By the Committee on Criminal Justice; and Senator Powell

591-04015A-19 2019876c1 1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to direct filing of an information; 3 amending s. 985.265, F.S.; revising provisions 4 concerning the housing of children held in detention; 5 prohibiting a child who has been transferred to adult 6 court for criminal prosecution pursuant to direct file 7 from being held in a jail or other facility used for 8 the detention of adults prior to a hearing to 9 determine if the child should remain in adult court; amending s. 985.557, F.S.; deleting references to the 10 11 state attorney's discretion to direct file a juvenile; 12 revising discretionary direct file criteria; deleting 13 provisions for mandatory direct file; providing for an opportunity for a hearing to reverse a direct file; 14 15 amending s. 985.565, F.S.; conforming provisions to 16 changes made by the act; reenacting ss. 985.15(1), 17 985.26(2)(c), and 985.556(3), F.S., relating to filing 18 decisions, length of detention, and involuntary mandatory waiver, respectively, to incorporate the 19 20 amendment made to s. 985.557, F.S., in references 21 thereto; providing an effective date. 22 23 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 24 25 Section 1. Subsection (5) of section 985.265, Florida 26 Statutes, is amended to read 27 985.265 Detention transfer and release; education; adult 28 jails.-29 (5) The court shall order the delivery of a child to a jail

Page 1 of 16

	591-04015A-19 2019876c1
30	or other facility intended or used for the detention of adults:
31	(a) When the child has been transferred or indicted for
32	criminal prosecution as an adult under part X, except that:
33	1. The court may not order or allow a child alleged to have
34	committed a misdemeanor who is being transferred for criminal
35	prosecution pursuant to either s. 985.556 or s. 985.557 to be
36	detained or held in a jail or other facility intended or used
37	for the detention of adults; however, such child may be held
38	temporarily in a detention facility; or
39	2. A child who has been transferred for criminal
40	prosecution as an adult pursuant to s. 985.557 shall not be held
41	in a jail or other facility intended or used for the detention
42	of adults prior to a court finding as a result of a hearing
43	provided for in s. 985.557(2) that the child should be
44	prosecuted as an adult; or
45	(b) When a child taken into custody in this state is wanted
46	by another jurisdiction for prosecution as an adult.
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48	The child shall be housed separately from adult inmates to
49	prohibit a child from having regular contact with incarcerated
50	adults, including trusties. "Regular contact" means sight and
51	sound contact. Separation of children from adults shall permit
52	no more than haphazard or accidental contact. The receiving jail
53	or other facility shall contain a separate section for children
54	and shall have an adequate staff to supervise and monitor the
55	child's activities at all times. Supervision and monitoring of
56	children includes physical observation and documented checks by
57	jail or receiving facility supervisory personnel at intervals
58	not to exceed 10 minutes. This subsection does not prohibit
I	

Page 2 of 16

	591-04015A-19 2019876c1
59	placing two or more children in the same cell. Under no
60	circumstances shall a child be placed in the same cell with an
61	adult.
62	Section 2. Subsection (1) and present subsection (2) of
63	section 985.557, Florida Statutes, are amended, and a new
64	subsection (2) is added to that section, to read:
65	985.557 Direct filing of an information; discretionary and
66	mandatory criteria
67	(1) DISCRETIONARY DIRECT FILE.—
68	(a) With respect to any child who was 14 or 15 years of age
69	at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state
70	attorney may file an information when in the state attorney's
71	judgment and discretion the public interest requires that adult
72	sanctions be considered or imposed and when the offense charged
73	is for the commission of, <u>or</u> attempt to commit <u>any of the</u>
74	following , or conspiracy to commit:
75	1. Arson <u>.</u> +
76	2. Sexual battery <u>.</u> +
77	3. Robbery <u>.</u> +
78	4. Kidnapping <u>.</u>
79	5. Aggravated child abuse <u>.</u> +
80	6. Aggravated assault <u>.</u> +
81	7. Aggravated stalking <u>.</u> +
82	8. Murder <u>.</u> +
83	9. Manslaughter <u>.</u> +
84	10. Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a
85	destructive device or bomb <u>.</u> ;
86	11. Armed burglary in violation of s. 810.02(2)(b) or
87	specified burglary of a dwelling or structure in violation of s.
	Page 3 of 16

	591-04015A-19 2019876c1
88	810.02(2)(c), or burglary with an assault or battery in
89	violation of s. 810.02(2)(a) <u>.</u>
90	12. Aggravated battery
91	13. Any lewd or lascivious offense committed upon or in the
92	presence of a person less than 16 years of age ;
93	14. Carrying, displaying, using, threatening, or attempting
94	to use a weapon or firearm during the commission of a felony $_{\cdot} \dot{\boldsymbol{\cdot}}$
95	15. Grand theft in violation of s. 812.014(2)(a). \cdot
96	16. Possessing or discharging any weapon or firearm on
97	school property in violation of s. 790.115. \div
98	17. Home invasion robbery <u>.</u> ;
99	18. Carjacking <u>.; or</u>
100	19. Grand theft of a motor vehicle in violation of s.
101	812.014(2)(c)6. or grand theft of a motor vehicle valued at
102	\$20,000 or more in violation of s. 812.014(2)(b) if the child
103	has a previous adjudication for grand theft of a motor vehicle
104	in violation of s. 812.014(2)(c)6. or s. 812.014(2)(b).
105	(b) With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years of age
106	at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state
107	attorney may file an information when in the state attorney's
108	judgment and discretion the public interest requires that adult
109	sanctions be considered or imposed. However, the state attorney
110	may not file an information on a child charged with a
111	misdemeanor, unless the child has had at least two previous
112	adjudications or adjudications withheld for delinquent acts, one
113	of which involved an offense classified as a felony under state
114	law.
115	(2) DUE PROCESS HEARING BEFORE A JUDGENotwithstanding any
116	other law, and in all cases, any child charged with a crime

Page 4 of 16

	591-04015A-19 2019876c1
117	shall have an evidentiary hearing, after the state attorney's
118	filing of an information in adult court under this section.
119	(a) The judge shall conduct the hearing within 30 days,
120	excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, unless good
121	cause is shown for a delay by the child or the child's attorney.
122	The purpose of the hearing is for the court to determine whether
123	it is necessary for protection of the community that the child
124	is prosecuted in adult court. The judge shall consider all of
125	the following:
126	1. Evaluations and assessments completed by the department.
127	2. The sophistication and maturity of the child, including:
128	a. The effect, if any, of immaturity, impetuosity, or
129	failure to appreciate risks and consequences on the child's
130	participation in the alleged offense.
131	b. The child's age, maturity, intellectual capacity, and
132	mental and emotional health at the time of the alleged offense.
133	c. The effect, if any, of characteristics attributable to
134	the child's youth on the child's judgment.
135	3. The record and previous history of the child, including:
136	a. Previous contacts with the department, the Department of
137	Corrections, the Department of Children and Families, other law
138	enforcement agencies, and the courts.
139	b. Prior periods of probation.
140	c. Prior adjudications that the child committed a
141	delinquent act or violation of law, with greater weight being
142	given if the child has previously been found by a court to have
143	committed a delinquent act or violation of law involving
144	violence to persons.
145	d. Prior commitments to institutions of the department, the
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Page 5 of 16

CS	for	SB	876
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	591-04015A-19 2019876c1
146	Department of Corrections, or agencies under contract with
147	either department.
148	e. History of trauma, abuse or neglect, foster care
149	placements, failed adoption, fetal alcohol syndrome, exposure to
150	controlled substances at birth, and below-average intellectual
151	functioning.
152	f. Identification of the child as a student requiring
153	exceptional student education or having previously received
154	psychological services.
155	4. The nature of the alleged offense and the child's
156	participation, including:
157	a. Whether the alleged offense is punishable by death or
158	life imprisonment.
159	b. Whether the alleged offense was against persons or
160	property.
161	c. Whether the alleged offense is alleged to have been
162	committed in an aggressive, violent, or premeditated manner.
163	d. The extent of the child's participation in the alleged
164	offense.
165	e. The effect, if any, of familial pressure or peer
166	pressure on the child's actions.
167	5. The prospects for adequate protection of the public and
168	the likelihood of reasonable rehabilitation of the child, if the
169	child is found to have committed the alleged offense:
170	a. By the use of procedures, services, and facilities
171	currently available to the juvenile court.
172	b. By the use of procedures, services, and facilities
173	currently available to the adult court, including whether the
174	lowest permissible sentence under the Criminal Punishment Code

Page 6 of 16

	591-04015A-19 2019876c1
175	is a nonstate prison sanction.
176	6. Whether the child could obtain habilitative or
177	rehabilitative services available in the juvenile justice
178	system.
179	7. Whether the child could receive a sentence in juvenile
180	court that would provide adequate safety and protection for the
181	community.
182	8. Whether the child's best interests would be served by
183	prosecuting the child in juvenile court.
184	(b) The judge may consider any reports that may assist the
185	court, including prior pre-disposition reports, psycho-social
186	assessments, individualized educational programs (IEPs),
187	developmental assessments, school records, abuse or neglect
188	reports, home studies, protective investigations, and
189	psychological and psychiatric evaluations. The child, the
190	child's parents or legal guardians, defense counsel, and the
191	state attorney may examine these reports and question the
192	parties responsible for creating them at the hearing.
193	(c) The adult court shall retain jurisdiction unless the
194	court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the factors
195	listed in paragraph (a) support returning the child to juvenile
196	court.
197	(d) The adult court shall render an order including
198	specific findings of fact and the reasons for its decision. The
199	prosecution and defense may seek immediate review of the order
200	through interlocutory appeal. The order shall be reviewable on
201	appeal under the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.
202	(2) MANDATORY DIRECT FILE
203	(a) With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years of age
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Page 7 of 16

	591-04015A-19 2019876c1
204	at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state
205	attorney shall file an information if the child has been
206	previously adjudicated delinquent for an act classified as a
207	felony, which adjudication was for the commission of, attempt to
208	commit, or conspiracy to commit murder, sexual battery, armed or
209	strong-armed robbery, carjacking, home-invasion robbery,
210	aggravated battery, or aggravated assault, and the child is
211	currently charged with a second or subsequent violent crime
212	against a person.
213	(b) With respect to any child 16 or 17 years of age at the
214	time an offense classified as a forcible felony, as defined in
215	s. 776.08, was committed, the state attorney shall file an
216	information if the child has previously been adjudicated
217	delinquent or had adjudication withheld for three acts
218	classified as felonies each of which occurred at least 45 days
219	apart from each other. This paragraph does not apply when the
220	state attorney has good cause to believe that exceptional
221	circumstances exist which preclude the just prosecution of the
222	juvenile in adult court.
223	(c) The state attorney must file an information if a child,
224	regardless of the child's age at the time the alleged offense
225	was committed, is alleged to have committed an act that would be
226	a violation of law if the child were an adult, that involves
227	stealing a motor vehicle, including, but not limited to, a
228	violation of s. 812.133, relating to carjacking, or s.
229	812.014(2)(c)6., relating to grand theft of a motor vehicle, and
230	while the child was in possession of the stolen motor vehicle
231	the child caused serious bodily injury to or the death of a
232	person who was not involved in the underlying offense. For

Page 8 of 16

	591-04015A-19 2019876c1
233	purposes of this section, the driver and all willing passengers
234	in the stolen motor vehicle at the time such serious bodily
235	injury or death is inflicted shall also be subject to mandatory
236	transfer to adult court. "Stolen motor vehicle," for the
237	purposes of this section, means a motor vehicle that has been
238	the subject of any criminal wrongful taking. For purposes of
239	this section, "willing passengers" means all willing passengers
240	who have participated in the underlying offense.
241	(d)1. With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years of
242	age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state
243	attorney shall file an information if the child has been charged
244	with committing or attempting to commit an offense listed in s.
245	775.087(2)(a)1.ap., and, during the commission of or attempt
246	to commit the offense, the child:
247	a. Actually possessed a firearm or destructive device, as
248	those terms are defined in s. 790.001.
249	b. Discharged a firearm or destructive device, as described
250	in s. 775.087(2)(a)2.
251	c. Discharged a firearm or destructive device, as described
252	in s. 775.087(2)(a)3., and, as a result of the discharge, death
253	or great bodily harm was inflicted upon any person.
254	2. Upon transfer, any child who is:
255	a. Charged under sub-subparagraph 1.a. and who has been
256	previously adjudicated or had adjudication withheld for a
257	forcible felony offense or any offense involving a firearm, or
258	who has been previously placed in a residential commitment
259	program, shall be subject to sentencing under s. 775.087(2)(a),
260	notwithstanding s. 985.565.
261	b. Charged under sub-subparagraph 1.b. or sub-subparagraph

Page 9 of 16

591-04015A-19 2019876c1 262 1.c., shall be subject to sentencing under s. 775.087(2)(a), 263 notwithstanding s. 985.565. 264 3. Upon transfer, any child who is charged under this 265 paragraph, but who does not meet the requirements specified in 266 subparagraph 2., shall be sentenced under s. 985.565; however, 267 if the court imposes a juvenile sanction, the court must commit 268 the child to a high-risk or maximum-risk juvenile facility. 269 4. This paragraph shall not apply if the state attorney has 270 good cause to believe that exceptional circumstances exist that 271 preclude the just prosecution of the child in adult court. 272 5. The Department of Corrections shall make every 273 reasonable effort to ensure that any child 16 or 17 years of age 274 who is convicted and sentenced under this paragraph be 275 completely separated such that there is no physical contact with 276 adult offenders in the facility, to the extent that it is 277 consistent with chapter 958. 278 Section 3. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (4) of 279 section 985.565, Florida Statutes, are amended to read 280 985.565 Sentencing powers; procedures; alternatives for 281 juveniles prosecuted as adults .-282 (4) SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES.-283 (a) Adult sanctions.-284 1. Cases prosecuted on indictment.-If the child is found to 285 have committed the offense punishable by death or life 286 imprisonment, the child shall be sentenced as an adult. If the 287 juvenile is not found to have committed the indictable offense 288 but is found to have committed a lesser included offense or any other offense for which he or she was indicted as a part of the 289 290 criminal episode, the court may sentence as follows:

Page 10 of 16

	591-04015A-19 2019876c1
291	a. As an adult;
292	b. Under chapter 958; or
293	c. As a juvenile under this section.
294	2. Other cases.—If a child who has been transferred for
295	criminal prosecution pursuant to information or waiver of
296	juvenile court jurisdiction is found to have committed a
297	violation of state law or a lesser included offense for which he
298	or she was charged as a part of the criminal episode, the court
299	may sentence as follows:
300	a. As an adult;
301	b. Under chapter 958; or
302	c. As a juvenile under this section.
303	3. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, if
304	the state attorney is required to file a motion to transfer and
305	certify the juvenile for prosecution as an adult under s.
306	985.556(3) and that motion is granted, or if the state attorney
307	is required to file an information under s. 985.557(2)(a) or
308	(b), the court must impose adult sanctions.
309	4. Any sentence imposing adult sanctions is presumed
310	appropriate, and the court is not required to set forth specific
311	findings or enumerate the criteria in this subsection as any
312	basis for its decision to impose adult sanctions.
313	5. When a child has been transferred for criminal
314	prosecution as an adult and has been found to have committed a
315	violation of state law, the disposition of the case may include
316	the enforcement of any restitution ordered in any juvenile
317	proceeding.
318	(b) Juvenile sanctionsFor juveniles transferred to adult
319	court but who do not qualify for such transfer under s.

Page 11 of 16

591-04015A-19 2019876c1 320 985.556(3) or s. 985.557(2)(a) or (b), the court may impose 321 juvenile sanctions under this paragraph. If juvenile sentences 322 are imposed, the court shall, under this paragraph, adjudge the 323 child to have committed a delinquent act. Adjudication of 324 delinquency shall not be deemed a conviction, nor shall it 325 operate to impose any of the civil disabilities ordinarily 326 resulting from a conviction. The court shall impose an adult 327 sanction or a juvenile sanction and may not sentence the child 328 to a combination of adult and juvenile punishments. An adult 329 sanction or a juvenile sanction may include enforcement of an 330 order of restitution or probation previously ordered in any 331 juvenile proceeding. However, if the court imposes a juvenile 332 sanction and the department determines that the sanction is 333 unsuitable for the child, the department shall return custody of the child to the sentencing court for further proceedings, 334 335 including the imposition of adult sanctions. Upon adjudicating a 336 child delinquent under subsection (1), the court may:

337 1. Place the child in a probation program under the 338 supervision of the department for an indeterminate period of 339 time until the child reaches the age of 19 years or sooner if 340 discharged by order of the court.

2. Commit the child to the department for treatment in an appropriate program for children for an indeterminate period of time until the child is 21 or sooner if discharged by the department. The department shall notify the court of its intent to discharge no later than 14 days prior to discharge. Failure of the court to timely respond to the department's notice shall be considered approval for discharge.

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3. Order disposition under ss. 985.435, 985.437, 985.439,

Page 12 of 16

	591-04015A-19 2019876c1
349	985.441, 985.45, and 985.455 as an alternative to youthful
350	offender or adult sentencing if the court determines not to
351	impose youthful offender or adult sanctions.
352	
353	It is the intent of the Legislature that the criteria and
354	guidelines in this subsection are mandatory and that a
355	determination of disposition under this subsection is subject to
356	the right of the child to appellate review under s. 985.534.
357	Section 4. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
358	made by this act to section 985.557, Florida Statutes, in a
359	reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 985.15, Florida
360	Statutes, is reenacted to read:
361	985.15 Filing decisions
362	(1) The state attorney may in all cases take action
363	independent of the action or lack of action of the juvenile
364	probation officer and shall determine the action that is in the
365	best interest of the public and the child. If the child meets
366	the criteria requiring prosecution as an adult under s. 985.556,
367	the state attorney shall request the court to transfer and
368	certify the child for prosecution as an adult or shall provide
369	written reasons to the court for not making such a request. In
370	all other cases, the state attorney may:
371	(a) File a petition for dependency;
372	(b) File a petition under chapter 984;
373	(c) File a petition for delinquency;
374	(d) File a petition for delinquency with a motion to
375	transfer and certify the child for prosecution as an adult;
376	(e) File an information under s. 985.557;
377	(f) Refer the case to a grand jury;

Page 13 of 16

	591-04015A-19 2019876c1
378	(g) Refer the child to a diversionary, pretrial
379	intervention, arbitration, or mediation program, or to some
380	other treatment or care program if such program commitment is
381	voluntarily accepted by the child or the child's parents or
382	legal guardian; or
383	(h) Decline to file.
384	Section 5. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
385	made by this act to section 985.557, Florida Statutes, in a
386	reference thereto, paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section
387	985.26, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:
388	985.26 Length of detention
389	(2)
390	(c) A prolific juvenile offender under s. 985.255(1)(j)
391	shall be placed on nonsecure detention care with electronic
392	monitoring or in secure detention care under a special detention
393	order until disposition. If secure detention care is ordered by
394	the court, it must be authorized under this part and may not
395	exceed:
396	1. Twenty-one days unless an adjudicatory hearing for the
397	case has been commenced in good faith by the court or the period
398	is extended by the court pursuant to paragraph (b); or
399	2. Fifteen days after the entry of an order of
400	adjudication.
401	
402	As used in this paragraph, the term "disposition" means a
403	declination to file under s. 985.15(1)(h), the entry of nolle
404	prosequi for the charges, the filing of an indictment under s.
405	985.56 or an information under s. 985.557, a dismissal of the
406	case, or an order of final disposition by the court.
	Page 14 of 16

591-04015A-19 2019876c1 407 Section 6. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 408 made by this act to section 985.557, Florida Statutes, in a 409 reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 985.556, Florida 410 Statutes, is reenacted to read: 411 985.556 Waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction; hearing.-(3) INVOLUNTARY MANDATORY WAIVER.-412 413 (a) If the child was 14 years of age or older, and if the 414 child has been previously adjudicated delinquent for an act classified as a felony, which adjudication was for the 415 416 commission of, attempt to commit, or conspiracy to commit 417 murder, sexual battery, armed or strong-armed robbery, 418 carjacking, home-invasion robbery, aggravated battery, 419 aggravated assault, or burglary with an assault or battery, and 420 the child is currently charged with a second or subsequent 421 violent crime against a person; or 422 (b) If the child was 14 years of age or older at the time 423 of commission of a fourth or subsequent alleged felony offense 424 and the child was previously adjudicated delinquent or had 425 adjudication withheld for or was found to have committed, or to 426 have attempted or conspired to commit, three offenses that are 427 felony offenses if committed by an adult, and one or more of 428 such felony offenses involved the use or possession of a firearm 429 or violence against a person; 430 431 the state attorney shall request the court to transfer and 432 certify the child for prosecution as an adult or shall provide 433 written reasons to the court for not making such request, or 434 proceed under s. 985.557(1). Upon the state attorney's request, 435 the court shall either enter an order transferring the case and

Page 15 of 16

	591-04015A-19 2019876c1
436	certifying the case for trial as if the child were an adult or
437	provide written reasons for not issuing such an order.
438	Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2019.