### CHAMBER ACTION

<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>

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Representative Culp offered the following:

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### Amendment (with title amendment)

her order of adjudication of delinquency.

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Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (1) of

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section 985.207, Florida Statutes, to read:

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985.207 Taking a child into custody.--

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(1) A child may be taken into custody under the following circumstances:

10 11 (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

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Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to allow the

detention of a child who does not meet the detention criteria in

17 s. 985.215.

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Section 2. Subsection (2) 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 from a residential commitment program, or an absconder from a nonresidential commitment program, a probation program, or conditional release supervision, or is alleged to have escaped while being lawfully transported to or from a residential commitment program.
- (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, 159621

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 159621

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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) At his or her adjudicatory hearing, the child 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 held in secure detention or, at the discretion of the court and if available, placed 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 104 105 detained pursuant to this subsection shall be given a hearing within 24 hours after being taken into custody. The purpose of 106 107 the detention hearing is to determine the existence of probable cause that the child has committed the delinquent act or 108 109 violation of law with which he or she is charged and the need for continued detention, except where the child is alleged to 110 111 have absconded from a nonresidential commitment program in which 112 case the court, at the detention hearing, shall order that the child be released from detention and returned to his or her 113 nonresidential commitment program. Unless a child is detained 114 under paragraph (d), or paragraph (e), or paragraph (k), the 115 116 court shall use the results of the risk assessment performed by the juvenile probation officer and, based on the criteria in 117 this subsection, shall determine the need for continued 118 detention. A child placed into secure, nonsecure, or home 119 detention care may continue to be so detained by the court 120 pursuant to this subsection. If the court orders a placement 121 more restrictive than indicated by the results of the risk 122 assessment instrument, the court shall state, in writing, clear 123 and convincing reasons for such placement. Except as provided in 124 125 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 126 into secure or nonsecure detention care, or into a respite home 127 or other placement pursuant to a court order following a 128 hearing, the court order must include specific instructions that 129 direct the release of the child from such placement no later 130 than 5 p.m. on the last day of the detention period specified in 131 132 paragraph (5)(b) or paragraph (5)(c), or subparagraph (10)(a)1., 159621

whichever is applicable, unless the requirements of such applicable provision have been met or an order of continuance has been granted pursuant to paragraph (5)(f).

(5)

- (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 paragraph (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.
- Section 3. 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 159621

- 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" means:
  - 1. The child's failing to obey the reasonable and lawful demands of the child's parent or legal guardian and, where applicable, the reasonable and lawful demands of a person responsible for supervising the child while he or she is in school, another educational program, or secure detention.
  - 2. The child 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 of the child 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

- 190 with electronic monitoring until the child's disposition order
  191 is entered in his or her case.
  - Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 985.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
    - 985.31 Serious or habitual juvenile offender.--
  - (1) ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT SERVICES.--Pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and the establishment of appropriate program guidelines and standards, contractual instruments, which shall include safeguards of all constitutional rights, shall be developed as follows:
    - (a) The department shall provide for:
  - 1. The oversight of implementation of assessment and treatment approaches.
  - 2. The identification and prequalification of appropriate individuals or not-for-profit organizations, including minority individuals or organizations when possible, to provide assessment and treatment services to serious or habitual delinquent children.
  - 3. The monitoring and evaluation of assessment and treatment services for compliance with the provisions of this chapter and all applicable rules and guidelines pursuant thereto.
  - 4. The development of an annual report on the performance of assessment and treatment to be presented to the Governor, the Attorney General, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Auditor General no later than January 1 of each year.
- Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 985.311, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (1) ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT SERVICES.--Pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and the establishment of appropriate program guidelines and standards, contractual instruments, which shall include safeguards of all constitutional rights, shall be developed for intensive residential treatment programs for offenders less than 13 years of age as follows:
  - (a) The department shall provide for:
- 1. The oversight of implementation of assessment and treatment approaches.
- 2. The identification and prequalification of appropriate individuals or not-for-profit organizations, including minority individuals or organizations when possible, to provide assessment and treatment services to intensive offenders less than 13 years of age.
- 3. The monitoring and evaluation of assessment and treatment services for compliance with the provisions of this chapter and all applicable rules and guidelines pursuant thereto.
- 4. The development of an annual report on the performance of assessment and treatment to be presented to the Governor, the Attorney General, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Auditor General, and the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability no later than January 1 of each year.
- Section 6. Subsection (5) of section 985.317, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 985.317 Literacy programs for juvenile offenders.--4/26/2006 12:55:53 PM

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(5) EVALUATION AND REPORT. The department, in consultation with the Department of Education, shall develop and implement an evaluation of the literacy program in order to determine the impact of the programs on recidivism. The department shall submit an annual report on the implementation and progress of the programs to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1 of each year.

Section 7. Section 985.3142, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 985.3142 Failure to return from a temporary release.--The willful failure of a child to return to a residential commitment facility described in s. 985.03(46) within the time authorized for a temporary release shall:
- (1) For a first offense, constitute absconding and such offense shall be treated in the same manner as absconding from a nonresidential commitment facility under this chapter, except that under s. 985.215(2) the court shall order that the child be returned to his or her residential commitment facility at the child's detention hearing.
- (2) For a second or subsequent offense, constitute a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- Section 8. Section 985.412, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 985.412 Program review and reporting requirements Quality assurance and cost-effectiveness.--
- 275 (1) <u>LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE.--</u>It is the intent of the 276 Legislature that the department: 159621

- (a) Ensure that information be provided to decisionmakers in a timely manner so that resources are allocated to programs that of the department which achieve desired performance levels.
- (b) Collect and analyze available statistical data for the purpose of ongoing evaluation of all programs.
- (c) (b) Provide information about the cost of such programs and their differential effectiveness so that program the quality may of such programs can be compared and improvements made continually.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$  Provide information to aid in developing related policy issues and concerns.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$  Provide information to the public about the effectiveness of such programs in meeting established goals and objectives.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$  (e) Provide a basis for a system of accountability so that each  $\underline{\text{youth}}$  elient is afforded the best programs to meet his or her needs.
  - $\underline{\text{(g)}}$  Improve service delivery to  $\underline{\text{youth}}$  clients.
- $\underline{\text{(h)}}_{\text{(g)}}$  Modify or eliminate activities that are not effective.
  - (2) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Youth" "Client" means any person who is being provided treatment or services by the department or by a provider under contract with the department.
- (b) "Program" means any facility, service, or program for youth that is operated by the department or by a provider under contract with the department.
- (c) (b) "Program component" means an aggregation of generally related objectives which, because of their special 159621

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character, related workload, and interrelated output, can logically be considered an entity for purposes of organization, management, accounting, reporting, and budgeting.

- (c) "Program effectiveness" means the ability of the program to achieve desired client outcomes, goals, and objectives.
- (d) "Program group" means a collection of programs with sufficient similarity of function, services, and youth to permit appropriate comparisons among programs within the group.
- with the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, and contract service providers, shall develop and use a standard methodology for annually measuring, evaluating, and reporting program outputs and youth outcomes for each program and program group.
  - (a) The standard methodology must:
- 1. Incorporate, whenever possible, performance-based budgeting measures.
- 2. Include common terminology and operational definitions for measuring the performance of system and program administration, program outputs, and youth outcomes.
- 3. Specify program outputs for each program and for each program group within the juvenile justice continuum.
- 4. Specify desired youth outcomes and methods by which to measure youth outcomes for each program and program group.
- (b) By February 15 of each year, the department shall submit to the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of

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- each house of the Legislature and the Governor a report that identifies and describes:
  - The standard methodology implemented under paragraph
     (a).
    - 2. The programs offered within each program group.
  - 3. The demographic profile and offense history of youth served in each program group.
  - The actual program outputs and youth outcomes achieved in each program group. The department shall annually collect and report cost data for every program operated or contracted by the department. The cost data shall conform to a format approved by the department and the Legislature. Uniform cost data shall be reported and collected for state-operated and contracted programs so that comparisons can be made among programs. The department shall ensure that there is accurate cost accounting for state-operated services including market-equivalent rent and other shared cost. The cost of the educational program provided to a residential facility shall be reported and included in the cost of a program. The department shall submit an annual cost report to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of each house of the Legislature, the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of each house of the Legislature, and the Governor, no later than December 1 of each year. Cost-benefit analysis for educational programs will be developed and implemented in collaboration with and in cooperation with the Department of Education, local providers, and local school districts. Cost data for the report shall include data collected by the

Department of Education for the purposes of preparing the annual report required by s. 1003.52(19).

- (4) (a) PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES.-- The department of Juvenile Justice, in consultation with the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, and contract service providers, shall develop a cost-effectiveness model and apply the model to each commitment program. Program recidivism rates shall be a component of the model.
- (a) The cost-effectiveness model shall compare program costs to expected and actual youth recidivism rates client outcomes and program outputs. It is the intent of the Legislature that continual development efforts take place to improve the validity and reliability of the cost-effectiveness model and to integrate the standard methodology developed under s. 985.401(4) for interpreting program outcome evaluations.
- (b) The department shall rank commitment programs based on the cost-effectiveness model and shall submit a report to the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of each house of the Legislature by January 15 December 31 of each year.
- (c) Based on reports of the department on client outcomes and program outputs and on the department's most recent costeffectiveness rankings, the department may terminate a commitment program operated by the department or a provider if the program has failed to achieve a minimum threshold of costeffectiveness program effectiveness. This paragraph does not preclude the department from terminating a contract as provided under this section or as otherwise provided by law or contract, and does not limit the department's authority to enter into or terminate a contract.

- (d) In collaboration with the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, and contract service providers, the department shall develop a work plan to refine the costeffectiveness model so that the model is consistent with the performance-based program budgeting measures approved by the Legislature to the extent the department deems appropriate. The department shall notify the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability of any meetings to refine the model.
- (e) Contingent upon specific appropriation, the department, in consultation with the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, and contract service providers, shall:
- 1. Construct a profile of each commitment program that uses the results of the quality assurance report required by this section, the cost-effectiveness report required in this subsection, and other reports available to the department.
- 2. Target, for a more comprehensive evaluation, any commitment program that has achieved consistently high, low, or disparate ratings in the reports required under subparagraph 1.
- 3. Identify the essential factors that contribute to the high, low, or disparate program ratings.
- 4. Use the results of these evaluations in developing or refining juvenile justice programs or program models, <u>youth</u> <del>client</del> outcomes and program outputs, provider contracts, quality assurance standards, and the cost-effectiveness model.
  - (5) QUALITY ASSURANCE. -- The department shall:
- (a) Establish a comprehensive quality assurance system for each program operated by the department or operated by a provider under contract with the department. Each contract 159621

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entered into by the department must provide for quality assurance.

- (b) Provide operational definitions of and criteria for quality assurance for each specific program component.
- (c) Establish quality assurance goals and objectives for each specific program component.
- (d) Establish the information and specific data elements required for the quality assurance program.
- (e) Develop a quality assurance manual of specific, standardized terminology and procedures to be followed by each program.
- (f) Evaluate each program operated by the department or a provider under a contract with the department and establish minimum thresholds for each program component. If a provider fails to meet the established minimum thresholds, such failure shall cause the department to cancel the provider's contract unless the provider achieves compliance with minimum thresholds within 6 months or unless there are documented extenuating circumstances. In addition, the department may not contract with the same provider for the canceled service for a period of 12 months. If a department-operated program fails to meet the established minimum thresholds, the department must take necessary and sufficient steps to ensure and document program changes to achieve compliance with the established minimum thresholds. If the department-operated program fails to achieve compliance with the established minimum thresholds within 6 months and if there are no documented extenuating circumstances, the department must notify the Executive Office of the Governor

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and the Legislature of the corrective action taken. Appropriate corrective action may include, but is not limited to:

- Contracting out for the services provided in the program;
- 2. Initiating appropriate disciplinary action against all employees whose conduct or performance is deemed to have materially contributed to the program's failure to meet established minimum thresholds;
  - 3. Redesigning the program; or
  - 4. Realigning the program.
- <u>(g)</u> The department shall Submit an annual report to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of each house of the Legislature, the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of each house of the Legislature, and the Governor <u>by</u>, no later than February 1 of each year. The annual report must contain, at a minimum, for each <u>specific</u> program <u>component</u>:
- 1. A comprehensive description of the population served. by the program;
  - 2. A specific description of its the services.
- 3. A summary of the performance of each program component evaluated. provided by the program;
- 4. Cost data that is reported in a uniform format so that cost comparisons may be made among programs. For a residential program, the cost data must include the cost of its educational program.
- $\underline{5.}$  A comparison of expenditures to federal and state funding.
- 6. Immediate and long-range concerns.; and
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- 7. Recommendations to maintain, expand, improve, modify, or eliminate each program component so that changes in services lead to enhancement in program quality. The department shall ensure the reliability and validity of the information contained in the report.
- (6) The department shall collect and analyze available statistical data for the purpose of ongoing evaluation of all programs. The department shall provide the Legislature with necessary information and reports to enable the Legislature to make informed decisions regarding the effectiveness of, and any needed changes in, services, programs, policies, and laws.
- (7) No later than November 1, 2001, the department shall submit a proposal to the Legislature concerning funding incentives and disincentives for the department and for providers under contract with the department. The recommendations for funding incentives and disincentives shall be based upon both quality assurance performance and cost-effectiveness performance. The proposal should strive to achieve consistency in incentives and disincentives for both department-operated and contractor provided programs. The department may include recommendations for the use of liquidated damages in the proposal; however, the department is not presently authorized to contract for liquidated damages in non hardware secure facilities until January 1, 2002.
- Section 9. <u>Judicial discretion to select commitment</u> programs; pilot program.--
- (1) The definitions contained in s. 985.03, Florida

  Statutes, apply to this section. Additionally, for purposes of this section, the term:

- (a) "Available placement" means a commitment program for which the department has determined the youth is eligible.
- (b) "Commitment program" means a facility, service, or program operated by the department or by a provider under contract with the department within a restrictiveness level.
- (c) "Delinquency court" means a circuit court in the First, Eleventh, Thirteenth, or Twentieth Judicial Circuit.
- (d) "Eligible" means a determination that the youth satisfies admission criteria for the commitment program.
- (e) "Wait period" means the shortest period of time expected to elapse prior to placement of a youth in a commitment program, as determined by the department based upon anticipated release dates for youth currently in the commitment program.
- (2) Between September 1, 2006, and July 1, 2010, a pilot program shall be conducted in the First, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Twentieth Judicial Circuits which authorizes delinquency courts to select commitment programs for youth. The purpose of the pilot program is to identify and evaluate the benefits and disadvantages of affording such judicial discretion prior to legislative consideration of statewide implementation.
  - (3) Before August 31, 2006, the department shall:
- (a) Develop, in consultation with delinquency court judges, procedures to implement this section.
- (b) Publish on its Internet website information that identifies the name and address of each commitment program and that describes for each identified commitment program the population of youth served; the maximum capacity; the services offered; the admission criteria; the most recent recidivism rates; and the most recent cost-effectiveness rankings and 159621

- 535 quality assurance results under s. 985.412, Florida Statutes.

  536 The department shall continually update information published

  537 under this paragraph as modifications occur.
  - (4) Between September 1, 2006, and July 1, 2010, a delinquency court may:
  - (a) Order the department to include in a youth's predisposition report a list of all available placements within each restrictiveness level identified by the court or recommended by the department. The list shall also indicate the wait period for each available placement identified by the department.
  - (b) 1. Specify for a youth committed by the court an available placement identified in the listing under paragraph (a), which has a wait period of 30 calendar days or less for a minimum-risk nonresidential, low-risk residential, moderate-risk residential, or high-risk residential commitment program or a wait period of 20 calendar days or less for a maximum-risk residential commitment program; or
    - 2. Alternatively, a delinquency court may specify:
  - a. An available placement with a wait period in excess of those identified in subparagraph 1., if the court states reasons on the record establishing by a preponderance of the evidence that the available placement is in the youth's best interest; or
  - b. A commitment program that is not listed as an available placement, if the court states reasons on the record establishing by a preponderance of the evidence that the youth is eligible for the commitment program and that the commitment program is in the youth's best interest.

- (5) When a delinquency court specifies an available placement or commitment program for a youth under paragraph (4)(b), the youth shall be placed, as specified by the court, when the next regularly scheduled opening occurs after the placement of other youth who were previously committed and waiting for that program.
- (6) (a) The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall conduct a longitudinal evaluation of the pilot program created by this section and shall submit a written report to the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of the Legislature and to the Governor on January 1, 2008, and annually thereafter, which identifies, according to judicial circuit and restrictiveness level, the following data, as it becomes available, for the pilot program period:
- 1. The number of youth committed to the department by a delinquency court.
- 2. The number of youth placed by a delinquency court in an available placement under subparagraph (4)(b)1. and subsubparagraph (4)(b)2.a. and in a commitment program under subsubparagraph (4)(b)2.b.
- 3. The number of youth placed in a department-specified commitment program.
- 4. The average wait period for, and the average number of days spent by youth in secure detention while awaiting placement in, delinquency court-specified commitment programs and department-specified commitment programs.

- 5. The number of youth who complete, and who are otherwise released from, delinquency court-specified commitment programs and department-specified commitment programs.
- 6. Educational achievements made by youth while participating in delinquency court-specified commitment programs and department-specified commitment programs.
- 7. The number of youth who are taken into custody for a felony or misdemeanor within 6 months following completion of delinquency court-specified commitment programs and department-specified commitment programs.
  - (b) Before August 31, 2006:
- 1. The department, in consultation with the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, shall develop reporting protocols to collect and maintain data necessary for the report required by this subsection.
- 2. The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, in consultation with staff of the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of the Legislature, shall develop common terminology and operational definitions for the measurement of data necessary for the report required by this subsection.
- (c) The reports required under paragraph (a) to be submitted on January 1, 2009, and January 1, 2010, must also include:
- 1. Findings by the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, the department, and delinquency courts regarding the benefits and disadvantages of authorizing courts to select commitment programs.

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- 2. Recommendations by the Office of Program Policy
  Analysis and Government Accountability, the department, and
  delinquency courts, if found to be warranted, for amendments to
  current statutes addressing commitment.
  - (7) This section is repealed effective July 1, 2010.

    Section 10. Task force on juvenile cruelty to animals.--
- (1) The Legislature recognizes that multiple research studies have found statistically significant correlations
  between acts of animal cruelty by juveniles and violent behavior against persons and that a literature review conducted by the federal Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention found that juvenile animal cruelty may be characteristic of the developmental histories of 25 to 60 percent of violent adult offenders. The Legislature further recognizes that it is critical for the rehabilitation of juvenile animal cruelty offenders and for the protection of society that the Legislature establish a policy requiring the Department of Juvenile Justice to assess the specific rehabilitation needs of juvenile animal cruelty offenders and to provide programs that will treat these offenders and halt further antisocial conduct.
  - (2) For purposes of this section, the term:
  - (a) "Department" means the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- (b) "Juvenile animal cruelty offender" means a juvenile referred to the department who has violated s. 828.12, Florida Statutes, or who otherwise has a history of engaging in one or more acts of animal cruelty.
- (3) There is created a task force to review and evaluate the state's laws that define and address animal cruelty and the department's practices for treating and rehabilitating juvenile 159621

- animal cruelty offenders. The task force shall make findings
  that include, but are not limited to:
  - (a) Identification of statutes that address animal cruelty.
  - (b) Compilation of statistics regarding the number of juveniles in this state who have been found, between July 1, 2001, and June 30, 2006, to have committed an act of animal cruelty in violation of s. 828.12, Florida Statutes, and identification of the disposition imposed in each of those cases.
  - (c) A profile of the delinquency and criminal histories of the juveniles involved in the cases identified in paragraph (b) before and after commission of the act of animal cruelty.
  - (d) A summary of the department's methods for identifying juvenile animal cruelty offenders who are referred to the department for a delinquent act other than a violation of s. 828.12, Florida Statutes.
  - (e) Identification of the department's practices, procedures, and programs for the treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile animal cruelty offenders.
  - (f) A summary of research regarding juvenile animal cruelty offenders and of any recommendations contained therein for the treatment and rehabilitation of these offenders.
  - (g) Identification of best and evidence-based practices and model programs used in other jurisdictions for the treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile animal cruelty offenders.
  - (4) Based on its findings, the task force shall make recommendations for the improvement of the state's policies and laws that address juvenile animal cruelty. Such recommendations 159621

- shall specifically include, but are not limited to, identification of methods to assess the needs of juvenile animal cruelty offenders, treatment programs that will best rehabilitate juvenile animal cruelty offenders, service delivery mechanisms to ensure that recommended treatment programs are available statewide, and any funding needs above existing resources to ensure adequate availability of recommended treatment programs.
  - department shall appoint up to 12 members to the task force. The task force membership shall include, but is not limited to:

    three persons who collectively have experience with the conduct of juvenile animal cruelty research and with the treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile animal cruelty offenders; two department employees who collectively are responsible for research and planning and delinquency prevention and treatment programming; and two representatives of providers of juvenile delinquency prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services.
  - (6) 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, 2007.
  - (7) Administrative support for the task force shall be provided by the department. Members of the task force shall serve without compensation, but are entitled to reimbursement under s. 112.061, Florida Statutes, for travel and per diem expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. The task force shall strive to minimize travel and per diem

- expenses by performing, when practicable, its duties in the location where the majority of task force members reside.
- 706 (8) The task force shall be dissolved upon submission of its report.
  - Section 11. <u>Task Force on Juvenile Sexual Offenders and</u> their Victims.--
    - (1) For purposes of this section, the term:
    - (a) "Department" means the Department of Juvenile Justice.
  - (b) "Task force" means the 2006 Task Force on Juvenile Sexual Offenders and their Victims.
  - (2) On or before August 1, 2006, there shall be created a task force to continue the evaluation of the state's juvenile sexual offender laws that was conducted by the 2005 Task Force on Juvenile Sexual Offenders and their Victims, as created in s. 10 of chapter 2005-263, Laws of Florida.
  - (3) The secretary of the department shall appoint up to 12 members to the task force, who shall include, but are not limited to, a circuit court judge with at least 1 year of experience in the juvenile division, a state attorney with at least 1 year of experience in the juvenile division, a public defender with at least 1 year of experience in the juvenile division, two representatives of the department, one member from the Florida Juvenile Justice Association, two members from providers of juvenile sexual offender services, one member from the Florida Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, and one victim advocate.
    - (4) The task force shall:
- 731 (a) Review the findings and recommendations contained in
  732 the final report of the 2005 Task Force on Juvenile Sexual
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- Offenders and their Victims, including the recommendations
  specified in Appendix II of that report, and identify each
  recommendation that has not yet been implemented.
  - (b) Determine which recommendations reviewed under paragraph (a) remain appropriate for implementation.
  - (c) Make additional recommendations, if warranted, for the improvement of the state's laws, policies, programs, and funding for juvenile sexual offenders.
  - (d) Submit a written report to the Governor and the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of the Legislature no later than January 1, 2007, that:
  - 1. Discusses each state law addressing juvenile sexual offenders.
  - 2. Specifically identifies statutory criteria that should be satisfied before a juvenile is classified as a sexual offender or placed in sexual offender programming.
  - 3. Sets forth detailed findings in support of each recommendation under paragraphs (b) and (c) and a comprehensive plan for implementation of these recommendations, including proposed amendments to statute to redefine the term "juvenile sexual offender" and modifications of state agency rules, practices, and procedures.
  - (5) The department shall provide administrative support for the task force. Members of the task force shall receive no salary from the state beyond any salary already received from their sponsoring agencies, if any, and are not entitled to reimbursement for travel and per diem expenses.
- 760 (6) The task force shall be dissolved upon submission of its report.

Section 12. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 27.51,
Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 27.51 Duties of public defender.--
- (1) The public defender shall represent, without additional compensation, any person determined to be indigent under s. 27.52 and:
  - (a) Under arrest for, or charged with, a felony;
  - (b) Under arrest for, or charged with:
- 1. A misdemeanor authorized for prosecution by the state attorney;
  - 2. A violation of chapter 316 punishable by imprisonment;
  - 3. Criminal contempt; or
- 4. A violation of a special law or county or municipal ordinance ancillary to a state charge, or if not ancillary to a state charge, only if the public defender contracts with the county or municipality to provide representation pursuant to ss. 27.54 and 125.69.

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The public defender <u>may shall</u> not provide representation <u>under</u> pursuant to this paragraph if the court, <u>before</u> prior to trial, files in the cause an order of no imprisonment as provided in s. 27.512;

- (c) Who is a child taken into custody under s. 985.207 or s. 985.2075 Alleged to be a delinquent child pursuant to a petition filed before a circuit court;
- (d) Sought by petition filed in such court to be involuntarily placed as a mentally ill person under part I of chapter 394, involuntarily committed as a sexually violent predator under part V of chapter 394, or involuntarily admitted 159621

to residential services as a person with developmental disabilities under chapter 393. A public defender <u>may shall</u> not represent any plaintiff in a civil action brought under the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, or the federal statutes, or represent a petitioner in a rule challenge under chapter 120, unless specifically authorized by statute;

- (e) Convicted and sentenced to death, for purposes of handling an appeal to the Supreme Court; or
- (f) Is appealing a matter in a case arising under paragraphs (a)-(d).
- (2) Except as provided in s. 985.203, the court may not appoint the public defender to represent, even on a temporary basis, any person who is not indigent. The court, however, may appoint private counsel in capital cases as provided in ss. 27.40 and 27.5303.

Section 13. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 985.203, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

985.203 Right to counsel. --

representation by legal counsel at all stages of any delinquency court proceedings under this chapter, which occur after the child has been taken into custody under s. 985.207 or s.

985.2075, unless the right to counsel is freely, knowingly, and intelligently waived by the child after he or she has had an opportunity to confer with counsel part. If the child and the parents or other legal guardian are indigent and unable to employ counsel for the child, the court shall appoint counsel pursuant to s. 27.52. Determination of indigence and costs of 159621

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Legal Counsel representing a child who exercises the right to counsel shall be allowed to provide advice and counsel to the child at any time after the child has been taken into custody under s. 985.207 or s. 985.2075 subsequent to the child's arrest, including prior to a detention hearing while in secure detention care. A child shall be represented by legal counsel at all stages of all court proceedings unless the right to counsel is freely, knowingly, and intelligently waived by the child. If the child appears without counsel, the court shall advise the child of his or her rights with respect to representation of court-appointed counsel.

If the parents or legal quardian of an indigent child are not indigent but refuse to employ counsel, the court shall appoint counsel pursuant to s. 27.52 to represent the child at the detention hearing and until counsel is provided. Costs of representation shall be are hereby imposed as provided by ss. 27.52 and 938.29. Thereafter, the court may shall not appoint counsel for an indigent child who has with nonindigent parents or a nonindigent legal quardian but shall order the parents or legal guardian to obtain private counsel. A parent or legal quardian of an indigent child who has been ordered to obtain private counsel for the child and who willfully fails to follow the court order shall be punished by the court in civil contempt proceedings. If a parent or legal guardian is also an alleged victim in the case, the court may not order the parents or legal guardian to obtain private counsel but shall appoint counsel pursuant to s. 27.52 to represent the indigent child. At the disposition of the case and upon a finding by the court that a 159621

parent or legal guardian is a victim of the offense, the parents
or legal guardian shall not be liable for fees, charges, or
costs under s. 27.52, s. 938.29, or this chapter.

Section 14. This act shall take effect July 1, 2006.

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# ====== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =======

Remove the entire title and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to juvenile justice; amending s. 985.207, F.S.; permitting a law enforcement officer to take a child into custody for a violation of adjudication order conditions; amending s. 985.215, F.S.; permitting specified types of postadjudication detention for a child who has previously failed to appear at delinquency court proceedings regardless of risk assessment instrument results; providing exceptions that permit postadjudication detention until the child's disposition order is entered in his or her case; conforming cross-references; amending s. 985.228, F.S.; requiring a court to include specified conditions in a child's order of adjudication of delinquency that apply during the postadjudication and predisposition period; providing a definition; permitting a court to find a child in contempt of court for a violation of adjudication order conditions; providing sanctions; amending s. 985.31, F.S.; deleting a requirement for a report on serious or habitual juvenile offenders; amending s. 985.311, F.S.; deleting a requirement for a report on intensive residential treatment; amending s. 985.317, F.S.; deleting a

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requirement for a report on literacy programs for juvenile offenders; creating s. 985.3142, F.S.; providing that the willful failure of a child to return to a residential commitment facility within the time authorized for a temporary release is absconding for a first offense and is a second degree misdemeanor for a second or subsequent offense; providing penalties; amending s. 985.412, F.S.; directing the Department of Juvenile Justice to collect and analyze specified data; creating and revising definitions; requiring the development of a standard methodology for annually measuring, evaluating, and reporting program outputs and youth outcomes; requiring an annual report; specifying report contents; deleting a requirement for an annual cost data report; deleting a requirement for a cost-benefit analysis of educational programs; revising a cost-effectiveness model for commitment programs; revising a cost-effectiveness report due date; revising requirements for annual quality assurance reporting; conforming provisions; deleting obsolete provisions relating to incentive and disincentive proposals and liquidated damages; creating a pilot program that authorizes specified courts to select commitment programs for juvenile delinquents; providing definitions; providing the program's purpose; requiring the Department of Juvenile Justice to develop implementation procedures and to publish specified information about commitment programs on its website; providing procedures for the selection of commitment programs by courts; requiring evaluation and reports by the Office of Program Policy

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Analysis and Government Accountability; specifying department and court responsibilities relating to the reports; providing for future repeal of the pilot program; creating a task force on juvenile cruelty to animals; providing powers and duties; requiring the task force to consider specified issues and make recommendations; providing membership; requiring a report; providing for administrative support and travel reimbursement; providing for dissolution of the task force; creating a Task Force on Juvenile Sexual Offenders and their Victims; providing definitions; providing membership; providing duties; requiring a report; providing for administrative support; prohibiting per diem and travel reimbursement; providing for dissolution of the task force; amending s. 27.51, F.S.; requiring that the public defender represent an indigent child taken into custody under specified delinquency provisions; amending s. 985.203, F.S.; requiring that a child be represented in specified delinquency court proceedings unless the right to counsel is waived after having an opportunity to confer with counsel; providing that counsel be permitted to advise a child after a specified point in delinquency court proceedings; requiring that the court appoint counsel for an indigent child if the child's parent or legal quardian is the alleged victim in the case; providing that the parents or legal guardian is not liable for fees, charges, or costs upon a finding by the court that a parent or legal guardian is a victim of the offense; providing an effective date.