1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to charging youths as adults in 3 criminal proceedings; amending s. 985.557, F.S.; 4 specifying offenses that allow a state attorney to 5 file an information for specified juvenile offenders; 6 providing that certain open felony cases may also be 7 transferred to the adult court; specifying the effects of a direct file; prohibiting certain juvenile 8 9 offenders from being transferred to adult court; 10 requiring the Department of Juvenile Justice to collect specified data related to specified juvenile 11 12 offenders transferred to adult court; requiring a report; amending s. 985.56, F.S.; revising 13 14 requirements for indictment of a juvenile for certain 15 offenses; prohibiting certain juvenile offenders from being transferred to adult court; deleting provisions 16 relating to sentencing of juveniles as adults for 17 certain offenses; revising provisions relating to 18 19 transfer of other pending felony charges when a child has been indicted; amending s. 985.565, F.S.; revising 20 21 factors to be considered in determining whether to 2.2 impose juvenile or adult sanctions for violations of law by a juvenile; requiring the court to consider 23 specified reports in a hearing on such sentencing; 24 25 providing for rights to examine the reports and 26 question the parties responsible for them; revising

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         provisions relating to sentencing alternatives;
         amending ss. 985.04 and 985.556, F.S.; conforming
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         cross-references; providing an effective date.
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    Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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         Section 1. Section 985.557, Florida Statutes, is amended
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    to read:
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         (Substantial rewording of section. See
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         s. 985.557, F.S., for present text.)
37
         985.557 Direct filing of an information.
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         (1)
              DIRECT FILE.-
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              With respect to a child who was 16 years of age or
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    older but less than 18 years of age at the time the alleged
    offense was committed, the state attorney may file an
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    information when, in the state attorney's judgment and
    discretion, the public interest requires that adult sanctions be
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    considered and when the offense charged is for the commission of
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    or attempt to commit:
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         1. Murder;
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             Manslaughter;
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         3. Sexual battery;
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         4. Armed robbery;
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         5. Aggravated assault with a firearm;
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         6. Aggravated child abuse;
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             Aggravated stalking;
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53	8. Kidnapping;
54	9. Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a
55	destructive device or bomb;
56	10. Aggravated battery resulting in great bodily harm,
57	permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement;
58	11. Carrying, displaying, using, or threatening or
59	attempting to use a weapon or firearm in furtherance of the
50	commission of a felony; however, such use or threatened use does
51	not include the mere acquisition of a weapon or firearm during
52	the felony;
53	12. Possessing or discharging a firearm on school property
54	in violation of s. 790.115;
55	13. Home invasion robbery;
56	14. Carjacking;
57	15. Aggravated animal cruelty;
58	16. DUI resulting in fatality, great bodily harm,
59	permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement to a person
70	other than the accused;
71	17. Criminal use of personal identification information in
72	violation of s. 817.568(2)(b) or (c); or
73	18. Arson in violation of s. 806.031(2).
7 4	(b) With respect to a child who was 14 years of age or
75	older but less than 16 years of age at the time the alleged
76	offense was committed, the state attorney may file an
77	information when, in the state attorney's judgment and
78	discretion, the public interest requires that adult sanctions be

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considered and when the offense charged is for the commission of
or attempt to commit:

1. Murder;

- 2. Manslaughter; or
- 3. Sexual battery.
- (2) EFFECT OF DIRECT FILE.—When a child is transferred for criminal prosecution as an adult, the court may transfer and certify to the adult circuit court for prosecution of the child as an adult all related felony cases pertaining to the child which have 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 acquitted of all charged offenses or lesser included offenses contained in the original case transferred to adult court, any felony cases that were transferred to adult court under this subsection shall be subject to the same penalties such cases were subject to before being transferred to adult court.
- (3) TRANSFER PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a child who is eligible for direct file may not be transferred to adult court for criminal prosecution if he or she:
 - (a) Has a pending competency hearing in juvenile court; or (b) Has been previously found to be incompetent to proceed
- and has not subsequently been found by a court to have attained

103 competency.

104	(4) EXCEPTION.—This section does not preclude the state
105	attorney from seeking to transfer a child for criminal
106	prosecution pursuant to s. 985.556.
107	(5) DATA COLLECTION RELATING TO DIRECT FILE.
108	(a) The department shall collect data regarding children
109	who qualify for direct file under subsection (1), including, but
110	<pre>not limited to:</pre>
111	1. Age.
112	2. Race and ethnicity.
113	3. Gender.
114	4. Circuit and county of residence.
115	5. Circuit and county of offense.
116	6. Prior adjudicated offenses.
117	7. Prior periods of probation.
118	8. Previous contacts with law enforcement agencies or the
119	courts.
120	9. Initial charges.
121	10. Charges at disposition.
122	11. Whether adult codefendants were involved.
123	12. Whether child codefendants were involved who were
124	transferred to adult court.
125	13. Whether the child was represented by counsel.
126	14. Whether the child had waived counsel.
127	15. Risk assessment instrument score.
128	16. The child's medical, mental health, substance abuse,
129	or trauma history.

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130	17. The child's history of physical or mental impairment
131	or disability-related accommodations.
132	18. The child's history of abuse or neglect.
133	19. The child's history of foster care placements,
134	including the number of prior placements.
135	20. Whether the child has experienced a failed adoption.
136	21. Whether the child has fetal alcohol syndrome or was
137	exposed to controlled substances at birth.
138	22. Whether the child has below-average intellectual
139	functioning or is eligible for exceptional student education
140	services.
141	23. Whether the child has received mental health services
142	or treatment.
143	24. Whether the child has been the subject of a CINS/FINS
144	or dependency petition.
145	25. Plea offers made by the state and the outcome of any
146	<pre>plea offers.</pre>
147	26. Whether the child was transferred for criminal
148	prosecution as an adult.
149	27. The case resolution in juvenile court.
150	28. The case resolution in adult court.
151	(b) When a child is transferred for criminal prosecution
152	as an adult, the department shall also collect disposition data,
153	including, but not limited to, whether the child received adult

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sanctions, youthful offender sanctions, juvenile sanctions, or

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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diversion, and, if sentenced to prison, the length of prison sentence or enhanced sentence.

- (c) The department shall annually provide a report analyzing this aggregated data to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- Section 2. Section 985.56, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 985.56 Indictment of a juvenile.-

- older but less than 18 years of age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state attorney may seek an indictment before a grand jury when, in the state attorney's judgment and discretion, the public interest requires that adult sanctions be considered and when the offense charged is for the commission of or attempt to commit murder, manslaughter, or sexual battery.

 The child of any age who is charged with a violation of state law punishable by death or by life imprisonment is subject to the jurisdiction of the court as set forth in s. 985.0301(2) unless and until an indictment on the charge is returned by the grand jury. When such indictment is returned, the petition for delinquency, if any, must be dismissed and the child must be tried and handled in every respect as an adult:
- (a) On the <u>indicting</u> offense punishable by death or by life imprisonment; and
- (b) On all other felonies or misdemeanors charged in the indictment which are based on the same act or transaction as the

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indicting offense punishable by death or by life imprisonment or on one or more acts or transactions connected with the offense punishable by death or by life imprisonment.

- (2) An adjudicatory hearing may not be held until 21 days after the child is taken into custody and charged with having committed an <u>indictable</u> offense punishable by death or by life imprisonment, unless the state attorney advises the court in writing that he or she does not intend to present the case to the grand jury, or has presented the case to the grand jury and the grand jury has not returned an indictment. If the court receives such a notice from the state attorney, or if the grand jury fails to act within the 21-day period, the court may proceed as otherwise authorized under this part.
- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a child who is eligible for indictment may not be transferred to adult court for criminal prosecution if he or she:
 - (a) Has a pending competency hearing in juvenile court; or
- (b) Has been previously found to be incompetent to proceed and has not subsequently been found by a court to have attained competency.
- (3) If the child is found to have committed the offense punishable by death or by life imprisonment, the child shall be sentenced as an adult. If the juvenile is not found to have committed the indictable offense 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 criminal episode, the court

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may sentence under s. 985.565.

- (4) (a) Once a child has been indicted pursuant to this section and has been found to have committed any offense for which he or she was indicted as a part of the criminal episode, the child shall be handled thereafter in every respect as if an adult for any subsequent violation of state law, unless the court imposes juvenile sanctions under s. 985.565.
- (b) When a child has been indicted pursuant to this section, the court may shall immediately transfer and certify to the adult circuit court all related felony cases pertaining to the child, for prosecution of the child as an adult, which have 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 acquitted of all charged offenses or lesser included offenses contained in the indictment case, any all felony cases that were transferred to adult court pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to the same penalties such cases were subject to before being transferred to adult court.
- Section 3. Subsection (1), paragraph (c) of subsection (3), and subsection (4) of section 985.565, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 985.565 Sentencing powers; procedures; alternatives for juveniles prosecuted as adults.—
 - (1) POWERS OF DISPOSITION. -
- (a) A child who is found to have committed a violation of law may, as an alternative to adult dispositions, be committed

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233 to the department for treatment in an appropriate program for 234 children outside the adult correctional system or be placed on 235 juvenile probation.

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- (b) In determining whether to impose juvenile sanctions <u>or</u> instead of adult sanctions, the court shall consider the following criteria:
- 1. The seriousness of the offense to the community and whether the protection of the community would be best served be protected by juvenile or adult sanctions.
- 2. The extent of the child's participation or role in the offense.
- 3. The effect, if any, of familial or peer pressure on the child's actions.
- $\underline{4.2.}$ Whether the offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated, or willful manner.
- 5.3. Whether the offense was against persons or against property, with greater weight being given to offenses against persons, especially if personal injury resulted.
- 251 <u>6.4.</u> The sophistication and maturity of the <u>child</u>, 252 including:
 - a. The child's age, intellectual capacity, and mental and emotional health at the time of the offense.
 - b. The child's background, including his or her family, home, and community environment.
- 257 <u>c. The effect, if any, of immaturity, impetuosity, or</u>
 258 failure to appreciate the risks and consequences on the child's

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259 participation in the offense.

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- d. The effect, if any, of characteristics attributable to the child's age on the child's judgment offender.
- 7.5. The record and previous history of the offender, including:
- a. Previous contacts with the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the former Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, and the Department of Children and Families and the adequacy and appropriateness of the services provided to address the child's needs, law enforcement agencies, and the courts.
 - b. Prior periods of probation.
- c. Prior adjudications that the offender committed a delinquent act or violation of law as a child.
- d. Prior commitments to the Department of Juvenile Justice, the former Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, the Department of Children and Families, or other facilities or institutions and the adequacy and appropriateness of the services provided to address the child's needs.
- $\underline{\text{e. Previous contacts with law enforcement agencies and the}}$ courts.
 - f. History of abuse, abandonment, or neglect.
- g. Identification of the child as having a mental, physical, or intellectual or developmental disability or having previously received mental health services or treatment.
 - 8.6. The prospects for adequate protection of the public

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and the likelihood of deterrence and reasonable rehabilitation of the offender if assigned to services and facilities of the Department of Juvenile Justice.

- 9.7. Whether the Department of Juvenile Justice has appropriate programs, facilities, and services immediately available.
- 10. Whether the Department of Corrections has appropriate programs, facilities, and services immediately available.
- (c) The adult court shall render an order including specific findings of fact and the reasons for its decision. The order shall be reviewable on appeal under s. 985.534 and the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.
- 8. Whether adult sanctions would provide more appropriate punishment and deterrence to further violations of law than the imposition of juvenile sanctions.
 - (3) SENTENCING HEARING.-

(c) The court may receive and consider any other relevant and material evidence, including other reports, written or oral, in its effort to determine the action to be taken with regard to the child, and may rely upon such evidence to the extent of its probative value even if the evidence would not be competent in an adjudicatory hearing. The court shall consider any reports that may assist it, including, but not limited to, prior predisposition reports, psychosocial assessments, individual education plans, developmental assessments, school records, abuse or neglect reports, home studies, protective

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311 investigations, and psychological or psychiatric evaluations. 312 The child, the child's defense counsel, and the state attorney have the right to examine these reports and to question the 313 314 parties responsible for them at the hearing. 315 (4) SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES.-316 (a) Adult Sanctions.-317 1. Cases prosecuted on indictment.—If the child is found 318 to have committed the offense punishable by death or life 319 imprisonment, the child shall be sentenced as an adult. If the 320 juvenile is not found to have committed the indictable offense 321 but is found to have committed a lesser included offense or 322 other offense for which he or she was indicted as a part of the 323 criminal episode, the court may sentence as follows: 324 a. As an adult; 325 b. Under chapter 958; or 326 c. As a juvenile under this section. 327 Other cases.-If a child who has been transferred for 328 criminal prosecution pursuant to information, indictment, or 329 waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction is found to have committed 330 a violation of state law or a lesser included offense for which 331 he or she was charged as a part of the criminal episode, the 332 court may sentence as follows: 333 1.a. As an adult; 334 2.b. As a youthful offender under chapter 958; or 335 3.c. As a juvenile under this section. 336 3. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary,

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the state attorney is required to file a motion to transfer and certify the juvenile for prosecution as an adult under s. 985.556(3) and that motion is granted, or if the state attorney is required to file an information under s. 985.557(2)(a) or (b), the court must impose adult sanctions.

- (b) 4. Findings.—The court must Any sentence imposing adult sanctions is presumed appropriate, and the court is not required to set forth specific findings or enumerate the criteria in this subsection as any basis for its decision to impose adult, youthful offender, or juvenile sanctions.
- (c) 5. Restitution.—When a child has been transferred for criminal prosecution as an adult and has been found to have committed a violation of state law, the disposition of the case may include the enforcement of any restitution ordered in any juvenile proceeding.
- (d) (b) Juvenile sanctions.—If a juvenile sentence is For juveniles transferred to adult court but who do not qualify for such transfer under s. 985.556(3) or s. 985.557(2)(a) or (b), the court may impose juvenile sanctions under this paragraph. If juvenile sentences are imposed, the court shall, under this paragraph, adjudge the child to have committed a delinquent act. Adjudication of delinquency shall not be deemed a conviction, nor shall it operate to impose any of the civil disabilities ordinarily resulting from a conviction. The court shall impose an adult sanction or a juvenile sanction and may not sentence the child to a combination of adult and juvenile punishments. An

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adult sanction or a juvenile sanction may include enforcement of an order of restitution or probation previously ordered in any juvenile proceeding. However, if the court imposes a juvenile sanction and the department determines that the sanction is unsuitable for the child, the department shall return custody of the child to the sentencing court for further proceedings, including the imposition of adult sanctions. Upon adjudicating a child delinquent under subsection (1), the court may:

- 1. Place the child in a probation program under the supervision of the department for an indeterminate period of time until the child reaches the age of 19 years or sooner if 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.
- 3. Order disposition under ss. 985.435, 985.437, 985.439, 985.441, 985.45, and 985.455 as an alternative to youthful offender or adult sentencing if the court determines not to impose youthful offender or adult sanctions.
- (e) (c) Adult sanctions upon failure of juvenile sanctions.—If a child proves not to be suitable to a commitment program, juvenile probation program, or treatment program under

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paragraph (d) (b), the department shall provide the sentencing court with a written report outlining the basis for its objections to the juvenile sanction and shall simultaneously provide a copy of the report to the state attorney and the defense counsel. The department shall schedule a hearing within 30 days. Upon hearing, the court may revoke the previous adjudication, impose an adjudication of guilt, and impose any sentence which it may lawfully impose, giving credit for all time spent by the child in the department. The court may also classify the child as a youthful offender under s. 958.04, if appropriate. For purposes of this paragraph, a child may be found not suitable to a commitment program, community control program, or treatment program under paragraph (d) (b) if the child commits a new violation of law while under juvenile sanctions, if the child commits any other violation of the conditions of juvenile sanctions, or if the child's actions are otherwise determined by the court to demonstrate a failure of juvenile sanctions.

(f)(d) Further proceedings heard in adult court.—When a child is sentenced to juvenile sanctions, further proceedings involving those sanctions shall continue to be heard in the adult court.

(g) (e) School attendance.—If the child is attending or is eligible to attend public school and the court finds that the victim or a sibling of the victim in the case is attending or may attend the same school as the child, the court placement

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415 order shall include a finding pursuant to the proceeding described in s. 985.455(2), regardless of whether adjudication 416 417 is withheld. 418 419 It is the intent of the Legislature that the criteria and 420 quidelines in this subsection are mandatory and that a 421 determination of disposition under this subsection is subject to 422 the right of the child to appellate review under s. 985.534. 423 Section 4. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 424 985.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 425 985.04 Oaths; records; confidential information. 426 (2) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, 427 the name, photograph, address, and crime or arrest report of a child: 428 429 Taken into custody by a law enforcement officer for a 430 violation of law subject to s. 985.557(1)(a) or (b) 431 985.557(2)(b) or (d); or 432 433 shall not be considered confidential and exempt from s. 434 119.07(1) solely because of the child's age. 435 Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 985.556, Florida 436 Statutes, is amended to read: 437 985.556 Waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction; hearing.-438 (1) VOLUNTARY WAIVER.—The court shall transfer and certify 439 a child's criminal case for trial as an adult if the child is 440 alleged to have committed a violation of law and, prior to the

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commencement of an adjudicatory hearing, the child, joined by a parent or, in the absence of a parent, by the guardian or guardian ad litem, demands in writing to be tried as an adult. Once a child has been transferred for criminal prosecution pursuant to a voluntary waiver hearing and has been found to have committed the presenting offense or a lesser included offense, the child shall be handled thereafter in every respect as an adult for any subsequent violation of state law, unless the court imposes juvenile sanctions under s. 985.565(4)(d) 985.565(4)(b).

Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

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