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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to direct filing of juveniles; amending s. 985.556, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to the involuntary mandatory waiver of children by a state attorney; amending s. 985.557, F.S.; requiring a state attorney to document in writing specified information; requiring the state attorney to submit specified collected information to the Department of Juvenile Justice; deleting provisions relating to the mandatory direct filing of children to adult court; prohibiting the transfer to adult court of a child found to be incompetent under certain circumstances; requiring the department to collect specified information beginning on a certain date; requiring the department to work with the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to generate a report of specified information; requiring the department to submit reports to the Governor and the Legislature by specified dates; amending ss. 985.03, 985.04, 985.15, and 985.565, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; reenacting s. 985.265(5), F.S., relating to juvenile detention transfer and release and education, and adult jails, to incorporate the amendments made to ss. 985.556 and 985.557, F.S., in a reference thereto; 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. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 985.556, Florida Statutes, are amended, and present subsections (4) and (5) of that section are redesignated as subsections (3) and (4), respectively, to read:

985.556 Waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction; hearing.-

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

- (a) If the child was 14 years of age or older, and if the child has been previously adjudicated delinquent for an act classified as a felony, which adjudication was for the commission of, attempt to commit, or conspiracy to commit murder, sexual battery, armed or strong-armed robbery, carjacking, home-invasion robbery, aggravated battery, aggravated battery, and the child is currently charged with a second or subsequent violent crime against a person; or
- (b) If the child was 14 years of age or older at the time of commission of a fourth or subsequent alleged felony offense and the child was previously adjudicated delinquent or had adjudication withheld for or was found to have committed, or to have attempted or conspired to commit, three offenses that are felony offenses if committed by an adult, and one or more of such felony offenses involved the use or possession of a firearm or violence against a person;

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the state attorney shall request the court to transfer and certify the child for prosecution as an adult or shall provide written reasons to the court for not making such request, or proceed under s. 985.557(1). Upon the state attorney's request, the court shall either enter an order transferring the case and certifying the case for trial as if the child were an adult or provide written reasons for not issuing such an order.

Section 2. Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (1) of section 985.557, Florida Statutes, present subsection (2) of that section is amended, present subsections (3) and (4) of that section are redesignated as subsections (2) and (3), respectively, and a new subsection (4) and subsection (5) are added to that section, to read:

985.557 Direct filing of an information; discretionary and mandatory criteria.—

- (1) DISCRETIONARY DIRECT FILE.-
- (c) 1. A decision under this section to transfer a child to adult court for criminal prosecution, or a decision not to transfer a child eligible for direct file, shall be documented in writing by the state attorney in charge of the case and be signed by the child's defense attorney or, if the child is not represented by counsel, by the child's parent or guardian. The document shall be filed with the court at the disposition of the case. The state attorney shall include the following information in the written decision:
 - a. Whether adult codefendants were involved in the case.
- b. The length of time the child spent in jail awaiting disposition.
 - c. Whether any discovery has been conducted on the case at

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the time of transfer.

- d. Whether the child waived the right to go to trial.
- e. If the decision to transfer or not to transfer resulted in a plea agreement, the details of the plea agreement, including previous plea offers made by the state but not accepted by the child, and any conditions placed on the plea offer.
- f. Whether the prosecutor allowed the judge to sentence the child to a disposition other than what the prosecutor was offering in exchange for the child not being transferred to adult court.
- g. Whether the child had to waive statutory limits on secure detention in order to avoid a direct file transfer, and, if available, the amount of time the child who waived secure detention limits actually spent in secure detention.
- 2. On or before the 15th of each month, the state attorney in each judicial circuit shall collect the information specified in subparagraph 1. for all cases disposed of the previous month and submit that documentation to the department for data collection.
 - (2) MANDATORY DIRECT FILE.-
- (a) With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years of age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state attorney shall file an information if the child has been previously adjudicated delinquent for an act classified as a felony, which adjudication was for the commission of, attempt to commit, or conspiracy to commit murder, sexual battery, armed or strong-armed robbery, carjacking, home-invasion robbery, aggravated battery, or aggravated assault, and the child is

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currently charged with a second or subsequent violent crime against a person.

(b) With respect to any child 16 or 17 years of age at the time an offense classified as a forcible felony, as defined in s. 776.08, was committed, the state attorney shall file an information if the child has previously been adjudicated delinquent or had adjudication withheld for three acts classified as felonies each of which occurred at least 45 days apart from each other. This paragraph does not apply when the state attorney has good cause to believe that exceptional circumstances exist which preclude the just prosecution of the juvenile in adult court.

(c) The state attorney must file an information if a child, regardless of the child's age at the time the alleged offense was committed, is alleged to have committed an act that would be a violation of law if the child were an adult, that involves stealing a motor vehicle, including, but not limited to, a violation of s. 812.133, relating to carjacking, or s. 812.014(2)(c)6., relating to grand theft of a motor vehicle, and while the child was in possession of the stolen motor vehicle the child caused serious bodily injury to or the death of a person who was not involved in the underlying offense. For purposes of this section, the driver and all willing passengers in the stolen motor vehicle at the time such serious bodily injury or death is inflicted shall also be subject to mandatory transfer to adult court. "Stolen motor vehicle," for the purposes of this section, means a motor vehicle that has been the subject of any criminal wrongful taking. For purposes of this section, "willing passengers" means all willing passengers

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who have participated in the underlying offense.

(d)1. With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years of age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state attorney shall file an information if the child has been charged with committing or attempting to commit an offense listed in s. 775.087(2)(a)1.a.-q., and, during the commission of or attempt to commit the offense, the child:

a. Actually possessed a firearm or destructive device, as those terms are defined in s. 790.001.

b. Discharged a firearm or destructive device, as described in s. 775.087(2)(a)2.

c. Discharged a firearm or destructive device, as described in s. 775.087(2)(a)3., and, as a result of the discharge, death or great bodily harm was inflicted upon any person.

2. Upon transfer, any child who is:

a. Charged under sub-subparagraph 1.a. and who has been previously adjudicated or had adjudication withheld for a forcible felony offense or any offense involving a firearm, or who has been previously placed in a residential commitment program, shall be subject to sentencing under s. 775.087(2)(a), notwithstanding s. 985.565.

b. Charged under sub-subparagraph 1.b. or sub-subparagraph 1.c., shall be subject to sentencing under s. 775.087(2)(a), notwithstanding s. 985.565.

3. Upon transfer, any child who is charged under this paragraph, but who does not meet the requirements specified in subparagraph 2., shall be sentenced under s. 985.565; however, if the court imposes a juvenile sanction, the court must commit the child to a high-risk or maximum-risk juvenile facility.

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4. This paragraph shall not apply if the state attorney has good cause to believe that exceptional circumstances exist that preclude the just prosecution of the child in adult court.

- 5. The Department of Corrections shall make every reasonable effort to ensure that any child 16 or 17 years of age who is convicted and sentenced under this paragraph be completely separated such that there is no physical contact with adult offenders in the facility, to the extent that it is consistent with chapter 958.
- (4) TRANSFER PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other law, a child who is eligible for direct file and who has previously been found to be incompetent but has not been restored to competency by a court may not be transferred to adult court for criminal prosecution. A transferred child who is found to be incompetent must be returned to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.
 - (5) DATA COLLECTION RELATING TO DIRECT FILE.-
- (a) Beginning January 1, 2017, the department shall collect data relating to children who qualify for direct file under this section and s. 985.556 regardless of the outcome of the case, including, but not limited to:
 - 1. Age.

- 2. Race and ethnicity.
- 3. Gender.
- 4. Circuit and county of residence.
- 5. Circuit and county of offense.
- 6. Prior adjudicated offenses.
 - 7. Prior periods of probation.
 - 8. Previous contacts with law enforcement agencies or the

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204 court which result in a civil citation, arrest, or charges being 205 filed with the state. 206 9. Initial charges. 207 10. Charges at disposition. 208 11. Whether child codefendants were involved who were 209 transferred to adult court. 210 12. Whether the child was represented by counsel. 211 13. Risk assessment instrument score. 212 14. The child's medical, mental health, substance abuse, or 213 trauma history. 214 15. The child's history of mental impairment or disability-215 related accommodations. 216 16. The child's history of abuse or neglect. 217 17. The child's history of foster care placements, 218 including the number of prior placements. 219 18. Whether the child has below-average intellectual 220 functioning. 221 19. Whether the child has received mental health services 222 or treatment. 223 20. Whether the child has been the subject of a child-in-224 need-of-services or families-in-need-of-services petition or a 225 dependency petition. 226 21. Whether the child was transferred for criminal 227 prosecution as an adult. 228 22. The case resolution in juvenile court. 229 23. The case resolution in adult court. 230 24. Whether the child was represented by counsel or whether 231 the child waived counsel.

25. Information generated by the office of the state

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attorney in each judicial circuit under subparagraph (1)(c)1.

- (b) Beginning January 1, 2017, for a child transferred for criminal prosecution as an adult, the department shall also collect:
- 1. Disposition data, including, but not limited to, whether the child received adult sanctions, juvenile sanctions, or diversion and, if sentenced to prison, the length of the prison sentence or the enhanced sentence; and
- 2. Whether the child was previously found incompetent to proceed in juvenile court.
- (c) For every juvenile case transferred between July 1, 2015, and June 30, 2016, the department shall work with the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to generate a report analyzing the aggregated data. The department must provide this report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 31, 2017.
- (d) The department must work with the Office of Program

 Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to generate a

 report analyzing the aggregated data under paragraphs (a) and

 (b) on an annual basis. The department must provide this report

 to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of

 the House of Representatives no later than January 31 of the

 following calendar year.
- Section 3. Subsection (54) of section 985.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 985.03 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:
- (54) "Waiver hearing" means a hearing provided for under \underline{s} . $\underline{985.556}$ \underline{s} . $\underline{985.556(4)}$.

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Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 985.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.04 Oaths; records; confidential information.

- (2) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the name, photograph, address, and crime or arrest report of a child:
- (a) Taken into custody if the child has been taken into custody by a law enforcement officer for a violation of law which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony;
- (b) Found by a court to have committed three or more violations of law which, if committed by an adult, would be misdemeanors;
- (c) Transferred to the adult system under s. 985.557, indicted under s. 985.56, or waived under s. 985.556;
- (d) Taken into custody by a law enforcement officer for a violation of law subject to s. 985.557(2)(b) or (d); or
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ (e) Transferred to the adult system but sentenced to the juvenile system under s. 985.565

shall not be considered confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) solely because of the child's age.

Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 985.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.15 Filing decisions.

(1) The state attorney may in all cases take action independent of the action or lack of action of the juvenile probation officer and shall determine the action that is in the best interest of the public and the child. If the child meets the criteria requiring prosecution as an adult under s. 985.556,

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the state attorney shall request the court to transfer and certify the child for prosecution as an adult or shall provide written reasons to the court for not making such a request. In all other cases, The state attorney may:

- (a) File a petition for dependency;
- (b) File a petition under chapter 984;
- (c) File a petition for delinquency;
- (d) File a petition for delinquency with a motion to transfer and certify the child for prosecution as an adult;
 - (e) File an information under s. 985.557;
 - (f) Refer the case to a grand jury;
- (g) Refer the child to a diversionary, pretrial intervention, arbitration, or mediation program, or to some other treatment or care program if such program commitment is voluntarily accepted by the child or the child's parents or legal guardian; or
 - (h) Decline to file.

- Section 6. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (4) of section 985.565, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 985.565 Sentencing powers; procedures; alternatives for juveniles prosecuted as adults.—
 - (4) SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES.-
 - (a) Adult sanctions.
- 1. Cases prosecuted on indictment.—If the child is found to have committed the offense punishable by death or 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

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criminal episode, the court may sentence as follows:

a. As an adult;

- b. Under chapter 958; or
- c. As a juvenile under this section.
- 2. Other cases.—If a child who has been transferred for criminal prosecution pursuant to information or waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction is found to have committed a violation of state law or a lesser included offense for which he or she was charged as a part of the criminal episode, the court may sentence as follows:
 - a. As an adult;
 - b. Under chapter 958; or
 - c. As a juvenile under this section.
- 3. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, if 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.
- 3.4. 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 sanctions.
- $\underline{4.5.}$ 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.
 - (b) Juvenile sanctions. For juveniles transferred to adult

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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 for juveniles transferred to adult court. 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 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

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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.

It is the intent of the Legislature that the criteria and guidelines in this subsection are mandatory and that a determination of disposition under this subsection is subject to the right of the child to appellate review under s. 985.534.

Section 7. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to sections 985.556 and 985.557, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (5) of section 985.265, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

985.265 Detention transfer and release; education; adult jails.—

- (5) The court shall order the delivery of a child to a jail or other facility intended or used for the detention of adults:
- (a) When the child has been transferred or indicted for criminal prosecution as an adult under part X, except that the court may not order or allow a child alleged to have committed a misdemeanor who is being transferred for criminal prosecution pursuant to either s. 985.556 or s. 985.557 to be detained or held in a jail or other facility intended or used for the detention of adults; however, such child may be held temporarily in a detention facility; or
- (b) When a child taken into custody in this state is wanted by another jurisdiction for prosecution as an adult.

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The child shall be housed separately from adult inmates to prohibit a child from having regular contact with incarcerated adults, including trusties. "Regular contact" means sight and sound contact. Separation of children from adults shall permit no more than haphazard or accidental contact. The receiving jail or other facility shall contain a separate section for children and shall have an adequate staff to supervise and monitor the child's activities at all times. Supervision and monitoring of children includes physical observation and documented checks by jail or receiving facility supervisory personnel at intervals not to exceed 10 minutes. This subsection does not prohibit placing two or more children in the same cell. Under no circumstances shall a child be placed in the same cell with an adult.

Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.