By Senator Wilson

33-16A-06

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to the sentencing of juveniles;
3	amending s. 985.233, F.S.; authorizing the
4	court to sentence a juvenile using a
5	combination of juvenile and adult sanctions;
6	authorizing the court to impose juvenile and
7	adult sanctions if the juvenile commits certain
8	specified offenses; directing the court to
9	sentence the juvenile to any sentence
10	authorized by ch. 948, F.S.; requiring the
11	juvenile to successfully complete a juvenile
12	residential commitment program; authorizing the
13	court to treat a juvenile as if he or she were
14	an adult violating community control or
15	probation; reenacting s. 985.226(1), F.S.,
16	relating to the volunteer waiver of juvenile
17	court jurisdiction, to incorporate the
18	amendments made to s. 985.233, F.S., in a
19	reference thereto; providing an effective date.
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21	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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23	Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and
24	paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 985.233, Florida
25	Statutes, are amended to read:
26	985.233 Sentencing powers; procedures; alternatives
27	for juveniles prosecuted as adults
28	(1) POWERS OF DISPOSITION
29	(b) In determining whether to impose juvenile
30	sanctions or a combination of adult and juvenile sanctions
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instead of adult sanctions, the court shall consider the following criteria:

- 1. The seriousness of the offense to the community and whether the community would best be protected by juvenile or adult sanctions.
- 2. Whether the offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated, or willful manner.
- 3. Whether the offense was against persons or against property, with greater weight being given to offenses against persons, especially if personal injury resulted.
 - 4. The sophistication and maturity of the offender.
- 5. The record and previous history of the offender, including:
- a. Previous contacts with the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the former Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, the Department of Children and Family Services, 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 Family Services, or other facilities or institutions.
 - 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.

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- 7. Whether the Department of Juvenile Justice has appropriate programs, facilities, and services immediately available.
- 8. Whether adult sanctions would provide more appropriate punishment and deterrence to further violations of law than the imposition of juvenile sanctions.
 - (4) SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES. --
- (b) Sentencing to juvenile sanctions. -- For juveniles transferred to adult court but who do not qualify for such transfer under pursuant to s. 985.226(2)(b) or s. 985.227(2)(a) or (b), the court may impose juvenile sanctions under this paragraph. If juvenile sentences are imposed, the court shall, pursuant to this paragraph, adjudge the child to have committed a delinquent act. Adjudication of delinquency is shall not be deemed a conviction and it does not, 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, or and may not sentence the child to a combination of adult and juvenile sanctions in accordance with subparagraph 4 punishments. An adult sanction, or a juvenile sanction, or a combination of adult and juvenile punishments 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:
- supervision of the department for an indeterminate period of

1. Place the child in a probation program under the

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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 pursuant to s. 985.231 as an alternative to youthful offender or adult sentencing if the court determines not to impose youthful offender or adult sanctions.
- 4. Impose a combination of juvenile and adult sanctions if the child is found to have committed a violation of s. 810.02(3)(a) or s. 812.13(2)(b) or (c), and was 17 years of age or older at the time the violation was committed or at the time the child was arrested for the violation. If the court imposes a combination of juvenile and adult sanctions, the juvenile is deemed to be convicted of the crimes as an adult and shall be sentenced to any sentence authorized by chapter 948, with a special condition that the juvenile successfully complete a juvenile residential commitment program during the first year of the sentence. If the juvenile violates any provision of the juvenile residential commitment program, the court may sanction the juvenile as though the juvenile had violated adult community control or probation.

 Section 2. For the purpose of incorporating the

amendments made by this act to section 985.233, Florida

Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 2 985.226, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read: 3 985.226 Criteria for waiver of juvenile court 4 jurisdiction; hearing on motion to transfer for prosecution as 5 an adult.--6 (1) VOLUNTARY WAIVER. -- The court shall transfer and certify a child's criminal case for trial as an adult if the 8 child is alleged to have committed a violation of law and, 9 prior to the commencement of an adjudicatory hearing, the child, joined by a parent or, in the absence of a parent, by 10 the quardian or quardian ad litem, demands in writing to be 11 12 tried as an adult. Once a child has been transferred for 13 criminal prosecution pursuant to a voluntary waiver hearing and has been found to have committed the presenting offense or 14 a lesser included offense, the child shall be handled 15 16 thereafter in every respect as an adult for any subsequent violation of state law, unless the court imposes juvenile 18 sanctions under s. 985.233(4)(b). Section 3. This act shall take effect October 1, 2006. 19 2.0 21 22 SENATE SUMMARY 23 Authorizes a court to sentence a juvenile using a combination of juvenile and adult sanctions. Permits the court to impose juvenile and adult sanctions if the 2.4 juvenile commits certain specified offenses. Directs the 2.5 court to sentence the juvenile to any sentence authorized by ch. 948, F.S. Requires the juvenile to successfully complete a juvenile residential commitment program. 26 Authorizes the court to treat a juvenile as if he or she 27 were an adult violating community control or probation. 2.8 29 30 31