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By the Committee on Criminal Justice; and Senators Powell and Rouson

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to juvenile justice; amending s. 985.556, F.S.; deleting provisions requiring that a state attorney request the court to transfer and certify a child for prosecution as an adult under certain circumstances; revising the factors that a court must consider when determining whether a child should be transferred to adult court; amending s. 985.557, F.S.; eliminating discretionary direct filing for children of specified ages; revising the list of crimes for which children of specified ages who are charged with committing, attempting to commit, or conspiring to commit may have an information filed against them by a state attorney; requiring specified information to be included in certain orders; requiring chief judges of the judicial circuits to periodically collect and report certain data to the Department of Juvenile Justice; deleting provisions requiring that a child be prosecuted as an adult if the child committed or attempted to commit specified crimes; deleting provisions relating to sentencing a child who commits or attempts to commit specified crimes; requiring children of certain ages who are convicted and sentenced to the Department of Corrections to be kept completely separated from adult offenders in the facility; authorizing a child who is transferred to adult court to request, in writing, a

hearing before the court to determine whether he or

she shall remain in adult court; requiring the court

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to consider specified facts in determining whether the public safety would be served by retaining jurisdiction; authorizing the court to transfer a child back to a juvenile court; prohibiting the transfer of a child to adult court until his or her competency is restored in certain circumstances; requiring the department, beginning on a specified date, to collect specified information relating to children who qualify for prosecution as adults and children who are transferred for criminal prosecution as adults; requiring the department to work with the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to generate a report analyzing the data of juveniles transferred for prosecution as adults during a certain period and provide such report to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date; requiring the department to work with the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to generate an annual report analyzing certain data and provide such report to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date; amending s. 985.56, F.S.; providing a minimum age limit for children who are subject to the jurisdiction of a court if they are charged with a violation punishable by death or life imprisonment; prohibiting the transfer of a child to adult court until his or her competency is restored in certain circumstances; providing for the tolling of time limits for specified purposes; making technical changes; amending s. 985.565, F.S.; revising the

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criteria to be used in determining whether to impose juvenile or adult sanctions; deleting provisions requiring the sentencing of children who commit offenses punishable by death or life imprisonment or other specified offenses; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 985.03, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 985.15, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 985.265, F.S.; authorizing, rather than requiring, a court to order a child to be housed in an adult detention facility in certain circumstances; reenacting s. 985.26(2)(c), F.S., relating to the definition of the term "disposition," to incorporate the amendments made to ss. 985.557 and 985.56, F.S., in references thereto; reenacting s. 985.514(3), F.S., relating to responsibility for cost of care and fees, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 985.565, 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) through (5) of section 985.556, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (1) of that section is republished, to read:

985.556 Waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction; hearing.-

(1) VOLUNTARY WAIVER.—The court shall transfer and certify a child's criminal case for trial as an adult if the child is 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)(b).

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

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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;

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.

- (3) (4) WAIVER HEARING BEFORE A JUDGE.
- (a) Within 7 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, after the date a petition alleging that a child has committed a delinquent act or violation of law has been filed, or later with the approval of the court, but before an adjudicatory hearing and after considering the recommendation of the juvenile probation officer, the state attorney may file a motion requesting the court to transfer the child for criminal prosecution.
- (b) After the filing of the motion of the state attorney, summonses must be issued and served in conformity with s. 985.319. A copy of the motion and a copy of the delinquency petition, if not already served, must be attached to each summons.
- (c) The court shall conduct a hearing on all transfer request motions for the purpose of determining whether a child should be transferred. In making its determination, the court shall consider:

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1. The seriousness of the alleged offense to the community and whether the protection of the community is best served by transferring the child for adult sanctions.

- 2. Whether the alleged offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated, or willful manner.
- 3. Whether the alleged offense was against persons or against property, greater weight being given to offenses against persons, especially if personal injury resulted.
- 4. The probable cause as found in the report, affidavit, or complaint.
- 5. The desirability of trial and disposition of the entire offense in one court when the child's associates in the alleged crime are adults or children who are to be tried as adults.
- 5.6. The sophistication, and maturity, and mental development of the child.
- $\underline{6.7.}$ The record and previous history of the child, including:
- a. Previous contacts with the department, the Department of Corrections, the former Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, the Department of Children and Families, other law enforcement agencies, and courts.
 - b. Prior periods of probation. +
- c. Prior adjudications that the child committed a delinquent act or violation of law, greater weight being given if the child has previously been found by a court to have committed a delinquent act or violation of law involving an offense classified as a felony or has twice previously been found to have committed a delinquent act or violation of law involving an offense classified as a misdemeanor.; and

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d. Prior commitments to institutions.

- 7.8. The prospects for adequate protection of the public and the likelihood of reasonable rehabilitation of the child, if the child is found to have committed the alleged offense, by the use of procedures, services, and facilities currently available to the court.
- (d) Prior to a hearing on the transfer request motion by the state attorney, a study and report to the court relevant to the factors in paragraph (c) must be made in writing by an authorized agent of the department. The child and the child's parents or legal guardians and counsel and the state attorney shall have the right to examine these reports and to question the parties responsible for them at the hearing.
- (e) Any decision to transfer a child for criminal prosecution must be in writing and include consideration of, and findings of fact with respect to, all criteria in paragraph (c). The court shall render an order including a specific finding of fact and the reasons for a decision to impose adult sanctions. The order shall be reviewable on appeal under s. 985.534 and the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.
 - (4) EFFECT OF ORDER WAIVING JURISDICTION.—
- (a) Once a child has been transferred for criminal prosecution pursuant to an involuntary waiver hearing and has been found to have committed the presenting offense or a lesser included offense, the child shall thereafter be handled in every respect as an adult for any subsequent violation of state law, unless the court imposes juvenile sanctions under s. 985.565.
- (b) When a child is transferred for criminal prosecution as an adult, the court shall immediately transfer and certify to

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the adult circuit court all 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 original case transferred to adult court, all felony cases that were transferred to adult court under this paragraph shall be subject to the same penalties such cases were subject to before being transferred to adult court.

Section 2. Section 985.557, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (1) DISCRETIONARY PROSECUTION OF CHILDREN AS ADULTS DIRECT
- (a) With respect to any child who was $\underline{16}$ $\underline{14}$ or $\underline{17}$ $\underline{15}$ years of age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state attorney may file an information when in the state attorney's judgment and discretion the public interest requires that adult sanctions be considered or imposed and when the offense charged is for the commission of, attempt to commit, or conspiracy to commit:
 - 1. Arson;
 - 2. Sexual battery;
 - 3. Robbery;
 - 4. Kidnapping;
 - 5. Aggravated child abuse;
- 231 6. Aggravated assault;
 - 7. Aggravated stalking;

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- 234 9. Manslaughter;
 - 10. Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a destructive device or bomb;
 - 11. Armed burglary in violation of s. 810.02(2)(b) or specified burglary of a dwelling or structure in violation of s. 810.02(2)(c), or burglary with an assault or battery in violation of s. 810.02(2)(a);
 - 12. Aggravated battery;
 - 13. Any lewd or lascivious offense committed upon or in the presence of a person less than 16 years of age;
 - 14. Carrying, displaying, using, threatening, or attempting to use a weapon or firearm during the commission of a felony;
 - 15. Grand theft in violation of s. 812.014(2)(a);
 - 15.16. Possessing or discharging any weapon or firearm on school property in violation of s. 790.115;
 - 16.17. Home invasion robbery;
- 250 17.18. Carjacking; or
 - 18.19. Grand theft of a motor vehicle in violation of s. 812.014(2)(c)6. or grand theft of a motor vehicle valued at \$20,000 or more in violation of s. 812.014(2)(b) if the child has a previous adjudication for grand theft of a motor vehicle in violation of s. 812.014(2)(c)6. or s. 812.014(2)(b).
 - (b)1. Beginning October 1, 2018, the court shall, with the assistance of the department, prosecutor, and defense counsel, include the following information in the disposition order or the judgment and sentence order for all cases eligible for transfer to adult court under this section, s. 985.556, or s. 985.56:

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a. Whether the case was adjudicated in juvenile or adult court.

- b. The length of time the child spent in a detention facility or jail awaiting disposition.
 - c. If the case was adjudicated in juvenile court:
- (I) Whether the child had to waive statutory limits on secure detention in order to avoid being prosecuted as an adult and, if available, the amount of time the child who waived secure detention limits actually spent in secure detention.
- (II) Whether the child waived the right to trial in exchange for the case remaining in juvenile court.
- (III) If the decision not to transfer to adult court 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.
- (IV) Whether any discovery was conducted on the case before the plea.
- (V) Whether the judge sentenced the child to a disposition other than what the prosecutor was offering in exchange for the child not being prosecuted as an adult.
 - d. If the case was adjudicated in adult court:
- (I) Whether any discovery was conducted on the case after the child's transfer to adult court.
- (II) Whether the sentence was the result of a plea agreement that did not involve the judge.
- (III) Whether the sentence was the result of a plea agreement that did involve the judge.
 - (IV) Whether the sentence was the result of a trial.

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2. On or before the 15th of each month, the chief judge in each judicial circuit shall collect the information specified in subparagraph 1. for all cases disposed of in the previous month and submit such information to the department for data collection.

(b) With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years of age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state attorney attorney may file an information when in the state attorney's judgment and discretion the public interest requires that adult sanctions be considered or imposed. However, the state attorney may not file an information on a child charged with a misdemeanor, unless the child has had at least two previous adjudications or adjudications withheld for delinquent acts, one of which involved an offense classified as a felony under state law.

(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 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

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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 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.

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591-02329-18 2018936c1 349 775.087(2)(a)1.a.-p., and, during the commission of or attempt to commit the offense, the child: 350 a. Actually possessed a firearm or destructive device, as 351 those terms are defined in s. 790.001. 352 353 b. Discharged a firearm or destructive device, as described 354 in s. 775.087(2)(a)2. 355 c. Discharged a firearm or destructive device, as described 356 in s. 775.087(2)(a)3., and, as a result of the discharge, death or great bodily harm was inflicted upon any person. 357 358 2. Upon transfer, any child who is: 359 a. Charged under sub-subparagraph 1.a. and who has been 360 previously adjudicated or had adjudication withheld for a 361 forcible felony offense or any offense involving a firearm, or 362 who has been previously placed in a residential commitment 363 program, shall be subject to sentencing under s. 775.087(2)(a), notwithstanding s. 985.565. 364 365 b. Charged under sub-subparagraph 1.b. or sub-subparagraph 1.c., shall be subject to sentencing under s. 775.087(2)(a), 366 367 notwithstanding s. 985.565. 368 3. Upon transfer, any child who is charged under this 369 paragraph, but who does not meet the requirements specified in 370 subparagraph 2., shall be sentenced under s. 985.565; however, 371 if the court imposes a juvenile sanction, the court must commit 372 the child to a high-risk or maximum-risk juvenile facility. 373 4. This paragraph shall not apply if the state attorney has 374 good cause to believe that exceptional circumstances exist that 375 preclude the just prosecution of the child in adult court.

(c) 5. The Department of Corrections shall make every

reasonable effort to ensure that any child who is 16 years of

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age or older but has not yet reached the age of 18 and 16 or 17 years of age who is convicted and sentenced under this section is 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.

- (2)(3) EFFECT OF PROSECUTION OF CHILDREN AS ADULTS DIRECT
- (a) Once a child has been transferred for criminal prosecution pursuant to an information 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 if an adult for any subsequent violation of state law, unless the court imposes juvenile sanctions under s. 985.565.
- (b) When a child is transferred for criminal prosecution as an adult, the court shall immediately transfer and certify to the adult circuit court all 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 a child is acquitted of all charged offenses or lesser included offenses contained in the original case transferred to adult court, all felony cases that were transferred to adult court as a result of this paragraph shall be subject to the same penalties to which such cases would have been subject before being transferred to adult court.
- (c) 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 be made under s. 985.565 and may include the enforcement of any

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restitution ordered in any juvenile proceeding.

- (3) FITNESS HEARING BEFORE A JUDGE.—A child who is transferred to adult court under this section may request, in writing, a hearing before the court to determine whether he or she shall remain in adult court. The adult court, in determining whether public safety would be best served by retaining jurisdiction, shall consider the seriousness of the offense; the extent of the child's alleged participation or role in the offense; the sophistication, maturity, and mental development of the child; any prior adjudications or adjudications withheld of the child; and any other consideration set forth in s.

 985.556(3)(c). The adult court may, based on these considerations, transfer the case back to juvenile court.
- (4) TRANSFER PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other law, a child who is eligible for prosecution as an adult and who has a pending competency hearing in juvenile court or 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 until the child's competency has been restored.
- (5) DATA COLLECTION RELATING TO PROSECUTING CHILDREN AS ADULTS.—
- (a) Beginning January 1, 2019, the department shall collect data relating to children who qualify to be prosecuted as adults 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.
- 435 3. Gender.

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- 4. Circuit and county of residence.
 - 5. Circuit and county of offense.
 - 6. Prior adjudications or adjudications withheld.
- 7. Prior periods of probation, including any violations of probation.
 - 8. Previous contact with law enforcement agencies or the court which resulted in a civil citation, arrest, or other charge being filed with the state.
 - 9. Initial charges.
 - 10. Charges at disposition.
 - 11. Whether child codefendants were involved who were transferred to adult court.
 - 12. Whether the child was represented by counsel or waived counsel.
 - 13. The child's risk assessment instrument score.
 - 14. The child's medical, mental health, substance abuse, or trauma history.
 - 15. The child's history of mental impairment or disability-related accommodations.
 - 16. The child's history of abuse or neglect.
- 456 <u>17. The child's history of foster care placements,</u> 457 including the number of prior placements.
 - 18. Whether the child has below-average intellectual functioning.
 - 19. Whether the child has received mental health services or treatment.
- 20. Whether the child has been the subject of a child-inneed-of-services or families-in-need-of-services petition or a dependency petition.

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21. Whether the child was transferred for criminal prosecution as an adult.

- 22. The case resolution in juvenile court.
- 23. The case resolution in adult court.
- 24. Information included in the disposition order or the judgment and sentence order under subparagraph (1)(b)1.
- (b) Beginning January 1, 2019, the department shall also collect data relating to children transferred for criminal prosecution as adults, including, but not limited to:
- 1. Disposition data, including, but not limited to, adult sanctions, juvenile sanctions, or diversions received and, if sentenced to prison, the length of the prison sentence or the length of the enhanced sentence.
 - 2. Incompetence to proceed in juvenile court.
- (c) For every juvenile case transferred between July 1, 2017, and June 30, 2018, the department shall work with the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to generate a report analyzing the aggregated data under paragraphs (a) and (b). The department must provide the report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 31, 2019.
- (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 shall provide the report annually 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.
 - (6) (4) An information filed pursuant to this section may

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include all charges that are based on the same act, criminal episode, or transaction as the primary offenses.

Section 3. Section 985.56, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.56 Indictment of a juvenile.-

- (1) A child 14 years of age or older 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 $\underline{\text{indicting}}$ 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 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

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proceed as otherwise authorized under this part.

- (3) Notwithstanding any other law, a child who is eligible for indictment and who has a pending competency hearing in juvenile court or who has been previously found to be incompetent and has not been restored to competency by a court may not be transferred to adult court for criminal prosecution until the child's competency is restored. A pending competency hearing or a finding of incompetency tolls the time limits in subsection (2). 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 may sentence under s. 985.565.
- (4) (a) If 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) If When a child has been indicted pursuant to this section, the court shall immediately transfer and certify to the adult circuit court all 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, all felony cases that were transferred to

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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 4. Subsection (1) and 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.—

- (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 to the department for treatment in an appropriate program for children outside the adult correctional system or be placed on juvenile probation.
- (b) In determining whether to impose juvenile sanctions instead of adult sanctions, the court shall consider the following criteria:
- 1. The seriousness of the offense to the community and whether the <u>protection of the</u> community would <u>be</u> best <u>served</u> be protected by juvenile or adult sanctions.
 - 2. The extent of the child's participation 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.
 - 6.4. The sophistication, and maturity, and mental

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development of the child, including: offender.

- a. The child's age, maturity, 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.
- c. The effect, if any, of immaturity, impetuosity, or failure to appreciate the risks and consequences of the offense on the child's participation in the offense.
- d. The effect, if any, of characteristics attributable to the child's age on the child's judgment.
- 7.5. The record and previous history of the <u>child</u> offender, including:
- a. Previous contacts with the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the former Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, or the Department of Children and Families, and the adequacy and appropriateness of the services provided by the Department of Juvenile Justice 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 by such entity to address the child's needs.
- $\underline{\text{e. Previous contacts with law enforcement agencies and the}} \\$ courts.

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f. History of abuse, abandonment, or neglect.

- g. History of foster care placements.
- h. Identification of the child as having a disability.
- i. History of mental health services or treatment.
- 8.6. The prospects for adequate protection of the public 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.
- 10.8. Whether adult sanctions would provide more appropriate punishment and deterrence to further violations of law than the imposition of juvenile sanctions.
- 11. Whether the Department of Corrections has appropriate programs, facilities, and services immediately available.
 - (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 criminal episode, the court may sentence as follows:
 - a. As an adult;
 - b. Under chapter 958; or
- c. As a juvenile under this section.
- 638 1.2. Other cases.—If a child who has been transferred for

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criminal prosecution pursuant to <u>indictment</u>, 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.
- 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.
- $\underline{2.5.}$ If When a child who has been transferred for criminal prosecution as an adult is 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 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

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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 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.

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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 5. 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} . 985.556(3) \underline{s} . 985.556(4).

Section 6. 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, 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;

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(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 7. Subsection (5) of section 985.265, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (5) The court \underline{may} 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.

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

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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. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to sections 985.557 and 985.56, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 985.26, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

985.26 Length of detention.

(2)

- (c) A prolific juvenile offender under s. 985.255(1)(j) shall be placed on nonsecure detention care with electronic monitoring or in secure detention care under a special detention order until disposition. If secure detention care is ordered by the court, it must be authorized under this part and may not exceed:
- 1. Twenty-one days unless an adjudicatory hearing for the case has been commenced in good faith by the court or the period is extended by the court pursuant to paragraph (b); or
- 2. Fifteen days after the entry of an order of adjudication.

As used in this paragraph, the term "disposition" means a declination to file under s. 985.15(1)(h), the entry of nolle

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prosequi for the charges, the filing of an indictment under s. 985.56 or an information under s. 985.557, a dismissal of the case, or an order of final disposition by the court.

Section 9. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 985.565, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 985.514, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

985.514 Responsibility for cost of care; fees.-

(3) When the court under s. 985.565 orders any child prosecuted as an adult to be supervised by or committed to the department for treatment in any of the department's programs for children, the court shall order the child's parents to pay fees as provided in s. 985.039.

Section 10. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.