UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

BOBBY M., CHARLES W., SUSAN S., SALVADORE S., RAYMOND C., RICHARD O., THOMAS P., minors, by and through their next friends, DAVID MACK, and JOSEPH F. SMITH, JR., ESQ., on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

NO.

v.

SECOND AMENDED
COMPLAINT

ROBERT GRAHAM, in his official capacity as Governor of the State of Florida; PETER PAGE, in his official capacity as Secretary of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services for the State of Florida; RALPH TURLINGTON, in his official capacity as Commissioner of the Department of Education for the State of Florida; WAYNE SMITH, in his official capacity as Superintendent of the Arthur G. Dozier School for Boys; and SAMUEL STREIT, in his official capacity as Superintendent of the Florida School for Boys,

Defendants.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

1. This is a civil rights class action brought on behald all children who have been, are now, or will be confined in the three training schools in the state of Florida: Arthur G. Doti

1

4 5

6

7

8

9 10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

22

21

23

24

2526

School for Boys in Marianna ("Dozier"); Alyce D. McPherson School in Ocala ("McPherson"), a co-educational institution; and Florida School for Boys at Okeechobee ("Okeechobee") (plaintiffs).

Defendants confine approximately 1,000 children in these institutions.

Plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief from cruel and abusive conditions of confinement imposed by defendants that violate rights guaranteed to them by the First, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, by federal statutes, and by the Florida Constitution These conditions seriously endanger plaintiffs' and statutes. physical and psychological health and safety, deprive them of any access to, or opportunity for, treatment or education, and restrict their access to and communication with their families, the community, and the courts. In particular, defendants subject plaintiffs to overcrowding, unsanitary and dangerous physical conditions, lack of security, lack of adequate staff, lack of medical care, abusive punishment including isolation, hogtying, shackling, and physical abuse, lack of education and programming, lack of due process in disciplinary matters, mail censorship, and deprivation of access to courts.

JURISDICTION

3. This Court has jurisdiction of this action under 28 U.S.C. §1343(3) since this is an action to redress the deprivation under color or state law, or rights secured by the Constitution of the constitution

the United States; the Civil Rights Acts, 42 U.S.C. §1983; and §504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 20 U.S.C. §\$794 et seq.

- 4. This Court also has jurisdiction of this action under 20 U.S.C. §1343(4) since this is an action to secure declaratory, injunctive and other equitable relief under acts of Congress providing for the protection of civil rights, specifically the Civil Rights Acts, 42 U.S.C. §1983; §504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. §794; and the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, 20 U.S.C. §§1401 et seq.
- 5. This Court also has jurisdiction of this action under 26 U.S.C. §§2201 and 2202, and Federal Rules of Civil Procedures 57 and 65 since this is an action seeking a judgment declaring the rights of plaintiffs and for injunctive and other equitable relief based upon that declaratory judgment under §1983.
- 6. This Court also has jurisdiction of this action under 10 U.S.C. §1331(a) since this is an action in which the matter in controversy arises under the Constitution and laws of the United States.
- 7. This Court has pendent jurisdiction over all claims under Florida law because they arise out of the same nucleus of operative fact as the federal claims.

PLAINTIFFS

8. Plaintiff BOBBY M. is a minor child and a citizen of the United States. He is currently confined at Dozier. Prior to his incarceration, he attended special education classes. He sues

incarceration, he attended special education classes. He sues through his next friend, DAVID MACK.

- 9. Plaintiff CHARLES W. is a minor child and a citizen of the United States. He is currently confined at McPherson. Prior to his confinement, he attended special education classes. He sues through his next friend, DAVID MACK.
- 10. Plaintiff SUSAN S. is a minor child and a citizen of the United States. She is confined at McPherson School where she has been confined since approximately March 29, 1981. She sues through her next friend, DAVID MACK.
- 11. Plaintiff SALVADORE S. is a minor child and a resident of the State of Florida. He is confined at Okeechobee. He is Spanish-speaking. He sues through his next friend, DAVID MACK.
- 12. Plaintiff RAYMOND C. is a minor child and a citizen of the United States. He is currently confined at Okeechobee. Prior to his confinement, he attended special education classes. He sues through his next friend, JOSEPH F. SMITH, JR., ESQ.
- 13. Plaintiff RICHARD O. is a minor child and a citizen of the United States. He is currently confined at Okeechobee. He sues through his next friend, JOSEPH F. SMITH, JR., ESQ.
- 14. Plaintiff THOMAS P. is a minor child and a citizen of the United States. He is currently confined at Okeechobee. He sues through his next friend, JOSEPH F. SMITH, JR., ESQ.
- 15. All named plaintiffs have been subjected to the policies, practices, acts and omissions described in this complaint.

DEFENDANTS

- 16. Defendant ROBERT GRAHAM is Governor of the State of Florida. He is the chief executive officer of the State, and, pursuant to Article Four, \$1 of the Florida Constitution of 1968, is responsible for the development and implementation of the policies, practices and procedures described in this complaint, which are the official policies, practices and procedures of the State of Florida.
- of Health and Rehabilitative Services ("HRS") for the State of Florida. In this capacity, he is responsible, inter alia, under Plorida Statutes 20.05, 20.19, 402.22, 959.011, 959.021, 959.10, 959.12, and 959.25 for developing and implementing programs for the care, education and treatment of persons committed to the custody of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, including the operation of training schools.
- 18. Defendant RALPH TURLINGTON is the Commissioner of the Department of Education of the State of Florida. Pursuant to Florida Statutes 22.05, 22.15, 230.23(4)(m) and (n), 402.22 and 959.25, he is responsible for providing education and related services to children confined in training schools in Florida.
- 19. Defendant WAYNE SMITH is the Superintendent of Dozier School and is responsible for the policies, practices, acts and omissions described in this Complaint to the extent that they are implemented or occur at Dozier.
 - 20. Defendant SAMUEL STREIT is the Superintendent of

11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21 22

23

24

25 26 Okeechobee School and is responsible for the policies, practices, acts and omissions described in this Complaint to the extent that they are implemented or occur at Okeechobee.

- Defendants' policy manuals purport to prohibit certain practices described in this Complaint. Nevertheless, defendants or and their agents and employees, with defendants' knowledge and consent, routinely engage in such practices, so that such practices constitute the actual policies and practices, customs and usages of defendants.
- 22. All defendants are sued individually and in their official capacities. At all relevant times, defendants have acted under color of state law to deprive plaintiffs of their rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

CLASS ACTION

- 23. Named plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated pursuant to Rule 23(a and (b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The class consists of all juveniles who are currently, who have been, or who will be confined in the three Florida training schools, Dozier, McPherson, and Okeechobee.
- The members of the class are so numerous that joinder a all members is impracticable. At the present time, the Florida State training schools confine approximately 1,000 children.
- 25. Named plaintiffs and their counsel will fairly, vigorously and adequately protect the interests of the class.

claims of the named plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the plaintiff class. At least one of the named plaintiffs has been subjected to and suffered from each of the conditions, policies, practices, acts and omissions complained of in this action. Plaintiffs' counsel have substantial experience in this type of litigation and have represented children in similar cases in several states.

- 26. All plaintiffs are subject to the conditions and policies and practices of defendants described in this Complaint during their confinement at the training schools, so that there are questions of law and fact common to members of the plaintiff class. The questions of law and fact common to all members of the plaintiff class include whether the conditions, practices, acts and omissions complained of occur at defendants' institutions, and whether these conditions violate rights guaranteed to plaintiffs by the United States Constitution, federal law and Florida law.
- 27. By their policies and practices, defendants have acted, and continue to act on grounds and in a manner generally applicable to the class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive and corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the class as a whole.

GENERAL FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Background and Placement

28. Defendants GRAHAM and PAGE operate three training schools in the State of Florida: Dozier in Marianna, Florida;

At Dozier and Okeechobee, defendants confine only boys; at McPherson they confine both boys and girls. Dozier and Okeechobee house boys from designated geographical catchment areas; McPherson houses boys from its designated catchment area, and younger, smaller boys and girls from all over the state. The Departments of Education and Health and Human Resources, and all three training schools, receive federal funds.

- 29. At these training schools, defendants confine boys and girls who have been adjudicated delinquent in Florida juvenile courts. Florida juvenile procedure does not afford children all tithe due process protections afforded to adults in criminal court.
- 30. In opposition to stated HRS policy, defendants confine children as young as 10 years old, children who have committed only minor offenses, and children who have had no previous involvement with the juvenile court system in these institutions merely because appropriate placements are not available.

COUNT ONE - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT Living Conditions, Food and Clothing

- 3.1. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1 through 28 :
 if fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 32. Living units at the training schools are called "cottages." Cottages contain one or more sleeping areas; lockers; one or more bathroom areas containing toilets, sinks and showers; and a large, open recreation area. At McPherson, cottages also contain a kitchen and dining area. Most cottages use open dormitories as sleeping areas.

33. The cottages are extremely overcrowded. At McPherson, rooms built to house 4 children now house 8, cottages built for 16 children house 30. At Okeechobee, dormitories originally designed for 17 children house 40. In Dozier, school dormitories originally built for 20 children also house 40. At times children sleep on mattresses on the floor because defendants do not provide enough beds.

- 34. Because of the tension, lack of space and lack of supervision caused by overcrowding, physical and sexual assaults are common.
- 35. Because of overcrowding, defendants do not provide children with adequate space, equipment or supervision for recreation or leisure time activities.
- 36. Defendants deprive plaintiffs of all personal privacy in their living areas. Children are not allowed to personalize their living areas. The few personal belongings they are allowed to keep must be stored in small lockers or boxes. At Dozier and Okeechobee, defendants fail to provide doors or curtains on shower and toilet areas, leaving those areas completely exposed to open view.
- 37. Defendants maintain unhealthy and unsanitary conditions at all three institutions. Defendants do not adequately clean or maintain the buildings. Defendants maintain buildings which are structurally unsound and which present serious danger in the event of fire. Defendants force children to live in buildings that are improperly heated, cooled, ventilated, or lighted. These buildings

do not have screens and are often insect-infested.

- 38. Defendants do not adequately feed and clothe plaintiffs.
- 39. Defendants do not provide children with clean, untorn, appropriately-sized clothing.
- 40. Defendants do not provide meals which are adequate in quantity or quality to meet the nutritional needs of growing children or adolescents. Defendants prepare food under conditions that are unhealthful and unsanitary. At Okeechobee and Dozier, defendants do not provide children with anything to eat for the almost fourteen hours between supper (at approximately 5:00 p.m.) and breakfast (at approximately 7:00 a.m.).
- and clothing, and unhealthful and unsanitary living conditions, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT deprive plaintiffs of their right to due process of law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, of their right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment as guaranteed by the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, of their right to treatment guaranteed by the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, of their right to placement in the least restrictive alternative that will effectuat the purpose of their confinement guaranteed by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

COUNT TWO - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT

Living Conditions, Food and Clothing - Pendent State Claims

- 42. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 29 through 39 as if fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 43. By subjecting plaintiffs to overcrowding, inadequate food and clothing, and unhealthful and unsanitary living conditions, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT deprive plaintiffs of basic rights, the right to due process, and the right to be free from excessive punishment, guaranteed by Article One, \$\$2, 9 and 17 of the Florida Constitution, and of rights guaranteed by Fla. Stat. Chapters 39 and 959.

COUNT THREE - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT Lack of Security

- 44. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1 through 41 as if fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 45. Defendants further jeopardize plaintiffs' health and safety by failing to provide adequate security in the institutions.
- 46. Defendants completely fail to supervise and train staff. As a result, children are victims of staff assaults. Defendants have taken little or no action to curtail staff brutality. When notified of abuses, defendants have failed to take action against staff members involved.
- 47. Defendants have failed to design or implement a classification system for residents at the schools. Defendants do not separate children who have committed serious or violent offenses from children who have committed only property crimes, and not separate children with emotional disturbances from the residence.

of the population.

- 48. Defendants also fail to adequately supervise children at the training schools.
- 49. Defendants' staff members encourage larger children to assault or restrain smaller children as a means of disciplining and controlling them. As a result, residents frequently assault each other.
- 50. Defendants fail to provide adequate staff coverage in any of the training schools. Defendants do not provide enough staff to adequately supervise or treat children confined in the training schools. As a result, defendants deny plaintiffs personal security and safety in the institutions.
- 51. Defendants employ staff members who are inadequately trained to perform childcare responsibilities. Defendants do not provide staff with the psychological, sociological or medical information necessary to care for and treat children in the training schools.
- 52. Defendants aggravate the atmosphere of fear and violence that prevails at these schools by using tracking dogs to hunt down children who attempt to escape from either Okeechobee or Dozier.

 Dog handlers terrorize and abuse children.
- 53. By their actions in failing to provide plaintiffs with adequate security, safety, and supervision, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH AND STREIT deprive plaintiffs of their right to due process of law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Unit-States Constitution, of their right to be free from cruel and

unusual punishment guaranteed by the Eighth and Fourteenth
Amendments to the United States Constitution, of their right to
treatment guaranteed by the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the
United States Constitution, and of their right to confinement in
the least restrictive alternative that will effectuate the purposes
of their confinement guaranteed by the due process clause of the
Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.
COUNT FOUR - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH AND STREIT
Lack of Security - Pendent State Claims

- 54. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 42 through 51 as if fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 55. By their actions in failing to provide plaintiffs with adequate security, safety, and supervision, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT deprive plaintiffs of basic rights, the right to due process, and the right to be free from excessive punishment guaranteed by Article One, \$\$2, 9 and 17 of the Florida Constitution, and of rights guaranteed by Fla. Stat. Chapters 33 and 959.

COUNT FIVE - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT Medical Care

- 56. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1 through 53 as if fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 57. The medical care defendants provide at all three institutions is grossly inadequate to maintain physical or mental health. Defendants' failure to provide adequate medical care amounts to deliberate indifference to the health and safety

 58. Defendants fail to provide medical staffs at the institutions that are adequate to meet children's needs. Defendants fail to employ adequate numbers of physicians, psychiatrists, psychiatric aides, nurses, nurses' aides or dentists.

- 59. Defendants fail to provide adequate supplies in the medical areas of all three schools. Defendants fail to provide supplies necessary to maintain a healthy and sanitary environment, or equipment necessary to provide adequate medical, dental or psychiatric treatment.
- 60. Defendants have failed to design and implement an adequate procedure for preventing, treating and containing contagious diseases, including venereal diseases. Defendants fail to remove children with contagious diseases from the general population.
- 61. Defendants maintain infirmaries at the training schools in an unsanitary, unhygienic, and medically unsafe manner.

 Defendants maintain infirmaries that are insect-infested. They are often uncomfortably hot or cold. Defendants have required children to sleep on mattresses without sheets. Defendants fail to provide plaintiffs with pajamas or appropriate hospital attire in medical areas. Defendants do not permit children to shower or bathe every day while they are in the infirmary.
- 62. By failing to provide plaintiffs with adequate medical and psychiatric care and treatment, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMIT

AND STREIT deprive plaintiffs of their right to due process of law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States

Constitution, of their right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment guaranteed by the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, of their right to treatment guaranteed by the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and of their right to placement in the least restrictive alternative that will effectuate the purposes of their confinement, guaranteed by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

COUNT SIX - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT Medical Care to Handicapped Students

- 63. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 54 through 60 as if fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 64. By failing to provide adequate medical and psychiatric care and treatment to handicapped plaintiffs, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT discriminate against plaintiffs and punish them solely by reason of their handicap, violating rights guaranteed to them by \$504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29

 U.S.C. \$794 and regulations promulgated thereunder.

 COUNT SEVEN Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT

Medical Care - Pendent State Claims

- 65. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 54 through 62 as if fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 66. By failing to provide plaintiffs with adequate medical and psychiatric care and treatment, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE,

SMITH and STREIT deprive plaintiffs of basic rights, the right to due process, and the right to be free from excessive punishment guaranteed to them by Article One, §§2, 9 and 17 of the Florida Constitution, and of rights guaranteed by Fla. Stat. Chapters 39 and 959, and §§402.22 and 230.23.

COUNT EIGHT - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT Psychological Counseling

- 67. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1 through 64 as if fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 68. Defendants fail to provide plaintiffs with adequate psychological care and treatment.
- 69. Defendants fail to adequately assess children's psychological condition at or before the time of their admission to the training schools. As a result, defendants confine children with serious psychological illnesses, children who are mentally retarded, and children who are otherwise handicapped or developmentally disabled in training schools where they cannot adequately be treated.
- 70. Defendants fail to design and implement an adequate treatment plan for each child at the training schools. As a result, defendants fail to provide children with appropriate rehabilitation or treatment.
- 71. Defendants do not employ or make available a sufficient number of qualified psychologists or social workers to counsel at treat children.
 - 72. Defendants delegate the responsibility for providing

7

 plaintiffs with direct psychological treatment to persons who are inadequately trained and supervised. As a result, children do not receive psychological treatment.

73. By failing to provide plaintiffs with adequate psychological assessment, care and treatment, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT deprive plaintiffs of their right to due process of law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, of their right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment guaranteed by the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, of their right to treatment guaranteed by the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and of their right to placement in the least restrictive alternative that will effectuate the purposes of their confinement, guaranteed by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

COUNT NINE - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT Psychological Counseling - Handicapped Children

COUNT TEN - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE and STREIT

- 74. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 65 through 71 as if fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 75. By failing to provide adequate psychological assessment care and treatment to handicapped plaintiffs, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT discriminate against plaintiffs and punish them solely by reason of their handicap, violating rights guaranteed to them by \$504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. \$794 and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Psychological Counseling - Pendent State Claims

- 76. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 65 through 73 as if fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 77. By failing to provide plaintiffs with adequate psychological assessment, care and treatment, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT deprive plaintiffs of basic rights, the right to due process, and the right to be free from excessive punishment guaranteed to them by Article One, §§2, 9 and 17 of the Florida Constitution, and of rights guaranteed to them by Fla. Stat. Chapters 39 and 959, and §§402.22 and 230.23 COUNT ELEVEN Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT Isolation
- 78. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraph 1 through 75 as though fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 79. Defendants operate "adjustment units" at all three training schools. They use these adjustment units for purposes of discipline and control.
- 80. At McPherson and Okeechobee, these units consist of several individual isolation cells. At Dozier, the adjustment unit contains 10 isolation cells and 3 open dormitory areas.

 Defendants use isolation at Dozier to further punish children who are confined in the adjustment unit.
- 81. The isolation cells are similar in all three institutions. Each cell contains a concrete platform, a sink, and an open toilet. Defendants put mattresses, pillows, and blankets in the cells at night, but, at Dozier and Okeechobee often remove

them as punishment.

82. Each isolation cell is separated from the corridor by a heavy locked metal door. This door has a small view window approximately 4-1/2 feet from the ground and a T-shaped slot approximately 2-1/2 feet from the ground. Children can communicate with the outside only through the T-shaped slot. This slot can only be closed or opened from the outside. Staff frequently close these slots, depriving children of any contact with the outside while they are in isolation.

- 83. The physical conditions in the isolation cells endanger children's health and safety. Cells are unventilated, poorly lighted and unsanitary. Children must eat their meals next to open, uncleaned toilet fixtures. Because they are locked, isolation cells pose a serious danger in case of fire, and defendants have completely failed to develop procedures for evacuating plaintiffs from these cells in case of fire.
- 84. Defendants confine depressed, agitated and emotionally disturbed children in isolation cells. Defendants make no effort to protect children against self-inflicted injuries. Isolation cells contain many sharp objects such as screens and vents and breakable porcelain toilet fixtures. All these objects can be, an are, used by children to injure themselves. Defendants fail to adequately monitor children in isolation to ensure that they do no injure themselves.
- 85. Defendants subject children to long periods of isolatic in bare concrete walled cells. They do not provide children with

access to television, radio or reading materials. Communication with other children or staff is minimal. Children held under thes conditions suffer severe sensory deprivation.

- 86. Defendants often confine children in isolation for 24 hours a day. At Dozier and Okeechobee, defendants fail to provide any programming for children in isolation. At McPherson, defendants permit some children in isolation to leave their cells for a brief period to obtain their school assignments and for an hour a day of exercise. Defendants also fail to provide any programming for children in the open dormitory areas of the adjustment unit at Dozier School. Children in this unit can go outside or into a common area, but receive no recreational or educational materials for the duration of their stay in the adjustment unit.
- 87. Defendants' regulations permit children to be confined in security units for up to 21 days. In fact, children often remain in isolation units for longer periods of time.
- 88. Defendants confine children to adjustment units for minor incidents, including disrespect for staff members, altercations with other children, and refusal to promptly obey orders. Defendants confine children to adjustment units for behaviors caused by mental or emotional illnesses and other handicaps, instead of providing plaintiffs with treatment for these illnesses and handicaps.
- 89. By subjecting plaintiffs to the practices of isolation described above, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT deprive

plaintiffs of their right to due process of law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, of their right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment guaranteed by the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, of their right to treatment guaranteed by the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and of their right to placement in the least restrictive alternative that will effectuate the purposes of their confinement guaranteed by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

COUNT TWELVE - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT Isolation - Handicapped Plaintiffs

- 90. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 76 through 87 as if fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 91. By confining handicapped plaintiffs to isolation as described above, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT discriminate against them and punish them solely by reason of their handicap, thus violating rights guaranteed to them by \$504 c. the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. §794 and regulations promulgated thereunder.

COUNT THIRTEEN - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT Isolation - Pendent State Claims

- 92. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 76 through 89 as if fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 93. By subjecting plaintiffs to the practices of isolation described above, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT depoise

plaintiffs of basic rights, of the right to due process, and of the right to be free from excessive punishment guaranteed to them by Article One, §§ 2, 9 and 17 of the Florida Constitution, and of rights guaranteed by Fla. Stat. Chapters 39 and 959.

COUNT FOURTEEN - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, TURLINGTON, SMITH and STREIT

Shackling

- 94. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1 through 91 as though fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 95. Defendents use shackles in the adjustment units as a means of discipline and of controlling children's behavior.
- 96. Defendants use several methods of shackling. At footier and Okeechobee, defendants use a particularly harmful method called "hogtying." Defendants hogtie children by forcing them to lie on their stomachs, handcuffing their wrists behind their backs, shackling their legs together and connecting the handcuffs to the leg shackles.
- 97. At all three schools, defendants handcuff children, chain their hands to their waists, and use leg shackles.

 Defendants frequently use metal handcuffs and metal leg restraints to restrict children's movement. Use of these metal restraints habeen shown to cause serious injury to developing children.
- 98. At Dozier School, educational staff also use shackles trestrain plaintiffs in the educational area.
- 99. Defendants' employees at all three schools have, on man occasions, beaten or kicked children while they were shackled or

 hogtied.

- 100. Defendants leave children locked in isolation cells lying on concrete beds, sometimes without sheets or mattresses, hogtied or shackled, for extended periods of time.
- 101. Plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer serious physical and emotional damage as a result of extended isolation, shackling, hogtying, and beatings.
- 102. By subjecting plaintiffs to the practices of shackling described above, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, TURLINGTON, SMITH and STREIT deprive plaintiffs of their right to due process of law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, of their right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment guaranteed by the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, of their right to treatment guaranteed by the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and of their right to placement in the least restrictive alternative that will effectuate the purposes of their confinement guaranteed by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

COUNT FIFTEEN - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, TURLINGTON, SMITH and STREIT

Shackling Handicapped Plaintiffs

- 103. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 92 through 10 as if fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 104. By shackling handicapped plaintiffs as described above, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, TURLINGTON, SMITH AND STREIT discriminate

against them and punish them solely by reason of their handicap, thus violating rights guaranteed to them by \$504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. \$794 and regulations promulgated thereunder.

COUNT SIXTEEN - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, TURLINGTON, SMITH and STREIT

Shackling - Pendent State Claims

- 105. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 92 through 101 as if fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 106. By subjecting plaintiffs to the practice of shackling described above, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, TURLINGTON, SMITH and STREIT deprive plaintiffs of basic rights, the right to due process, and the right to be free from excessive punishment guaranteed to them by Article One, §§2, 9 and 17 of the Florida Constitution, and of rights guaranteed by Fla. Stat. Chapters 39 and 959.

COUNT SEVENTEEN - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, TURLINGTON, SMITH and STREIT

Education and Programming

- 107. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1 through 184 as though fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 108. Defendants fail to provide plaintiffs with an adequate education comparable to that available to plaintiffs in the community.
- 109. Defendants fail to provide bilingual education or services to children who are not fluent in English.

- 110. Defendants fail to provide adequate vocational education. The vocational education they do provide is inadequate to prepare children to obtain employment upon release.
- 111. Defendants fail to provide children with other forms of programming. They require children to spend prolonged periods of time without any programmed activity or recreational or therapeutic programming.
- 112. Defendants fail to provide rehabilitative treatment to plaintiffs.
- 113. The Florida Departments of Education and Health and Human Services, and each of the training schools, receive federal funds under, inter alia, Public Law 94-142, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, 20 U.S.C. §§1401 et seq.
- 114. Defendants fail to provide special education and related services to handicapped children who were receiving such services prior to their incarceration. Defendants fail to adequately assess children to determine whether they have special needs and how such special needs can be met. Defendants fail to develop appropriate individualized education programs for children who need special education. Defendants fail to provide appropriate related services, including speech therapy, physical therapy and psychological services, to handicapped children who need such services to benefit from their education.
- 115. By failing to provide plaintiffs with adequate educational services described above, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, TURLINGTON, SMITH and STREIT deprive plaintiffs of their right a

equal protection and due process of law guaranteed by the

Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, of their

right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment guaranteed by

the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States

Constitution, of their right to treatment guaranteed by the Eighth

and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and of

their right to placement in the least restrictive alternative that

will effectuate the purposes of their confinement guaranteed by the

due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States

Constitution.

COUNT EIGHTEEN - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, TURLINGTON, SMITH and STREIT

Education and Programming - Discrimination Against Handicapped Students

- 116. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 105 through
 113 as if fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 117. By failing to provide otherwise qualified handicapped plaintiffs with adequate educational services as described above, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, TURLINGTON, SMITH and STREIT discriminates against them by reason of their handicap, thus violating rights guaranteed to them by \$504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. §794 and regulations promulgated thereunder.

COUNT NINETEEN - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, TURLINGTON, SMITH and STREIT

Educational Programming - Failure to Provide Special Education

118. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 105 through

115 as if fully set forward herein, and further allege:

119. Since defendants completely deprive all plaintiffs of special education and related services on a classwide basis, exhaustion of administrative remedies by plaintiffs would be futile.

120. By failing to provide handicapped plaintiffs with evaluation and special education and related services as described above, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, TURLINGTON, SMITH and STREIT deprive them of rights guaranteed to them by the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, Public Law 94-142, 20 U.S.C. §§1401 et seg., and regulations promulgated thereunder.

COUNT TWENTY - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, TURLINGTON, SMITH and STREIT

Education and Programming - Pendent State Claims

- 121. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 105 through
 118 as if fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- educational services as described above, and by failing to provide handicapped plaintiffs with adequate educational services, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, TURLINGTON, SMITH and STREIT deprive plaintiffs of basic rights, the right to due process, and the right to be free from excessive punishment guaranteed by Article Che, \$\$2, 9 and 17 of the Florida Constitution, and by Fla. Stat. Chapters 39, 959, and \$\$402.22 and 230.23.

 COUNT TWENTY-ONE Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT Due Process

- 123. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1 through 120 as though fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 124. Defendants deprive plaintiffs of constitutionally guaranteed due process in classification, disciplinary procedures, and transfer.
- 125. Defendants discipline plaintiffs arbitrarily and capriciously for minor misbehaviors and for behaviors that are symptoms of emotional or mental handicaps.
- 126. Defendants authorize staff members, regardless of training or qualifications, to order children into confinement in the adjustment unit. Children must remain in the adjustment unit a minimum of 24 hours before they have the opportunity for a hearing.
- another without affording them the opportunity for a hearing.

 These inter-institutional transfers are disciplinary in nature.

 Inter-institutional transfers punish children by further removing them from their families and home communities and by subjecting them to harsher, more restrictive conditions.
- 128. To the extent that defendants have developed a grievance procedure, they fail to inform children about the existence of this procedure or to explain to them how the procedure can be used.
- 129. By disciplining, classifying and transferring plaintiffs as described above, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT deprive plaintiffs of their right to due process of law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

 COUNT TWENTY-TWO Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT

 Due Process - Pendent State Claims

- 130. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 121 through 127 as if fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 131. By disciplining, classifying and transferring plaintiffs in the manner described above, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT deprive plaintiffs of their right to due process of law guaranteed by Article One, §9 of the Florida Constitution, and of rights guaranteed by Fla. Stat. §959.10.

COUNT TWENTY-THREE - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT Freedom of Speech and Association

- 132. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1 through 129 as though fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 133. Defendants interfere with non-English speaking plaintiffs' ability to communicate by prohibiting them from speaking any language other than English.
- 134. Defendants, by their mail, telephone and visitation policies, deprive plaintiffs of their right to communicate and associate with their families and friends outside of the training schools by interfering with and restricting mail and telephone communications. This communication is necessary to children's treatment and rehabilitation and to assist their reintegration int the community.
- 135. Defendants open all mail other than attorney-client mail that comes to children in the institutions. Defendants open this mail outside of the presence of the child to whom the mail is addressed. Defendants also prohibit children from sending sealed

letters to persons outside the institution. These practices permit staff members to read children's mail.

- 136. Defendants improperly restrict children from communicating by telephone with their parents, relatives or friends. These restrictions work a particularly severe hardship on children whose parents live at great distances from the schools and are unable to visit them.
- 137. Defendants severely restrict children's opportunities for visitation with family and friends. Defendants unreasonably limit the number of visitors a child may have and the hours during which visits may occur.
- 138. Defendants transfer children from detention centers or community-based programs to training schools, and from one training school to another, without adequately informing children's parents or relatives. As a result, some parents do not know where their children are for several months after such a transfer.
- 139. By restricting plaintiffs' communication with persons outside the training schools in the manner described above, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT deprive plaintiffs of their right to freedom of speech and association guaranteed by the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

 COUNT TWENTY-FOUR Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT Freedom of Speech and Association Pendent State Claims
- 140. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 130 through 137 as if fully set forward herein, and further allege:
 - 141. By restricting plaintiffs' communication with persons

 outside the training schools in the manner described above, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT deprive plaintiffs of basic rights, the right to freedom of speech, the right to due process, and the right to freedom from unreasonable interception of private communications guaranteed by Article One, §§ 2, 4, 9 and 12 of the Florida Constitution, and of rights guaranteed by Fla. Stat. Chapters 39 and 959.

COUNT TWENTY-FIVE - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT Access to Courts

- 142. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1 through 139 as though fully set forward herein, and further allege:
- 143. Defendants deprive plaintiffs of adequate access to the courts. Defendants fail to inform children that they may make telephone calls to or receive telephone calls from counsel.
- 144. Defendants fail to provide children with either legal materials or access to counsel who can assist them with their legal problems. Defendants also fail to provide children with any instruction or assistance in protecting their rights through the legal system.
- 145. By failing to provide plaintiffs with access to the courts as described above, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT deprive plaintiffs of their right to counsel and access to the courts guaranteed by the First and Sixth Amendments and by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

COUNT TWENTY-SIX - Defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT

.7

146. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 140 through 143 as if fully set forward herein, and further allege:

as described above, defendants GRAHAM, PAGE, SMITH and STREIT violate basic rights, the right to freedom of speech and of the press, the right to due process, and the right to access to the courts guaranteed by Article One, §§2, 4, 9 and 21 of the Florida Constitution, and rights guaranteed by Fla. Stat. Chapters 39 and 959.

NO ADEQUATE REMEDY AT LAW

148. As a proximate result of defendants' policies, practices, procedures, acts and omissions, plaintiffs have suffered, do suffer and will continue to suffer immediate and irreparable injury, including physical, psychological and emotional injury. Their intellectual abilities, their emotional health and well-being and their ability to function adequately in the community have seriously deteriorated and will continue to deteriorate during the course of their confinement at institutions operated by defendants. Plaintiffs have no plain, adequate or complete remedy at law to redress the wrongs described in this complaint. Plaintiffs will continue to be irreparably injured by the policies, practices, procedures, acts and omissions of defendants unless this Court grants the injunctive relief that plaintiffs seek.

 PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs pray that this Court:

- 1. Permit plaintiffs to pursue this action in forma pauperis.
- Certify this action and permit it to proceed as a class action.
- 3. Issue a declaratory judgment declaring that defendants' practices in subjecting plaintiffs to the conditions of confinement described in this Complaint violate rights guaranteed to plaintiffs under the First, Sixth, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution; the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, 20 U.S.C. §§1401 et seq.; the Rehabilitation Act, 20 U.S.C. §§794 et seq.; §§2, 4, 5, 9, 12, 15, 17 and 21 of Article I of the Florida Constitution; and Chapters 39, 230, 394, 409 and 959 of the Florida Statutes.
- 4. Preliminarily and permanently enjoin defendants, their agents, employees, successors in office and assigns from engaging in the unconstitutional and unlawful practices, acts and emissions described herein, including, but not limited to:
- (a) Confining plaintiffs in facilities that are overcrowded unhealthful, unsanitary and life-endangering;
- (b) Failing to adequately protect the physical health of plaintiffs;
- (c) Failing to insure plaintiffs against attacks by staff members or by other children confined in the institution;
 - (d) Failing to provide adequately trained staff in

6

11 12

13

14 15

16

17

18 19

20

21 22

2324

25

26

adequate numbers to insure plaintiffs' safety and provide them with treatment;

- (e) Failing to provide plaintiffs with adequate medical, dental and psychiatric care;
- (f) Confining plaintiffs in security units, and, in particular, in isolation units, or otherwise subjecting plaintiffs to sensory deprivation;
 - (g) Shackling plaintiffs;
 - (h) Hogtying plaintiffs;
- (i) Failing to provide plaintiffs with adequateeducation, including special education and related services;
- (j) Failing to provide plaintiffs with adequate programming;
- (k) Failing to provide plaintiffs with adequate treatment:
- (1) Failing to adequately screen plaintiffs to insure that plaintiffs with serious emotional or psychological disabilities are not confined in training schools;
- (m) Failing to provide plaintiffs with due process protections prior to imposing discipline, including but not limited to, discipline that results in transfers from one institution to another:
- (n) Prohibiting plaintiffs from speaking languages other than English;
- (o) Opening plaintiffs' mail outside of the presence of the addressee:

7

- (p) Failing to permit plaintiffs to send uncensored, unread and unopened mail to friends and relatives;
- (q) Failing to provide plaintiffs with reasonable opportunities to telephone and visit parents, friends and relatives;
- (r) Failing to provide plaintiffs with adequate access to courts; and
- (s) Failing to confine plaintiffs in the least restrictive alternative consistent with their need for rehabilitation and treatment.
- 5. Direct defendants to develop and submit to this Court a plan, that will insure that plaintiffs are not subject to conditions of confinement that deprive them of rights guaranteed to them by the federal Constitution, federal statutes, and by the Florida Constitution or Florida statutes, and that will insure that no juvenile is placed in a training school in Florida unless that training school is a least restrictive alternative consistent with his or her individual needs.
- 6. Retain jurisdiction over this matter until implementation of this Court's decree has been completed.
- 7. Award to plaintiffs reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of this action, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1988 and 29 U.S.C. §794a(2)(6).

Award such other and further relief as this Court may deem necessary.

DATED: June 2, 1986

12

26

Respectfully submitted,

Michael Rale Laurene M. Heybach Nova University Law Center 3100 S.W. 9th Avenue Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33315 (305) 467-0301

Carole B. Shauffer Youth Law Center 1663 Mission Street, Fifth Floor San Francisco, CA 94103 (415) 543-3307

Albert J. Hadeed Southern Legal Counsel, Inc. 115-A N.E. 7th Avenue Gainesville, FL 32601 (904) 377-8288

Mary E. McClymont National Prison Project of the American Civil Liberties Union 1616 P Street, N.W., Suite 340 Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 331-0500

Counsel for Plaintiffs

٠,

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT has been furnished by United States Mail to JOHN MILLER, Esquire, Attorney for the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, 1323 Winewood Boulevard, Building One, Suite 406, Tallahassee, Florida 32301; JUDITH A. BRECHNER, Esquire, and GENE T. SELLERS, Esquire, State of Florida Board of Education, Knott Building, Tallahassee, Florida 32301; JIM SMITH, Esquire, SHIRLEY A. WALKER, Esquire, Department of Legal Affairs, Suite 1501 - The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, this 200 day of June , 1986.

Michael J. Dale