A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to juvenile records and sentencing; 3 amending s. 943.052, F.S.; revising provisions relating to disposition records of juveniles; requiring clerks of 4 court to submit disposition information for certain 5 records that were previously submitted to the Department 6 7 of Juvenile Justice without such information; amending s. 8 943.053, F.S.; revising provisions relating to 9 dissemination of criminal history information; amending s. 985.04, F.S.; reorganizing and revising provisions 10 relating to confidentiality of juvenile justice records; 11 providing that specified information is not exempt from 12 public records provisions; revising previsions relating to 13 release of certain information to the superintendent of a 14 child's school; revising provisions relating to certain 15 16 records in the custody of the department; revising provisions relating to records sealed under specified 17 provisions; revising provisions relating to interagency 18 19 agreements; revising provisions relating to records retention; providing penalties for violations; amending s. 20 985.11, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the 21 fingerprinting of certain juveniles; amending s. 985.565, 22 F.S.; providing for blended adult and juvenile sanctions 23 for certain offenses; providing for juvenile probation 24 25 until a juvenile is 21 years of age; revising provisions 26 relating to discharge of a juvenile from probation; revising juvenile commitment provisions; providing for 27 education attainment as a condition of probation or 28

Page 1 of 24

commitment; amending ss. 985.045, 1006.08, and 1012.797, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 943.052, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 943.052 Disposition reporting.--The Criminal Justice Information Program shall, by rule, establish procedures and a format for each criminal justice agency to monitor its records and submit reports, as provided by this section, to the program. The disposition report shall be developed by the program and shall include the offender-based transaction system number.
- (2) Each clerk of the court shall submit the uniform dispositions to the program or in a manner acceptable to the program. The report shall be submitted at least once a month and, when acceptable by the program, may be submitted in an automated format. The disposition report is mandatory for all criminal and delinquency dispositions relating to adult offenders only. Beginning July 1, 2008, each clerk of the court shall submit disposition information on all juvenile arrest records submitted to the department without disposition information between July 1, 1996, and July 1, 2007 a disposition report for each disposition relating to a minor offender is mandatory.
- (3) (a) The Department of Corrections shall submit information to the program relating to the receipt or discharge

Page 2 of 24

of any person who is sentenced to a state correctional institution.

- (b) The Department of Juvenile Justice shall submit information to the program relating to the receipt or discharge of any minor who is found to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, or is found to have committed a misdemeanor specified in s. 943.051(3), and is committed to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- Section 2. Subsections (1), (3), and (4) of section 943.053, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 943.053 Dissemination of criminal justice information; fees.--
- (1) The department of Law Enforcement shall disseminate criminal justice information only in accordance with federal and state laws, regulations, and rules.
- (3)(a) Criminal history information, including information relating to minors, compiled by the Criminal Justice Information Program from intrastate sources for:
- 1. Minors and adults shall be available on a priority basis to criminal justice agencies for criminal justice purposes free of charge.
- 2. Adults may be provided to any person who supplies the program with all known identifying information and tenders fees as established in this subsection and in the manner prescribed by rule of the department.
- 3. Minors who are adjudicated as adults, or who have been found to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, may be provided to any person who

Page 3 of 24

supplies After providing the program with all known identifying information, persons in the private sector and tenders noncriminal justice agencies may be provided criminal history information upon tender of fees as established in this subsection and in the manner prescribed by rule of the department of Law Enforcement.

- (b) Such Fees under this subsection are to offset the cost of producing the record information, including the total cost of creating, storing, maintaining, updating, retrieving, improving, and providing criminal history information in a centralized, automated database, including personnel, technology, and infrastructure expenses. Any access to criminal history information by the private sector or noncriminal justice agencies under as provided in this subsection shall be assessed without regard to the quantity or category of criminal history record information requested. Fees may be waived or reduced by the executive director of the department of Law Enforcement for good cause shown.
- (c) (b) The fee per record for criminal history information provided under pursuant to this subsection is \$23 per name submitted, except that the fee for vendors of the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Juvenile Justice, and the Department of Elderly Affairs shall be \$8 for each name submitted; the fee for a state criminal history provided for application processing as required by law to be performed by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall be \$15 for each name submitted; and the fee for requests under the National Child Protection Act shall be \$18 for each

volunteer name submitted. The state offices of the Public Defender shall not be assessed a fee for Florida criminal history information or wanted person information.

- (4) Criminal justice information provided by the department of Law Enforcement shall be used only for the purpose stated in the request.
- Section 3. Section 985.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 985.04 Oaths; confidentiality of records; confidential information.--
- (1) OATHS.--Authorized agents of the department may administer oaths and affirmations.
- (2) CONFIDENTIALITY.--Except as provided in <u>subsection</u> subsections (2), (3), (6), and (7) and <u>ss. s.</u> 943.053 <u>and</u> 985.11, all information <u>relating to juveniles that is</u> obtained under this chapter in the discharge of official duty by any judge, any employee of the court, any authorized agent of the department, the Parole Commission, the Department of Corrections, the juvenile justice circuit boards, any law enforcement agent, or any licensed professional or licensed community agency representative participating in the assessment or treatment of a juvenile is confidential. The names, photographs, addresses, and crime or arrest reports of minors who are adjudicated as adults or who have been found to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult are not exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

(3) AUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE.--Information relating to juveniles that is authorized for disclosure under this subsection and ss. 943.053 and 985.11 shall not be used for any purpose other than those authorized by law.

(a) Information under subsection (2) and may only be disclosed:

- 1. only To, and may only be used for the discharge of an official duty by, the authorized personnel of the court, the department and its designees, the Department of Corrections, the Parole Commission, law enforcement agents, school superintendents and their designees, any licensed professional or licensed community agency representative participating in the assessment or treatment of a juvenile, and others entitled under this chapter to receive that information. or
- 2. Upon order of the court. Within each county, the sheriff, the chiefs of police, the district school superintendent, and the department shall enter into an interagency agreement for the purpose of sharing information about juvenile offenders among all parties. The agreement must specify the conditions under which summary criminal history information is to be made available to appropriate school personnel, and the conditions under which school records are to be made available to appropriate department personnel. Such agreement shall require notification to any classroom teacher of assignment to the teacher's classroom of a juvenile who has been placed in a probation or commitment program for a felony offense. The agencies entering into such agreement must comply with s. 943.0525, and must maintain the confidentiality of

information that is otherwise exempt from s. 119.07(1), as provided by law.

- (b) A law enforcement agency may release a copy of the juvenile offense report to the victim of the offense. However, information released to the victim under this chapter, including the identity of the next of kin of a homicide victim, regarding any case handled in juvenile court shall not be revealed to any outside party, except as is reasonably necessary in pursuit of legal remedies.
- (c) The superintendent of a child's school shall be notified by:
- 1. A law enforcement agency when the child is taken into custody by a law enforcement officer for an offense that would have been a felony if committed by an adult or for a crime of violence.
- 2. The state attorney when the child is formally charged with a felony or a delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult.
- 3. The department when the child is in the care and custody or under the jurisdiction or supervision of the department and has a known history of criminal sexual behavior with other juveniles; is an alleged juvenile sexual offender, as defined in s. 39.01; has pled guilty or nolo contendere to, or has been found to have committed, a violation of chapter 794, chapter 796, chapter 800, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0133, regardless of adjudication; or has been placed in a probation or commitment program for any felony offense.

The information obtained by the superintendent of schools under this paragraph shall be released to the principal of the school within 48 hours after receipt. The principal must immediately notify the child's immediate classroom teachers. Upon notification, the principal is authorized to begin disciplinary actions under s. 1006.09(1)-(4).

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

- Records in the custody of the department regarding children may be inspected only upon order of the secretary of the department or his or her authorized agent by persons who have sufficient reason and upon such conditions for their use and disposition as the secretary or his or her authorized agent deems proper. The information in such records may be disclosed only to other employees of the department who have a need therefor in order to perform their official duties; to other persons as authorized by rule of the department; and, upon request, to the Department of Corrections. The secretary or his or her authorized agent may permit properly qualified persons to inspect and make abstracts from records for statistical purposes under whatever conditions upon their use and disposition the secretary or his or her authorized agent deems proper, provided adequate assurances are given that children's names and other identifying information will not be disclosed by the applicant.
- (e) Records sealed under paragraph (5)(a) may only be disclosed for use in meeting the screening requirements for personnel in ss. 402.3055, 435.03, and 435.04; however, current criminal history information must be obtained from the Department of Law Enforcement in accordance with s. 943.053. The information shall be released to a person specified in ss.

Page 8 of 24

402.3055, 435.03, or 435.04 for the purposes of complying with each those respective sections.

- (4) INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS.--Within each county, the sheriff, the chiefs of police, the district school superintendent, and the department shall enter into an interagency agreement for the purpose of sharing information, as authorized under subsection (2), about juvenile offenders among all parties. The agreement must specify the conditions under which summary criminal history information is to be made available to appropriate school personnel, and the conditions under which school records are to be made available to appropriate department personnel. The agencies entering into such agreement must comply with s. 943.0525, and all applicable state and federal laws and regulations, and must maintain the confidentiality of information that is otherwise exempt from s. 119.07(1), as provided by law.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the name, photograph, address, and crime or arrest report of a child:
- (a) Taken into custody if the child has been taken into custody by a law enforcement officer for a violation of law which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony;
- (b) Found by a court to have committed three or more violations of law which, if committed by an adult, would be misdemeanors;
- (c) Transferred to the adult system under s. 985.557, indicted under s. 985.56, or waived under s. 985.556;

(d) Taken into custody by a law enforcement officer for a violation of law subject to s. 985.557(2)(b) or (d); or

(e) Transferred to the adult system but sentenced to the juvenile system under s. 985.565

256 shall not be considered confidential and exempt from s.
257 119.07(1) solely because of the child's age.

(3) A law enforcement agency may release a copy of the juvenile offense report to the victim of the offense. However, information gained by the victim under this chapter, including the next of kin of a homicide victim, regarding any case handled in juvenile court, must not be revealed to any outside party, except as is reasonably necessary in pursuit of legal remedies.

(4) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, when a child of any age is taken into custody by a law enforcement officer for an offense that would have been a felony if committed by an adult, or a crime of violence, the law enforcement agency must notify the superintendent of schools that the child is alleged to have committed the delinquent act.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) or any other provision of this section, when a child of any age is formally charged by a state attorney with a felony or a delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult, the state attorney shall notify the superintendent of the child's school that the child has been charged with such felony or delinquent act. The information obtained by the superintendent of schools under this section must be released within 48 hours after receipt to appropriate school personnel, including the principal of the

Page 10 of 24

school of the child. The principal must immediately notify the child's immediate classroom teachers. Upon notification, the principal is authorized to begin disciplinary actions under s. 1006.09(1) (4).

- superintendent the presence of any child in the care and custody or under the jurisdiction or supervision of the department who has a known history of criminal sexual behavior with other juveniles; is an alleged juvenile sexual offender, as defined in s. 39.01; or has pled guilty or nole contendere to, or has been found to have committed, a violation of chapter 794, chapter 796, chapter 800, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0133, regardless of adjudication. Any employee of a district school board who knowingly and willfully discloses such information to an unauthorized person commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (5) Authorized agents of the department may administer oaths and affirmations.
- (5) (6) RECORD RETENTION.--Records maintained by the department, including copies of records maintained by the court:
- (a) May not be destroyed by the department for a period of 25 years after a child's final referral to the department unless the child dies, if they, which pertain to a child found to have committed a delinquent act which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime specified in ss. 435.03 and 435.04 may not be destroyed under this section for a period of 25 years after the youth's final referral to the department, except in cases of the death of the child. Such records, however, shall be sealed by

Page 11 of 24

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329

330

331

332

the court for use only in meeting the screening requirements for personnel in <u>ss.</u> s. 402.3055, 435.03, and 435.04 and the other sections cited above, or under departmental rule; however, current criminal history information must be obtained from the Department of Law Enforcement in accordance with s. 943.053. The information shall be released to those persons specified in the above cited sections for the purposes of complying with those sections. The court may punish by contempt any person who releases or uses the records for any unauthorized purpose.

(7) (a) Records in the custody of the department regarding children are not open to inspection by the public. Such records may be inspected only upon order of the Secretary of Juvenile Justice or his or her authorized agent by persons who have sufficient reason and upon such conditions for their use and disposition as the secretary or his or her authorized agent deems proper. The information in such records may be disclosed only to other employees of the department who have a need therefor in order to perform their official duties; to other persons as authorized by rule of the department; and, upon request, to the Department of Corrections. The secretary or his or her authorized agent may permit properly qualified persons to inspect and make abstracts from records for statistical purposes under whatever conditions upon their use and disposition the secretary or his or her authorized agent deems proper, provided adequate assurances are given that children's names and other identifying information will not be disclosed by the applicant.

(b) Other than records subject to paragraph (a), shall be retained by the department until the record is expunged under chapter 943.

(6) PENALTIES. --

- (a) Any employee of a district school board who knowingly and willfully discloses information received under paragraph

  (3) (c) to an unauthorized person commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.

  775.083.
- (b) The court may punish by contempt any person who releases or uses sealed records under paragraph (5)(a) for any purpose not authorized by paragraph (3)(e). The destruction of records pertaining to children committed to or supervised by the department pursuant to a court order, which records are retained until a child reaches the age of 24 years or until a serious or habitual delinquent child reaches the age of 26 years, shall be subject to chapter 943.
- (8) Criminal history information made available to governmental agencies by the Department of Law Enforcement or other criminal justice agencies shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified in the provision authorizing the releases.
- Section 4. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 985.11, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 985.11 Fingerprinting and photographing .--
- (1) (a) A child who is charged with or found to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult shall be fingerprinted and the fingerprints must be

Page 13 of 24

submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement as provided in s. 361 362 943.051(3)(a). (b) A child who is charged with or found to have committed 363 364 one of the following offenses shall be fingerprinted, and the 365 fingerprints shall be submitted to the Department of Law 366 Enforcement as provided in s. 943.051(3)(b): 367 1. Assault, as defined in s. 784.011. 2. Battery, as defined in s. 784.03. 368 369 3. Carrying a concealed weapon, as defined in s. 790.01(1). 370 4. Unlawful use of destructive devices or bombs, as 371 372 defined in s. 790.1615(1). 373 5. Negligent treatment of children, as defined in former 374 s. 827.05. 375 6. Assault on a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, or 376 other specified officers, as defined in s. 784.07(2)(a). 377 7. Open carrying of a weapon, as defined in s. 790.053. 378 8. Exposure of sexual organs, as defined in s. 800.03. 379 9. Unlawful possession of a firearm, as defined in s. 380 790.22(5). 381 10. Petit theft, as defined in s. 812.014. 382 11. Cruelty to animals, as defined in s. 828.12(1). 12. Arson, resulting in bodily harm to a firefighter, as 383 defined in s. 806.031(1). 384 13. Unlawful possession or discharge of a weapon or 385 386 firearm at a school sponsored event or on school property as defined in s. 790.115. 387 388

Page 14 of 24

389 A law enforcement agency:

390

391

392

393

394

395

396

397398

399

400

401

402

403

404

405

406

407

408

409

410

411

412

413

414

415

416

- 1. Shall fingerprint a child and submit the fingerprints to the Department of Law Enforcement when required under s. 943.051(3).
- 2. May fingerprint and photograph a child taken into custody upon probable cause that such child has committed any other violation of law other than those specified in s.

  943.051(3), as the agency deems appropriate. Such fingerprint records may be submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement for inclusion in the state criminal history records and may only be used by criminal justice agencies for criminal justice purposes.
- Such fingerprint records and photographs of children (b) shall be retained by the law enforcement agency in a separate file, and these records and all copies thereof must be marked "Juvenile Confidential." These records are not available for public disclosure and inspection under s. 119.07(1) except as provided in ss. 943.053 and 985.04(2) and (3), but shall be available to other law enforcement agencies, criminal justice agencies, state attorneys, the courts, the child, the parents or legal custodians of the child, their attorneys, and any other person authorized by the court to have access to such records. In addition, such records may be submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement for inclusion in the state criminal history records and used by criminal justice agencies for criminal justice purposes. These records may, in the discretion of the court, be open to inspection by anyone upon a showing of cause. The fingerprint and photograph records shall be produced in the

Page 15 of 24

court whenever directed by the court. Any photograph taken pursuant to this section may be shown by a law enforcement officer to any victim or witness of a crime for the purpose of identifying the person who committed such crime.

- (c) The court shall be responsible for the fingerprinting of any child at the disposition hearing if the child has been adjudicated or had adjudication withheld for any felony in the case currently before the court.
- (3) This section does not prohibit the fingerprinting or photographing of child traffic violators. All records of such traffic violations shall be kept in the full name of the violator and shall be open to inspection and publication in the same manner as adult traffic violations. This section does not apply to the photographing of children by the department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Children and Family Services.
- Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (2), and paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 985.565, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 985.565 Sentencing powers; procedures; alternatives <u>and blended sanctions</u> for juveniles prosecuted as adults; educational attainment.--
  - (1) POWERS OF DISPOSITION. --
- (b) In determining whether to impose juvenile sanctions instead of adult sanctions or blended sanctions, the court shall consider the following criteria:

Page 16 of 24

1. The seriousness of the offense to the community and whether the community would best be protected by juvenile or adult sanctions.

- 2. Whether the offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated, or willful manner.
- 3. Whether the offense was against persons or against property, with greater weight being given to offenses against persons, especially if personal injury resulted.
  - 4. The sophistication and maturity of the offender.
- 5. The record and previous history of the offender, including:
- a. Previous contacts with the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the former Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, the Department of Children and Family Services, law enforcement agencies, and the courts.
  - b. Prior periods of probation.

- c. Prior adjudications that the offender committed a delinquent act or violation of law as a child.
- d. Prior commitments to the Department of Juvenile Justice, the former Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, the Department of Children and Family Services, or other facilities or institutions.
- 6. The prospects for adequate protection of the public and the likelihood of deterrence and reasonable rehabilitation of the offender if assigned to services and facilities of the Department of Juvenile Justice.

7. Whether the Department of Juvenile Justice has appropriate programs, facilities, and services immediately available.

- 8. Whether adult sanctions would provide more appropriate punishment and deterrence to further violations of law than the imposition of juvenile sanctions.
  - (2) PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT. --
- (a) Upon a plea of guilty <u>or nolo contendere</u>, the court may refer the case to the department for investigation and recommendation as to the suitability of its programs for the child.
  - (4) SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES. --

469

470

471

472

473

474

475

476

477

478

479

480

481

482

483

484

485

486

487

488 489

490

491

492

493

494

495

496

Juvenile sanctions. -- For juveniles transferred to adult court but who do not qualify for such transfer under s. 985.556(3) or s. 985.557(2)(a) or (b), the court may impose juvenile sanctions under this paragraph. If juvenile sanctions sentences are imposed, the court shall, under 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 or and may not sentence the child to blended juvenile and adult sanctions a combination of adult and juvenile punishments. An adult sanction or A juvenile sanction or a blended juvenile and adult 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

Page 18 of 24

497

498 499

500

501

502

503

504

505

506

507

508

509

510

511

512

513

514

515

516

517

518

519

520

521

522

523

524

that the sanction is <u>inappropriate</u> unsuitable for the child, the department shall provide the sentencing court with a written report outlining the basis for its objections to the juvenile sanction and shall simultaneously provide a copy to the state attorney and defense counsel. The department shall return custody of the child to the sentencing court for further proceedings, including the imposition of juvenile sanctions, blended juvenile and adult sanctions, alternative sanctions, or adult sanctions. Upon adjudicating a child delinquent under subsection (1), the court may sentence the child to juvenile probation, juvenile commitment, blended juvenile and adult sanctions, or to alternative sanctions under ss. 985.435, 985.437, 985.439, 985.441, 985.445, 985.45, and 985.455.÷

1. Juvenile probation. -- The court may place the child on probation in a probation program under the supervision of the department for an indeterminate period of time until the child reaches the age of 21 19 years or sooner if discharged by order of the court. If, prior to the child's 21st birthday, the department seeks to discharge the child from juvenile probation, the department shall notify the sentencing court of its intent to discharge the child no later than 30 days prior to the proposed discharge date. The department shall file a written notice of its proposal with the clerk of the court and give a copy of the written notice to the sentencing judge, the state attorney, and defense counsel at the time it files the notice with the clerk of the court. Failure of the sentencing court or the state attorney to object to the department's notice of discharge within the 30-day time period shall be construed as

approval for the proposed discharge. If there is no objection, the clerk of the court shall close the case.

525

526

527

528

529

530

531

532

533

534

535

536

537

538

539

540

541

542

543

544

545

546

547

548

549

550

551

552

- Juvenile commitment. -- The court may 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 order of the court department. If, prior to the child's 21st birthday, the department seeks to discharge the child from a commitment or aftercare program, the department shall notify the sentencing court of its intent to discharge the child no later than 30 14 days prior to the proposed discharge date. The department shall file a written notice of its proposal with the clerk of the court and give a copy of the written notice to the sentencing judge, state attorney, and defense counsel at the time it files the notice with the clerk of the court. Failure of the sentencing court or the state attorney to object timely respond to the department's notice of discharge within the 30-day time period shall be construed as considered approval for the proposed discharge. If there is no objection, the clerk of the court shall close the case.
- 3. Blended juvenile and adult sanctions.--The court may 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 years of age or sooner if discharged by order of the court, followed by probation under the supervision of the Department of Corrections. If, prior to the child's 21st birthday the department seeks to discharge the child from treatment, it shall notify the sentencing court of

Page 20 of 24

its intent to discharge the child no later than 30 days prior to the proposed discharge date. The department shall file a written notice of its proposal with the clerk of the court and give a copy of the written notice to the sentencing judge, Department of Corrections, state attorney, and defense counsel at the time it files the notice with the clerk of the court. Failure of the sentencing court or the state attorney to object to the department's notice of discharge within the 30-day time period shall be construed as approval for the proposed discharge. An order to discharge shall not be entered until the Department of Corrections has certified that it has met with the child and explained the terms of probation.

- 4.3. Alternative sanctions.--The court may order disposition under ss. 985.435, 985.437, 985.439, 985.441, 985.445, 985.45, and 985.455 as an alternative to youthful offender or adult sentencing if the court determines not to impose youthful offender or adult sanctions.
- 5. Educational attainment.--Upon sentencing a child under subsection (1) to juvenile probation, juvenile commitment, blended juvenile and adult sanctions, or alternative sanctions, the court shall consider the educational needs assessment conducted pursuant to 985.18(1) and (2), the predisposition report, together with any other report prepared pursuant to s. 985.43(1) and (2), and any other relevant information. Based on this information, the court shall make a finding as to the child's educational status, including, but not limited to, the child's strengths, abilities, and unmet and special educational needs. The court may enter an order that, as a condition of

probation or commitment, the child attain an appropriate
educational goal or goals. Examples of appropriate educationally
based goals are:

- a. Attainment of a high school diploma or its equivalent.
- b. Successful completion of literacy courses.
- c. Successful completion of vocational courses.
- d. Attendance and successful completion of the child's current grade, if enrolled in school.
  - e. Enrollment in an apprenticeship or a similar program.

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. 985.534.

Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 985.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.045 Court records.--

(2) The clerk shall keep all official records required by this section separate from other records of the circuit court, except those records pertaining to motor vehicle violations, which shall be forwarded to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Except as provided in ss. 943.053 and 985.04(3)(d)(7), official records required by this chapter are not open to inspection by the public, but may be inspected only upon order of the court by persons deemed by the court to have a proper interest therein, except that a child and the parents, guardians, or legal custodians of the child and their attorneys, law enforcement agencies, the Department of Juvenile Justice and

Page 22 of 24

its designees, the Parole Commission, the Department of Corrections, and the Justice Administrative Commission shall always have the right to inspect and copy any official record pertaining to the child. The court may permit authorized representatives of recognized organizations compiling statistics for proper purposes to inspect, and make abstracts from, official records under whatever conditions upon the use and disposition of such records the court may deem proper and may punish by contempt proceedings any violation of those conditions.

Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 1006.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1006.08 District school superintendent duties relating to student discipline and school safety.--

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 985.04(3)(d)(7) or any other provision of law to the contrary, the court shall, within 48 hours of the finding, notify the appropriate district school superintendent of the name and address of any student found to have committed a delinquent act, or who has had adjudication of a delinquent act withheld which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony, or the name and address of any student found guilty of a felony. Notification shall include the specific delinquent act found to have been committed or for which adjudication was withheld, or the specific felony for which the student was found guilty.

Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 1012.797, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.797 Notification of district school superintendent of certain charges against or convictions of employees.--

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 985.04(3)(d)(7) or any other provision of law to the contrary, a law enforcement agency shall, within 48 hours, notify the appropriate district school superintendent of the name and address of any employee of the school district who is charged with a felony or with a misdemeanor involving the abuse of a minor child or the sale or possession of a controlled substance. The notification shall include the specific charge for which the employee of the school district was arrested. Such notification shall include other education providers such as the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, university lab schools, and private elementary and secondary schools.
  - Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2007.