



***BROWARD COUNTY PBA  
DAILY CLIPS***

***February 12, 2018***

**MEDIA OUTLET:** Sun Sentinel

**HEADLINE:** Broward to give small-time offenders a big break

**BYLINE:** Larry Barszewski

**LINK:** <http://www.sun-sentinel.com/local/broward/fl-reg-adult-second-chance-civil-citations-20180207-story.html>

**STORY:** Pot smokers aren't the only law breakers able to get a second chance in South Florida.

Underage adults buying alcohol, those stealing property worth less than \$300 and people nabbed for trespassing, loitering or disorderly conduct are also now eligible to get a break in Broward County.

A new adult civil citation program is expected to reduce taxpayer costs by keeping people out of jail who don't pose a danger.

Like a homeless man who was locked up for 42 days after he was picked up for sleeping on Fort Lauderdale's beach. He was unable to afford the \$25 bond to get out of jail, so it cost the county about \$5,880 to house him. He ended up with a \$50 fine.

Another man spent 65 days in jail — at a cost to the county of \$9,100 — because he couldn't pay a \$25 bond for charges of panhandling and for drinking a beer on a city bench.

The program also provides a reprieve for someone committing a youthful mistake or using poor judgment. It can keep them from creating a permanent blemish on their criminal record that could affect their ability to get a job, receive government services, join the military or qualify for student loans or scholarships.

"The great benefit of this is that the people who will more than likely get these citations are still younger people," Broward Commissioner Dale Holness said of the program approved Tuesday by commissioners. "People still in their formative years."

The cost savings could be in the millions of dollars. A juvenile civil citation program has produced \$14 million in savings over the past four years, officials said.

On Thursday, there were 3,548 inmates in Broward jails, including 101 awaiting trial for misdemeanors and 102 with bonds of \$500 or less. It costs the county roughly \$140 per inmate per day to house them.

"There's a culture change in how we see these individuals," said Robert Weissert, executive vice president of Florida TaxWatch that supports adult civil citations. "'Tough on crime' is just 'Tough on taxpayers.'"

The extra chances offered by the new citation program won't be automatic. They'll be at the discretion of the deputy or police officer handling the incident. And they're only for minor infractions that don't involve violence and aren't connected to a felony offense.

There are no breaks for drunken driving, domestic violence, misdemeanor batteries that results in more than a minor injury, or in a case where a victim with a minor injury objects to the offender being given only a citation.

A civil citation is what kept Heisman Trophy winner and former Florida State University quarterback Jameis Winston, now with the Tampa Bay Bucs, from an arrest in 2014 for shoplifting \$32.72 worth of crab legs and crawfish from a Tallahassee Publix. Instead, Winston completed 20 hours of community service and avoided a criminal charge.

Broward, Palm Beach and Miami-Dade counties already have similar policies for adults caught with up to 20 grams of marijuana and for juvenile offenders. In Florida, 61 of 67 counties have juvenile civil citation programs.

Statewide, Broward joins Miami-Dade, Pinellas and Leon counties in offering an expanded program for adults.

Hallandale Beach, Coral Springs and Lauderhill have their own diversion programs for adult offenders.

There's a bill before the state Legislature that would require each judicial circuit in the state to create and implement adult and juvenile civil citation programs, although similar legislation has not passed in recent years.

"The issue is progressing even without the state law changing," as local communities move forward with programs of their own, said Weissert, of Florida TaxWatch, a Tallahassee-based nonprofit government watchdog group.

The citation program shifts the focus from punishment to getting the individuals to stop their criminal behavior, he said.

A three-year review of the Leon County program from 2013 to 2016 showed that 1,113 citations were issued with an average successful completion rate of 83 percent, according to a state analysis. The re-arrest rate was 7 percent for those who completed the program and 61 percent for those who did not, the report said.

Miami-Dade, which has had an adult program since 2010, issued 8,905 citations in 2017, including 4,284 for marijuana possession, 1,716 for possession of drug paraphernalia and 406 for consuming alcohol in public. That's 8,900 people who didn't have to be processed into the system, saving time and money, officials said.

"You don't have the arrest, the booking, the temporary holding," Weissert said. "You don't have any of those costs."

How many people benefit from the policies depends upon how willing departments are to implement them.

Palm Beach County Sheriff Ric Bradshaw has refused to use the marijuana citation program approved by the county commission there and Fort Lauderdale opted out of the Broward County marijuana citation program.

Broward Sheriff Scott Israel is all for the expanded adult program, which also has the backing of State Attorney Mike Satz and Public Defender Howard Finkelstein.

“It gives adults second and third chances. It holds them accountable,” Israel said. “It’s not a slap on the wrist.”

In the Broward program, adults issued a civil citation instead of being arrested or being given a notice to appear in court will have to pay a program fee, perform community service and may be required to take a behavioral health or educational course.

The program “frees up our police officers to do their jobs even better because now they can go out and pursue more hardened criminals rather than spend a lot of time on minor misdemeanors,” Holness said.

The county’s juvenile program has a 94 percent success rate, he said.

“This is an opportunity to expand that thing that we know works for children and give adults the opportunity as well,” Chief Assistant Public Defender Gordon Weekes said.

The expanded Broward program also changes how marijuana offenses are treated.

Under the program passed by Broward commissioners in 2015, people caught with marijuana faced a \$100 fine for a first offense, \$250 fine for a second offense and \$500 fine for a third offense.

Under the new rules, they are required to pay a program fee, perform community service and may have to pay for and attend a behavioral health course for each violation.

It will take several months before the new program is up and running, officials said.

Chief Judge Jack Tuter’s goal is to save the county money by lowering the jail population.

“I am trying my best to see what we can do to reduce the jail population and making sure that we are holding people that are dangerous in the county jail,” Tuter said.

Another group of people frequently arrested for minor offenses are the homeless, who often cannot afford bond if they are arrested. The law allows program managers to develop a sliding scale fee based on an individual’s ability to pay.

However, Weissert said the adult civil citations may not be the best way of dealing with homeless issues, which often include substance abuse and mental health problems. The programs are targeted more at first-time, nonviolent, community-based offenders, like the college kid picked up for underage drinking, he said.

Individuals who fail to comply with the terms of a citation don’t get a second chance if they commit a new violation and they could face arrest for the original violation. The program allows a maximum of three citations. Offenders also aren’t eligible if they’ve had a misdemeanor conviction in the previous year or a felony conviction in the previous three years.

**MEDIA OUTLET:** Sun Sentinel

**HEADLINE:** Federal agent shoots and kills alleged burglar, reports say

**BYLINE:** Doug Phillips

**LINK:** <http://www.sun-sentinel.com/local/miami-dade/fl-reg-agent-shoots-burglar-pinecrest-20180212-story.html>

**STORY:** A federal agent early Monday fatally shot a man who broke into her home in the Miami suburb of Pinecrest, according to news reports and police.

The incident happened between 1:30 a.m. and 2 a.m. in a home near the 9200 block of Southwest 72nd Avenue.

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection agent and a second woman were awakened by the sound of breaking glass, Miami-Dade police told reporters at the scene.

The man who was shot “was clearly inside the residence,” Miami-Dade Police Sgt. Carlos Rosario told reporters in comments broadcast on WFOR-Ch. 4.

Investigators from that agency and from the Pinecrest Police Department remained at the scene of the shooting Monday morning.

Neither woman inside the residence was hurt during the incident.

Police have provided no other details about the shooting except to say that the investigation into what happened is continuing.

**MEDIA OUTLET:** Broward Beat

**HEADLINE:** City Campaign Openly Appeals To Muslims

**BYLINE:** Buddy Nevins

**LINK:** <https://www.browardbeat.com/city-campaign-openly-appeals-to-muslims/>

**STORY:** Pembroke Pines candidate David Tringo tells voters on Facebook that “he understands The Muslim’s issues.”

Huh?

Apparently this is a way to signal to Muslims to open their wallets for Tringo. The statement appears in a fundraiser invitation that is reproduced several times on Tringo’s Facebook page.

The significance of this is that Muslim’s are becoming a force in Broward’s communities, both as political donors and candidates.

County Commissioner Barbara Sharief demonstrated that a Muslim could be elected when she won a seat on the Miramar City Commission in 2009. A year later she won her County Commission job.

So Tringo’s embrace of Muslim’s is nothing new. Tringo is doing it in a major way. Muslim events are featured prominently on his Facebook page.

Tringo is running against veteran Commissioner Angelo Castillo in District 4, which is the far western stretch of the city. In his campaign against against Castillo, Tringo appears to be the creature of another Pembroke Pines City Commissioner, Jay Schwartz.

A company “consulting” on the campaign is run out of Schwartz’s home by a woman who appears on Facebook to be the commissioner’s wife, Stacey Schwartz. Blue Skies Management Group has received thousands to “consultant.”

Here is what Schwartz says on Tringo’s campaign website why he is running a campaign against Castillo:

“When elected leaders put their personal gain above the people they serve it becomes necessary to take action.

“When elected leaders choose to be politicians, not public servants it becomes necessary to hold them accountable for their actions. When elected officials lose their moral compass it is time for the people to set a new course.”

These accusations are simply a lot of sizzle and no steak!

Schwartz is the one who is choosing to be a politician. What is more political than running a campaign against a fellow commissioner?

What this campaign is really about is Schwartz’s political future. He wants to eliminate Castillo as a possible opponent for Pembroke Pines mayor in two years, according to two political observers.

So let's look Schwartz The Consultant's work. How effective is the tactic of a direct public appeal to Muslim voters?

My guess is that Muslim's are a small fraction of the voters in District 4. Unfortunately, any turnout of these Muslim voters could be countered by bigoted anti-Muslims who will now vote against Tringo.

District 4 includes Century Village of Pembroke Pines, a community that is not known as place filled with Muslim voters.

I don't see anything positive for the campaign in this naked religious appeal. Is it simply a way to raise a few bucks that could eventually find their way into Schwartz pocket?

Bottom line:

Open campaign appeals to religion are offensive. Campaign pleas for money based on religion should have no place in America.

**MEDIA OUTLET:** Miami Herald

**HEADLINE:** Spyware can copy your cellphone info. More police are employing it

**BYLINE:** Charles Rabin

**LINK:** <http://www.miamiherald.com/news/local/crime/article199381589.html>

**STORY:** Criminals, like the rest of us, conduct a lot of business on cellphones — personal hand-held devices that have fast become primary targets for law enforcement. But accessing the information in them isn't as easy as a detective asking Siri to spill what's inside.

There are technical barriers as well as complicated and unresolved legal questions and civil rights concerns before police can begin digging through a suspect's cellphone data.

In the face of those challenges, police departments around the country have increasingly turned to what some critics have dubbed cellphone spyware. It's a device with software that when attached to a cellphone can extract and store contacts, pictures, GPS locations and frequented social media sites — information that can potentially help make criminal cases.

Miami's police force, which purchased the software a little over a year ago, is the latest South Florida police department to join the growing wave of cellphone spyware users. Miami-Dade, the largest police department in the southeast U.S., has had such devices for more than a decade, but has purchased several newer versions, the latest last August.

Law enforcement agencies stress that there are strict laws that limit how they can employ cellphone spyware. They can't just suck out the data from a suspect via Bluetooth or Wifi, for instance. They've got to seize it first. And police insist they don't use the system without the consent of an owner or without a search warrant.

Once a phone is confiscated, it is stored in a place that blocks incoming data so that the information can't be updated, altered or erased, which could contaminate the phone data as evidence.

There are also technical roadblocks. Not all cellphones can be entered without a password, and technological advances in phone security systems are constantly making it more difficult. The newer versions of the iPhone, for example, are out of reach for law enforcement without a password.

"They're constantly updating [the technology] to try and get around passwords," said Eldys Diaz, the executive officer to the chief of police in Miami. "In some cases you can't get a complete forensic dump without someone providing that info."

Defense attorneys and civil rights groups also are fighting the spyware, arguing the systems amount to a broad invasion of privacy often built on the narrow confines of a search warrant. For instance, if police are looking for evidence of one crime and find material to support another charge, should they be allowed to use it?

A Miami-Dade court case last summer shows some of the obstacles law enforcement often face in trying to obtain stored cellphone information.

In a case that was closely watched by the legal community, a Miami-Dade judge decided not to hold reality TV star Hencha Voigt in contempt of court for failing to give up the password to her iPhone. Voigt, a self-described “fitness model,” and a man named Wesley Victor were accused of shaking down a social media celebrity for \$18,000 in exchange for the duo not releasing stolen sex videos of socialite YesJulz.

Voigt’s phone was confiscated a year earlier when she was arrested. Two times before the judge issued his decision, Voigt said she couldn’t remember her cellphone password. Civil rights advocates sided with the judge, arguing giving up the password would have violated Voigt’s Fifth Amendment right not to incriminate herself.

“If it’s the type of phone you don’t have a password for, you’re out of luck,” Diaz said.

A month after the judge’s ruling, the FBI somehow managed to hack into Voigt’s phone. Texts between the fitness model and Victor in which the sex tapes were discussed seemed to bolster the state’s case.

Miami-Dade Police Lt. Juan Villalba Jr., whose agency has had equipment supplied by the digital intelligence company Cellebrite for more than a decade, said using the spyware is no different than an IRS agent showing up at a business with a warrant demanding financial information.

“We’re going to leverage emerging technologies in combating crime,” said the lieutenant. “Everybody these days is walking around with a smartphone in their pocket.”

Still, civil rights groups such as the American Civil Liberties Union are concerned that investigators who fail to narrow searches on personal devices could extract personal information that has little or nothing to do with a specific case.

“It’s important that a warrant describes what particular thing police are looking for,” said ACLU staff attorney Nate Wessler, who is currently arguing a cellphone case before the United States Supreme Court. “Most of the time, personal photos aren’t relevant.”

Wessler said there are a handful of judges around the country who have started writing limitations into search warrants. A good practice, he said, is to have someone other than the actual investigator search through and extract the specific information listed in the warrant from cellphones.

Diaz, Miami’s executive officer to the chief, said obtaining a search warrant for a cellphone is similar to getting one for a home — police must show that the phone was either part of the crime or that there is likely evidence in it pertaining to a crime.

“It would depend on the facts of the case and the connection to a crime,” he said. Diaz said all of Miami’s search warrants are reviewed by the Miami-Dade State Attorney’s Office before being presented to a judge.

The extraction devices have become so popular that an investigation last year by CityLab, an online arm of The Atlantic magazine, found that the vast majority of the largest 50 police departments in the U.S. use cellphone extraction devices. CityLab began its investigation after The Intercept released a catalog of military tools used by domestic law enforcement that was leaked to it by an intelligence community source concerned about the militarization of domestic law enforcement.

Cellphones have forced law enforcement and the courts to constantly change tactics to keep up with modern-day criminals and still evolving surveillance laws. There are no longer many land lines that, with court approval, can be tapped. Burner cells, basically throwaway phones, are common. In the past, police have been reprimanded in the courts for the use of a tracking device called a Stingray — a cell site simulator that mimics towers and sends out signals to trick cellphones in the area into transmitting locations — without warrants.

Last September, an appeals court in Washington ruled that search warrants are needed for police to use the Stingray. It was the fourth similar ruling by a state appeals or federal district court on the controversial technology.

Wessler, the ACLU attorney, argued a case before the U.S. Supreme Court in November that raises the question as to whether the 4th Amendment — which covers unreasonable search and seizure — is violated when law enforcement accesses cellphone location records without a warrant.

The case involves four men who used weapons to rip off Radio Shack and T-Mobile stores in Detroit between 2010 and 2011. The suspects were arrested and one of the men turned over his cellphone to police. Information from the phone was used to determine that Timothy Carpenter — who was not one of the original men arrested — took part in the crime. He was later arrested.

Carpenter filed a lawsuit claiming a search warrant was needed for law enforcement to obtain the records from a cellphone store that led to his arrest. When a lower court judge determined the FBI did not need a search warrant to learn where the suspects' phones were used and at what times, the case moved on to the U.S. Supreme Court. A final decision is expected by the summer.

Since 9/11, local police agencies have seen an influx of federal dollars that have been used to bolster local crime-fighting and terrorism. Most of them are far larger and more intimidating than the small devices that extract cellphone information.

It's no longer unusual to see what used to be strictly military vehicles like a Bearcat — an eight-ton tank-like vehicle with turrets for sharpshooters — during standoffs or when police are issuing arrest warrants. Giant, bus-like mobile command centers installed with closed-circuit cameras commonly pop up during active crime scenes. Police are often outfitted with gas detectors and thermal and night vision devices.

Backed by a federal grant of almost \$5 million this year, Miami police are making a series of purchases that include four giant cameras on trailers that are capable of turning 360 degrees and relaying pictures in hi-definition. The city deployed similar cameras during Art Basel in December and says they will be used for large events like the Coconut Grove Arts Festival.

"They're a vital part of our operations," said Diaz. "Some of those things are expensive and we would have a hard time budgeting for them."

As for the less intimidating policing tools, like the cellphone extraction system, Diaz is careful to say Miami police take almost every possible precaution to make sure laws are followed and privacy isn't invaded.

“We must follow legal procedures,” he said. “We have to obtain an actual warrant for it. Those are devices that store very private information.”

**MEDIA OUTLET:** Miami Herald

**HEADLINE:** A federal agent shoots and kills intruder inside Pinecrest home, police say

**BYLINE:** Charles Rabin

**LINK:** <http://www.miamiherald.com/news/local/community/miami-dade/article199617879.html>

**STORY:** A home break-in in Pinecrest went terribly wrong for the intruder early Monday morning when after smashing a glass door he was confronted by an armed federal agent who shot and killed him.

Police did not release the name of the dead man or the shooter. It also wasn't clear whether the intruder had a weapon other than what he used to break the window.

"We're still combing through the house," said Miami-Dade police Sgt. Carlos Rosario. "I have no information on the intruder being armed."

Rosario said that at 1:29 a.m. Monday, a female agent with U.S. Customs & Border Patrol and another woman in the home in the 9300 block of Southwest 72nd Avenue were awakened by the sound of shattered glass.

A man had broken the glass on a sliding glass door in the home. Jolted awake, the customs agent confronted the man and fired her gun.

"The subject was dead inside the residence," Rosario said.

Rosario said it appears the people inside the home did not know the intruder.

**MEDIA OUTLET:** WGCU News

**HEADLINE:** Using Baker Act On Minors Comes Under Scrutiny

**BYLINE:** Tom Hudson & Alex Gonzalez

**LINK:** <http://news.wgcu.org/post/using-baker-act-minors-comes-under-scrutiny>

**STORY:** Between summer 2015 and 2016, kids under the age of 18 in Florida were subjected to an involuntary psychiatric exam 32,000 times – almost a 50 percent increase over five years.

Under The Florida Mental Health Act, a person can be held and accessed if there's reason to believe that person has a mental illness or because of their mental illness. This law is also known by its nickname the Baker Act.

For minors, that examination has to start within 12 hours of being held at a facility.

Two years ago, more than 700 cases began at public, private or charter schools in Miami-Dade County, according to The Miami Herald. More than 600 were initiated at schools in Broward County. Not all of these were at public schools.

And the use of the act by public school police has gone down in recent years as officers receive more training in the law.

But the use of the Baker Act by schools and school police has come under new scrutiny.

A mother posted a video on social media of her 7-year-old being taken into custody by school police in handcuffs and Baker Acted.

The incident prompted responses from listeners, too.

The majority of people who responded to our question don't think police should be the arbiters. Do you agree? Why or why not? #FloridaRoundup pic.twitter.com/g7w17NrKvU— WLRN Public Media (@WLRN) February 9, 2018

"The decision should be made by a team of people, including parents, a guidance counselor, etc. School police aren't always trained in child psychology."

- Michelle Lopate from Hollywood

"Not without the guardian's approval because a record could be used against kids later in life. I think it should be a recommendation from a school counselor or a psychologist."

- Victor Espinoza from Miami Lakes

"I think it should be by some sort of committee or board, which should include educators (and not just the child's teachers), mental health professionals, child welfare professionals and the police."

- Dee Grant from Hollywood Hills

Miami-Dade Schools say the district police now have to get the approval from a lieutenant or higher-ranking officer before students are taken for a psychiatric evaluation against their will.

WLRN's Tom Hudson gathered editorial page editors from South Florida's major newspapers to evaluate all sides of the issue: Nancy Ancrum for The Miami Herald, Rick Christie for The Palm Beach Post and Rosemary O'Hara for The Sun Sentinel.

WLRN: This report from the state, dated in November, got new publicity in the last week or so. And of course, this social media from this mom surfaced. What are your thoughts about what we saw here?

O'HARA: When I learned about the uptick in the number of students being Baker Acted in schools, I thought there's something going on here.

It reminded me of a couple of years ago when we were having a similar conversation about kids being handcuffed and arrested for bad behavior. In that response, we thought we don't want kids to have arrest records; we want to give them civil citations. So I find it surprising there's been this uptick in the number of children who are being Baker Acted.

On the one hand, it's hard without walking a mile in the shoes of a teacher. And so much is being asked of our public schools these days. It's hard to know what is happening. They can't talk about it. The laws on privacy say they can't tell this story.

On the other hand, parents have a role, too. They need to send their kids to school ready to learn. I think there needs to be a real examination of what's going on here. Do those kids really need the help? Or is it an over-reaction to what used to get kids sent to the principal's office?

WLRN: Are police officers or teachers or other school personnel from public, private and charter schools over-reacting when students are exhibiting bad behavior?

ANCRUM: Baker Acting the students should be the rare exception. The problem here is that not every player in this scenario is on the same page, working with the same information. Parents may know that their child has a behavior problem. Teachers may know a certain child has a history of bad behavior, maybe for mental illness, maybe because of some sort of special needs. The police might not know that. And they come in and do what policemen do.

WLRN: Right. Try to control the situation immediately and use all the different types of tools they've been trained to use.

In the case of Miami-Dade, I've had a source say in the last several years Miami-Dade County Public Schools police officers have received training on assessing a child and understanding the guidelines of the Baker Act and what is necessary to invoke that act.

ANCRUM: And teachers have not. No teacher should be hit by a child or by one of their students. That's a non-starter. However, each student demands having a record or a portfolio of what the problem just might be. There are also a lot of parents who are in denial. It's a such a traumatizing event for a child of the ages that we're talking about. Everyone needs to work together to prevent that.

WLRN: Miami-Dade police officers do receive some training on the act.

ANCRUM: They do receive some training. Miami-Dade County Public Schools recently instituted a new method where a higher-up, like a lieutenant, has to sign off on Baker Acting a child.

That brings new concerns. We would have to look closely at disparities. We already see disparities in what Rosemary was talking about, in terms of young children who are arrested for acting out. If they are black, they are handcuffed and taken to the police station. If they are white, or possibly Hispanic, they are not, and it is dealt with in the school and with the parents.

I can't imagine - though I would like to - I can't imagine we might not see some of that same dynamic happening here even with this moderate fix.

WLRN: Rick Christie, how do you see this? What's the lens that you're looking at?

CHRISTIE: The lens for me is one of being careful with how far we're taking this. I heard your previous speakers say that there's a concern here with using it too often against poorer kids and kids of color and stigmatizing them. I'd have to agree with that. I think too often with things like this, and disciplinary things like this, they tend to lean heavier, or come down harder, on poorer and kids of color.

ANCRUM: Baking Acting children is really a continuation of how the state of Florida really mishandles the treatment of people with mental illness. And what we see increasingly is our jails becoming the de facto treatment centers for people who are mentally ill. In Miami-Dade, we have a very committed longtime judge Steve Leifman. I talk to him quite often on this issue. He has made inroads on this issue locally and statewide.

O'HARA: We are third from the bottom in our funding of mental health.

But back on the schools issue, now that there's been this flashpoint, our eyes have opened. People are concerned about what they're seeing. It's really incumbent on the school systems to come forward and say what are they facing. I'd be curious to know the process when children act out. If they start hitting a teacher, is the first step to call the police? It wasn't long ago, zero tolerance was in our schools.

Maybe if the public better understood the challenges that the schools have with behavioral issues, how they're dealing with it, and what they need help with, something good would come from all this.

WLRN: Public schools are a flashpoint for this, of course. Not only because of the public dollars involved but the sheer size of our public school institutions here in South Florida, which has three of the largest in the country.

It's a flashpoint, but some of the school data, and the school police usage of the Baker Act, at least in Miami-Dade County, has gone down as the police force has gotten more training. These kids who are being Baker Acted are often having this initiated against them in places much different than public school grounds.

CHRISTIE: That goes to Nancy's larger point about Florida's lack of spending regarding mental health. And the state is woefully behind on that. As she said, our county jails are really our largest mental health facilities, and it's probably worse for juveniles who are not being treated properly in a lot of the homes visited by our social workers.

O'HARA: I do have personal experience with a member of my family. People use the Baker Act out of desperation when they don't know what else to do. What help is there for families? I would hope that what's happening in the schools is that similar kind of desperation of "what can I do?"

As I learned in my own family, once they are released, they are just let go. If they don't have the money, there's no follow-up treatment. The cycle just continues. We really need to look, once a kid has been flagged as having severe emotional disturbances, that require this intervention, what then happens?