1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to prosecuting children as adults; 3 amending s. 985.556, F.S.; deleting provisions under which a state attorney must either request a court to 4 5 transfer and certify children of certain ages who 6 commit specified crimes for prosecution as adults or 7 must provide written reasons to the court for not 8 making such a request, or proceed under certain 9 provisions; amending s. 985.557, F.S.; revising the 10 circumstances under which a state attorney may file an 11 information in cases that involve children of certain 12 ages who commit certain crimes; providing duties of the Department of Corrections concerning children of 13 certain ages who are convicted of certain crimes; 14 amending s. 985.56, F.S.; providing that children 14 15 16 years of age or older, rather than children of any 17 age, who are charged with certain offenses are subject to the jurisdiction of the court until an indictment 18 19 is returned by the grand jury; prohibiting the transfer to adult court for criminal prosecution of 20 21 children who commit an indictable offense and who have 22 a pending competency hearing or have previously been 23 found incompetent and have not been restored to 24 competency by a court until the child's competency is 25 restored; providing for the tolling of certain time

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limits; authorizing, rather than requiring, that a child who is found to have committed specified crimes be sentenced according to certain provisions; amending s. 985.03, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 985.565, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; 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 (4) and (5) of section 985.556, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (3) and (4), respectively, subsection (2) and present subsection (3) are amended, and subsection (1) of that section is republished, to read:

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985.556 Waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction; hearing.—
(1) VOLUNTARY WAIVER.—The court shall transfer and certify

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alleged to have committed a violation of law and, prior to the commencement of an adjudicatory hearing, the child, joined by a

a child's criminal case for trial as an adult if the child is

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parent or, in the absence of a parent, by the guardian or quardian ad litem, demands in writing to be tried as an adult.

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pursuant to a voluntary waiver hearing and has been found to

Once a child has been transferred for criminal prosecution

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have committed the presenting offense or a lesser included

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offense, the child shall be handled thereafter in every respect

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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 aggravated assault, or burglary with an assault or 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

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76 or violence against a person; 77 78 the state attorney shall request the court to transfer and 79 certify the child for prosecution as an adult or shall provide 80 written reasons to the court for not making such request, or proceed under s. 985.557(1). Upon the state attorney's request, 81 82 the court shall either enter an order transferring the case and certifying the case for trial as if the child were an adult or 83 provide written reasons for not issuing such an order. 84 Section 2. Section 985.557, Florida Statutes, is amended 85 86 to read: 87 Prosecuting children as adults Direct filing of an information; discretionary criteria.-88 89 (1)DISCRETIONARY PROSECUTION OF CHILDREN AS ADULTS DIRECT FILE.-90 (a) With respect to any child who was 14 or 15 years of 91 92 age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state 93 attorney may file an information when in the state attorney's 94 judgment and discretion the public interest requires that adult 95 sanctions be considered or imposed and when the offense charged 96 is for the commission of, attempt to commit, or conspiracy to 97 commit: 1. Arson; 98 2. Sexual battery; 99 100 3. Robbery;

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          4. Kidnapping;
          5. Aggravated child abuse;
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             - Aggravated assault;
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          7. Aggravated stalking;
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          8. Murder;
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          9. Manslaughter;
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          10. Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a
     destructive device or bomb;
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          11. Armed burglary in violation of s. 810.02(2)(b) or
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     specified burglary of a dwelling or structure in violation of
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     810.02(2)(c), or burglary with an assault or battery in
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     violation of s. 810.02(2)(a);
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          12. Aggravated battery;
          13. Any lewd or lascivious offense committed upon or in
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     the presence of a person less than 16 years of age;
          14. Carrying, displaying, using, threatening, or
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     attempting to use a weapon or firearm during the commission of a
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     felony;
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          15. Grand theft in violation of s. 812.014(2)(a);
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              Possessing or discharging any weapon or firearm on
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     school property in violation of s. 790.115;
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          17. Home invasion robbery;
          18. Carjacking; or
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          19. Grand theft of a motor vehicle in violation of s.
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     812.014(2)(c)6. or grand theft of a motor vehicle valued at
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\$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).

- (a) (b) With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years of age at the time the alleged violent felony 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. 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 violent felony under state law.
- (b) 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 subsection is completely separated such that there is no physical contact with adult offenders in the facility, to the extent that such separation is consistent with chapter 958.
  - (2) EFFECT OF DIRECT FILE.-

(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

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151 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 restitution ordered in any juvenile proceeding.
- (3) <u>CHARGES INCLUDED ON INFORMATION.—</u>An information filed pursuant to this section may 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.

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(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 <u>indictable</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 <u>indictable</u> 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.

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- Notwithstanding any other law, a child who commits an offense for which he or she may be indicted and who has a pending competency hearing in juvenile court or 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 may shall be sentenced pursuant to s. 985.565 as an adult. If the child 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 child may be sentenced pursuant to 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) <u>If</u> 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,

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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 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 (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 s. 985.556(3) s. 985.556(4).

Section 5. 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.-

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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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251 criminal episode, the court may sentence as follows:

a. As an adult;

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- 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, 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.
- $\underline{4.5.}$  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

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the enforcement of any restitution ordered in any juvenile proceeding.

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- (b) Juvenile sanctions.—For juveniles transferred to adult court but who do not qualify for such transfer under s. 985.556(3), 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 may 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.

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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 before 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.

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 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.