Bill No. HB 575 (2019)

Amendment No.

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION ADOPTED (Y/N) ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N) ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N) (Y/N) FAILED TO ADOPT WITHDRAWN (Y/N) OTHER 1 Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Criminal Justice 2 Subcommittee 3 Representative Bush offered the following: 4 5 Amendment (with title amendment) 6 Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: 7 Section 1. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 985.557, 8 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 9 985.557 Direct filing of an information; discretionary and 10 mandatory criteria.-11 (1)DISCRETIONARY DIRECT FILE.-12 With respect to any child who was 14 or 15 years of (a) age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state 13 attorney may file an information when in the state attorney's 14 judgment and discretion the public interest requires that adult 15 sanctions be considered or imposed and when the offense charged 16 542361 - h0575 - strike.docxPublished On: 3/25/2019 7:17:17 PM

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17 is for the commission of or_{τ} attempt to commit $\overline{\tau}$ or conspiracy to 18 commit: 19 1. Arson; 2. 20 Sexual battery; 3. 21 Robbery; 22 4. Kidnapping; 23 5. Aggravated child abuse; 24 6. Aggravated assault; 25 7. Aggravated stalking; 8. Murder; 26 27 9. Manslaughter; 10. Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a 28 29 destructive device or bomb; 11. Armed burglary in violation of s. 810.02(2)(b) or 30 31 specified burglary of a dwelling or structure in violation of s. 32 810.02(2)(c), or burglary with an assault or battery in violation of s. 810.02(2)(a); 33 34 12. Aggravated battery; 35 13. Any lewd or lascivious offense committed upon or in 36 the presence of a person less than 16 years of age; 37 14. Carrying, displaying, using, threatening, or 38 attempting to use a weapon or firearm during the commission of a felony; 39 40 15. Grand theft in violation of s. 812.014(2)(a); 542361 - h0575-strike.docx Published On: 3/25/2019 7:17:17 PM Page 2 of 11

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41 16. Possessing or discharging any weapon or firearm on 42 school property in violation of s. 790.115;

43 17. Home invasion robbery;

44

18. Carjacking; or

45 19. Grand theft of a motor vehicle in violation of s.
46 812.014(2)(c)6. or grand theft of a motor vehicle valued at
47 \$20,000 or more in violation of s. 812.014(2)(b) if the child
48 has a previous adjudication for grand theft of a motor vehicle
49 in violation of s. 812.014(2)(c)6. or s. 812.014(2)(b).

50 (b) With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years of 51 age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state 52 attorney may file an information when in the state attorney's 53 judgment and discretion the public interest requires that adult 54 sanctions be considered or imposed. However, the state attorney 55 may not file an information on a child charged with a 56 misdemeanor, unless the child has had at least two previous adjudications or adjudications withheld for delinquent acts, one 57 of which involved an offense classified as a felony under state 58 59 law.

60 (2) DUE PROCESS HEARING BEFORE A JUDGE.-Notwithstanding 61 any other law, and in all cases, any child charged with a crime 62 shall have an evidentiary hearing, after the state attorney's 63 filing of an information in adult court under this section. 64 (a) The judge shall conduct the hearing within 30 days, 65 excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, unless good 64 542361 - h0575-strike.docx 94 Published On: 3/25/2019 7:17:17 PM

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66	cause is shown for a delay by the child or the child's attorney.
67	The purpose of the hearing is for the court to determine whether
68	it is necessary for protection of the community that the child
69	is prosecuted in adult court. The judge shall consider:
70	1. Evaluations and assessments completed by the
71	department.
72	2. The sophistication and maturity of the child,
73	including:
74	a. The effect, if any, of immaturity, impetuosity, or
75	failure to appreciate risks and consequences on the child's
76	participation in the offense.
77	b. The child's age, maturity, intellectual capacity, and
78	mental and emotional health at the time of the offense.
79	c. The effect, if any, of characteristics attributable to
80	the child's youth on the child's judgment.
81	3. The record and previous history of the child,
82	including:
83	a. Previous contacts with the department, the Department
84	of Corrections, the Department of Children and Families, other
85	law enforcement agencies, and the courts.
86	b. Prior periods of probation.
87	c. Prior adjudications that the child committed a
88	delinquent act or violation of law, with greater weight being
89	given if the child has previously been found by a court to have
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90	committed a delinquent act or violation of law involving
91	violence to persons.
92	d. Prior commitments to institutions of the department,
93	the Department of Corrections, or agencies under contract with
94	either department.
95	e. History of trauma, abuse or neglect, foster care
96	placements, failed adoption, fetal alcohol syndrome, exposure to
97	controlled substances at birth, and below average intellectual
98	functioning.
99	f. Identification of the child as a student requiring
100	exceptional student education or having previously received
101	psychological services.
102	g. Whether the child has previously been convicted and
103	sentenced as an adult.
104	4. The nature of the alleged offense and the child's
105	participation, including:
106	a. Whether the offense is punishable by death or life
107	imprisonment.
108	b. Whether the offense was against persons or property.
109	c. Whether the offense is alleged to have been committed
110	in an aggressive, violent, or premeditated manner.
111	d. The extent of the child's alleged participation in the
112	offense.
113	e. The effect, if any, of familial pressure or peer
114	pressure on the child's actions.
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115	5. The prospects for adequate protection of the public and
116	the likelihood of reasonable rehabilitation of the child, if the
117	child is found to have committed the alleged offense:
118	a. By the use of procedures, services, and facilities
119	currently available to the juvenile court.
120	b. By the use of procedures, services, and facilities
121	currently available to the adult court, including whether the
122	lowest permissible sentence under the Criminal Punishment Code
123	is a nonstate prison sanction.
124	6. Cost-effective alternatives available to divert the
125	child from the criminal and juvenile justice systems and offer
126	rehabilitative services for the child.
127	7. Whether the child could obtain habilitative or
128	rehabilitative services available in the juvenile justice
129	system.
130	8. Whether the child could receive a sentence in juvenile
131	court that would provide adequate safety and protection for the
132	community.
133	9. Whether the child's best interests would be served by
134	prosecuting the child in juvenile court.
135	(b) The judge may consider any reports that may assist the
136	court, including prior pre-disposition reports, psycho-social
137	assessments, individualized educational programs (IEPs),
138	developmental assessments, school records, abuse or neglect
139	reports, home studies, protective investigations, and
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140 psychological and psychiatric evaluations. The child, the 141 child's parents or legal guardians, defense counsel, and the 142 State Attorney, may examine these reports and question the 143 parties responsible for them at the hearing. 144 (C) The adult court shall retain jurisdiction unless the 145 court finds by a preponderance of evidence that the factors 146 listed in paragraph (a) support returning the child to juvenile 147 court. (d) The adult court shall render an order including 148 149 specific findings of fact and the reasons for its decision. The 150 prosecution and defense may seek immediate review of the order through interlocutory appeal. The order shall be reviewable on 151 152 appeal under s. 985.534 and the Florida Rules of Appellate 153 Procedure. 154 (2) MANDATORY DIRECT FILE.-155 (a) With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years of 156 age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state 157 attorney shall file an information if the child has been 158 previously adjudicated delinguent for an act classified as a felony, which adjudication was for the commission of, attempt to 159 160 commit, or conspiracy to commit murder, sexual battery, armed or 161 strong-armed robbery, carjacking, home-invasion robbery, 162 aggravated battery, or aggravated assault, and the child is currently charged with a second or subsequent violent crime 163 164 against a person. 542361 - h0575-strike.docx Published On: 3/25/2019 7:17:17 PM

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165	(b) With respect to any child 16 or 17 years of age at the
166	time an offense classified as a forcible felony, as defined in
167	s. 776.08, was committed, the state attorney shall file an
168	information if the child has previously been adjudicated
169	delinquent or had adjudication withheld for three acts
170	classified as felonies each of which occurred at least 45 days
171	apart from each other. This paragraph does not apply when the
172	state attorney has good cause to believe that exceptional
173	circumstances exist which preclude the just prosecution of the
174	child in adult court.
175	(c) The state attorney must file an information if a
176	child, regardless of the child's age at the time the alleged
177	offense was committed, is alleged to have committed an act that
178	would be a violation of law if the child were an adult, that
179	involves stealing a motor vehicle, including, but not limited
180	to, a violation of s. 812.133, relating to carjacking, or s.
181	812.014(2)(c)6., relating to grand theft of a motor vehicle, and
182	while the child was in possession of the stolen motor vehicle
183	the child caused serious bodily injury to or the death of a
184	person who was not involved in the underlying offense. For
185	purposes of this section, the driver and all willing passengers
186	in the stolen motor vehicle at the time such serious bodily
187	injury or death is inflicted shall also be subject to mandatory
188	transfer to adult court. "Stolen motor vehicle," for the
189	purposes of this section, means a motor vehicle that has been
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190	the subject of any criminal wrongful taking. For purposes of
191	this section, "willing passengers" means all willing passengers
192	who have participated in the underlying offense.
193	(d)1. With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years of
194	age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state
195	attorney shall file an information if the child has been charged
196	with committing or attempting to commit an offense listed in s.
197	775.087(2)(a)1.ap., and, during the commission of or attempt
198	to commit the offense, the child:
199	a. Actually possessed a firearm or destructive device, as
200	those terms are defined in s. 790.001.
201	b. Discharged a firearm or destructive device, as
202	described in s. 775.087(2)(a)2.
203	c. Discharged a firearm or destructive device, as
204	described in s. 775.087(2)(a)3., and, as a result of the
205	discharge, death or great bodily harm was inflicted upon any
206	person.
207	2. Upon transfer, any child who is:
208	a. Charged under sub-subparagraph 1.a. and who has been
209	previously adjudicated or had adjudication withheld for a
210	forcible felony offense or any offense involving a firearm, or
211	who has been previously placed in a residential commitment
212	program, shall be subject to sentencing under s. 775.087(2)(a),
213	notwithstanding s. 985.565.

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214 b. Charged under sub-subparagraph 1.b. or sub-subparagraph 215 1.c., shall be subject to sentencing under s. 775.087(2)(a), notwithstanding s. 985.565. 216 217 3. Upon transfer, any child who is charged under this 218 paragraph, but who does not meet the requirements specified in 219 subparagraph 2., shall be sentenced under s. 985.565; however, if the court imposes a juvenile sanction, the court must commit 220 221 the child to a high-risk or maximum-risk juvenile facility. 4. This paragraph shall not apply if the state attorney 222 223 has good cause to believe that exceptional circumstances exist 224 that preclude the just prosecution of the child in adult court. 225 5. The Department of Corrections shall make every 226 reasonable effort to ensure that any child 16 or 17 years of age 227 who is convicted and sentenced under this paragraph be 228 completely separated such that there is no physical contact with 229 adult offenders in the facility, to the extent that it is 230 consistent with chapter 958. 2.31 Section 2. Subsection (5) of section 985.265, Florida 232 Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (6) and amended, and a new 233 subsection (5) is added to that section, to read: 234 985.265 Detention transfer and release; education; adult 235 jails.-236 (5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a child 237 subject to direct file shall not be held in a jail or other facility intended or used for the detention of adults prior to a 238 542361 - h0575-strike.docx Published On: 3/25/2019 7:17:17 PM Page 10 of 11

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239	court finding as a result of a hearing provided for in s.
240	985.557(2) that the child should be prosecuted as an adult.
241	Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2019.
242	
243	TITLE AMENDMENT
244	Remove lines 5-12 and insert:
245	revising discretionary direct file criteria; deleting
246	provisions for mandatory direct file; providing for an
247	opportunity for a hearing to reverse a direct file;
248	amending s. 985.265, F.S.; revising provisions
249	concerning the housing of children held in detention;
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