 3 section 985.215, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 4 985.215 Detention.--(1) The juvenile probation officer shall receive 5 6 custody of a child who has been taken into custody from the 7 law enforcement agency and shall review the facts in the law 8 enforcement report or probable cause affidavit and make such 9 further inquiry as may be necessary to determine whether detention care is required. 10 (a) During the period of time from the taking of the 11 12 child into custody to the date of the detention hearing, the initial decision as to the child's placement into secure 13 14 detention care or in detention supervision through the use of 15 electronic monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours, 16 17 nonsecure detention care, or home detention care shall be made by the juvenile probation officer pursuant to ss. 985.213 and 18 19 985.214. 20 The juvenile probation officer shall base the (b) 21 decision whether or not to place the child into secure detention care or in detention supervision through the use of 22 23 electronic monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours, 24 25 home detention care, or nonsecure detention care on an 26 assessment of risk in accordance with the risk assessment 27 instrument and procedures developed by the Department of Juvenile Justice under s. 985.213. However, a child charged 28 29 with possessing or discharging a firearm on school property in violation of s. 790.115 shall be placed in secure detention 30 31 care.

(c) If the juvenile probation officer determines that 1 2 a child who is eligible for detention based upon the results 3 of the risk assessment instrument should be released, the 4 juvenile probation officer shall contact the state attorney, 5 who may authorize release. If detention is not authorized, the child may be released by the juvenile probation officer in 6 7 accordance with s. 985.211. 8 9 Under no circumstances shall the juvenile probation officer or the state attorney or law enforcement officer authorize the 10 detention of any child in a jail or other facility intended or 11 12 used for the detention of adults, without an order of the 13 court. 14 (2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1), a 15 child taken into custody and placed into detention supervision 16 through the use of electronic monitoring in conjunction with a 17 condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours nonsecure or home detention care or detained 18 19 in secure detention care prior to a detention hearing may continue to be detained by the court if: 20 21 (a) The child is alleged to be an escapee or an absconder from a commitment program, a probation program, or 22 23 conditional release supervision, or is alleged to have escaped 24 while being lawfully transported to or from such program or supervision. 25 The child is wanted in another jurisdiction for an 26 (b) offense which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony. 27 28 (c) The child is charged with a delinquent act or 29 violation of law and requests in writing through legal counsel to be detained for protection from an imminent physical threat 30 to his or her personal safety. 31 20

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1 The child is charged with committing an offense of (d) 2 domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28(1) and is detained 3 as provided in s. 985.213(2)(b)3. 4 (e) The child is charged with possession or 5 discharging a firearm on school property in violation of s. 6 790.115. 7 (f) The child is charged with a capital felony, a life 8 felony, a felony of the first degree, a felony of the second 9 degree that does not involve a violation of chapter 893, or a felony of the third degree that is also a crime of violence, 10 including any such offense involving the use or possession of 11 12 a firearm. (g) The child is charged with any second degree or 13 14 third degree felony involving a violation of chapter 893 or 15 any third degree felony that is not also a crime of violence, 16 and the child: 17 1. Has a record of failure to appear at court hearings 18 after being properly notified in accordance with the Rules of 19 Juvenile Procedure; 20 2. Has a record of law violations prior to court 21 hearings; 22 3. Has already been detained or has been released and 23 is awaiting final disposition of the case; 4. Has a record of violent conduct resulting in 24 25 physical injury to others; or 26 Is found to have been in possession of a firearm. 5. (h) The child is alleged to have violated the 27 28 conditions of the child's probation or conditional release 29 supervision and qualifies to be held in secure detention pursuant to the provisions of s. 985.213(2)(b)4. Otherwise, 30 such However, a child detained under this paragraph may be 31 21 CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions. 1 held only in a consequence unit as provided in s.

2 985.231(1)(a)1.c. If a consequence unit is not available, the 3 child shall be placed on home detention <u>supervision</u> with 4 electronic monitoring.

5 The child is detained on a judicial order for (i) 6 failure to appear and has previously willfully failed to 7 appear, after proper notice, for an adjudicatory hearing on 8 the same case regardless of the results of the risk assessment 9 instrument. A child may be held in secure detention for up to 72 hours in advance of the next scheduled court hearing 10 pursuant to this paragraph. The child's failure to keep the 11 clerk of court and defense counsel informed of a current and 12 valid mailing address where the child will receive notice to 13 14 appear at court proceedings does not provide an adequate 15 ground for excusal of the child's nonappearance at the 16 hearings.

17 (j) The child is detained on a judicial order for failure to appear and has previously willfully failed to 18 19 appear, after proper notice, at two or more court hearings of any nature on the same case regardless of the results of the 20 risk assessment instrument. A child may be held in secure 21 detention for up to 72 hours in advance of the next scheduled 22 23 court hearing pursuant to this paragraph. The child's failure to keep the clerk of court and defense counsel informed of a 24 current and valid mailing address where the child will receive 25 26 notice to appear at court proceedings does not provide an 27 adequate ground for excusal of the child's nonappearance at 28 the hearings.

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30 A child who meets any of these criteria and who is ordered to31 be detained pursuant to this subsection shall be given a

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hearing within 24 hours after being taken into custody. The 1 purpose of the detention hearing is to determine the existence 2 3 of probable cause that the child has committed the delinquent 4 act or violation of law with which he or she is charged and 5 the need for continued detention. Unless a child is detained under paragraph (d) or paragraph (e), the court shall utilize 6 7 the results of the risk assessment performed by the juvenile 8 probation officer and, based on the criteria in this 9 subsection, shall determine the need for continued detention. 10 A child placed into secure, nonsecure, or home detention care or in detention supervision through the use of electronic 11 12 monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated residence during designated hours may continue to 13 14 be so detained by the court pursuant to this subsection. If 15 the court orders a placement more restrictive than indicated by the results of the risk assessment instrument, the court 16 17 shall state, in writing, clear and convincing reasons for such placement. Except as provided in s. 790.22(8) or in 18 19 subparagraph (10)(a)2., paragraph (10)(b), paragraph (10)(c), or paragraph (10)(d), when a child is placed into secure or 20 nonsecure detention care, or into a respite home or other 21 placement pursuant to a court order following a hearing, the 22 23 court order must include specific instructions that direct the release of the child from such placement no later than 5 p.m. 24 on the last day of the detention period specified in paragraph 25 26 (5)(b) or paragraph (5)(c), or subparagraph (10)(a)1., 27 whichever is applicable, unless the requirements of such applicable provision have been met or an order of continuance 28 29 has been granted pursuant to paragraph (5)(f). (5)(a) A child may not be placed into or held in 30 secure, nonsecure, or home detention care or under detention 31 23

supervision through the use of electronic monitoring in 1 2 conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated 3 residence during designated hours for longer than 24 hours 4 unless the court orders such detention care or supervision, 5 and the order includes specific instructions that direct the 6 release of the child from such detention care, in accordance 7 with subsection (2). The order shall be a final order, reviewable by appeal pursuant to s. 985.234 and the Florida 8 9 Rules of Appellate Procedure. Appeals of such orders shall take precedence over other appeals and other pending matters. 10 (c) Except as provided in paragraph (g), a child may 11 12 not be held in secure, nonsecure, or home detention care or under detention supervision through the use of electronic 13 14 monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a 15 designated residence during designated hours under a special detention order for more than 21 days unless an adjudicatory 16 17 hearing for the case has been commenced in good faith by the 18 court. 19 (d) Except as provided in paragraph (g), a child may not be held in secure, nonsecure, or home detention care or 20 21 under detention supervision through the use of electronic monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a 22 23 designated residence during designated hours for more than 15 days following the entry of an order of adjudication. 24 (6)(a) When any child is placed in secure, nonsecure, 25 26 or home detention care, in detention supervision through the use of electronic monitoring in conjunction with a condition 27 28 of confinement to a designated residence during designated 29 hours, or into other placement pursuant to a court order following a detention hearing, the court shall order the 30 parents or guardians of such child to pay to the Department of 31 24

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 (8) If a child is detained pursuant to this section, 9 the Department of Juvenile Justice may transfer the child from 10 detention supervision through the use of electronic monitoring 11 in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated 12 residence during designated hours nonsecure or home detention 13 care to secure detention care only if significantly changed 14 circumstances warrant such transfer.

(9) If a child is on release status and not detained 15 pursuant to this section, the child may be placed into secure, 16 17 nonsecure, or home detention care or into detention supervision through the use of electronic monitoring in 18 19 conjunction with a condition of confinement to a designated 20 residence during designated hours only pursuant to a court hearing in which the original risk assessment instrument, 21 22 rescored based on newly discovered evidence or changed 23 circumstances with the results recommending detention, is introduced into evidence. 24

(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.

2. 8 The court must place all children who are 9 adjudicated and awaiting placement in a residential commitment program in detention care. Children who are not subject to an 10 order of placement into secure detention care may be placed 11 12 into detention supervision through the use of electronic monitoring in conjunction with a condition of confinement to a 13 14 designated residence during designated hours in home detention 15 care or nonsecure detention care may be placed on electronic 16 monitoring.

17 (b) A child who is placed in detention supervision through the use of electronic monitoring in conjunction with a 18 19 condition of confinement to a designated residence during 20 designated hours home detention care, nonsecure detention care, or home or nonsecure detention care with electronic 21 monitoring, while awaiting placement in a low-risk or 22 23 moderate-risk program, may be held in secure detention care for 5 days, if the child violates the conditions of such 24 monitoring or confinement the home detention care, the 25 26 nonsecure detention care, or the electronic monitoring 27 agreement. For any subsequent violation, the court may impose 28 an additional 5 days in secure detention care. 29 (11)(b) When a juvenile sexual offender, pursuant to this 30 subsection, is released from detention care or supervision, or 31 26

is transferred from secure detention to detention supervision 1 2 through the use of electronic monitoring in conjunction with a 3 condition of confinement to a designated residence during 4 designated hours home detention or nonsecure detention, detention staff shall immediately notify the appropriate law 5 6 enforcement agency and school personnel. 7 Section 18. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 985.231, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 8 9 985.231 Powers of disposition in delinquency cases .--(1)(a) The court that has jurisdiction of an 10 adjudicated delinquent child may, by an order stating the 11 12 facts upon which a determination of a sanction and rehabilitative program was made at the disposition hearing: 13 14 1. Place the child in a probation program or a 15 postcommitment probation program under the supervision of an authorized agent of the Department of Juvenile Justice or of 16 17 any other person or agency specifically authorized and appointed by the court, whether in the child's own home, in 18 19 the home of a relative of the child, or in some other suitable place under such reasonable conditions as the court may 20 direct. A probation program for an adjudicated delinquent 21 child must include a penalty component such as restitution in 22 23 money or in kind, community service, a curfew, revocation or suspension of the driver's license of the child, or other 24 25 nonresidential punishment appropriate to the offense and must 26 also include a rehabilitative program component such as a 27 requirement of participation in substance abuse treatment or in school or other educational program. If the child is 28 29 attending or is eligible to attend public school and the court finds that the victim or a sibling of the victim in the case 30 is attending or may attend the same school as the child, the 31

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court placement order shall include a finding pursuant to the 1 proceedings described in s. 985.23(1)(d). Upon the 2 3 recommendation of the department at the time of disposition, 4 or subsequent to disposition pursuant to the filing of a 5 petition alleging a violation of the child's conditions of 6 postcommitment probation, the court may order the child to 7 submit to random testing for the purpose of detecting and 8 monitoring the use of alcohol or controlled substances. a. A restrictiveness level classification scale for 9 levels of supervision shall be provided by the department, 10 taking into account the child's needs and risks relative to 11 12 probation supervision requirements to reasonably ensure the public safety. Probation programs for children shall be 13 14 supervised by the department or by any other person or agency 15 specifically authorized by the court. These programs must include, but are not limited to, structured or restricted 16 17 activities as described in this subparagraph, and shall be 18 designed to encourage the child toward acceptable and 19 functional social behavior. If supervision or a program of community service is ordered by the court, the duration of 20 such supervision or program must be consistent with any 21 treatment and rehabilitation needs identified for the child 22 23 and may not exceed the term for which sentence could be imposed if the child were committed for the offense, except 24 that the duration of such supervision or program for an 25 26 offense that is a misdemeanor of the second degree, or is 27 equivalent to a misdemeanor of the second degree, may be for a period not to exceed 6 months. When restitution is ordered by 28 29 the court, the amount of restitution may not exceed an amount the child and the parent or guardian could reasonably be 30 expected to pay or make. A child who participates in any work 31

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program under this part is considered an employee of the state 1 for purposes of liability, unless otherwise provided by law. 2 3 b. The court may conduct judicial review hearings for a child placed on probation for the purpose of fostering 4 5 accountability to the judge and compliance with other 6 requirements, such as restitution and community service. The 7 court may allow early termination of probation for a child who 8 has substantially complied with the terms and conditions of 9 probation.

If the conditions of the probation program or the 10 с. postcommitment probation program are violated, the department 11 12 or the state attorney may bring the child before the court on a petition alleging a violation of the program. Any child who 13 14 violates the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation must be brought before the court if sanctions are 15 sought. A child taken into custody under s. 985.207 for 16 violating the conditions of probation or postcommitment 17 probation shall be held pursuant to the provisions of s. 18 19 985.215(2)(h) in a consequence unit if such a unit is available. The child shall be afforded a hearing within 24 20 hours after being taken into custody to determine the 21 existence of probable cause that the child violated the 22 23 conditions of probation or postcommitment probation. A consequence unit is a secure facility specifically designated 24 by the department for children who are taken into custody 25 26 under s. 985.207 for violating probation or postcommitment 27 probation, or who have been found by the court to have violated the conditions of probation or postcommitment 28 29 probation. If the violation involves a new charge of delinquency, the child may be detained under s. 985.215 in a 30 facility other than a consequence unit. If the child is not 31 29

eligible for detention for the new charge of delinquency, the 1 child may be held in the consequence unit pending a hearing 2 3 and is subject to the time limitations specified in s. 4 985.215. If the child denies violating the conditions of 5 probation or postcommitment probation, the court shall appoint 6 counsel to represent the child at the child's request. Upon 7 the child's admission, or if the court finds after a hearing that the child has violated the conditions of probation or 8 9 postcommitment probation, the court shall enter an order revoking, modifying, or continuing probation or postcommitment 10 probation. In each such case, the court shall enter a new 11 12 disposition order and, in addition to the sanctions set forth in this paragraph, may impose any sanction the court could 13 14 have imposed at the original disposition hearing. If the child 15 is found to have violated the conditions of probation or 16 postcommitment probation, the court may: 17 (I) Place the child in a secure detention facility 18 consequence unit in that judicial circuit, if available, for 19 up to 5 days for a first violation, and up to 15 days for a second or subsequent violation. 20 21 (II) Place the child in detention supervision through 22 electronic monitoring in conjunction with a condition of 23 confinement to a designated residence during designated hours on home detention with electronic monitoring. However, this 24 25 sanction may be used only if a residential consequence unit is 26 not available. 27 (III) Modify or continue the child's probation program or postcommitment probation program. 28 29 (IV) Revoke probation or postcommitment probation and 30 commit the child to the department. 31 30

d. Notwithstanding s. 743.07 and paragraph (d), and 1 2 except as provided in s. 985.31, the term of any order placing 3 a child in a probation program must be until the child's 19th 4 birthday unless he or she is released by the court, on the 5 motion of an interested party or on its own motion. 6 2. Commit the child to a licensed child-caring agency 7 willing to receive the child, but the court may not commit the 8 child to a jail or to a facility used primarily as a detention 9 center or facility or shelter. Commit the child to the Department of Juvenile 10 3. Justice at a residential commitment level defined in s. 11 12 985.03. Such commitment must be for the purpose of exercising active control over the child, including, but not limited to, 13 14 custody, care, training, urine monitoring, and treatment of 15 the child and release of the child into the community in a postcommitment nonresidential conditional release program. If 16 17 the child is eligible to attend public school following residential commitment and the court finds that the victim or 18 19 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 20 finding pursuant to the proceedings described in s. 21 985.23(1)(d). If the child is not successful in the 22 23 conditional release program, the department may use the transfer procedure under s. 985.404. Notwithstanding s. 743.07 24 and paragraph (d), and except as provided in s. 985.31, the 25 26 term of the commitment must be until the child is discharged 27 by the department or until he or she reaches the age of 21. 28 Revoke or suspend the driver's license of the 4. 29 child. Require the child and, if the court finds it 30 5. appropriate, the child's parent or guardian together with the 31 31 CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions. child, to render community service in a public service
 program.

3 As part of the probation program to be implemented 6. 4 by the Department of Juvenile Justice, or, in the case of a 5 committed child, as part of the community-based sanctions 6 ordered by the court at the disposition hearing or before the 7 child's release from commitment, order the child to make restitution in money, through a promissory note cosigned by 8 9 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 10 manner to be determined by the court. The clerk of the circuit 11 12 court shall be the receiving and dispensing agent. In such case, the court shall order the child or the child's parent or 13 14 guardian to pay to the office of the clerk of the circuit 15 court an amount not to exceed the actual cost incurred by the clerk as a result of receiving and dispensing restitution 16 17 payments. The clerk shall notify the court if restitution is not made, and the court shall take any further action that is 18 19 necessary against the child or the child's parent or guardian. A finding by the court, after a hearing, that the parent or 20 guardian has made diligent and good faith efforts to prevent 21 22 the child from engaging in delinquent acts absolves the parent 23 or guardian of liability for restitution under this 24 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.

30 8. Commit the child to the Department of Juvenile31 Justice for placement in a program or facility for serious or

habitual juvenile offenders in accordance with s. 985.31. Any 1 commitment of a child to a program or facility for serious or 2 3 habitual juvenile offenders must be for an indeterminate 4 period of time, but the time may not exceed the maximum term 5 of imprisonment that an adult may serve for the same offense. 6 The court may retain jurisdiction over such child until the 7 child reaches the age of 21, specifically for the purpose of 8 the child completing the program.

9 9. In addition to the sanctions imposed on the child, order the parent or guardian of the child to perform community 10 service if the court finds that the parent or guardian did not 11 12 make a diligent and good faith effort to prevent the child 13 from engaging in delinquent acts. The court may also order the 14 parent or guardian to make restitution in money or in kind for 15 any damage or loss caused by the child's offense. The court shall determine a reasonable amount or manner of restitution, 16 17 and payment shall be made to the clerk of the circuit court as 18 provided in subparagraph 6.

19 10. Subject to specific appropriation, commit the 20 juvenile sexual offender to the Department of Juvenile Justice 21 for placement in a program or facility for juvenile sexual offenders in accordance with s. 985.308. Any commitment of a 22 23 juvenile sexual offender to a program or facility for juvenile sexual offenders must be for an indeterminate period of time, 24 but the time may not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment 25 26 that an adult may serve for the same offense. The court may retain jurisdiction over a juvenile sexual offender until the 27 juvenile sexual offender reaches the age of 21, specifically 28 29 for the purpose of completing the program.

30 Section 19. Paragraph (a) of subsection (10) of 31 section 985.404, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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1 985.404 Administering the juvenile justice 2 continuum.--3 (10)(a) The department shall operate a statewide, 4 regionally administered system of detention services for 5 children, in accordance with a comprehensive plan for the 6 regional administration of all detention services in the 7 state. The plan must provide for the maintenance of adequate 8 availability of detention services for all counties. The plan 9 must cover all the department's operating circuits, with each operating circuit having a secure facility and detention 10 supervision services that include the use of electronic 11 12 monitoring nonsecure and home detention programs, and the plan may be altered or modified by the Department of Juvenile 13 14 Justice as necessary. 15 Section 20. Section 985.4075, Florida Statutes, is 16 amended to read: 17 985.4075 One-time startup funding for juvenile justice purposes. -- Funds from juvenile justice appropriations may be 18 19 utilized as one-time startup funding for juvenile justice purposes that include, but are not limited to, remodeling or 20 renovation of existing facilities, construction costs, leasing 21 22 costs, purchase of equipment and furniture, site development, 23 and other necessary and reasonable costs associated with the startup of facilities or programs. However, any expenditures 24 for fixed capital outlay may only be made from a fixed capital 25 26 outlay appropriation category as defined in s. 216.011(1)(p) 27 and consistent with the intent of the appropriation. 28 Section 21. This act shall take effect January 1, 29 2002. 30 31 34 CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.