**By** Senator Brandes

	24-00816B-21 20211166
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to juvenile justice; amending s.
3	20.316, F.S.; creating the Accountability and Program
4	Support Program within the Department of Juvenile
5	Justice and revising the name of an existing program;
6	amending s. 985.255, F.S.; authorizing a child to be
7	placed in secure detention on a judicial order if the
8	child has willfully failed to appear after proper
9	notice; requiring that, before issuing an order to
10	take a child into custody, a court make certain
11	determinations based on information obtained from the
12	department regarding the child's failure to appear;
13	authorizing the holding of certain children in secure
14	detention for up to a specified period of time;
15	specifying that children may be held in secure
16	detention for up to 72 hours immediately before the
17	next scheduled court hearing; amending s. 985.439,
18	F.S.; requiring each judicial circuit to develop a
19	specified plan in consultation with certain parties;
20	providing information upon which the plan must be
21	based; repealing s. 985.686, F.S., relating to the
22	shared county and state financial support
23	responsibility for juvenile detention; amending s.
24	985.6865, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to
25	legislative findings and intent; requiring the
26	Department of Juvenile Justice to calculate annually
27	by a certain date and provide to each county that is
28	not a fiscally constrained county and that does not
29	provide its own detention care for juveniles its

# Page 1 of 11

	24-00816B-21 20211166
30	annual percentage share of detention costs; requiring
31	each county that is not a fiscally constrained county
32	and that does not provide its own detention care for
33	juveniles to incorporate into its annual county budget
34	sufficient funds to pay its annual percentage share of
35	detention costs; amending ss. 985.245, 985.25, 985.26,
36	and 985.35, F.S.; conforming cross-references;
37	providing an effective date.
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39	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
40	
41	Section 1. Upon the expiration and reversion of the
42	amendment made to section 20.316, Florida Statutes, pursuant to
43	section 65 of chapter 2020-114, Laws of Florida, subsections (2)
44	and (3) of section 20.316, Florida Statutes, are amended to
45	read:
46	20.316 Department of Juvenile JusticeThere is created a
47	Department of Juvenile Justice.
48	(2) DEPARTMENT PROGRAMS.—The following programs are
49	established within the Department of Juvenile Justice:
50	(a) Accountability and Program Support.
51	(d) (a) Prevention and Victim Services.
52	(c) (b) Intake and Detention.
53	(f) (c) Residential and Correctional Facilities.
54	(e)(d) Probation and Community Corrections.
55	(b) <del>(e)</del> Administration.
56	
57	The secretary may establish assistant secretary positions and a
58	chief of staff position as necessary to administer the
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# Page 2 of 11

20211166

59 requirements of this section.

24-00816B-21

60 (3) JUVENILE JUSTICE OPERATING CIRCUITS.-The department 61 shall plan and administer its programs through a substate 62 structure that conforms to the boundaries of the judicial 63 circuits prescribed in s. 26.021. A county may seek placement in a juvenile justice operating circuit other than as prescribed in 64 65 s. 26.021 for participation in the Prevention and Victim Services Program and the Probation and Community Corrections 66 Program by making a request of the chief circuit judge in each 67 68 judicial circuit affected by such request. Upon a showing that 69 geographic proximity, community identity, or other legitimate 70 concern for efficiency of operations merits alternative 71 placement, each affected chief circuit judge may authorize the 72 execution of an interagency agreement specifying the alternative 73 juvenile justice operating circuit in which the county is to be 74 placed and the basis for the alternative placement. Upon the 75 execution of said interagency agreement by each affected chief 76 circuit judge, the secretary may administratively place a county 77 in an alternative juvenile justice operating circuit pursuant to 78 the agreement.

Section 2. Present subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 985.255, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (2), (3), and (4), respectively, a new subsection (1) is added to that section, and paragraph (e) of present subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of present subsection (3) are amended, to read: 985.255 Detention criteria; detention hearing.-

85 (1) A child may be placed and held for up to 24 hours in
 86 secure detention pending a detention hearing upon a judicial
 87 order for failure to appear if the child has willfully failed to

### Page 3 of 11

	24-00816B-21 20211166
88	appear after proper notice. Before the court issues an order to
89	take such a child into custody, it must obtain sufficient
90	information from the department to make a preliminary
91	determination that the failure was willful and was not merely
92	due to the unavailability of transportation or to circumstances
93	beyond the child's control.
94	(2)(1) Subject to s. 985.25(1), a child taken into custody
95	and placed into detention care shall be given a hearing within
96	24 hours after being taken into custody. At the hearing, the
97	court may order a continued detention status if:
98	(e) The child is detained on a judicial order for failure
99	to appear and has previously willfully failed to appear, after
100	proper notice:
101	1. For an adjudicatory hearing on the same case regardless
102	of the results of the risk assessment instrument; or
103	2. At two or more court hearings of any nature on the same
104	case regardless of the results of the risk assessment
105	instrument.
106	
107	A child who meets the requirements of this paragraph may be held
108	in secure detention for up to 72 hours <u>immediately before</u> <del>in</del>
109	<del>advance of</del> the next scheduled court hearing <del>pursuant to this</del>
110	<del>paragraph</del> . The child's failure to keep the clerk of court and
111	defense counsel informed of a current and valid mailing address
112	where the child will receive notice to appear at court
113	proceedings does not provide an adequate ground for excusal of
114	the child's nonappearance at the hearings.
115	(4)(a) <del>(3)(a)</del> The purpose of the detention hearing required
116	under subsection (2) (1) is to determine the existence of

# Page 4 of 11

24-00816B-21 20211166 117 probable cause that the child has committed the delinquent act 118 or violation of law that he or she is charged with and the need 119 for continued detention. The court shall use the results of the 120 risk assessment performed by the department and, based on the 121 criteria in subsection (2) (1), shall determine the need for 122 continued detention. If the child is a prolific juvenile 123 offender who is detained under s. 985.26(2)(c), the court shall 124 use the results of the risk assessment performed by the 125 department and the criteria in subsection (2) (1) or subsection 126 (3) (2) only to determine whether the prolific juvenile offender 127 should be held in secure detention. 128 Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 985.439, Florida
118 or violation of law that he or she is charged with and the need 119 for continued detention. The court shall use the results of the 120 risk assessment performed by the department and, based on the 121 criteria in subsection (2) (1), shall determine the need for 122 continued detention. If the child is a prolific juvenile 123 offender who is detained under s. 985.26(2)(c), the court shall 124 use the results of the risk assessment performed by the 125 department and the criteria in subsection (2) (1) or subsection 126 (3) (2) only to determine whether the prolific juvenile offender 127 should be held in secure detention.
119 for continued detention. The court shall use the results of the 120 risk assessment performed by the department and, based on the 121 criteria in subsection (2) (1), shall determine the need for 122 continued detention. If the child is a prolific juvenile 123 offender who is detained under s. 985.26(2)(c), the court shall 124 use the results of the risk assessment performed by the 125 department and the criteria in subsection (2) (1) or subsection 126 (3) (2) only to determine whether the prolific juvenile offender 127 should be held in secure detention.
120 risk assessment performed by the department and, based on the 121 criteria in subsection (2) (1), shall determine the need for 122 continued detention. If the child is a prolific juvenile 123 offender who is detained under s. 985.26(2)(c), the court shall 124 use the results of the risk assessment performed by the 125 department and the criteria in subsection (2) (1) or subsection 126 (3) (2) only to determine whether the prolific juvenile offender 127 should be held in secure detention.
121 criteria in subsection (2) (1), shall determine the need for 122 continued detention. If the child is a prolific juvenile 123 offender who is detained under s. 985.26(2)(c), the court shall 124 use the results of the risk assessment performed by the 125 department and the criteria in subsection (2) (1) or subsection 126 (3) (2) only to determine whether the prolific juvenile offender 127 should be held in secure detention.
122 continued detention. If the child is a prolific juvenile 123 offender who is detained under s. 985.26(2)(c), the court shall 124 use the results of the risk assessment performed by the 125 department and the criteria in subsection (2) (1) or subsection 126 (3) (2) only to determine whether the prolific juvenile offender 127 should be held in secure detention.
123 offender who is detained under s. 985.26(2)(c), the court shall 124 use the results of the risk assessment performed by the 125 department and the criteria in subsection (2) (1) or subsection 126 (3) (2) only to determine whether the prolific juvenile offender 127 should be held in secure detention.
124 use the results of the risk assessment performed by the 125 department and the criteria in subsection $(2)$ (1) or subsection 126 $(3)$ (2) only to determine whether the prolific juvenile offender 127 should be held in secure detention.
125 department and the criteria in subsection $(2)$ $(1)$ or subsection 126 $(3)$ $(2)$ only to determine whether the prolific juvenile offender 127 should be held in secure detention.
126 (3) (2) only to determine whether the prolific juvenile offender 127 should be held in secure detention.
127 should be held in secure detention.
128 Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 985.439, Florida
129 Statutes, is amended to read:
130 985.439 Violation of probation or postcommitment
131 probation
132 (1)(a) This section is applicable when the court has
133 jurisdiction over a child on probation or postcommitment
134 probation, regardless of adjudication.
(b) If the conditions of the probation program or the
136 postcommitment probation program are violated, the department of
137 the state attorney may bring the child before the court on a
138 petition alleging a violation of the program. A child who
139 violates the conditions of probation or postcommitment probation
140 must be brought before the court if sanctions are sought.
141 (c) Each judicial circuit shall develop a written plan, in
142 consultation with judges, the state attorney, the public
143 defender, the relevant law enforcement agency, and the
144 department, which describes a methodology for determining the
145 appropriate sanction or incentive if a child under supervision
Page 5 of 11

# Page 5 of 11

	24-00816B-21 20211166
146	violates a condition of his or her probation which does not
147	involve a new law violation. These plans must be based upon the
148	principle that sanctions must reflect the seriousness of the
149	violation, the assessed criminogenic needs and risks of the
150	child, the child's age and maturity level, and how effective the
151	sanction or incentive will be in moving the child to compliant
152	behavior.
153	Section 4. Section 985.686, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
154	Section 5. Subsections (1) through (6) of section 985.6865,
155	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
156	985.6865 Juvenile detention
157	(1) The Legislature finds that various counties and the
158	Department of Juvenile Justice have engaged in a multitude of
159	legal proceedings regarding detention cost sharing for
160	juveniles. Such litigation has largely focused on how the
161	Department of Juvenile Justice calculates the detention costs
162	that the counties are responsible for paying, leading to the
163	overbilling of counties for a period of years. Additionally,
164	litigation pending in 2016 is a financial burden on the
165	taxpayers of this state.
166	(2) It is the intent of the Legislature that all counties
167	that are not fiscally constrained counties and that have pending
168	administrative or judicial claims or challenges file a notice of
169	voluntary dismissal with prejudice to dismiss all actions
170	pending on or before February 1, 2016, against the state or any
171	state agency related to juvenile detention cost sharing.
172	Furthermore, all counties that are not fiscally constrained
173	shall execute a release and waiver of any existing or future
174	claims and actions arising from detention cost share prior to
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# Page 6 of 11

24-00816B-21 20211166 175 the 2016-2017 fiscal year. The department may not seek 176 reimbursement from counties complying with this subsection for 177 any underpayment for any cost-sharing requirements before the 178 2016-2017 fiscal year. 179 (1) (1) (3) As used in this section, the term: (a) "Detention care" means secure detention and respite 180 181 beds for juveniles charged with a domestic violence crime. (b) "Fiscally constrained county" means a county within a 182 rural area of opportunity as designated by the Governor pursuant 183 to s. 288.0656 or each county for which the value of a mill will 184 185 raise no more than \$5 million in revenue, based on the certified 186 school taxable value certified pursuant to s. 1011.62(4)(a)1.a., 187 from the previous July 1. (c) "Total shared detention costs" means the amount of 188 189 funds expended by the department for the costs of detention care 190 for the prior fiscal year. This amount includes the most recent 191 actual certify forward amounts minus any funds it expends on 192 detention care for juveniles residing in fiscally constrained 193 counties or out of state. 194 (2) (4) Notwithstanding s. 985.686, for the 2017-2018 fiscal 195 year, and each fiscal year thereafter, each county that is not a 196 fiscally constrained county and that has taken the action 197 fulfilling the intent of this section as described in subsection 198 (2) shall pay its annual percentage share of 50 percent of the total shared detention costs. By Annually by July 15, 2017, and 199 200 each year thereafter, the department shall calculate and provide 201 to each county that is not a fiscally constrained county and that does not provide its own detention care for juveniles its 202 203 annual percentage share by dividing the total number of

### Page 7 of 11

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SB 1166

24-00816B-21 20211166 204 detention days for juveniles residing in the county for the most 205 recently completed 12-month period by the total number of 206 detention days for juveniles in all counties that are not 207 fiscally constrained counties during the same period. The annual 208 percentage share of each county that is not a fiscally 209 constrained county and that does not provide its own detention 210 care for juveniles must be multiplied by 50 percent of the total 211 shared detention costs to determine that county's share of detention costs. Beginning August 1, each such county shall pay 212 213 to the department its share of detention costs, which shall be 214 paid in 12 equal payments due on the first day of each month. 215 The state shall pay the remaining actual costs of detention 216 care. 217 (3) (5) The state shall pay all costs of detention care for 218 juveniles residing in a fiscally constrained county and for 219 juveniles residing out of state. The state shall pay all costs 220 of detention care for juveniles housed in state detention 221 centers from counties that provide their own detention care for 222 juveniles. 223 (4) (4) (6) Each county that is not a fiscally constrained

county and that <u>does not provide its own detention care for</u> <u>juveniles</u> has taken the action fulfilling the intent of this section as described in subsection (2) shall incorporate into its annual county budget sufficient funds to pay its annual percentage share of the total shared detention costs required by subsection (2) (4).

230 Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 985.245, Florida 231 Statutes, is amended to read:

985.245 Risk assessment instrument.-

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#### Page 8 of 11

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	24-00816B-21 20211166
233	(1) All determinations and court orders regarding placement
234	of a child into detention care shall comply with all
235	requirements and criteria provided in this part and shall be
236	based on a risk assessment of the child, unless the child is
237	placed into detention care as provided in <u>s. 985.255(3)</u> <del>s.</del>
238	<del>985.255(2)</del> .
239	Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 985.25, Florida
240	Statutes, is amended to read:
241	985.25 Detention intake
242	(1) The department shall receive custody of a child who has
243	been taken into custody from the law enforcement agency or court
244	and shall review the facts in the law enforcement report or
245	probable cause affidavit and make such further inquiry as may be
246	necessary to determine whether detention care is appropriate.
247	(a) During the period of time from the taking of the child
248	into custody to the date of the detention hearing, the initial
249	decision as to the child's placement into detention care shall
250	be made by the department under ss. 985.24 and 985.245(1).
251	(b) The department shall base the decision whether to place
252	the child into detention care on an assessment of risk in
253	accordance with the risk assessment instrument and procedures
254	developed by the department under s. 985.245, except that a
255	child shall be placed in secure detention care until the child's
256	detention hearing if the child meets the criteria specified in
257	<u>s. 985.255(2)(f)</u> <del>s. 985.255(1)(f)</del> or is charged with possessing
258	or discharging a firearm on school property in violation of s.
259	790.115.
260	(c) If the final score on the child's risk assessment
261	instrument indicates detention care is appropriate, but the

# Page 9 of 11

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SB 1166

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24-00816B-21
                                                             20211166
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     department otherwise determines the child should be released,
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     the department shall contact the state attorney, who may
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     authorize release.
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           (d) If the final score on the risk assessment instrument
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     indicates detention is not appropriate, the child may be
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     released by the department in accordance with ss. 985.115 and
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     985.13.
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270
     Under no circumstances shall the department or the state
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     attorney or law enforcement officer authorize the detention of
     any child in a jail or other facility intended or used for the
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273
     detention of adults, without an order of the court.
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          Section 8. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (2) of
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     section 985.26, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
276
          985.26 Length of detention.-
277
           (2)
278
           (c) A prolific juvenile offender under s. 985.255(2)(f) s.
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     985.255(1)(f) shall be placed on supervised release detention
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     care with electronic monitoring or in secure detention care
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     under a special detention order until disposition. If secure
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     detention care is ordered by the court, it must be authorized
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     under this part and may not exceed:
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          1. Twenty-one days unless an adjudicatory hearing for the
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     case has been commenced in good faith by the court or the period
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     is extended by the court pursuant to paragraph (b); or
287
          2. Fifteen days after the entry of an order of
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     adjudication.
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     As used in this paragraph, the term "disposition" means a
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### Page 10 of 11

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291	declination to file under s. 985.15(1)(h), the entry of nolle
292	prosequi for the charges, the filing of an indictment under s.
293	985.56 or an information under s. 985.557, a dismissal of the
294	case, or an order of final disposition by the court.
295	(d) A prolific juvenile offender under <u>s. 985.255(2)(f)</u> <del>s.</del>
296	<del>985.255(1)(f)</del> who is taken into custody for a violation of the
297	conditions of his or her supervised release detention must be
298	held in secure detention until a detention hearing is held.
299	Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 985.35, Florida
300	Statutes, is amended to read:
301	985.35 Adjudicatory hearings; withheld adjudications;
302	orders of adjudication
303	(1)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the
304	adjudicatory hearing must be held as soon as practicable after
305	the petition alleging that a child has committed a delinquent
306	act or violation of law is filed and in accordance with the
307	Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure; but reasonable delay for
308	the purpose of investigation, discovery, or procuring counsel or
309	witnesses shall be granted. If the child is being detained, the
310	time limitations in s. 985.26(2) and (3) apply.
311	(b) If the child is a prolific juvenile offender under <u>s.</u>
312	985.255(2)(f) s. $985.255(1)(f)$ , the adjudicatory hearing must be
313	held within 45 days after the child is taken into custody unless
314	a delay is requested by the child.
315	Section 10. This act shall take effect July 1, 2021.

# Page 11 of 11