By Senator Evers

2-00413-12 2012504

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to juvenile justice; amending s. 985.441, F.S.; removing from the court having jurisdiction over an adjudicated delinquent child the authority to commit the delinquent child to the Department of Juvenile Justice for placement in a program or facility for serious or habitual juvenile offenders; authorizing the court, under certain circumstances, to commit a child to the department for placement in a mother-infant program if the child's mother is committed as a delinquent; requiring that such mother-infant program be licensed as a child care facility and provide the services and support necessary to enable the committed juvenile mother to provide for the needs of the child who accompanies her in the program; amending s. 985.601, F.S.; authorizing the department, at the discretion of the Secretary of Juvenile Justice, to pay a specified sum toward funeral expenses for a youth under certain circumstances; specifying the criteria by which the secretary determines if basic funeral expenses will be paid; amending s. 985.0301, F.S.; revising provisions to conform to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 985.441, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

2-00413-12 2012504

985.441 Commitment.

- (1) 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:
- (a) Commit the child to a licensed child-caring agency willing to receive the child; however, the court may not commit the child to a jail or to a facility used primarily as a detention center or facility or shelter.
- (b) Commit the child to the department at a restrictiveness 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, monitoring for substance abuse, electronic 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 not successful in the conditional release program, the department may use the transfer procedure under subsection (4).
- (c) Commit the child to the department for placement in a program or facility for serious or habitual juvenile offenders in accordance with s. 985.47.
- 1. Following a delinquency adjudicatory hearing under s. 985.35 and a delinquency disposition hearing under s. 985.433 that 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

2-00413-12 2012504

best served by a program for serious or habitual juvenile offenders as provided in s. 985.47. The determination shall be made under ss. 985.47(1) and 985.433(7).

- 2. 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.
- (c) (d) Commit the child to the department for placement in a program or facility for juvenile sexual offenders in accordance with s. 985.48, subject to specific appropriation for such a program or facility.
- 1. The child may only be committed for such placement pursuant to determination that the child is a juvenile sexual offender under the criteria specified in s. 985.475.
- 2. 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.
- (d) Commit the child to the department for placement in a mother-infant program designed to serve the needs of juvenile mothers or expectant juvenile mothers who are committed as delinquents. The department's mother-infant program must be licensed as a child care facility in accordance with s. 402.308 and must provide the services and support necessary to enable the committed juvenile mother to provide for the needs of her child who, upon agreement of the mother, may accompany her in the program.

2-00413-12 2012504

Section 2. Subsection (11) is added to section 985.601, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 985.601 Administering the juvenile justice continuum.-
- (11) At the discretion of the Secretary of Corrections, the department may pay up to \$5,000 toward the basic funeral expenses for a youth who dies:
  - (a) While in the custody of the department;
- (b) Whose parents or guardians are indigent and unable to pay these expenses; and
- (c) There is no other source of funding available to pay for these expenses.
- Section 3. Paragraph (g) of subsection (5) of section 985.0301, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 985.0301 Jurisdiction.-
- (5)

- (g)1. Notwithstanding ss. 743.07 and 985.455(3), a serious or habitual juvenile offender shall not be held under commitment from a court under s. 985.441(1)(c), s. 985.47, or s. 985.565 after becoming 21 years of age. This subparagraph applies shall apply only for the purpose of completing the serious or habitual juvenile offender program under this chapter and shall be used solely for the purpose of treatment.
- 2. The court may retain jurisdiction over a child who has been placed in a program or facility for serious or habitual juvenile offenders until the child reaches the age of 21, specifically for the purpose of the child completing the program.
  - Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.