$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$ the Committee on Criminal Justice; and Senators Powell and Rouson

591-01710A-17

2017192c1

	591-01/10A-1/ 201/192d
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to juvenile justice; amending s.
3	944.292, F.S.; creating an exception to the suspension
4	of civil rights upon the conviction of a felony for
5	children convicted as adults; amending s. 985.556,
6	F.S.; deleting provisions requiring that a state
7	attorney request the court to transfer and certify a
8	child for prosecution as an adult under certain
9	circumstances; revising the factors that a court must
10	consider when determining whether a child should be
11	transferred to adult court; amending s. 985.557, F.S.;
12	revising the list of crimes for which children of
13	specified ages who are charged with committing,
14	attempting to commit, or conspiring to commit may have
15	an information filed against them by a state attorney;
16	requiring a state attorney to document in writing the
17	reasons for prosecuting or not prosecuting a child as
18	an adult; requiring the state attorney to file the
19	document with the court and include specified
20	information for his or her written decision; deleting
21	provisions requiring that a child be prosecuted as an
22	adult if the child committed or attempted to commit
23	specified crimes; deleting provisions relating to
24	sentencing of a child who commits or attempts to
25	commit such crimes; authorizing a child who is
26	transferred to adult court to request, in writing, a
27	hearing before the court to determine whether the
28	child remains in adult court; requiring the court to
29	make specified considerations in determining whether
30	the public safety would be served by retaining
31	jurisdiction; authorizing the court to transfer a
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32	child back to a juvenile court; prohibiting the
33	transfer of an eligible child to adult court if the
34	child has previously been found incompetent but has
35	not had competency restored until child's competency
36	is restored; requiring the Department of Juvenile
37	Justice, beginning on a certain date, to collect
38	specified information relating to children who qualify
39	for prosecution as adults and for children who are
40	transferred for criminal prosecution as adults;
41	requiring the department to work with the Office of
42	Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability
43	to generate a report analyzing the data of juveniles
44	transferred for prosecution as adults during a certain
45	period; requiring the department to provide the report
46	to the Governor and the Legislature by a certain date;
47	requiring the department to work with the Office of
48	Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability
49	to generate an annual report to include certain
50	information and provide it to the Governor and the
51	Legislature by a specified date; providing a child 14
52	years of age but who has not yet reached the age of 18
53	and is convicted and sentenced to the Department of
54	Corrections must be kept completely separated from
55	adult offenders in the facility; amending s. 985.56,
56	F.S.; limiting the age to children 14 years of age or
57	older, rather than children of any age, who are
58	subject to the jurisdiction of a court if charged with
59	a violation of law punishable by death or life
60	imprisonment; prohibiting the transfer of a child to

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61	adult court for prosecution if the child has a pending
62	competency hearing in juvenile court or has previously
63	been found incompetent and has not had his or her
64	competence restored by a court until the child's
65	competency is restored; providing the tolling of time
66	limits for specified purposes; making technical
67	changes; amending s. 985.565, F.S.; revising the
68	criteria to be used in determining whether to impose
69	juvenile or adult sanctions; deleting provisions
70	requiring the sentencing of children who commit
71	offenses punishable by death or life imprisonment or
72	who are found to have committed lesser included
73	offenses; conforming provisions to changes made by the
74	act; amending s. 985.03, F.S.; conforming a cross-
75	reference; amending s. 985.15, F.S.; conforming
76	provisions to changes made by the act; reenacting s.
77	985.514(3), F.S., relating to responsibility for cost
78	of care and fees, to incorporate the amendment made to
79	s. 985.565, F.S., in a reference thereto; providing an
80	effective date.
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82	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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84	Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 944.292, Florida
85	Statutes, is amended to read:
86	944.292 Suspension of civil rights
87	(1) Upon conviction of a felony as defined in s. 10, Art. X
88	of the State Constitution, the civil rights of the person
89	convicted, except for children convicted as adults pursuant to
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591-01710A-17 2017192c1 90 s. 985.557, shall be suspended in Florida until such rights are 91 restored by a full pardon, conditional pardon, or restoration of 92 civil rights granted pursuant to s. 8, Art. IV of the State 93 Constitution. 94 Section 2. Subsections (2) through (5) of section 985.556, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (1) of that 95 96 section is republished, to read: 97 985.556 Waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction; hearing.-98 (1) VOLUNTARY WAIVER.-The court shall transfer and certify 99 a child's criminal case for trial as an adult if the child is 100 alleged to have committed a violation of law and, prior to the 101 commencement of an adjudicatory hearing, the child, joined by a 102 parent or, in the absence of a parent, by the guardian or 103 quardian ad litem, demands in writing to be tried as an adult. Once a child has been transferred for criminal prosecution 104 105 pursuant to a voluntary waiver hearing and has been found to 106 have committed the presenting offense or a lesser included 107 offense, the child shall be handled thereafter in every respect 108 as an adult for any subsequent violation of state law, unless 109 the court imposes juvenile sanctions under s. 985.565(4)(b).

(2) INVOLUNTARY DISCRETIONARY WAIVER. Except as provided in subsection (3), The state attorney may file a motion requesting the court to transfer the child for criminal prosecution if the child was 14 years of age or older at the time the alleged delinquent act or violation of law was committed.

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(3) INVOLUNTARY MANDATORY WAIVER.-

116 (a) If the child was 14 years of age or older, and if the 117 child has been previously adjudicated delinquent for an act 118 classified as a felony, which adjudication was for the

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119	commission of, attempt to commit, or conspiracy to commit
120	murder, sexual battery, armed or strong-armed robbery,
121	carjacking, home-invasion robbery, aggravated battery,
122	aggravated assault, or burglary with an assault or battery, and
123	the child is currently charged with a second or subsequent
124	violent crime against a person; or
125	(b) If the child was 14 years of age or older at the time
126	of commission of a fourth or subsequent alleged felony offense
127	and the child was previously adjudicated delinquent or had
128	adjudication withheld for or was found to have committed, or to
129	have attempted or conspired to commit, three offenses that are
130	felony offenses if committed by an adult, and one or more of
131	such felony offenses involved the use or possession of a firearm
132	or violence against a person;
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134	the state attorney shall request the court to transfer and
135	certify the child for prosecution as an adult or shall provide
136	written reasons to the court for not making such request, or
137	proceed under s. 985.557(1). Upon the state attorney's request,
138	the court shall either enter an order transferring the case and
139	certifying the case for trial as if the child were an adult or
140	provide written reasons for not issuing such an order.
141	(3) (4) WAIVER HEARING BEFORE A JUDGE
142	(a) Within 7 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal
143	holidays, after the date a petition alleging that a child has
144	committed a delinquent act or violation of law has been filed,
145	or later with the approval of the court, but before an
146	adjudicatory hearing and after considering the recommendation of

147 the juvenile probation officer, the state attorney may file a

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591-01710A-17 2017192c1 motion requesting the court to transfer the child for criminal prosecution. (b) After the filing of the motion of the state attorney, summonses must be issued and served in conformity with s. 985.319. A copy of the motion and a copy of the delinquency petition, if not already served, must be attached to each summons. (c) The court shall conduct a hearing on all transfer request motions for the purpose of determining whether a child should be transferred. In making its determination, the court shall consider: 1. The seriousness of the alleged offense to the community and whether the protection of the community is best served by transferring the child for adult sanctions. 2. Whether the alleged offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated, or willful manner. 3. Whether the alleged offense was against persons or against property, greater weight being given to offenses against persons, especially if personal injury resulted. 4. The probable cause as found in the report, affidavit, or complaint. 5. The desirability of trial and disposition of the entire offense in one court when the child's associates in the alleged crime are adults or children who are to be tried as adults. 5.6. The sophistication, and maturity, and mental development of the child. 6.7. The record and previous history of the child, including: a. Previous contacts with the department, the Department of

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177 Corrections, the former Department of Health and Rehabilitative 178 Services, the Department of Children and Families, other law 179 enforcement agencies, and courts; 180 b. Prior periods of probation; 181 c. Prior adjudications that the child committed a delinquent act or violation of law, greater weight being given 182 183 if the child has previously been found by a court to have 184 committed a delinquent act or violation of law involving an 185 offense classified as a felony or has twice previously been

found to have committed a delinquent act or violation of law involving an offense classified as a misdemeanor; and

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d. Prior commitments to institutions.

189 <u>7.8.</u> The prospects for adequate protection of the public 190 and the likelihood of reasonable rehabilitation of the child, if 191 the child is found to have committed the alleged offense, by the 192 use of procedures, services, and facilities currently available 193 to the court.

(d) Prior to a hearing on the transfer request motion by the state attorney, a study and report to the court relevant to the factors in paragraph (c) must be made in writing by an authorized agent of the department. The child and the child's parents or legal guardians and counsel and the state attorney shall have the right to examine these reports and to question the parties responsible for them at the hearing.

(e) Any decision to transfer a child for criminal
prosecution must be in writing and include consideration of, and
findings of fact with respect to, all criteria in paragraph (c).
The court shall render an order including a specific finding of
fact and the reasons for a decision to impose adult sanctions.

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591-01710A-172017192c1206The order shall be reviewable on appeal under s. 985.534 and the207Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.

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(4) (5) EFFECT OF ORDER WAIVING JURISDICTION.-

(a) Once a child has been transferred for criminal prosecution pursuant to an involuntary waiver hearing and has been found to have committed the presenting offense or a lesser included offense, the child shall thereafter be handled in every respect as an adult for any subsequent violation of state law, unless the court imposes juvenile sanctions under s. 985.565.

215 (b) When a child is transferred for criminal prosecution as 216 an adult, the court shall immediately transfer and certify to 217 the adult circuit court all felony cases pertaining to the 218 child, for prosecution of the child as an adult, which have not 219 yet resulted in a plea of quilty or nolo contendere or in which 220 a finding of guilt has not been made. If the child is acquitted 221 of all charged offenses or lesser included offenses contained in 222 the original case transferred to adult court, all felony cases 223 that were transferred to adult court under this paragraph shall 224 be subject to the same penalties such cases were subject to 225 before being transferred to adult court.

226 Section 3. Section 985.557, Florida Statutes, is amended to 227 read:

228 985.557 Prosecuting children as adults Direct filing of an 229 information; discretionary and mandatory criteria.-

(1) DISCRETIONARY <u>PROSECUTION OF CHILDREN AS ADULTS</u> DIRECT
 FILE.-

(a) With respect to any child who was 14 or 15 years of age
at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state
attorney may file an information when in the state attorney's

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235	judgment and discretion the public interest requires that adult
236	sanctions be considered or imposed and when the offense charged
237	is for the commission of, attempt to commit, or conspiracy to
238	commit:
239	1. Arson;
240	2. Sexual battery;
241	3. Robbery while carrying a firearm in violation of s.
242	<u>812.13(3)(a)</u> ;
243	4. Kidnapping;
244	5. Aggravated child abuse;
245	6. Aggravated assault;
246	7. Aggravated stalking;
247	8. Murder;
248	9. Manslaughter;
249	10. Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a
250	destructive device or bomb;
251	11. Armed burglary in violation of s. 810.02(2)(b) <u>only if</u>
252	there is another person in the dwelling, structure, or
253	conveyance at the time the offender enters or remains or
254	specified burglary of a dwelling or structure in violation of s.
255	810.02(2)(c) , or burglary with an assault or battery in
256	violation of s. 810.02(2)(a);
257	12. Aggravated battery <u>resulting in great bodily harm,</u>
258	permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement to a person;
259	13. Any lewd or lascivious offense committed upon or in the
260	presence of a person less than 16 years of age;
261	14. Carrying, displaying, using, threatening, or attempting
262	to use a weapon or firearm during the commission of a felony;
263	15. Grand theft in violation of s. 812.014(2)(a);

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591-01710A-17 2017192c1 264 15.16. Possessing or discharging any weapon or firearm on 265 school property in violation of s. 790.115; 266 16.17. Home invasion robbery; or 267 17.18. Carjacking.; or 268 19. Grand theft of a motor vehicle in violation of s. 269 812.014(2)(c)6. or grand theft of a motor vehicle valued at 270 \$20,000 or more in violation of s. 812.014(2)(b) if the child 271 has a previous adjudication for grand theft of a motor vehicle 272 in violation of s. 812.014(2)(c)6. or s. 812.014(2)(b). 273 (b) With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years of age 274 at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state 275 attorney may file an information when in the state attorney's 276 judgment and discretion the public interest requires that adult 277 sanctions be considered or imposed, except when the offense charged is for the commission of, attempt to commit, or 278 279 conspiracy to commit grand theft, burglary in violation of s. 280 810.02 (3) (b) or (4), or possession of a controlled substance. 281 However, the state attorney may not file an information on a 282 child charged with a misdemeanor, unless the child has had at 283 least two previous adjudications or adjudications withheld for 284 delinquent acts, one of which involved an offense classified as 285 a felony under state law. 286 (c)1. A decision under this subsection to prosecute a child as an adult, or a decision not to prosecute a child eligible for 287 288 prosecution as an adult, shall be documented in writing by the 289 state attorney in charge of the case. The state attorney shall 290 file the document with the court at the disposition of the case 291 and include all of the following information in the written 292 decision:

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293	a. Whether adult codefendants were involved in the case.
294	b. The length of time the child spent in a detention
295	facility or jail awaiting disposition.
296	c. Whether any discovery was conducted on the case at the
297	time of the child's transfer to adult court.
298	d. Whether the child waived the right to a trial.
299	e. If the decision to transfer or not to transfer to adult
300	court resulted in a plea agreement, the details of the plea
301	agreement, including previous plea offers made by the state but
302	not accepted by the child, and any conditions placed on the plea
303	offer.
304	f. Whether the judge sentenced the child to a disposition
305	other than what the prosecutor was offering in exchange for the
306	child not being prosecuted as an adult.
307	g. Whether the child had to waive statutory limits on
308	secure detention in order to avoid being prosecuted as an adult,
309	and, if available, the amount of time the child who waived
310	secure detention limits actually spent in secure detention.
311	2. On or before the 15th of each month, the state attorney
312	in each judicial circuit shall collect the information specified
313	in subparagraph 1. for all cases disposed of the previous month
314	and submit that documentation to the department for data
315	collection.
316	(2) MANDATORY DIRECT FILE.
317	(a) With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years of age
318	at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state
319	attorney shall file an information if the child has been
320	previously adjudicated delinquent for an act classified as a
321	felony, which adjudication was for the commission of, attempt to
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591-01710A-17 2017192c1 322 commit, or conspiracy to commit murder, sexual battery, armed or 323 strong-armed robbery, carjacking, home-invasion robbery, 324 aggravated battery, or aggravated assault, and the child is currently charged with a second or subsequent violent crime 325 326 against a person. 327 (b) With respect to any child 16 or 17 years of age at the 328 time an offense classified as a forcible felony, as defined in 329 s. 776.08, was committed, the state attorney shall file an 330 information if the child has previously been adjudicated 331 delinquent or had adjudication withheld for three acts 332 classified as felonies each of which occurred at least 45 days 333 apart from each other. This paragraph does not apply when the 334 state attorney has good cause to believe that exceptional 335 circumstances exist which preclude the just prosecution of the 336 juvenile in adult court. 337 (c) The state attorney must file an information if a child, 338 regardless of the child's age at the time the alleged offense 339 was committed, is alleged to have committed an act that would be 340 a violation of law if the child were an adult, that involves 341 stealing a motor vehicle, including, but not limited to, a 342 violation of s. 812.133, relating to carjacking, or s. 343 812.014(2)(c)6., relating to grand theft of a motor vehicle, and 344 while the child was in possession of the stolen motor vehicle 345 the child caused serious bodily injury to or the death of a 346 person who was not involved in the underlying offense. For 347 purposes of this section, the driver and all willing passengers 348 in the stolen motor vehicle at the time such serious bodily 349 injury or death is inflicted shall also be subject to mandatory 350 transfer to adult court. "Stolen motor vehicle," for the

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351	purposes of this section, means a motor vehicle that has been
352	the subject of any criminal wrongful taking. For purposes of
353	this section, "willing passengers" means all willing passengers
354	who have participated in the underlying offense.
355	(d)1. With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years of
356	age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state
357	attorney shall file an information if the child has been charged
358	with committing or attempting to commit an offense listed in s.
359	775.087(2)(a)1.ap., and, during the commission of or attempt
360	to commit the offense, the child:
361	a. Actually possessed a firearm or destructive device, as
362	those terms are defined in s. 790.001.
363	b. Discharged a firearm or destructive device, as described
364	in s. 775.087(2)(a)2.
365	c. Discharged a firearm or destructive device, as described
366	in s. 775.087(2)(a)3., and, as a result of the discharge, death
367	or great bodily harm was inflicted upon any person.
368	2. Upon transfer, any child who is:
369	a. Charged under sub-subparagraph 1.a. and who has been
370	previously adjudicated or had adjudication withheld for a
371	forcible felony offense or any offense involving a firearm, or
372	who has been previously placed in a residential commitment
373	program, shall be subject to sentencing under s. 775.087(2)(a),
374	notwithstanding s. 985.565.
375	b. Charged under sub-subparagraph 1.b. or sub-subparagraph
376	1.c., shall be subject to sentencing under s. 775.087(2)(a),
377	notwithstanding s. 985.565.
378	3. Upon transfer, any child who is charged under this
379	paragraph, but who does not meet the requirements specified in

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591-01710A-17 2017192c1 380 subparagraph 2., shall be sentenced under s. 985.565; however, 381 if the court imposes a juvenile sanction, the court must commit 382 the child to a high-risk or maximum-risk juvenile facility. 383 4. This paragraph shall not apply if the state attorney has 384 good cause to believe that exceptional circumstances exist that 385 preclude the just prosecution of the child in adult court. 386 (d) 5. The Department of Corrections shall make every 387 reasonable effort to ensure that any child who is 14 years of age but has not yet reached the age of 18 and 16 or 17 years of 388 389 age who is convicted and sentenced under this section is 390 paragraph be completely separated such that there is no physical 391 contact with adult offenders in the facility, to the extent that 392 it is consistent with chapter 958. 393 (2) (3) EFFECT OF PROSECUTION OF CHILDREN AS ADULTS DIRECT FILE.-394 395 (a) Once a child has been transferred for criminal 396 prosecution pursuant to an information and has been found to 397 have committed the presenting offense or a lesser included 398 offense, the child shall be handled thereafter in every respect 399 as if an adult for any subsequent violation of state law, unless 400 the court imposes juvenile sanctions under s. 985.565. 401 (b) When a child is transferred for criminal prosecution as 402 an adult, the court shall immediately transfer and certify to 403 the adult circuit court all felony cases pertaining to the 404 child, for prosecution of the child as an adult, which have not 405 yet resulted in a plea of quilty or nolo contendere or in which 406 a finding of quilt has not been made. If a child is acquitted of 407 all charged offenses or lesser included offenses contained in 408 the original case transferred to adult court, all felony cases

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591-01710A-17 2017192c1 409 that were transferred to adult court as a result of this 410 paragraph shall be subject to the same penalties to which such 411 cases would have been subject before being transferred to adult 412 court. 413 (c) When a child has been transferred for criminal prosecution as an adult and has been found to have committed a 414 415 violation of state law, the disposition of the case may be made 416 under s. 985.565 and may include the enforcement of any 417 restitution ordered in any juvenile proceeding. 418 (3) FITNESS HEARING BEFORE A JUDGE.-A child who is 419 transferred to adult court under this section may request, in 420 writing, a hearing before the court to determine whether he or 421 she shall remain in adult court. The adult court, in determining 422 whether public safety would be best served by retaining 423 jurisdiction, shall consider the seriousness of the offense; the 424 extent of the child's alleged participation or role in the offense; the sophistication, maturity, and mental development of 425 426 the child; any prior adjudications or adjudications withheld of 427 the child; and any other consideration set forth in s. 428 985.556(3)(c). The adult court may, based on these 429 considerations, transfer the case back to juvenile court. 430 (4) TRANSFER PROHIBITION.-Notwithstanding any other law, a 431 child who is eligible for prosecution as an adult and who has 432 previously been found to be incompetent but has not been 433 restored to competency by a court may not be transferred to 434 adult court for criminal prosecution until the child's 435 competency has been restored. 436 (5) DATA COLLECTION RELATING TO PROSECUTING CHILDREN AS 437 ADULTS.-

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CS for SB 192

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438	(a) Beginning March 1, 2018, the department shall collect
439	data relating to children who qualify to be prosecuted as adults
440	under this section and s. 985.556 regardless of the outcome of
441	the case, including, but not limited to:
442	<u>1. Age.</u>
443	2. Race and ethnicity.
444	3. Gender.
445	4. Circuit and county of residence.
446	5. Circuit and county of offense.
447	6. Prior adjudications or adjudications withheld.
448	7. Prior periods of probation including any violations of
449	probation.
450	8. Previous contacts with law enforcement agencies or the
451	court which resulted in a civil citation, arrest, or charges
452	being filed with the state.
453	9. Initial charges.
454	10. Charges at disposition.
455	11. Whether child codefendants were involved who were
456	transferred to adult court.
457	12. Whether the child was represented by counsel or whether
458	the child waived counsel.
459	13. Risk assessment instrument score.
460	14. The child's medical, mental health, substance abuse, or
461	trauma history.
462	15. The child's history of mental impairment or disability-
463	related accommodations.
464	16. The child's history of abuse or neglect.
465	17. The child's history of foster care placements,
466	including the number of prior placements.

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467	18. Whether the child has below-average intellectual
468	functioning.
469	19. Whether the child has received mental health services
470	or treatment.
471	20. Whether the child has been the subject of a child-in-
472	need-of-services or families-in-need-of-services petition or a
473	dependency petition.
474	21. Whether the child was transferred for criminal
475	prosecution as an adult.
476	22. The case resolution in juvenile court.
477	23. The case resolution in adult court.
478	24. Information generated by the office of the state
479	attorney in each judicial circuit under subparagraph (1)(c)1.
480	(b) Beginning March 1, 2018, for a child transferred for
481	criminal prosecution as an adult, the department shall also
482	collect:
483	1. Disposition data, including, but not limited to, whether
484	the child received adult sanctions, juvenile sanctions, or
485	diversion and, if sentenced to prison, the length of the prison
486	sentence or the enhanced sentence; and
487	2. Whether the child was previously found incompetent to
488	proceed in juvenile court.
489	(c) For every juvenile case transferred between July 1,
490	2016, and June 30, 2017, the department shall work with the
491	Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability
492	to generate a report analyzing the aggregated data. The
493	department must provide this report to the Governor, the
494	President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of
495	Representatives by January 31, 2018.

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496	(d) The department must work with the Office of Program
497	Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to generate a
498	report analyzing the aggregated data under paragraphs (a) and
499	(b) on an annual basis. The department must provide this report
500	annually to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the
501	Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than January 31
502	of the following calendar year.
503	(6) (4) An information filed pursuant to this section may
504	include all charges that are based on the same act, criminal
505	episode, or transaction as the primary offenses.
506	Section 4. Section 985.56, Florida Statutes, is amended to
507	read:
508	985.56 Indictment of a juvenile
509	(1) A child <u>14 years of age or older</u> of any age who is
510	charged with a violation of state law punishable by death or by
511	life imprisonment is subject to the jurisdiction of the court as
512	set forth in s. 985.0301(2) unless and until an indictment on
513	the charge is returned by the grand jury. When such indictment
514	is returned, the petition for delinquency, if any, must be
515	dismissed and the child must be tried and handled in every
516	respect as an adult:
517	(a) On the <u>indicting</u> offense punishable by death or by life
518	imprisonment; and
519	(b) On all other felonies or misdemeanors charged in the
520	indictment which are based on the same act or transaction as the
521	indicting offense punishable by death or by life imprisonment or
522	on one or more acts or transactions connected with the offense
523	punishable by death or by life imprisonment.
524	(2) An adjudicatory hearing may not be held until 21 days
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525	after the child is taken into custody and charged with having
526	committed an <u>indictable</u> offense punishable by death or by life
527	imprisonment, unless the state attorney advises the court in
528	writing that he or she does not intend to present the case to
529	the grand jury, or has presented the case to the grand jury and
530	the grand jury has not returned an indictment. If the court
531	receives such a notice from the state attorney, or if the grand
532	jury fails to act within the 21-day period, the court may
533	proceed as otherwise authorized under this part.
534	(3) Notwithstanding any other law, a child who is eligible
535	for indictment and who has a pending competency hearing in
536	juvenile court or who has been previously found to be
537	incompetent and has not been restored to competency by a court
538	may not be transferred to adult court for criminal prosecution
539	until the child's competency restored. A pending competency
540	hearing or a finding of incompetency tolls the time limits in
541	subsection (2). If the child is found to have committed the
542	offense punishable by death or by life imprisonment, the child
543	shall be sentenced as an adult. If the juvenile is not found to
544	have committed the indictable offense but is found to have
545	committed a lesser included offense or any other offense for
546	which he or she was indicted as a part of the criminal episode,
547	the court may sentence under s. 985.565.
548	(4)(a) If Once a child has been indicted pursuant to this
549	section and has been found to have committed any offense for
550	which he or she was indicted as a part of the criminal episode,

551 the child shall be handled thereafter in every respect as if an 552 adult for any subsequent violation of state law, unless the 553 court imposes juvenile sanctions under s. 985.565.

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554	(b) If When a child has been indicted pursuant to this
555	section, the court shall immediately transfer and certify to the
556	adult circuit court all felony cases pertaining to the child,
557	for prosecution of the child as an adult, which have not yet
558	resulted in a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or in which a
559	finding of guilt has not been made. If the child is acquitted of
560	all charged offenses or lesser included offenses contained in
561	the indictment case, all felony cases that were transferred to
562	adult court pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to the
563	same penalties such cases were subject to before being
564	transferred to adult court.
565	Section 5. Subsection (1) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of
566	subsection (4) of section 985.565, Florida Statutes, are amended
567	to read:
568	985.565 Sentencing powers; procedures; alternatives for
569	juveniles prosecuted as adults
570	(1) POWERS OF DISPOSITION
571	(a) A child who is found to have committed a violation of
572	law may, as an alternative to adult dispositions, be committed
573	to the department for treatment in an appropriate program for
574	children outside the adult correctional system or be placed on
575	juvenile probation.
576	(b) In determining whether to impose juvenile sanctions
577	instead of adult sanctions, the court shall consider the
578	following criteria:
579	1. The seriousness of the offense to the community and
580	whether the <u>protection of the</u> community would <u>be</u> best <u>served</u> be
581	protected by juvenile or adult sanctions.
582	2. The extent of the child's participation in the offense.

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591-01710A-17 2017192c1 583 3. The effect, if any, of familial or peer pressure on the 584 child's actions. 585 4.2. Whether the offense was committed in an aggressive, 586 violent, premeditated, or willful manner. 587 5.3. Whether the offense was against persons or against 588 property, with greater weight being given to offenses against 589 persons, especially if personal injury resulted. 590 6.4. The sophistication and maturity of the child, 591 including: offender. 592 a. The child's age, maturity, intellectual capacity, and 593 mental and emotional health at the time of the offense. 594 b. The child's background, including his or her family, 595 home, and community environment. c. The effect, if any, of immaturity, impetuosity, or 596 597 failure to appreciate the risks and consequences on the child's 598 participation in the offense. 599 d. The effect, if any, of characteristics attributable to 600 the child's age on the child's judgment. 601 7.5. The record and previous history of the child offender, 602 including: 603 a. Previous contacts with the Department of Corrections, 604 the Department of Juvenile Justice, the former Department of 605 Health and Rehabilitative Services, or the Department of Children and Families, and the adequacy and appropriateness of 606 607 the services provided to address the child's needs law 608 enforcement agencies, and the courts. 609 b. Prior periods of probation.

610 c. Prior adjudications that the offender committed a611 delinquent act or violation of law as a child.

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591-01710A-17 2017192c1 612 d. Prior commitments to the Department of Juvenile Justice, 613 the former Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, the 614 Department of Children and Families, or other facilities or 615 institutions, and the adequacy and appropriateness of the 616 services provided to address the child's needs. 617 e. Previous contacts with law enforcement agencies and the 618 courts. 619 f. History of abuse, abandonment or neglect, or foster care 620 placements. 621 g. Identification of the child as having a disability or 62.2 having previously received mental health services or treatment. 623 8.6. The prospects for adequate protection of the public 624 and the likelihood of deterrence and reasonable rehabilitation 625 of the offender if assigned to services and facilities of the 626 Department of Juvenile Justice. 627 9.7. Whether the Department of Juvenile Justice has 628 appropriate programs, facilities, and services immediately 629 available. 630 10.8. Whether adult sanctions would provide more 631 appropriate punishment and deterrence to further violations of 632 law than the imposition of juvenile sanctions. 633 11. Whether the Department of Corrections has appropriate 634 programs, facilities, and services immediately available. 635 (4) SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES.-636 (a) Adult sanctions.-637 1. Cases prosecuted on indictment. If the child is found to 638 have committed the offense punishable by death or life imprisonment, the child shall be sentenced as an adult. If the 639

640 juvenile is not found to have committed the indictable offense

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591-01710A-17 2017192c1 641 but is found to have committed a lesser included offense or any 642 other offense for which he or she was indicted as a part of the criminal episode, the court may sentence as follows: 643 644 a. As an adult; 645 b. Under chapter 958; or 646 c. As a juvenile under this section. 647 1.2. Other cases .- If a child who has been transferred for 648 criminal prosecution pursuant to indictment, information, or 649 waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction is found to have committed 650 a violation of state law or a lesser included offense for which 651 he or she was charged as a part of the criminal episode, the 652 court may sentence as follows: 653 a. As an adult; b. Under chapter 958; or 654 655 c. As a juvenile under this section. 656 3. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, if 657 the state attorney is required to file a motion to transfer and 658 certify the juvenile for prosecution as an adult under s. 659 985.556(3) and that motion is granted, or if the state attorney 660 is required to file an information under s. 985.557(2)(a) or 661 (b), the court must impose adult sanctions. 662 4. Any sentence imposing adult sanctions is presumed 663 appropriate, and the court is not required to set forth specific 664 findings or enumerate the criteria in this subsection as any 665 basis for its decision to impose adult sanctions. 2.5. When a child has been transferred for criminal 666 667 prosecution as an adult and has been found to have committed a violation of state law, the disposition of the case may include 668 the enforcement of any restitution ordered in any juvenile 669

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670 proceeding. 671 (b) Juvenile sanctions. For juveniles transferred to adult 672 court but who do not qualify for such transfer under s. 673 985.556(3) or s. 985.557(2)(a) or (b), The court may impose 674 juvenile sanctions under this paragraph for juveniles 675 transferred to adult court. If juvenile sentences are imposed, 676 the court shall, under this paragraph, adjudge the child to have 677 committed a delinquent act. Adjudication of delinquency shall 678 not be deemed a conviction, nor shall it operate to impose any 679 of the civil disabilities ordinarily resulting from a 680 conviction. The court shall impose an adult sanction or a 681 juvenile sanction and may not sentence the child to a 682 combination of adult and juvenile punishments. An adult sanction 683 or a juvenile sanction may include enforcement of an order of 684 restitution or probation previously ordered in any juvenile 685 proceeding. However, if the court imposes a juvenile sanction 686 and the department determines that the sanction is unsuitable 687 for the child, the department shall return custody of the child 688 to the sentencing court for further proceedings, including the 689 imposition of adult sanctions. Upon adjudicating a child 690 delinquent under subsection (1), the court may: 691 1. Place the child in a probation program under the

692 supervision of the department for an indeterminate period of 693 time until the child reaches the age of 19 years or sooner if 694 discharged by order of the court.

695 2. Commit the child to the department for treatment in an 696 appropriate program for children for an indeterminate period of 697 time until the child is 21 or sooner if discharged by the 698 department. The department shall notify the court of its intent

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699	to discharge no later than 14 days prior to discharge. Failure
700	of the court to timely respond to the department's notice shall
701	be considered approval for discharge.
702	3. Order disposition under ss. 985.435, 985.437, 985.439,
703	985.441, 985.45, and 985.455 as an alternative to youthful
704	offender or adult sentencing if the court determines not to
705	impose youthful offender or adult sanctions.
706	
707	It is the intent of the Legislature that the criteria and
708	guidelines in this subsection are mandatory and that a
709	determination of disposition under this subsection is subject to
710	the right of the child to appellate review under s. 985.534.
711	Section 6. Subsection (54) of section 985.03, Florida
712	Statutes, is amended to read:
713	985.03 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:
714	(54) "Waiver hearing" means a hearing provided for under <u>s.</u>
715	<u>985.556(3)</u> s. 985.556(4) .
716	Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 985.15, Florida
717	Statutes, is amended to read:
718	985.15 Filing decisions
719	(1) The state attorney may in all cases take action
720	independent of the action or lack of action of the juvenile
721	probation officer and shall determine the action that is in the
722	best interest of the public and the child. If the child meets
723	the criteria requiring prosecution as an adult under s. 985.556,
724	the state attorney shall request the court to transfer and
725	certify the child for prosecution as an adult or shall provide
726	written reasons to the court for not making such a request. In
727	all other cases, The state attorney may:

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728	(a) File a petition for dependency;
729	(b) File a petition under chapter 984;
730	(c) File a petition for delinquency;
731	(d) File a petition for delinquency with a motion to
732	transfer and certify the child for prosecution as an adult;
733	(e) File an information under s. 985.557;
734	(f) Refer the case to a grand jury;
735	(g) Refer the child to a diversionary, pretrial
736	intervention, arbitration, or mediation program, or to some
737	other treatment or care program if such program commitment is
738	voluntarily accepted by the child or the child's parents or
739	legal guardian; or
740	(h) Decline to file.
741	Section 8. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
742	made by this act to section 985.565, Florida Statutes, in a
743	reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 985.514, Florida
744	Statutes, is reenacted to read:
745	985.514 Responsibility for cost of care; fees
746	(3) When the court under s. 985.565 orders any child
747	prosecuted as an adult to be supervised by or committed to the
748	department for treatment in any of the department's programs for
749	children, the court shall order the child's parents to pay fees
750	as provided in s. 985.039.
751	Section 9. This act shall take effect October 1, 2017.

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