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Amendment No. CHAMBER ACTION Senate House 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Senator Lee moved the following amendment: 11 12 13 Senate Amendment (with title amendment) On page 43, between lines 2 and 3, 14 15 16 insert: 17 Section 29. Section 985.315, Florida Statutes, 1998 18 Supplement, is amended to read: 19 985.315 Educational/technical and vocational 20 work-related work training programs. --21 (1)(a) It is the finding of the Legislature that the 22 educational/technical and vocational work-related work programs of the Department of Juvenile Justice are uniquely 23 24 different from other programs operated or conducted by other 25 departments in that it is essential to the state that these 26 the work programs provide juveniles with useful information 27 and activities that can lead to meaningful employment after release in order to assist in reducing the return of juveniles 28 29 to the system. 30 (b) It is further the finding of the Legislature that the mission of a juvenile educational/technical and vocational 31 1 11:26 AM 04/24/99 s1594c2c-23r0a

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work-related work program is, in order of priority: 1 2 1. To provide a joint effort between the department, 3 the juvenile work programs, and educational/technical and 4 other vocational training programs to reinforce relevant 5 education, training, and postrelease job placement, and help 6 reduce recommitment. 7 2. To serve the security goals of the state through the reduction of idleness of juveniles and the provision of an 8 9 incentive for good behavior in residential commitment 10 facilities. 11 3. To teach youth in juvenile justice programs 12 relevant job skills and the fundamentals of a trade in order 13 to prepare them for placement in the workforce. (c) It is further the finding of the Legislature that 14 15 a program which duplicates as closely as possible free-work 16 production and service operations in order to aid juveniles in 17 adjustment after release and to prepare juveniles for gainful employment is in the best interest of the state, juveniles, 18 and the general public. 19 20 (2)(a) The department is strongly encouraged to may 21 require juveniles placed in a high-risk residential, maximum-risk residential, or a serious/habitual offender 22 program to participate in an educational/technical or  $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 24 vocational work-related work program 5 hours per day, 5 days 25 per week. All policies developed by the department relating to this requirement must be consistent with applicable 26 27 federal, state, and local labor laws and standards, including all laws relating to child labor. 28 (b) Nothing in this subsection is intended to restore, 29 30 in whole or in part, the civil rights of any juvenile. No 31 juvenile compensated under this subsection shall be considered 2

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as an employee of the state or the department, nor shall such 1 2 juvenile come within any other provision of the Workers' 3 Compensation Law. 4 (3) In adopting or modifying master plans for juvenile 5 work programs and educational/technical and vocational 6 training programs, and in the administration of the Department 7 of Juvenile Justice, it shall be the objective of the department to develop: 8 (a) Attitudes favorable to work, the work situation, 9 10 and a law-abiding life in each juvenile employed in the 11 juvenile work program. 12 (b) Education and training opportunities that are 13 reasonably broad, but which develop specific work skills. 14 (c) Programs that motivate juveniles to use their 15 abilities. Juveniles who do not adjust to these programs shall 16 be reassigned. 17 (d) Education and training programs that will be of mutual benefit to all governmental jurisdictions of the state 18 by reducing the costs of government to the taxpayers and which 19 20 integrate all instructional programs into a unified curriculum 21 suitable for all juveniles, but taking account of the different abilities of each juvenile. 22 (e) A logical sequence of educational/technical or 23 24 vocational training, employment by the juvenile vocational 25 work programs, and postrelease job placement for juveniles participating in juvenile work programs. 26 27 (4)(a) The Department of Juvenile Justice shall 28 establish guidelines for the operation of juvenile educational/technical and vocational work-related work 29 30 programs, which shall include the following procedures: 1. Participation in the educational/technical and 31

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vocational work-related programs shall be on a 5-day-per-week, 1 2 5-hour-per-day basis. 3 2.1. The education, training, work experience, 4 emotional and mental abilities, and physical capabilities of the juvenile and the duration of the term of placement imposed 5 6 on the juvenile are to be analyzed before assignment of the 7 juvenile inmate into the various processes best suited for educational/technical or vocational training. 8 9 3.2. When feasible, the department shall attempt to 10 obtain education or training credit for a juvenile seeking 11 apprenticeship status or a high school diploma or its 12 equivalent. 13 4.3. The juvenile may begin in a general education and 14 work skills program and progress to a specific work skills 15 training program, depending upon the ability, desire, and 16 education and work record of the juvenile. 17 5.4. Modernization and upgrading of equipment and facilities should include greater automation and improved 18 production techniques to expose juveniles to the latest 19 20 technological procedures to facilitate their adjustment to 21 real work situations. (b) Evaluations of juvenile educational/technical and 22 vocational work-related work programs shall be conducted 23 24 according to the following guidelines: 25 1. Systematic evaluations and quality assurance monitoring shall be implemented, in accordance with ss. 26 27 985.401(4) and 985.412(1), to determine whether the juvenile 28 vocational work programs are related to successful postrelease 29 adjustments. 30 2. Operations and policies of the work programs shall 31 be reevaluated to determine if they are consistent with their

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primary objectives. 1 2 (c) The department shall seek the advice of private 3 labor and management to: 4 Assist its work programs in the development of 1. 5 statewide policies aimed at innovation and organizational 6 change. 7 2. Obtain technical and practical assistance, information, and guidance. 8 9 Encourage the cooperation and involvement of the 3. 10 private sector. 11 4. Assist in the placement of youth into meaningful 12 jobs upon release from the residential program. 13 (d) The department and providers are strongly 14 encouraged to work in partnership with local businesses and 15 trade groups in the development and operation of educational/technical and vocational programs. 16 17 (5)(a) The Department of Juvenile Justice may adopt and put into effect an agricultural and industrial production 18 19 and marketing program to provide training facilities for 20 persons placed in serious/habitual offender, high-risk 21 residential, and maximum-risk residential programs and facilities under the control and supervision of the 22 department. The emphasis of this program shall be to provide 23 24 juveniles with useful work experience and appropriate job skills that will facilitate their reentry into society and 25 provide an economic benefit to the public and the department 26 27 through effective utilization of juveniles. (b) The department is authorized to contract with the 28 private sector for substantial involvement in a juvenile 29 30 industry program which includes the operation of a direct 31 private sector business within a juvenile facility and the

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hiring of juvenile workers. The purposes and objectives of 1 2 this program shall be to: 3 1. Increase benefits to the general public by 4 reimbursement to the state for a portion of the costs of 5 juvenile residential care. 6 2. Provide purposeful work for juveniles as a means of 7 reducing tensions caused by confinement. 3. Increase job skills. 8 9 4. Provide additional opportunities for rehabilitation of juveniles who are otherwise ineligible to work outside the 10 facilities, such as maximum security juveniles. 11 12 5. Develop and establish new models for juvenile 13 facility-based businesses which create jobs approximating 14 conditions of private sector employment. 15 6. Draw upon the economic base of operations for 16 disposition to the Crimes Compensation Trust Fund. 17 7. Substantially involve the private sector with its capital, management skills, and expertise in the design, 18 development, and operation of businesses. 19 20 (c) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, 21 including s. 440.15(9), private sector employers shall provide juveniles participating in juvenile work programs under 22 paragraph (b) with workers' compensation coverage, and 23 24 juveniles shall be entitled to the benefits of such coverage. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to allow 25 26 juveniles to participate in unemployment compensation benefits. 27 28 (6) The Juvenile Justice Accountability Board shall 29 conduct a study regarding the types of effective juvenile 30 vocational and work programs in operation across the country, relevant research on what makes programs effective, the key 31 6 11:26 AM 04/24/99

ingredients of effective juvenile vocational and work 1 2 programs, and the status of such programs in juvenile facilities across the state. The board shall report its 3 4 findings and make recommendations on how to expand and improve these programs no later than January 31, 2000, to the 5 6 President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of 7 Representatives, and the Secretary of Juvenile Justice. (7) The department, working with providers, shall 8 inventory juvenile vocational and work training programs in 9 10 use in commitment programs across the state. The inventory 11 shall list the commitment program, the type of vocational or 12 work program offered, the relevant job skills provided, and 13 which programs work with the trades industry to place youth in 14 jobs upon release. 15 Section 30. Paragraph (e) of subsection (46) of section 985.03, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended 16 17 to read: 985.03 Definitions.--When used in this chapter, the 18 19 term: 20 (46) "Restrictiveness level" means the level of 21 custody provided by programs that service the custody and care needs of committed children. There shall be five 22 restrictiveness levels: 23 24 (e) Juvenile correctional facilities or juvenile prison Maximum-risk residential.--Youth assessed and 25 classified for this level of placement require close 26 27 supervision in a maximum security residential setting that provides 24-hour-per-day secure custody, care, and 28 29 supervision. Placement in a program in this level is prompted 30 by a demonstrated need to protect the public. Programs or 31 program models in this level are maximum-secure-custody,

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long-term residential commitment facilities that are intended 1 2 to provide a moderate overlay of educational, vocational, and 3 behavioral-modification services and other maximum-security 4 program models authorized by the Legislature and established 5 by rule. Section 985.3141 applies to children placed in 6 programs in this restrictiveness level. 7 Section 31. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 8 985.201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 985.201 Jurisdiction.--9 10 (4) The court may retain jurisdiction over a child and 11 (C) 12 the child's parent or legal guardian whom the court has 13 ordered to pay restitution until the restitution order is satisfied or until the court orders otherwise. If the court 14 15 retains such jurisdiction after the date upon which the 16 court's jurisdiction would cease under this section, it shall 17 do so solely for the purpose of enforcing the restitution 18 order. The terms of the restitution order are subject to the provisions of s. 775.089(5)<del>s. 775.089(6)</del>. 19 20 Section 32. Subsection (4) of section 985.21, Florida 21 Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read: 985.21 Intake and case management.--22 (4) The juvenile probation officer shall make a 23 24 preliminary determination as to whether the report, affidavit, 25 or complaint is complete, consulting with the state attorney as may be necessary. In any case where the juvenile probation 26 27 officer or the state attorney finds that the report, affidavit, or complaint is insufficient by the standards for a 28 probable cause affidavit, the juvenile probation officer or 29 30 state attorney shall return the report, affidavit, or 31 complaint, without delay, to the person or agency originating

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the report, affidavit, or complaint or having knowledge of the 1 2 facts or to the appropriate law enforcement agency having 3 investigative jurisdiction of the offense, and shall request, 4 and the person or agency shall promptly furnish, additional 5 information in order to comply with the standards for a 6 probable cause affidavit. 7 (a) The juvenile probation officer, upon determining 8 that the report, affidavit, or complaint is complete, may, in 9 the case of a child who is alleged to have committed a 10 delinquent act or violation of law, recommend that the state 11 attorney file a petition of delinquency or an information or seek an indictment by the grand jury. However, such a 12 13 recommendation is not a prerequisite for any action taken by 14 the state attorney. 15 (a) (b) The juvenile probation officer, upon determining that the report, affidavit, or complaint is 16 17 complete, pursuant to uniform procedures established by the 18 department, shall: 1. When indicated by the preliminary screening, 19 20 provide for a comprehensive assessment of the child and family 21 for substance abuse problems, using community-based licensed programs with clinical expertise and experience in the 22 assessment of substance abuse problems. 23 24 2. When indicated by the preliminary screening, provide for a comprehensive assessment of the child and family 25 for mental health problems, using community-based 26 27 psychologists, psychiatrists, or other licensed mental health professionals with clinical expertise and experience in the 28 assessment of mental health problems. 29 30 31 When indicated by the comprehensive assessment, the department 9 11:26 AM 04/24/99 s1594c2c-23r0a

is authorized to contract within appropriated funds for 1 2 services with a local nonprofit community mental health or 3 substance abuse agency licensed or authorized under chapter 4 394, or chapter 397, or other authorized nonprofit social 5 service agency providing related services. The determination 6 of mental health or substance abuse services shall be 7 conducted in coordination with existing programs providing mental health or substance abuse services in conjunction with 8 the intake office. Client information resulting from the 9 10 screening and evaluation shall be documented pursuant to rules 11 established by the department and shall serve to assist the 12 juvenile probation officer in providing the most appropriate 13 services and recommendations in the least intrusive manner. Such client information shall be used in the multidisciplinary 14 assessment and classification of the child, but such 15 16 information, and any information obtained directly or 17 indirectly through the assessment process, is inadmissible in 18 court prior to the disposition hearing, unless the child's written consent is obtained. At the disposition hearing, 19 documented client information shall serve to assist the court 20 in making the most appropriate custody, adjudicatory, and 21 dispositional decision. If the screening and assessment 22 indicate that the interest of the child and the public will be 23 24 best served thereby, the juvenile probation officer, with the 25 approval of the state attorney, may refer the child for care, diagnostic and evaluation services, substance abuse treatment 26 27 services, mental health services, retardation services, a diversionary or arbitration or mediation program, community 28 29 service work, or other programs or treatment services 30 voluntarily accepted by the child and the child's parents or 31 legal guardians. The victim, if any, and the law enforcement

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agency which investigated the offense shall be notified 1 2 immediately by the state attorney of the action taken under 3 this paragraph. Whenever a child volunteers to participate in 4 any work program under this chapter or volunteers to work in a 5 specified state, county, municipal, or community service organization supervised work program or to work for the 6 7 victim, the child shall be considered an employee of the state for the purposes of liability. In determining the child's 8 average weekly wage, unless otherwise determined by a specific 9 10 funding program, all remuneration received from the employer 11 is considered a gratuity, and the child is not entitled to any 12 benefits otherwise payable under s. 440.15, regardless of 13 whether the child may be receiving wages and remuneration from other employment with another employer and regardless of the 14 15 child's future wage-earning capacity.

16 (b)(c) The juvenile probation officer, upon 17 determining that the report, affidavit, or complaint complies with the standards of a probable cause affidavit and that the 18 interest of the child and the public will be best served, may 19 20 recommend that a delinquency petition not be filed. If such a recommendation is made, the juvenile probation officer shall 21 22 advise in writing the person or agency making the report, affidavit, or complaint, the victim, if any, and the law 23 24 enforcement agency having investigative jurisdiction of the offense of the recommendation and the reasons therefor; and 25 that the person or agency may submit, within 10 days after the 26 27 receipt of such notice, the report, affidavit, or complaint to the state attorney for special review. The state attorney, 28 upon receiving a request for special review, shall consider 29 30 the facts presented by the report, affidavit, or complaint, 31 and by the juvenile probation officer who made the

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recommendation that no petition be filed, before making a
final decision as to whether a petition or information should
or should not be filed.

4 (c)(d) Subject to the interagency agreement authorized under this paragraph, the juvenile probation officer for each 5 6 case in which a child is alleged to have committed a violation 7 of law or delinquent act and is not detained In all cases in 8 which the child is alleged to have committed a violation of law or delinquent act and is not detained, the juvenile 9 10 probation officer shall submit a written report to the state 11 attorney, including the original report, complaint, or 12 affidavit, or a copy thereof, including a copy of the child's 13 prior juvenile record, within 20 days after the date the child is taken into custody. In cases in which the child is in 14 15 detention, the intake office report must be submitted within 16 24 hours after the child is placed into detention. The intake 17 office report may include a recommendation must recommend 18 either that a petition or information be filed or that no petition or information be filed, and may must set forth 19 reasons for the recommendation. The State Attorney and the 20 Department of Juvenile Justice may, on a district-by-district 21 basis, enter into interagency agreements denoting the cases 22 that will require a recommendation and those for which a 23 24 recommendation is unnecessary.

25 <u>(d)(e)</u> The state attorney may in all cases take action 26 independent of the action or lack of action of the juvenile 27 probation officer, and shall determine the action which is in 28 the best interest of the public and the child. If the child 29 meets the criteria requiring prosecution as an adult pursuant 30 to s. 985.226, the state attorney shall request the court to 31 transfer and certify the child for prosecution as an adult or

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shall provide written reasons to the court for not making such 1 2 request. In all other cases, the state attorney may: 3 1. File a petition for dependency; 4 2. File a petition pursuant to chapter 984; 5 3. File a petition for delinquency; 4. File a petition for delinquency with a motion to б 7 transfer and certify the child for prosecution as an adult; 5. File an information pursuant to s. 985.227; 8 6. Refer the case to a grand jury; 9 10 7. Refer the child to a diversionary, pretrial 11 intervention, arbitration, or mediation program, or to some 12 other treatment or care program if such program commitment is 13 voluntarily accepted by the child or the child's parents or 14 legal quardians; or 15 8. Decline to file. 16 (e)(f) In cases in which a delinquency report, 17 affidavit, or complaint is filed by a law enforcement agency and the state attorney determines not to file a petition, the 18 state attorney shall advise the clerk of the circuit court in 19 writing that no petition will be filed thereon. 20 21 Section 33. Subsection (4) of section 985.225, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 22 985.225 Indictment of a juvenile.--23 24 (4)(a) Once a child has been indicted pursuant to this subsection and has been found to have committed any offense 25 26 for which he or she was indicted as a part of the criminal 27 episode, the child shall be handled thereafter in every 28 respect as if an adult for any subsequent violation of state law, unless the court imposes juvenile sanctions under s. 29 30 985.233. When a child has been indicted pursuant to this 31 (b)

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subsection the court shall immediately transfer and certify to 1 2 the adult circuit court all felony cases pertaining to the 3 child, for prosecution of the child as an adult, which have 4 not yet resulted in a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or in which a finding of guilt has not been made. If the child is 5 6 acquitted of all charged offenses or lesser included offenses 7 contained in the indictment case, all felony cases that were transferred to adult court pursuant to this paragraph shall be 8 subject to the same penalties such cases were subject to 9 10 before being transferred to adult court. 11 Section 34. Subsection (6) of section 985.218, Florida 12 Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is repealed. Section 35. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 13 985.226, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended to 14 15 read: 985.226 Criteria for waiver of juvenile court 16 17 jurisdiction; hearing on motion to transfer for prosecution as an adult.--18 19 (2) INVOLUNTARY WAIVER.--20 (a) Discretionary involuntary waiver.--Except as 21 provided in paragraph (b), the state attorney may file a motion requesting the court to transfer the child for criminal 22 prosecution if the child was 14 years of age or older at the 23 24 time the alleged delinquent act or violation of law was committed. 25 26 (b) Mandatory waiver.--27 1. If the child was 14 years of age or older, and if 28 the child has been previously adjudicated delinquent for an 29 act classified as a felony, which adjudication was for the 30 commission of, attempt to commit, or conspiracy to commit 31 murder, sexual battery, armed or strong-armed robbery, 14 11:26 AM 04/24/99 s1594c2c-23r0a

carjacking, home-invasion robbery, aggravated battery, or 1 2 aggravated assault, or burglary with an assault or battery, 3 and the child is currently charged with a second or subsequent 4 violent crime against a person; or, the state attorney shall 5 file a motion requesting the court to transfer and certify the 6 juvenile for prosecution as an adult, or proceed pursuant to 7 s. 985.227(1). 2.(b) Mandatory involuntary waiver.--If the child was 8 9 14 years of age or older at the time of commission of a fourth 10 or subsequent alleged felony offense and the child was previously adjudicated delinquent or had adjudication withheld 11 12 for or was found to have committed, or to have attempted or 13 conspired to commit, three offenses that are felony offenses if committed by an adult, and one or more of such felony 14 15 offenses involved the use or possession of a firearm or 16 violence against a person; -17 the state attorney shall request the court to transfer and 18 certify the child for prosecution as an adult or shall provide 19 20 written reasons to the court for not making such request, or 21 proceed pursuant to s. 985.227(1). Upon the state attorney's request, the court shall either enter an order transferring 22 the case and certifying the case for trial as if the child 23 24 were an adult or provide written reasons for not issuing such an order. 25 26 (4) EFFECT OF ORDER WAIVING JURISDICTION. --27 (a) If the court finds, after a waiver hearing under 28 subsection (3), that a juvenile who was 14 years of age or older at the time the alleged violation of state law was 29 30 committed should be charged and tried as an adult, the court 31 shall enter an order transferring the case and certifying the 15 11:26 AM 04/24/99 s1594c2c-23r0a

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1	case for trial as if the child were an adult. The child shall
2	thereafter be subject to prosecution, trial, and sentencing as
3	if the child were an adult but subject to the provisions of s.
4	985.233. Once a child has been transferred for criminal
5	prosecution pursuant to an involuntary waiver hearing and has
6	been found to have committed the presenting offense or a
7	lesser included offense, the child shall thereafter be handled
8	in every respect as an adult for any subsequent violation of
9	state law, unless the court imposes juvenile sanctions under
10	s. 985.233.
11	(b) When a child is transferred for criminal
12	prosecution as an adult, the court shall immediately transfer
13	and certify to the adult circuit court all felony cases
14	pertaining to the child, for prosecution of the child as an
15	adult, which have not yet resulted in a plea of guilty or nolo
16	contendere or in which a finding of guilt has not been made.
17	If the child is acquitted of all charged offenses or lesser
18	included offenses contained in the original case transferred
19	to adult court, all felony cases that were transferred to
20	adult court pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to the
21	same penalties such cases were subject to before being
22	transferred to adult court.
23	Section 36. Subsections $(1)$ , $(2)$ , $(3)$ , and $(4)$ of
24	section 985.227, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection
25	(5) is added to that section, to read:
26	985.227 Prosecution of juveniles as adults by the
27	direct filing of an information in the criminal division of
28	the circuit court; discretionary criteria; mandatory
29	criteria
30	(1) DISCRETIONARY DIRECT FILE; CRITERIA
31	(a) With respect to any child who was 14 or 15 years
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of age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the 1 2 state attorney may file an information when in the state 3 attorney's judgment and discretion the public interest 4 requires that adult sanctions be considered or imposed and when the offense charged is for the commission of, attempt to 5 6 commit, or conspiracy to commit: 7 1. Arson; 2. Sexual battery; 8 9 3. Robbery; 10 4. Kidnapping; 5. Aggravated child abuse; 11 12 6. Aggravated assault; 13 7. Aggravated stalking; 14 8. Murder; 15 9. Manslaughter; 10. Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a 16 17 destructive device or bomb; 11. Armed burglary in violation of s. 810.02(2)(b) or 18 19 specified burglary of a dwelling or structure in violation of 20 s. 810.02(2)(c), or burglary with an assault or battery in violation of s. 810.02(2)(a); 21 22 12. Aggravated battery; 23 13. Lewd or lascivious assault or act in the presence 24 of a child; 25 14. Carrying, displaying, using, threatening, or 26 attempting to use a weapon or firearm during the commission of 27 a felony; or 28 15. Grand theft in violation of s. 812.014(2)(a);-29 16. Home invasion robbery; or 30 17. Carjacking. (b) With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years 31 17 11:26 AM 04/24/99 s1594c2c-23r0a

of age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the 1 2 state attorney may file an information when in the state 3 attorney's judgment and discretion the public interest 4 requires that adult sanctions be considered or imposed. 5 However, the state attorney may not file an information on a 6 child charged with a misdemeanor, unless the child has had at 7 least two previous adjudications or adjudications withheld for delinquent acts, one of which involved an offense classified 8 9 as a felony under state law.

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(2) MANDATORY DIRECT FILE.--

11 (a) With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years 12 of age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the 13 state attorney shall file an information if the child has been 14 previously adjudicated delinquent for an act classified as a 15 felony, which adjudication was for the commission of, attempt 16 to commit, or conspiracy to commit murder, sexual battery, 17 armed or strong-armed robbery, carjacking, home-invasion 18 robbery, aggravated battery, or aggravated assault, and the child is currently charged with a second or subsequent violent 19 20 crime against a person.

21 (b) Notwithstanding subsection (1), regardless of the child's age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the 22 state attorney must file an information with respect to any 23 24 child who previously has been adjudicated for offenses which, 25 if committed by an adult, would be felonies and such 26 adjudications occurred at three or more separate delinquency 27 adjudicatory hearings, and three of which resulted in 28 residential commitments as defined in s. 985.03(45). (c) The state attorney must file an information if a 29

30 child, regardless of the child's age at the time the alleged 31 offense was committed, is alleged to have committed an act

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that would be a violation of law if the child were an adult, 1 2 that involves stealing a motor vehicle, including, but not 3 limited to, a violation of s. 812.133, relating to carjacking, 4 or s. 812.014(2)(c)6., relating to grand theft of a motor 5 vehicle, and while the child was in possession of the stolen 6 motor vehicle the child caused serious bodily injury to or the 7 death of a person who was not involved in the underlying offense. For purposes of this section, the driver and all 8 willing passengers in the stolen motor vehicle at the time 9 10 such serious bodily injury or death is inflicted shall also be subject to mandatory transfer to adult court. "Stolen motor 11 12 vehicle," for the purposes of this section, means a motor 13 vehicle that has been the subject of any criminal wrongful taking. For purposes of this section, "willing passengers" 14 15 means all willing passengers who have participated in the 16 underlying offense. 17 (3) EFFECT OF DIRECT FILE.--(a) Once a child has been transferred for criminal 18 prosecution pursuant to an information and has been found to 19 20 have committed the presenting offense or a lesser included 21 offense, the child shall be handled thereafter in every respect as if an adult for any subsequent violation of state 22 law, unless the court imposes juvenile sanctions under s. 23 24 985.233.

(b) When a child is transferred for criminal prosecution as an adult, the court shall immediately transfer and certify to the <u>adult circuit</u> appropriate court all <u>felony</u> <del>preadjudicatory</del> cases <u>pertaining to the child, for prosecution</u> of the child as an adult, which have not yet resulted in a <u>plea of guilty or nolo contendere or in which a finding of</u>

31 guilt has not been made. If a child is acquitted of all

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charged offenses or lesser included offenses contained in the 1 original case transferred to adult court, all felony cases 2 3 that were transferred to adult court as a result of this 4 paragraph shall be subject to the same penalties to which such cases would have been subject before being transferred to 5 adult court that pertain to that child which are pending in б 7 juvenile court, including, but not limited to, all cases involving offenses that occur or are referred between the date 8 9 of transfer and sentencing in adult court and all outstanding 10 juvenile disposition orders. The juvenile court shall make every effort to dispose of all predispositional cases and 11 12 transfer those cases to the adult court prior to adult 13 sentencing. It is the intent of the Legislature to require all cases occurring prior to the sentencing hearing in adult court 14 15 to be handled by the adult court for final resolution with the 16 original transfer case. 17 (c) When a child has been transferred for criminal prosecution as an adult and has been found to have committed a 18 violation of state law, the disposition of the case may be 19 made under s. 985.233 and may include the enforcement of any 20 21 restitution ordered in any juvenile proceeding. (4) DIRECT-FILE POLICIES AND GUIDELINES.--Each state 22 attorney shall develop and annually update written policies 23 24 and guidelines to govern determinations for filing an 25 information on a juvenile, to be submitted to the Executive Office of the Governor, the President of the Senate, the 26 27 Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board not later than January 1 of each year. 28 (5) An information filed pursuant to this section may 29 30 include all charges that are based on the same act, criminal episode, or transaction as the primary offenses. 31

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1 Section 37. Subsection (7) is added to section 2 985.228, Florida Statutes, to read: 3 985.228 Adjudicatory hearings; withheld adjudications; 4 orders of adjudication .--5 (7) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an 6 adjudication of delinquency for an offense classified as a 7 felony shall disqualify a person from lawfully possessing a firearm until such person reaches 24 years of age. 8 Section 38. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 790.23, 9 10 Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended to read: 790.23 Felons and delinquents; possession of firearms 11 12 or electric weapons or devices unlawful .--13 (1) It is unlawful for any person to own or to have in 14 his or her care, custody, possession, or control any firearm 15 or electric weapon or device, or to carry a concealed weapon, 16 including a tear gas gun or chemical weapon or device, if that 17 person has been: 18 (a) Convicted of a felony or found to have committed a 19 delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult 20 in the courts of this state; 21 (b) Found, in the courts of this state, to have committed a delinquent act that would be a felony if committed 22 by an adult and such person is under 24 years of age. 23 24 (c)(b) Convicted of or found to have committed a crime 25 against the United States which is designated as a felony; 26 (d)(c) Found to have committed a delinquent act in 27 another state, territory, or country that would be a felony if 28 committed by an adult and which was punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year and such person is under 24 years 29 30 of age; or 31 (e)(d) Found guilty of an offense that is a felony in

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another state, territory, or country and which was punishable 1 2 by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year. 3 (2) This section shall not apply to a person convicted 4 of a felony whose civil rights and firearm authority have been 5 restored, or to a person found to have committed a delinquent 6 act that would be a felony if committed by an adult with 7 respect to which the jurisdiction of the court pursuant to 8 chapter 985 has expired. Section 39. Section 985.313, Florida Statutes, is 9 10 amended to read: 11 985.313 Juvenile correctional facilities or juvenile 12 prison Maximum-risk residential program.--A juvenile correctional facility or juvenile prison maximum-risk 13 14 residential program is a physically secure residential 15 commitment program with a designated length of stay from 18 months to 36 months, primarily serving children 13 years of 16 17 age to 19 years of age, or until the jurisdiction of the court expires. The court may retain jurisdiction over the child 18 until the child reaches the age of 21, specifically for the 19 20 purpose of the child completing the program. Each child 21 committed to this level must meet one of the following criteria: 22 23 The youth is at least 13 years of age at the time (1) 24 of the disposition for the current offense and has been 25 adjudicated on the current offense for: 26 (a) Arson; 27 (b) Sexual battery; 28 (c) Robbery; 29 (d) Kidnapping; 30 (e) Aggravated child abuse; (f) Aggravated assault; 31

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## SENATE AMENDMENT

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(g) Aggravated stalking; 1 2 (h) Murder; 3 (i) Manslaughter; 4 (j) Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a 5 destructive device or bomb; 6 (k) Armed burglary; 7 (1) Aggravated battery; 8 (m) Carjacking; (n) Home-invasion robbery; 9 10 (o) Burglary with an assault or battery; 11 (p)(m) Lewd or lascivious assault or act in the 12 presence of a child; or (q)(n) Carrying, displaying, using, threatening to 13 14 use, or attempting to use a weapon or firearm during the 15 commission of a felony. (2) The youth is at least 13 years of age at the time 16 17 of the disposition, the current offense is a felony, and the child has previously been committed three or more times to a 18 19 delinquency commitment program. 20 (3) The youth is at least 13 years of age and is 21 currently committed for a felony offense and transferred from a moderate-risk or high-risk residential commitment placement. 22 (4) The youth is at least 13 years of age at the time 23 24 of the disposition for the current offense, the youth is eligible for prosecution as an adult for the current offense, 25 and the current offense is ranked at level 7 or higher on the 26 27 Criminal Punishment Code offense severity ranking chart 28 pursuant to s. 921.0022. 29 30 (Redesignate subsequent sections.) 31

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1 2 And the title is amended as follows: 3 On page 3, line 15, after the semicolon 4 5 insert: 6 amending s. 985.315, F.S.; revising the 7 vocational work training programs under the Department of Juvenile Justice; providing for 8 9 participation of certain juveniles in educational/technical or vocational 10 work-related program 5 hours per day, 5 days 11 12 per week; requiring the Juvenile Justice 13 Accountability Board to conduct a study of 14 juvenile vocational and work programs; 15 requiring a report; requiring the department to 16 inventory programs in the state; amending s. 17 985.03, F.S.; redesignating "maximum-risk" residential facilities as "juvenile 18 correctional facilities" or "juvenile prisons"; 19 20 amending s. 985.201, F.S.; conforming a 21 cross-reference for purposes of application to terms of certain restitution orders; amending 22 s. 985.21, F.S.; deleting an authorization for 23 24 a juvenile probation officer to make certain recommendations to the state attorney; 25 26 clarifying certain contents of intake reports; 27 authorizing the State Attorney and Department 28 of Juvenile Justice to enter into certain interagency agreements for certain purposes; 29 30 amending s. 985.225, F.S.; requiring transfer of certain felony cases relating to children to 31

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1	adult court for prosecution as an adult;
2	repealing s. 985.218(6), F.S., relating to
3	adjudicatory hearings for children committing
4	delinquent acts or violations of law; amending
5	s. 985.226, F.S., relating to criteria for
6	discretionary waiver and mandatory waiver of
7	juvenile court jurisdiction; revising the list
8	of specified offenses to include certain
9	additional offenses; amending s. 985.227, F.S.,
10	relating to discretionary direct-file criteria
11	and mandatory direct-file criteria; permitting
12	the filing of an information when a child was
13	14 or 15 years of age at the time the child
14	attempted to commit or conspired to commit any
15	one of specified offenses; revising duties of
16	the court and guidelines for transfer of cases
17	pertaining to the child when a child is
18	transferred for adult prosecution; removing the
19	requirement for annual updating by the state
20	attorney of direct-file policies and
21	guidelines; providing that the information
22	filed pursuant to specified provisions may
23	include all charges that are based on the same
24	act, criminal episode, or transaction as the
25	primary offense; amending s. 985.228, F.S.;
26	specifying disqualification for possessing a
27	firearm until a certain age for persons
28	adjudicated delinquent for certain felony
29	offenses; amending s. 790.23, F.S.; providing a
30	prohibition against possession of firearms or
31	weapons by certain persons who were found to
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1	have committed delinquent acts classified as
2	felonies; amending s. 985.313, F.S.;
3	redesignating "maximum-risk" residential
4	programs as "juvenile correctional facilities"
5	or "juvenile prisons"; providing that a
6	juvenile may be committed to such a facility if
7	adjudicated on certain additional offenses;
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