CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

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Representative(s) Barreiro offered the following:

Amendment to Senate Amendment (500116) (with title amendment)

On page 17, line 24, through page 44, line 3 remove: all of said lines

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perimeter fencing and locking doors or are environmentally secure. Facilities shall provide 24-hour awake supervision, custody, care, and treatment of residents. Youth assessed and classified for this level of placement require close supervision in a structured residential setting. Placement in programs at this level is prompted by a concern for public safety that outweighs placement in programs at lower commitment levels. The

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staff at a facility at this commitment level may seclude a child who is a physical threat to himself or herself or others.

Mechanical restraint may also be used when necessary. The facility may provide for single cell occupancy.

(e) (d) Maximum-risk residential.--Programs or program models at this commitment level include juvenile correctional facilities and juvenile prisons. The programs are long-term residential and do shall not allow youth to have access to the community. Facilities are maximum-custody hardware-secure with perimeter security fencing and locking doors. Facilities shall provide 24-hour awake supervision, custody, care, and treatment of residents. The staff at a facility at this commitment level may seclude a child who is a physical threat to himself or herself or others. Mechanical restraint may also be used when necessary. The facility shall provide for single cell occupancy, except that youth may be housed together during prerelease transition. Youth assessed and classified for this level of placement require close supervision in a maximum security residential setting. Placement in a program at this level is prompted by a demonstrated need to protect the public.

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

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- (48)(47) "Secure detention center or facility" means a physically restricting facility for the temporary care of children, pending adjudication, disposition, or placement.
- (49)(48) "Serious or habitual juvenile offender," for purposes of commitment to a residential facility and for purposes of records retention, means a child who has been found to have committed a delinquent act or a violation of law, in the case currently before the court, and who meets at least one of the following criteria:
- (a) The youth is at least 13 years of age at the time of the disposition for the current offense and has been adjudicated on the current offense for:
 - 1. Arson;

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- 2. Sexual battery;
- 3. Robbery;
- 4. Kidnapping;
 - 5. Aggravated child abuse;
 - 6. Aggravated assault;
- 7. Aggravated stalking;
- 60 8. Murder;
- 9. Manslaughter;
 - 10. Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a destructive device or bomb;
 - 11. Armed burglary;
 - 12. Aggravated battery;
 - 13. Any lewd or lascivious offense committed upon or in the presence of a person less than 16 years of age; or

- 14. Carrying, displaying, using, threatening, or attempting to use a weapon or firearm during the commission of a felony.
- (b) The youth is at least 13 years of age at the time of the disposition, the current offense is a felony, and the child has previously been committed at least two times to a delinquency commitment program.
- (c) The youth is at least 13 years of age and is currently committed for a felony offense and transferred from a moderaterisk or high-risk residential commitment placement.
- (50)(49) "Serious or habitual juvenile offender program" means the program established in s. 985.31.
- $\underline{(51)}(50)$ "Shelter" means a place for the temporary care of a child who is alleged to be or who has been found to be delinquent.
- (52)(51) "Shelter hearing" means a hearing provided for under s. 984.14 in family-in-need-of-services cases or child-in-need-of-services cases.
- (53)(52) "Staff-secure shelter" means a facility in which a child is supervised 24 hours a day by staff members who are awake while on duty. The facility is for the temporary care and assessment of a child who has been found to be dependent, who has violated a court order and been found in contempt of court, or whom the Department of Children and Family Services is unable to properly assess or place for assistance within the continuum of services provided for dependent children.

(54)(53) "Substance abuse" means using, without medical reason, any psychoactive or mood-altering drug, including alcohol, in such a manner as to induce impairment resulting in dysfunctional social behavior.

(55)(54) "Taken into custody" means the status of a child immediately when temporary physical control over the child is attained by a person authorized by law, pending the child's release, detention, placement, or other disposition as authorized by law.

(56)(55) "Temporary legal custody" means the relationship that a juvenile court creates between a child and an adult relative of the child, adult nonrelative approved by the court, or other person until a more permanent arrangement is ordered. Temporary legal custody confers upon the custodian the right to have temporary physical custody of the child and the right and duty to protect, train, and discipline the child and to provide the child with food, shelter, and education, and ordinary medical, dental, psychiatric, and psychological care, unless these rights and duties are otherwise enlarged or limited by the court order establishing the temporary legal custody relationship.

(57)(56) "Temporary release" means the terms and conditions under which a child is temporarily released from a residential commitment facility or allowed home visits. If the temporary release is from a moderate-risk residential facility, a high-risk residential facility, or a maximum-risk residential facility, the terms and conditions of the temporary release must

be approved by the child, the court, and the facility. The term includes periods during which the child is supervised pursuant to a conditional release program or a period during which the child is supervised by a juvenile probation officer or other nonresidential staff of the department or staff employed by an entity under contract with the department.

- $\underline{(58)(57)}$ "Training school" means one of the following facilities: the Arthur G. Dozier School or the Eckerd Youth Development Center.
- (59)(58) "Violation of law" or "delinquent act" means a violation of any law of this state, the United States, or any other state which is a misdemeanor or a felony or a violation of a county or municipal ordinance which would be punishable by incarceration if the violation were committed by an adult.
- (60)(59) "Waiver hearing" means a hearing provided for under s. 985.226(3).
- Section 2. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 985.207, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (e) is added to said subsection, to read:
 - 985.207 Taking a child into custody. --
- (1) A child may be taken into custody under the following circumstances:
- (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 probation, home detention, postcommitment probation, or conditional release supervision, has absconded from

- nonresidential commitment, or has escaped from residential commitment.
 - (e) When a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a child, who is awaiting disposition, has violated conditions imposed by the court under s. 985.228(5) in his or her order of adjudication of delinquency.

- 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.
- 157 Section 3. Section 985.208, Florida Statutes, is amended 158 to read:
 - 985.208 Detention of escapee <u>or absconder</u> on authority of the department.--
 - (1) If an authorized agent of the department has reasonable grounds to believe that any delinquent child committed to the department has escaped from a residential commitment facility of the department or from being lawfully transported thereto or therefrom, or has absconded from a nonresidential commitment facility, the agent may take the child into active custody and may deliver the child to the facility or, if it is closer, to a detention center for return to the facility. However, a child may not be held in detention longer than 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, unless a special order so directing is made by the judge after a detention hearing resulting in a finding that detention is required based on the criteria in s. 985.215(2). The order shall

- state the reasons for such finding. The reasons shall be reviewable by appeal or in habeas corpus proceedings in the district court of appeal.
- (2) Any sheriff or other law enforcement officer, upon the request of the secretary of the department or duly authorized agent, shall take a child who has escaped or absconded from a residential commitment department facility for committed delinquent children, or from being lawfully transported thereto or therefrom, or has absconded from a nonresidential commitment facility, into custody and deliver the child to the appropriate juvenile probation officer of the department.
- Section 4. Subsections (2) and (10) and paragraphs (d) and (g) of subsection (5) of section 985.215, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.215 Detention.--

- (2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1), a child taken into custody and placed into nonsecure or home detention care or detained in secure detention care prior to a detention hearing may continue to be detained by the court if:
- (a) The child is alleged to be an escapee <u>from a residential commitment program</u>, or an absconder from a <u>nonresidential</u> commitment program, a probation program, or conditional release supervision, or is alleged to have escaped while being lawfully transported to or from <u>a residential commitment such program or supervision</u>.
- (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 domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28 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:
- 1. 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. 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 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.

(k) The child at his or her adjudicatory hearing has been found to have committed a delinquent act or violation of law and has previously willfully failed to appear, after proper notice, for other delinquency court proceedings of any nature regardless of the results of the risk assessment instrument. A child may be placed in secure detention, or at the discretion of the court and if available, on home detention with electronic monitoring until the child's disposition order is entered in his or her case. 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 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, except where the child is alleged to have absconded from a nonresidential commitment program in which case the court, at the detention hearing, shall order that the child be released from detention and returned to his or her nonresidential commitment program. Unless a child is detained

under paragraph (d), or paragraph (e), or paragraph (k) the court shall use utilize the results of the risk assessment performed by the juvenile probation officer and, based on the criteria in this subsection, shall determine the need for continued detention. A child placed into secure, nonsecure, or home detention care may continue to be so detained by the court pursuant to this 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).

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(d) Except as provided in <u>paragraph (2)(k)</u>, paragraph (g), or s. 985.228(5), a child may not be held in secure, nonsecure, or home detention care for more than 15 days following the entry of an order of adjudication.

- (g) Upon good cause being shown that the nature of the charge requires additional time for the prosecution or defense of the case, the court may extend the time limits for detention specified in paragraph (c) or (d) an additional 9 days if the child is charged with an offense that would be, if committed by an adult, a capital felony, a life felony, a felony of the first degree, or a felony of the second degree involving violence against any individual.
- (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. The court must place all children who are adjudicated and awaiting placement in a residential commitment program in detention care. Children who are in home detention care or nonsecure detention care may be placed on electronic monitoring.
- (b) A child who is placed in home detention care, nonsecure detention care, or home or nonsecure detention care

with electronic monitoring, while awaiting placement in a minimum-risk, low-risk, or moderate-risk program, may be held in secure detention care for 5 days, if the child violates the conditions of 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.

- (c) If the child is committed to a high-risk residential program, the child must be held in detention care until placement or commitment is accomplished.
- (d) If the child is committed to a maximum-risk residential program, the child must be held in detention care until placement or commitment is accomplished.
- (e) Upon specific appropriation, the department may obtain comprehensive evaluations, including, but not limited to, medical, academic, psychological, behavioral, sociological, and vocational needs of a youth with multiple arrests for all level criminal acts or a youth committed to a minimum-risk or low-risk commitment program.
- (f) Regardless of detention status, a child being transported by the department to a <u>residential</u> commitment facility of the department may be placed in secure detention overnight, not to exceed a 24-hour period, for the specific purpose of ensuring the safe delivery of the child to his or her <u>residential</u> commitment program, court, appointment, transfer, or release.

- Section 5. Notwithstanding s. 985.2155, Florida Statutes, as amended by ch. 2004-473, Laws of Florida, the state, subject to appropriation, shall pay all costs of detention care for juveniles for Highlands County, Sumter County, and Wakulla County for fiscal year 2005-2006.
- Section 6. Subsection (5) of section 985.228, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 985.228 Adjudicatory hearings; withheld adjudications; orders of adjudication.--
- (5)(a) If the court finds that the child named in a petition has committed a delinquent act or violation of law, but elects not to proceed under subsection (4), it shall incorporate that finding in an order of adjudication of delinquency entered in the case, briefly stating the facts upon which the finding is made, and the court shall thereafter have full authority under this chapter to deal with the child as adjudicated.
- (b) The order of adjudication of delinquency under paragraph (a) shall also include conditions that must be followed by the child until a disposition order is entered in his or her case. These conditions must include, but are not limited to, specifying that the child, during any period of time that he or she:
- 1. Is not in secure detention, must comply with a curfew; must attend school or another educational program, if eligible; and is prohibited from engaging in ungovernable behavior.
- 2. Is in secure detention, is prohibited from engaging in ungovernable behavior.

- (c) For purposes of this subsection, the term "ungovernable behavior" shall mean:
- 1. Failing to obey the reasonable and lawful demands of the child's parent or legal guardian and, where applicable, of a person responsible for supervising the child while he or she is in school, another educational program, or secure detention.
- 2. Engaging in behavior that evidences a risk that the child may fail to appear for future court proceedings or may inflict harm upon others or the property of others.
- 3. Other behavior as specified in writing by the court in the order of adjudication of delinquency.
- (d) If a child willfully violates a condition contained in his or her order of adjudication of delinquency, the court may find the child in direct or indirect contempt of court under s. 985.216; however, notwithstanding s. 985.216 and the results of the risk assessment instrument, the child's sanctions for such contempt of court shall be placement in secure detention, or at the discretion of the court and if available, on home detention with electronic monitoring until the child's disposition order is entered in his or her case, except the court may order a different sanction if recommended by the department.
- Section 7. Paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 985.231, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 985.231 Powers of disposition in delinquency cases.--
- (1)(a) The court that has jurisdiction of an adjudicated delinquent child may, by an order stating the facts upon which a

determination of a sanction and rehabilitative program was made at the disposition hearing:

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 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.

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- 442 a. A restrictiveness level classification scale for levels 443 of supervision shall be provided by the department, taking into account the child's needs and risks relative to probation 444 445 supervision requirements to reasonably ensure the public safety. 446 Probation programs for children shall be supervised by the 447 department or by any other person or agency specifically 448 authorized by the court. These programs must include, but are 449 not limited to, structured or restricted activities as described 450 in this subparagraph, and shall be designed to encourage the child toward acceptable and functional social behavior. If 451 452 supervision or a program of community service is ordered by the 453 court, the duration of such supervision or program must be 454 consistent with any treatment and rehabilitation needs identified for the child and may not exceed the term for which 455 456 sentence could be imposed if the child were committed for the 457 offense, except that the duration of such supervision or program 458 for an offense that is a misdemeanor of the second degree, or is 459 equivalent to a misdemeanor of the second degree, may be for a period not to exceed 6 months. When restitution is ordered by 460 461 the court, the amount of restitution may not exceed an amount 462 the child and the parent or guardian could reasonably be 463 expected to pay or make. A child who participates in any work 464 program under this part is considered an employee of the state 465 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

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requirements, such as restitution and community service. The court may allow early termination of probation for a child who has substantially complied with the terms and conditions of probation.

If the conditions of the probation program or the postcommitment probation program are violated, the department or the state attorney may bring the child before the court on a petition alleging a violation of the program. Any child who violates the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation must be brought before the court if sanctions are sought. A child taken into custody under s. 985.207 for violating the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation shall be held in a consequence unit if such a unit is available. The child shall be afforded a hearing within 24 hours after being taken into custody to determine the existence of probable cause that the child violated the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation. A consequence unit is a secure facility specifically designated by the department for children who are taken into custody under s. 985.207 for violating probation or postcommitment probation, or who have been found by the court to have violated the conditions of probation or postcommitment 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

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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 consequence unit in that judicial circuit, if available, for up to 5 days for a first violation, and up to 15 days for a second or subsequent violation.
- (II) Place the child on home detention with electronic monitoring. However, this sanction may be used only if a residential consequence unit is not available.
- (III) Modify or continue the child's probation program or postcommitment probation program.
- (IV) Revoke probation or postcommitment probation and commit the child to the department.
- d. Notwithstanding s. 743.07 and paragraph (d), and except as provided in s. 985.31, the term of any order placing a child in a probation program must be until the child's 19th birthday

unless he or she is released by the court, on the motion of an interested party or on its own motion.

- 2. Commit the child to a licensed child-caring agency willing to receive the child, but the court may not commit the child to a jail or to a facility used primarily as a detention center or facility or shelter.
- 3. Commit the child to the department of Juvenile Justice at a restrictiveness residential commitment level defined in s. 985.03. Such commitment must be for the purpose of exercising active control over the child, including, but not limited to, custody, care, training, urine monitoring, and treatment of the child and release of the child from residential commitment into the community in a postcommitment nonresidential conditional release program. If the child is eligible 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.

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- 5. Require the child and, if the court finds it appropriate, the child's parent or guardian together with the child, to render community service in a public service program.
- As part of the probation program to be implemented by the department of Juvenile Justice, or, in the case of a committed child, as part of the community-based sanctions ordered by the court at the disposition hearing or before the child's release from commitment, order the child to make restitution in money, through a promissory note cosigned by the child's parent or quardian, or in kind for any damage or loss caused by the child's offense in a reasonable amount or manner to be determined by the court. The clerk of the circuit court shall be the receiving and dispensing agent. In such case, the court shall order the child or the child's parent or guardian to pay to the office of the clerk of the circuit court an amount not to exceed the actual cost incurred by the clerk as a result of receiving and dispensing restitution payments. The clerk shall notify the court if restitution is not made, and the court shall take any further action that is necessary against the child or the child's parent or quardian. 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

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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.

Any commitment of a delinquent child to the department of Juvenile Justice must be for an indeterminate period of time, which may include periods of temporary release; however, but the period of time may not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment that an adult may serve for the same offense, except that the duration of a minimum-risk nonresidential commitment 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. The duration of the child's placement in a residential commitment program of any restrictiveness level shall be based on objective performancebased treatment planning. The child's treatment plan progress and adjustment-related issues shall be reported to the court quarterly, unless the court requests monthly reports each month. The child's length of stay in a residential commitment program may be extended if the child fails to comply with or participate in treatment activities. The child's length of stay in the such program shall not be extended for purposes of sanction or punishment. Any temporary release from such program must be approved by the court. Any child so committed may be discharged from institutional confinement or a program upon the direction

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of the department with the concurrence of the court. The child's treatment plan progress and adjustment-related issues must be communicated to the court at the time the department requests the court to consider releasing the child from the residential commitment program. Notwithstanding s. 743.07 and this subsection, and except as provided in ss. 985.201 and 985.31, a child may not be held under a commitment from a court under pursuant to this section after becoming 21 years of age. The department shall give the court that committed the child to the department reasonable notice, in writing, of its desire to discharge the child from a commitment facility. The court that committed the child may thereafter accept or reject the request. If the court does not respond within 10 days after receipt of the notice, the request of the department shall be deemed granted. This section does not limit the department's authority to revoke a child's temporary release status and return the child to a commitment facility for any violation of the terms and conditions of the temporary release.

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

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- determination shall be made pursuant to ss. 985.03(49)(48) and 985.23(3).
- Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 658 985.2311, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 985.2311 Cost of supervision; cost of care.--
- (1) Except as provided in subsection (3) or subsection (61) (4):
 - (a) When any child is placed into home detention, probation, or other supervision status with the department of the supervision of such child in the amount of \$1 per day for each day that the child is in such supervision status.
 - Section 9. Subsection (3) of section 985.316, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 985.316 Conditional release.--
 - (3) For juveniles referred or committed to the department, the function of the department may include, but shall not be limited to, assessing each committed juvenile placed in a residential commitment program to determine the need for conditional release services upon release from the a commitment program, supervising the juvenile when released into the community from a residential commitment facility of the department, providing such counseling and other services as may be necessary for the families and assisting their preparations for the return of the child. Subject to specific appropriation,

the department shall provide for outpatient sexual offender counseling for any juvenile sexual offender released from a residential commitment program as a component of conditional release.

Section 10. <u>Section 985.403, Florida Statutes, is</u> repealed.

Section 11. <u>Task Force on Juvenile Sexual Offenders and</u> their Victims.--

(1) On or before August 1, 2005, there shall be created a task force to review and evaluate the state's laws that define and address juvenile sex offenders and the Department of Juvenile Justice's practices and procedures for serving these offenders and their victims. The task force shall make findings that include, but are not limited to: identification of statutes that address juvenile sexual offenders; a profile of the acts committed by each juvenile placed in juvenile sexual offender programming in this state between July 2000 and June 2005 and an assessment of the appropriateness of those placements based upon the acts committed; identification of community-based and residential commitment programming available for juvenile sexual offenders and an assessment of such programming's effectiveness; and identification of qualifications required for staff who serve juvenile sexual offenders. Based on its findings, the task force shall make recommendations for the improvement of the state's laws, policies, programs, and funding for juvenile sexual offenders, and such recommendations shall specifically include, but are not limited to, identification of criteria that

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should be satisfied prior to placement of a juvenile in juvenile
 sexual offender programming.

- (2) The Governor shall appoint up to 12 members to the task force. The task force shall be composed of representatives who shall include, but are not limited to: a circuit court judge with at least 1 year's experience in the juvenile division, a state attorney with at least 1 year's experience in the juvenile division, a public defender with at least 1 year's experience in the juvenile division, one representative of the Department of Juvenile Justice, two representatives of providers of juvenile sexual offender services, one member of the Florida Juvenile Justice Association, one member of the Florida Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, and one victim of a juvenile sexual offense.
- (3) The task force shall submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 1, 2005.
- (4) Administrative support for the task force shall be provided by the Department of Juvenile Justice. Members of the task force shall receive no salary from the state beyond the salary already received from their sponsoring agency, if any, and are not entitled to reimbursement for travel and per diem expenses.
- $\underline{\mbox{(5)}}$ The task force shall be dissolved upon submission of its report.

Section 12. <u>Task force to study certification for juvenile</u> justice provider staff.—

- (1) On or before August 1, 2005, there shall be created a task force to study the feasibility of establishing a certification process for staff employed by a provider under contract with the Department of Juvenile Justice to provide juvenile justice services to youth.
- (2) The Governor shall appoint up to 12 members to the task force. The task force shall be composed of representatives who shall include, but are not limited to, the following: two representatives of the Department of Juvenile Justice, two representatives of providers of juvenile justice services, two members of the Florida Juvenile Justice Association, two provider employees who provide direct care services, and two representatives of the Florida Certification Board.
- implementing and operating a certification system for staff who work in juvenile justice facilities, services, or programs. At a minimum, the task force shall consider and make recommendations concerning: per diem levels, the occupational levels of staff subject to certification, the criteria that may be used to certify staff, the levels of certification, and a process for testing and validating the effectiveness of any recommended staff certification system. In making its recommendations, the task force shall make findings regarding the benefits of a staff certification system for the state's juvenile justice programming and the cost to implement such a system.

- (4) The task force shall submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1, 2006.
- (5) Administrative support for the task force shall be provided by the Department of Juvenile Justice. Members of the task force shall receive no salary from the state beyond the salary already received from their sponsoring agency, if any, and are not entitled to reimbursement for travel and per diem expenses.
- (6) The task force shall be dissolved upon submission of its report.
- Section 13. Subsection (4) of section 985.404, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 985.404 Administering the juvenile justice continuum.--
- (4) The department may transfer a child, when necessary to appropriately administer the child's commitment, from:
- (a) A residential commitment one facility or program to another facility or program operated, contracted, subcontracted, or designated by the department, including a postcommitment nonresidential conditional release program. The department shall notify the court that committed the child to the residential restrictiveness level department and any attorney of record, in writing, of its intent to transfer the child from a residential commitment facility or program to another facility or program of a higher or lower restrictiveness level. The court that committed the child may agree to the transfer or may set a

hearing to review the transfer. If the court does not respond within 10 days after receipt of the notice, the transfer of the child shall be deemed granted.

(b) A nonresidential commitment facility or program to another facility or program operated, contracted, subcontracted, or designated by the department, including a postcommitment nonresidential conditional release program. The department shall notify the court that committed the child to the nonresidential restrictiveness level and any attorney of record, in writing, of its intent to transfer the child from a nonresidential commitment facility or program to a residential commitment facility or program. Upon receipt of the notice, the court that committed the child may set a hearing to review the transfer, after which the court shall issue a written order granting or denying the transfer or may, without setting a hearing, issue a written order granting or denying the transfer. No child shall be transferred by the department from the nonresidential restrictiveness level to a residential restrictiveness level prior to the department receiving a written court order granting the transfer.

Section 14. Subsections (2) and (10) of section 985.4135, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.4135 Juvenile justice circuit boards and juvenile justice county councils.--

- (2) Each juvenile justice county council shall:
- (a) Develop a juvenile justice prevention and early intervention plan for the county and shall collaborate with the

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circuit board and other county councils assigned to that circuit in the development of a comprehensive plan for the circuit.

- (b) Develop, with the cooperation of county commissioners, school board officials, representatives of governing bodies for local municipalities, and representatives of local law enforcement agencies, criteria to be considered by a law enforcement officer when determining whether to refer a youth to a juvenile assessment center.
- (10) Membership of the juvenile justice county councils, or juvenile justice circuit boards established under subsection (9), may must include representatives from the following entities:
- (a) Representatives from the school district, which may include elected school board officials, the school superintendent, school or district administrators, teachers, and counselors.
 - (b) Representatives of the board of county commissioners.
- (c) Representatives of the governing bodies of local municipalities within the county.
- (d) A representative of the corresponding circuit or regional entity of the Department of Children and Family Services.
- (e) Representatives of local law enforcement agencies, including the sheriff or the sheriff's designee.
 - (f) Representatives of the judicial system.
 - (g) Representatives of the business community.

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- (h) Representatives of other interested officials, groups, or entities, including, but not limited to, a children's services council, public or private providers of juvenile justice programs and services, students, parents, and advocates. Private providers of juvenile justice programs may not exceed one-third of the voting membership.
 - (i) Representatives of the faith community.
- (j) Representatives of victim-service programs and victims of crimes.
 - (k) Representatives of the Department of Corrections.
- Section 15. Subsection (4) of section 985.407, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 985.407 Departmental contracting powers; personnel standards and screening.--
- (4)(a) For any person employed by the department, or by a provider under contract with the department, in delinquency facilities, services, or programs, the department shall require:
- 1. A level 2 employment screening pursuant to chapter 435 prior to employment, using the level 1 standards for screening set forth in that chapter, for personnel in delinquency facilities, services, and programs.
- 2. A federal criminal records check by the Federal Bureau of Investigation every 5 years following the date of the person's employment.
- (b) Except for law enforcement, correctional, and correctional probation officers, to whom s. 943.13(5) applies,

868 the department shall electronically submit to the Department of Law Enforcement:

- 1. Fingerprint information obtained during the employment screening required by subparagraph (a)1.
- 2. Beginning on December 15, 2005, fingerprint information for all persons employed by the department, or by a provider under contract with the department, in delinquency facilities, services, or programs if such fingerprint information has not previously been electronically submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement under this paragraph.
- (c) All fingerprint information electronically submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement under paragraph (b) shall be retained by the Department of Law Enforcement and entered into the statewide automated fingerprint identification system authorized by s. 943.05(2)(b). Thereafter, such fingerprint information shall be available for all purposes and uses authorized for arrest fingerprint information entered into the statewide automated fingerprint identification system pursuant to s. 943.051 until the fingerprint information is removed pursuant to paragraph (e). The Department of Law Enforcement shall search all arrest fingerprint information received pursuant to s. 943.051 against the fingerprint information entered into the statewide automated fingerprint system pursuant to this subsection. Any arrest records identified as a result of the search shall be reported to the department in the manner and timeframe established by the Department of Law Enforcement by rule.

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- (d) The department shall pay an annual fee to the Department of Law Enforcement for its costs resulting from the fingerprint information retention services required by this subsection. The amount of the annual fee and procedures for the submission and retention of fingerprint information and for the dissemination of search results shall be established by the Department of Law Enforcement by a rule that is applicable to the department individually pursuant to this subsection or that is applicable to the department and other employing agencies pursuant to rulemaking authority otherwise provided by law.
- (e) The department shall notify the Department of Law
 Enforcement when a person whose fingerprint information is
 retained by the Department of Law Enforcement under this
 subsection is no longer employed by the department, or by a
 provider under contract with the department, in a delinquency
 facility, service, or program. This notice shall be provided by
 the department to the Department of Law Enforcement no later
 than 6 months after the date of the change in the person's
 employment status. Fingerprint information for persons
 identified by the department in the notice shall be removed from
 the statewide automated fingerprint system.

Section 16. The sums of \$36,834 in recurring funds and \$86,407 in nonrecurring funds are appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Juvenile Justice for expenses for the 2005-2006 fiscal year. The sum of \$133,335 in recurring funds is appropriated from the Administrative Trust Fund to the

- Department of Juvenile Justice for expenses for the 2005-2006 fiscal year.
- 923 Section 17. Section 784.075, Florida Statutes, is amended 924 to read:

784.075 Battery on detention or commitment facility staff or a juvenile probation officer.—A person who commits a battery on a juvenile probation officer, as defined in s. 984.03 or s. 985.03, on other staff of a detention center or facility as defined in s. 984.03(19) or s. 985.03(19), or on a staff member of a commitment facility as defined in s. 985.03(45), commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. For purposes of this section, a staff member of the facilities listed includes persons employed by the Department of Juvenile Justice, persons employed at facilities licensed by the Department of Juvenile Justice, and persons employed at facilities operated under a contract with the Department of Juvenile Justice.

Section 18. Section 984.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

984.05 Rules relating to habitual truants; adoption by State Board of Education and Department of Juvenile Justice.—The Department of Juvenile Justice and the State Board of Education shall work together on the development of, and shall adopt, rules as necessary for the implementation of ss. 984.03(27), 985.03(26)(25), and 1003.27.

Section 19. Paragraph (e) of subsection (3) and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 985.31, Florida Statutes, are

amended, and for the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 985.231, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (k) of subsection (3) of said section is reenacted to read:

- 985.31 Serious or habitual juvenile offender.--
- (3) PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT.--
- (e) After a child has been adjudicated delinquent pursuant to s. 985.228, the court shall determine whether the child meets the criteria for a serious or habitual juvenile offender pursuant to s. 985.03(49)(48). If the court determines that the child does not meet such criteria, the provisions of s. 985.231(1) shall apply.
- (k) Any commitment of a child to the department for placement in a serious or habitual juvenile offender program or facility shall be for an indeterminate period of time, but the time shall not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment which an adult may serve for the same offense. Notwithstanding the provisions of ss. 743.07 and 985.231(1)(d), a serious or habitual juvenile offender shall not be held under commitment from a court pursuant to this section, s. 985.231, or s. 985.233 after becoming 21 years of age. This provision shall apply only for the purpose of completing the serious or habitual juvenile offender program pursuant to this chapter and shall be used solely for the purpose of treatment.
 - (4) ASSESSMENTS, TESTING, RECORDS, AND INFORMATION. --

- (a) Pursuant to the provisions of this section, the department shall implement the comprehensive assessment instrument for the treatment needs of serious or habitual juvenile offenders and for the assessment, which assessment shall include the criteria under s. 985.03(49)(48) and shall also include, but not be limited to, evaluation of the child's:
 - 1. Amenability to treatment.
 - 2. Proclivity toward violence.
 - 3. Tendency toward gang involvement.
 - 4. Substance abuse or addiction and the level thereof.
- 5. History of being a victim of child abuse or sexual abuse, or indication of sexual behavior dysfunction.
- 6. Number and type of previous adjudications, findings of guilt, and convictions.
 - 7. Potential for rehabilitation.
- Section 20. Subsection (2) of section 985.3141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 985.3141 Escapes from secure detention or residential commitment facility.--An escape from:
- (2) Any residential commitment facility described in s. 985.03(46)(45), maintained for the custody, treatment, punishment, or rehabilitation of children found to have committed delinquent acts or violations of law; or

constitutes escape within the intent and meaning of s. 944.40 and is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 21. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 985.231, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 985.201, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

985.201 Jurisdiction. --

(4)(a) Notwithstanding ss. 743.07, 985.229, 985.23, and 985.231, and except as provided in ss. 985.31 and 985.313, when the jurisdiction of any child who is alleged to have committed a delinquent act or violation of law is obtained, the court shall retain jurisdiction, unless relinquished by its order, until the child reaches 19 years of age, with the same power over the child that the court had prior to the child becoming an adult.

Section 22. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 985.231, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 985.233, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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

- (4) SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES.--
- (b) Sentencing to juvenile sanctions.—For juveniles transferred to adult court but who do not qualify for such transfer pursuant to s. 985.226(2)(b) or s. 985.227(2)(a) or (b), the court may impose juvenile sanctions under this paragraph. If juvenile sentences are imposed, the court shall, pursuant to this paragraph, adjudge the child to have committed a delinquent act. Adjudication of delinquency shall not be deemed a conviction, nor shall it operate to impose any of the

civil disabilities ordinarily resulting from a conviction. The court shall impose an adult sanction or a juvenile sanction and may not sentence the child to a combination of adult and juvenile punishments. An adult sanction or a juvenile sanction may include enforcement of an order of restitution or probation previously ordered in any juvenile proceeding. However, if the court imposes a juvenile sanction and the department determines that the sanction is unsuitable for the child, the department shall return custody of the child to the sentencing court for further proceedings, including the imposition of adult sanctions. Upon adjudicating a child delinquent under subsection (1), the court may:

- 1. Place the child in a probation program under the supervision of the department for an indeterminate period of time until the child reaches the age of 19 years or sooner if discharged by order of the court.
- 2. Commit the child to the department for treatment in an appropriate program for children for an indeterminate period of time until the child is 21 or sooner if discharged by the department. The department shall notify the court of its intent to discharge no later than 14 days prior to discharge. Failure of the court to timely respond to the department's notice shall be considered approval for discharge.
- 3. Order disposition pursuant to s. 985.231 as an alternative to youthful offender or adult sentencing if the court determines not to impose youthful offender or adult sanctions.

It is the intent of the Legislature that the criteria and guidelines in this subsection are mandatory and that a determination of disposition under this subsection is subject to the right of the child to appellate review under s. 985.234.

Section 23. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 985.231, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (e) of subsection (3) of section 985.311, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

985.311 Intensive residential treatment program for offenders less than 13 years of age.--

- (3) PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT.--
- (e) After a child has been adjudicated delinquent pursuant to s. 985.228(5), the court shall determine whether the child is eligible for an intensive residential treatment program for offenders less than 13 years of age pursuant to s. 985.03(7). If the court determines that the child does not meet the criteria, the provisions of s. 985.231(1) shall apply.

remove: all of said lines

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 creating the minimum-risk nonresidential restrictiveness level; providing that temporary release may be granted

under specified conditions to youth committed to the highrisk residential restrictiveness level; providing that high-risk residential facilities may be environmentally secure; amending s. 985.207, F.S.; providing that a child may be taken into custody for absconding from a nonresidential commitment facility; providing for a child to be taken into custody for a violation of adjudication order conditions; amending s. 985.208, F.S.; providing that a child may be taken into custody for absconding from a nonresidential commitment facility; amending s. 985.215, F.S.; permitting detention until disposition for adjudicated youth who have a history of failing to appear; providing for release from detention for a child who has absconded; providing exceptions that permit a child to be placed in detention postadjudication for more than 15 days; conforming a cross reference; providing for detention for committed children awaiting placement; providing secure detention for children awaiting minimumrisk placement who violate home or nonsecure detention or electronic monitoring; providing for limited secure detention for children being transported to residential commitment programs; requiring the state to pay certain detention care costs for juveniles in certain counties for fiscal year 2005-2006; amending s. 985.228, F.S.; requiring the court to include specified conditions in an order of adjudication of delinquency that are applicable to a youth for the postadjudication and predisposition

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period; defining a term; providing for contempt of court proceedings for a violation of adjudication order conditions; providing sanctions; amending s. 985.231, F.S.; revising provisions relating to powers of disposition; providing the maximum length for a minimumrisk nonresidential commitment for a second degree misdemeanor; providing that the department or a provider report quarterly to the court the child's treatment plan progress; making conforming changes; amending s. 985.2311, F.S.; requiring parents to pay fees for costs of supervision related to minimum-risk nonresidential commitment; amending s. 985.316, F.S.; providing for assessment of residentially committed youth for conditional release services; repealing s. 985.403, F.S., relating to the Task Force on Juvenile Sexual Offenders and their Victims; creating a new task force on juvenile sexual offenders and their victims; providing powers and duties; providing membership; requiring a report; providing for administrative support; providing for dissolution of the task force; creating a task force to study the certification of professional staff working for a provider of juvenile justice services; providing membership; requiring the task force to consider the feasibility of implementing and operating a certification system for professional staff; requiring the task force to consider specified issues; directing the task force to recommend a process for testing and validating the

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effectiveness of the recommended staff development system; requiring the task force to prepare and submit a report of its deliberations and recommendations by a specified date; providing for administrative support; providing for dissolution of the task force; amending s. 985.404, F.S.; requiring the court to issue written orders granting or denying specified department-requested transfers for youth committed to the minimum-risk restrictiveness level; permitting the court to conduct a hearing; prohibiting specified department-requested transfers prior to department receipt of a written court order granting the transfer; amending s. 985.4135, F.S.; requiring juvenile justice county councils to develop criteria for law enforcement referrals to juvenile assessment centers; providing for permissible representation on juvenile justice county councils or circuit boards; amending s. 985.407, F.S.; changing the level of background screening required for certain department and provider employees from level 1 to level 2; requiring federal criminal records checks every 5 years for certain department and provider employees; providing for electronic submission of specified fingerprint information; providing for retention of specified fingerprint information; providing for searches; requiring the adoption of rules; providing for an annual fee; providing for notice of changes in the employment status of persons whose fingerprint information is retained; requiring the removal of fingerprint

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HOUSE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 1917

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

1163 information upon the occurrence of specified events; providing appropriations; amending ss. 784.075, 984.05, 1164 1165 985.31, and 985.3141, F.S.; conforming cross references; 1166 reenacting ss. 985.201(4)(a), 985.233(4)(b), 985.31(3)(k), and 985.311(3)(e), F.S., relating to jurisdiction, 1167 sentencing alternatives, commitment of serious or habitual 1168 1169 juvenile offenders, and eligibility for an intensive 1170 residential treatment program for offenders less than 13 1171 years of age, respectively, to incorporate the amendment to s. 985.231, F.S., in reference thereto; providing an 1172

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