

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Criminal Justice

BILL: SB 312

INTRODUCER: Senators Detert and Gaetz

SUBJECT: Restitution for Juvenile Offenses

DATE: February 27, 2015

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Dugger	Cannon	CJ	Favorable
2.			CF	
3.			JU	
4.			FP	

I. Summary:

SB 312 expands the authority of the court to order restitution when a child is found to have committed a delinquent act, regardless of whether the child is adjudicated delinquent or adjudication is withheld.

It requires, rather than authorizes, the child and the child's parent or legal guardian, to pay restitution when the court has determined that restitution is appropriate. It also authorizes the court to do the following:

- Set up a payment plan if the child and the parents or legal guardians are unable to pay the restitution in one lump-sum payment;
- Absolve the parent or guardian of any liability for restitution if after a hearing, the court finds that the current offense is the child's first referral and the parent or guardian has made diligent and good faith efforts to prevent the child from engaging in delinquent acts, or the victim entitled to restitution is the child's parent or legal guardian; and
- Make both of the child's parents or guardians responsible for restitution, regardless of whether one parent or guardian has sole custody of the child.

The bill clarifies that the Department of Children and Families (DCF), a foster parent with whom the child is placed, or the community-based care lead agency supervising the placement of the child is not considered a guardian responsible for restitution for the delinquent acts of a dependent child.

II. Present Situation:

Section 985.437, F.S., authorizes a court with jurisdiction over a child who has been adjudicated delinquent to order the child to pay restitution to the victim for any damage¹ or loss caused by the child's offense² in a reasonable amount or manner.³ Section 985.35, F.S., authorizes the court to place a child whose adjudication of delinquency is withheld in a probation program.⁴ The probation program may include paying restitution in money or in kind.⁵ The court determines the amount and manner of restitution that is reasonable.⁶

Before entering an order of restitution, the court must first conduct a restitution hearing addressing the child's ability to pay and the amount of restitution to which the victim is entitled.⁷ A restitution hearing is not required if the child previously entered into an agreement to pay⁸ or has waived his or her right to attend a restitution hearing.⁹ When restitution is ordered by the court, the amount of restitution may not exceed an amount the child or his parents or guardian can reasonably be expected to pay.¹⁰

Restitution may be satisfied by monetary payments, with a promissory note cosigned by the child's parent or guardian, or by performing community service.¹¹ However, a parent or guardian may be absolved of any liability for restitution in their child's criminal case if, after a hearing, the court finds that the parent or guardian has made "diligent and good faith efforts to prevent the child from engaging in delinquent acts."¹² This provision is not limited to first offenses by the child.

The clerk of the circuit court receives and dispenses restitution payments and must notify the court if restitution is not made.¹³ The Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) is responsible for monitoring restitution payments by the child, including notifying the court when restitution

¹ "Any damage" has been interpreted by Florida's courts to include damage for pain and suffering, *C.W. v. State*, 655 So.2d 87 (Fla. 1995).

² The damage or loss must be directly or indirectly related to the child's offense or criminal episode, *L.R.L. v. State*, 9 So.3d 714 (Fla. 2d DCA 2009).

³ If restitution is ordered, it becomes a condition of probation, or if the child is committed to a residential commitment program, part of community-based sanctions upon release from the program, s. 985.437(1), F.S.

⁴ Section 985.35(4), F.S.

⁵ Section 985.437(2), F.S.

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *J.G. v. State*, 978 So.2d 270 (Fla. 4th DCA 2008). If a court intends to establish an amount of restitution based solely on evidence adduced at a hearing of a charge of delinquency, the juvenile must be given notice.

⁸ *T.P.H. v. State*, 739 So.2d 1180 (Fla. 4th DCA 1999).

⁹ *T.L. v. State*, 967 So.2d 421 (Fla. 1st DCA 2007).

¹⁰ Section 985.437(2), F.S.

¹¹ *Id.* Similar to the process for juveniles, a parent or guardian cannot be ordered to pay restitution arising from offenses committed by their minor child without the court providing the parent with meaningful notice and an opportunity to be heard or without making a determination of the parents' ability to pay. See *S.B.L. v. State*, 737 So.2d 1131 (Fla. 1st DCA 1999) (holding that the trial court violated the mother's due process right by ordering her to pay restitution without affording her meaningful opportunity to be heard at the restitution hearing); *A.T. v. State*, 706 So.2d 109 (Fla. 2d DCA 1998) (trial court erred by ordering the juvenile and her mother to pay restitution without making a determination of either's ability to do so); and *C.D.D. v. State*, 684 So.2d 866, 867 (Fla. 2nd DCA 1996) (holding that the trial court was required to consider the juvenile's and mother's ability to pay before imposing a restitution order).

¹² Section 985.437(4), F.S.

¹³ Section 985.437(3), F.S.

payments are not being made.¹⁴ The court may retain jurisdiction over a child and the child's parent or legal guardian whom the court has ordered to pay restitution until the restitution order is satisfied or until the court orders otherwise.¹⁵ According to the DJJ, many jurisdictions will not terminate the department's supervision until the child's restitution obligation is paid.¹⁶

If a child or parent fails to pay court-ordered restitution, a civil lien may be placed upon the real property of the child or parent.¹⁷ The court may transfer a restitution order to a collection court or a private collection agent to collect unpaid restitution.¹⁸

Current law does not specifically exempt the DCF, a foster parent, or a community-based care organization supervising a child from paying restitution when the court requires the child's parent or legal guardian to be held accountable for the dependent child's delinquent acts.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 985.35, F.S., to specify that an order of restitution made in a delinquency case, including one in which the court withholds adjudication of delinquency, is the responsibility of the child and the child's parent or guardian.

Section 2 amends s. 985.437, F.S., to expand the responsibility for payment of restitution to the parent or legal guardian of the child if the court enters an order of restitution in a juvenile case, regardless of whether the court adjudicates the child delinquent or withholds such adjudication. If the court finds it appropriate and orders restitution, the court may set up a payment plan for the child and the parent or guardian if they are unable to pay in one lump-sum payment.

The bill absolves the parent or guardian of liability for restitution if:

- After a hearing, the court finds that it is the child's first referral to the delinquency system and the parent or guardian has made diligent and good faith efforts to prevent the child from engaging in delinquent acts; or
- The victim is the child's parent or guardian.

The bill also authorizes the court to make both of the child's parents or guardians liable for restitution, regardless of whether one parent has sole parental responsibility for the child.

Finally, the bill specifies that the DCF, a foster parent with whom the child is placed, or the community-based care lead agency supervising the placement of the child pursuant to a contract with the DCF is not considered a guardian responsible for restitution for the delinquent acts of a child who is found to be dependent.

¹⁴ Department of Juvenile Justice, *2015 Bill Analysis for SB 312* (2015) (on file with the Senate Criminal Justice Committee).

¹⁵ Section 985.437(5), F.S.

¹⁶ Department of Juvenile Justice, *2015 Bill Analysis for SB 312* (2015) (on file with the Senate Criminal Justice Committee).

¹⁷ Section 985.0301(5)(d), F.S., provides that the terms of restitution orders in juvenile criminal cases are subject to s. 775.089(5), F.S. That section provides that a restitution order may be enforced in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action.

¹⁸ Section 985.045, F.S., provides that this is also allowed in a case where the circuit court has retained jurisdiction over the child and the child's parent or legal guardian.

Section 3 amends s. 985.513, F.S., to remove duplicative language relating to the restitution obligations of parents and guardians.

Section 4 provides an effective date of July 1, 2015.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

There exists a greater potential for victims to receive all or a portion of the restitution owed them as a result of changes made by the bill. On the other hand, parents ordered to pay restitution on behalf of their child under the bill will most likely be negatively impacted.

C. Government Sector Impact:

To the extent there are more restitution hearings conducted as a result of the bill, there may also be an additional workload increase on the court system.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 985.35, 985.437, and 985.513.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
