Florida Senate - 2005

By Senator Wise

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5-1259-05
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1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to juvenile detention; amending
3	s. 985.03, F.S.; redefining the term "home
4	detention" to mean detention that requires a
5	parent, guardian, or custodian to supervise a
б	child who is placed on home detention; deleting
7	provisions making the Department of Juvenile
8	Justice responsible for supervising a child who
9	is placed on home detention; amending ss.
10	985.215 and 985.231, F.S.; providing that a
11	child may be placed on home detention with or
12	without electronic monitoring; amending s.
13	985.2311, F.S.; clarifying that the parent must
14	pay the fees for the cost of care for a child
15	placed on home detention; providing an
16	effective date.
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18	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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20	Section 1. Paragraph (c) of subsection (18) of section
21	985.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
22	985.03 DefinitionsWhen used in this chapter, the
23	term:
24	(18) "Detention care" means the temporary care of a
25	child in secure, nonsecure, or home detention, pending a court
26	adjudication or disposition or execution of a court order.
27	There are three types of detention care, as follows:
28	(c) "Home detention" means <u>a</u> temporary <u>status when the</u>
29	<u>child has been released to his or her parent, quardian, or</u>
30	custodian before a dispositional hearing or while the child is
31	awaiting placement after a dispositional hearing. During the
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1 time the child is on home detention status, the child shall 2 live in the community under the supervision of the parent, quardian, or custodian. The parent, quardian, or custodian 3 shall notify the court whenever the child violates any 4 provision of the home detention order custody of the child 5 6 while the child is released to the custody of the parent, 7 guardian, or custodian in a physically nonrestrictive 8 environment under the supervision of the Department of 9 Juvenile Justice staff pending adjudication, disposition, 10 placement. Section 2. Subsection (2) and paragraph (b) of 11 12 subsection (10) of section 985.215, Florida Statutes, are 13 amended to read: 985.215 Detention.--14 (2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1), a 15 child taken into custody and placed into nonsecure or home 16 17 detention care or detained in secure detention care before 18 prior to a detention hearing may continue to be detained by the court if: 19 (a) The child is alleged to be an escapee or an 20 21 absconder from a commitment program, a probation program, or 22 conditional release supervision, or is alleged to have escaped 23 while being lawfully transported to or from the such program or supervision. 2.4 (b) The child is wanted in another jurisdiction for an 25 26 offense which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony. 27 (c) The child is charged with a delinguent act or 2.8 violation of law and requests in writing through legal counsel 29 to be detained for protection from an imminent physical threat 30 to his or her personal safety. 31

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1 (d) The child is charged with committing an offense of 2 domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28 and is detained as provided in s. 985.213(2)(b)3. 3 (e) The child is charged with possession or 4 5 discharging a firearm on school property in violation of s. б 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 degree that does not involve a violation of chapter 893, or a 9 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. 13 (g) The child is charged with any second degree or third degree felony involving a violation of chapter 893 or 14 any third degree felony that is not also a crime of violence, 15 and the child: 16 17 1. Has a record of failure to appear at court hearings 18 after being properly notified in accordance with the Rules of Juvenile Procedure; 19 2. Has a record of law violations before prior to 20 21 court 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 2.4 physical injury to others; or 25 5. Is found to have been in possession of a firearm. 26 27 (h) The child is alleged to have violated the 2.8 conditions of the child's probation or conditional release supervision. However, a child detained under this paragraph 29 may be held only in a consequence unit as provided in s. 30 985.231(1)(a)1.c. If a consequence unit is not available, the 31

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1 child shall be placed on home detention with or without 2 electronic monitoring. (i) The child is detained on a judicial order for 3 4 failure to appear and has previously willfully failed to appear, after proper notice, for an adjudicatory hearing on 5 6 the same case regardless of the results of the risk assessment 7 instrument. A child may be held in secure detention for up to 72 hours in advance of the next scheduled court hearing under 8 pursuant to this paragraph. The child's failure to keep the 9 clerk of court and defense counsel informed of a current and 10 valid mailing address where the child will receive notice to 11 12 appear at court proceedings does not provide an adequate 13 ground for excusal of the child's nonappearance at the 14 hearings. (j) The child is detained on a judicial order for 15 failure to appear and has previously willfully failed to 16 17 appear, after proper notice, at two or more court hearings of 18 any nature on the same case regardless of the results of the risk assessment instrument. A child may be held in secure 19 detention for up to 72 hours in advance of the next scheduled 20 court hearing under pursuant to this paragraph. The child's 21 22 failure to keep the clerk of court and defense counsel 23 informed of a current and valid mailing address where the child will receive notice to appear at court proceedings does 2.4 not provide an adequate ground for excusal of the child's 25 nonappearance at the hearings. 26 27 2.8 A child who meets any of these criteria and who is ordered to 29 be detained under pursuant to this subsection shall be given a hearing within 24 hours after being taken into custody. The 30 purpose of the detention hearing is to determine the existence 31 4

1 of probable cause that the child has committed the delinquent 2 act or violation of law with which he or she is charged and the need for continued detention. Unless a child is detained 3 under paragraph (d) or paragraph (e), the court shall utilize 4 the results of the risk assessment performed by the juvenile 5 6 probation officer and, based on the criteria in this 7 subsection, shall determine the need for continued detention. 8 A child placed into secure, nonsecure, or home detention care 9 may continue to be so detained by the court under pursuant to this subsection. If the court orders a placement more 10 restrictive than indicated by the results of the risk 11 12 assessment instrument, the court shall state, in writing, 13 clear and convincing reasons for the such placement. Except as provided in s. 790.22(8) or in subparagraph (10)(a)2., 14 paragraph (10)(b), paragraph (10)(c), or paragraph (10)(d), 15 when a child is placed into secure or nonsecure detention 16 17 care, or into a respite home or other placement under pursuant 18 to a court order following a hearing, the court order must include specific instructions that direct the release of the 19 child from the such placement no later than 5 p.m. on the last 20 21 day of the detention period specified in paragraph (5)(b) or 22 paragraph (5)(c), or subparagraph (10)(a)1., whichever is 23 applicable, unless the requirements of the such applicable provision have been met or an order of continuance has been 2.4 25 granted <u>under</u> pursuant to paragraph (5)(f). (10) 26 27 (b) A child who is placed in home detention care, 2.8 nonsecure detention care, or home or nonsecure detention care 29 with or without electronic monitoring, while awaiting placement in a low-risk or moderate-risk program, may be held 30 in secure detention care for 5 days, if the child violates the 31 5

1 conditions of the home detention care, the nonsecure detention 2 care, or the electronic monitoring agreement. For any subsequent violation, the court may impose an additional 5 3 days in secure detention care. 4 Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 5 б 985.231, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 7 985.231 Powers of disposition in delinquency cases .--8 (1)(a) The court that has jurisdiction of an adjudicated delinquent child may, by an order stating the 9 10 facts upon which a determination of a sanction and rehabilitative program was made at the disposition hearing: 11 12 1. Place the child in a probation program or a 13 postcommitment probation program under the supervision of an authorized agent of the Department of Juvenile Justice or of 14 any other person or agency specifically authorized and 15 appointed by the court, whether in the child's own home, in 16 17 the home of a relative of the child, or in some other suitable 18 place under such reasonable conditions as the court may direct. A probation program for an adjudicated delinquent 19 child must include a penalty component such as restitution in 20 21 money or in kind, community service, a curfew, revocation or 22 suspension of the driver's license of the child, or other 23 nonresidential punishment appropriate to the offense and must also include a rehabilitative program component such as a 2.4 requirement of participation in substance abuse treatment or 25 in school or other educational program. If the child is 26 27 attending or is eligible to attend public school and the court 2.8 finds that the victim or a sibling of the victim in the case 29 is attending or may attend the same school as the child, the court placement order shall include a finding under pursuant 30 to the proceedings described in s. 985.23(1)(d). Upon the 31

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1 recommendation of the department at the time of disposition, 2 or subsequent to disposition pursuant to the filing of a petition alleging a violation of the child's conditions of 3 postcommitment probation, the court may order the child to 4 submit to random testing for the purpose of detecting and 5 6 monitoring the use of alcohol or controlled substances. 7 a. A restrictiveness level classification scale for 8 levels of supervision shall be provided by the department, taking into account the child's needs and risks relative to 9 probation supervision requirements to reasonably ensure the 10 public safety. Probation programs for children shall be 11 12 supervised by the department or by any other person or agency 13 specifically authorized by the court. These programs must include, but are not limited to, structured or restricted 14 activities as described in this subparagraph, and shall be 15 designed to encourage the child toward acceptable and 16 17 functional social behavior. If supervision or a program of community service is ordered by the court, the duration of the 18 such supervision or program must be consistent with any 19 treatment and rehabilitation needs identified for the child 20 21 and may not exceed the term for which sentence could be 22 imposed if the child were committed for the offense, except 23 that the duration of the such supervision or program for an offense that is a misdemeanor of the second degree, or is 2.4 equivalent to a misdemeanor of the second degree, may be for a 25 26 period not to exceed 6 months. When restitution is ordered by 27 the court, the amount of restitution may not exceed an amount 2.8 the child and the parent or guardian could reasonably be 29 expected to pay or make. A child who participates in any work program under this part is considered an employee of the state 30 for purposes of liability, unless otherwise provided by law. 31

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1 b. The court may conduct judicial review hearings for 2 a child placed on probation for the purpose of fostering accountability to the judge and compliance with other 3 requirements, such as restitution and community service. The 4 court may allow early termination of probation for a child who 5 6 has substantially complied with the terms and conditions of 7 probation. 8 c. If the conditions of the probation program or the postcommitment probation program are violated, the department 9 or the state attorney may bring the child before the court on 10 a petition alleging a violation of the program. Any child who 11 12 violates the conditions of probation or postcommitment 13 probation must be brought before the court if sanctions are sought. A child taken into custody under s. 985.207 for 14 violating the conditions of probation or postcommitment 15 probation shall be held in a consequence unit if such a unit 16 17 is available. The child shall be afforded a hearing within 24 hours after being taken into custody to determine the 18 existence of probable cause that the child violated the 19 conditions of probation or postcommitment probation. A 20 21 consequence unit is a secure facility specifically designated 22 by the department for children who are taken into custody 23 under s. 985.207 for violating probation or postcommitment probation, or who have been found by the court to have 2.4 violated the conditions of probation or postcommitment 25 26 probation. If the violation involves a new charge of 27 delinquency, the child may be detained under s. 985.215 in a 2.8 facility other than a consequence unit. If the child is not 29 eligible for detention for the new charge of delinquency, the 30 child may be held in the consequence unit pending a hearing and is subject to the time limitations specified in s. 31

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1	985.215. If the child denies violating the conditions of
2	probation or postcommitment probation, the court shall appoint
3	counsel to represent the child at the child's request. Upon
4	the child's admission, or if the court finds after a hearing
5	that the child has violated the conditions of probation or
6	postcommitment probation, the court shall enter an order
7	revoking, modifying, or continuing probation or postcommitment
8	probation. In each such case, the court shall enter a new
9	disposition order and, in addition to the sanctions set forth
10	in this paragraph, may impose any sanction the court could
11	have imposed at the original disposition hearing. If the child
12	is found to have violated the conditions of probation or
13	postcommitment probation, the court may:
14	(I) Place the child in a consequence unit in that
15	judicial circuit, if available, for up to 5 days for a first
16	violation, and up to 15 days for a second or subsequent
17	violation.
18	(II) Place the child on home detention with <u>or without</u>
19	electronic monitoring. However, this sanction may be used only
20	if a residential consequence unit is not available.
21	(III) Modify or continue the child's probation program
22	or postcommitment probation program.
23	(IV) Revoke probation or postcommitment probation and
24	commit the child to the department.
25	d. Notwithstanding s. 743.07 and paragraph (d), and
26	except as provided in s. 985.31, the term of any order placing
27	a child in a probation program must be until the child's 19th
28	birthday unless he or she is released by the court, on the
29	motion of an interested party or on its own motion.
30	2. Commit the child to a licensed child-caring agency
31	willing to receive the child, but the court may not commit the
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1 child to a jail or to a facility used primarily as a detention 2 center or facility or shelter. 3 3. Commit the child to the Department of Juvenile 4 Justice at a residential commitment level defined in s. 985.03. The Such commitment must be for the purpose of 5 6 exercising active control over the child, including, but not 7 limited to, custody, care, training, urine monitoring, and treatment of the child and release of the child into the 8 community in a postcommitment nonresidential conditional 9 release program. If the child is eligible to attend public 10 school following residential commitment and the court finds 11 12 that the victim or a sibling of the victim in the case is or 13 may be attending the same school as the child, the commitment order shall include a finding under pursuant to the 14 proceedings described in s. 985.23(1)(d). If the child is not 15 successful in the conditional release program, the department 16 17 may use the transfer procedure under s. 985.404. Notwithstanding s. 743.07 and paragraph (d), and except as 18 provided in s. 985.31, the term of the commitment must be 19 until the child is discharged by the department or until he or 20 21 she reaches the age of 21. 22 4. Revoke or suspend the driver's license of the 23 child. 5. Require the child and, if the court finds it 2.4 appropriate, the child's parent or guardian together with the 25 child, to render community service in a public service 26 27 program. 2.8 6. As part of the probation program to be implemented by the Department of Juvenile Justice, or, in the case of a 29 30 committed child, as part of the community-based sanctions ordered by the court at the disposition hearing or before the 31

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1	child's release from commitment, order the child to make
2	restitution in money, through a promissory note cosigned by
3	the child's parent or guardian, or in kind for any damage or
4	loss caused by the child's offense in a reasonable amount or
5	manner to be determined by the court. The clerk of the circuit
6	court shall be the receiving and dispensing agent. In such
7	case, the court shall order the child or the child's parent or
8	guardian to pay to the office of the clerk of the circuit
9	court an amount not to exceed the actual cost incurred by the
10	clerk as a result of receiving and dispensing restitution
11	payments. The clerk shall notify the court if restitution is
12	not made, and the court shall take any further action that is
13	necessary against the child or the child's parent or guardian.
14	A finding by the court, after a hearing, that the parent or
15	guardian has made diligent and good faith efforts to prevent
16	the child from engaging in delinquent acts absolves the parent
17	or guardian of liability for restitution under this
18	subparagraph.
19	7. Order the child and, if the court finds it
20	appropriate, the child's parent or guardian together with the
21	child, to participate in a community work project, either as
22	an alternative to monetary restitution or as part of the
23	rehabilitative or probation program.
24	8. Commit the child to the Department of Juvenile
25	Justice for placement in a program or facility for serious or
26	habitual juvenile offenders in accordance with s. 985.31. Any
27	commitment of a child to a program or facility for serious or
28	habitual juvenile offenders must be for an indeterminate
29	period of time, but the time may not exceed the maximum term
30	of imprisonment that an adult may serve for the same offense.
31	The court may retain jurisdiction over <u>the</u> such child until
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1 the child reaches the age of 21, specifically for the purpose of the child completing the program. 2 9. In addition to the sanctions imposed on the child, 3 order the parent or guardian of the child to perform community 4 service if the court finds that the parent or quardian did not 5 6 make a diligent and good faith effort to prevent the child 7 from engaging in delinquent acts. The court may also order the 8 parent or guardian to make restitution in money or in kind for any damage or loss caused by the child's offense. The court 9 shall determine a reasonable amount or manner of restitution, 10 and payment shall be made to the clerk of the circuit court as 11 12 provided in subparagraph 6. 13 10. Subject to specific appropriation, commit the juvenile sexual offender to the Department of Juvenile Justice 14 for placement in a program or facility for juvenile sexual 15 offenders in accordance with s. 985.308. Any commitment of a 16 17 juvenile sexual offender to a program or facility for juvenile sexual offenders must be for an indeterminate period of time, 18 but the time may not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment 19 that an adult may serve for the same offense. The court may 20 21 retain jurisdiction over a juvenile sexual offender until the 22 juvenile sexual offender reaches the age of 21, specifically 23 for the purpose of completing the program. Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 2.4 985.2311, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 25 26 985.2311 Cost of supervision; cost of care.--27 (1) Except as provided in subsection (3) or subsection 2.8 (4): 29 (a) When any child is placed into postdisposition home 30 detention, probation, or other supervision status with the Department of Juvenile Justice, the court shall order the 31 12

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parent of the such child to pay to the department a fee for the cost of the supervision of such child in the amount of \$1 per day for each day that the child is in supervision status. Section 5. This act shall take effect October 1, 2005. ***** б SENATE SUMMARY Redefines the term "home detention" to require a parent, guardian, or custodian to supervise a child on home detention. Deletes the responsibility of the Department of Juvenile Justice for the supervision of a child on home detention. Provides that a child may be placed on home detention with or without electronic monitoring. Clarifies that a parent must pay the cost-of-care fees for a child placed on home detention.