By Senator Smith

29-01196-10 20102568

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to criminal prosecution of juveniles; amending s. 985.557, F.S.; providing additional circumstances for the direct filing of charges against certain juveniles; providing criteria for determining when a case against a juvenile should be recommended to the court to be transferred for criminal prosecution; providing criteria for consideration of a child's request to an adult court to return a criminal case to the juvenile justice system; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (1) of section 985.557, Florida Statutes, subsection (4) of that section is amended, present subsection (5) of that section is redesignated as subsection (6) and amended, and a new subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

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

(1) DISCRETIONARY DIRECT FILE.-

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the state attorney may file an information against a child otherwise eligible under this section if the child has prior felony or misdemeanor adjudications or adjudications withheld.

(4) DIRECT-FILE <u>CRITERIA</u> POLICIES AND GUIDELINES.-

(a) When a child is eligible to have an information filed by the state attorney under subsection (1), the state attorney

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40 41

4243

44

45

46

47

4849

50

51

52

53

5455

56

57

58

29-01196-10 20102568

shall use the following criteria to determine whether to file an
information:

- 1. The seriousness of the alleged offense and whether transferring the child is necessary for protection of the community, including:
- <u>a. The recommendation of the department, through review and consideration of the recommendations of the department's caseworker.</u>
- <u>b. The probable cause as found in the report, affidavit, or complaint, including:</u>
- (I) Whether the alleged offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated, or willful manner.
- (II) Whether the alleged offense was against persons or against property, with greater weight being given to offenses against persons, especially if personal injury resulted.
 - (III) The strength of the state's evidence.
 - c. The sophistication and maturity of the child.
 - 2. 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 Family Services, 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, with 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 violence to persons.
 - d. Prior commitments to institutions of the department, the

29-01196-10 20102568

Department of Corrections, or agencies under contract with either of them.

- e. Patterns of criminality or patterns of escalation.
- 3. 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 juvenile court.
- 4. Cost-effective alternatives available to divert the child from the criminal and juvenile justice systems and offer rehabilitative services for the child.
- (b) If the state attorney files an information against a child under this section, the state attorney shall file with the court his or her written explanation, addressing the factors listed in paragraph (a), as to why the child should be transferred for criminal prosecution. Each state attorney shall develop written policies and guidelines to govern determinations for filing an information on a juvenile, to be submitted to the Executive Office of the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives not later than January 1 of each year.
- (5) REVERSE WAIVER.—Any child over whom the adult court has obtained original jurisdiction may request, in writing, a hearing to determine whether the child shall remain in adult court. The adult court shall retain jurisdiction unless the child proves by a preponderance of evidence all of the following:
- (a) The child could obtain services available in the juvenile justice system that could lessen the possibility of the

child reoffending in the future.

(b) The child's best interests would be served by prosecuting the case in juvenile court.

(c) The child could receive juvenile sanctions that would provide adequate safety and protection for the community.

(d) The child is not charged with a felony that is punishable by death or life imprisonment.

(e) The child has not previously been convicted and sentenced as an adult.

(6) (5) CHARGES INCLUDED.—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 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.