By Senator Powell

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to prosecuting children as adults; amending s. 985.556, F.S.; deleting provisions under which a state attorney either must request a court to transfer and certify children of certain ages who commit specified crimes for prosecution as adults or must provide written reasons to the court for not making such a request, or proceed under certain provisions; amending s. 985.557, F.S.; revising the circumstances under which a state attorney may file an information in cases that involve children of certain ages who commit certain crimes; amending s. 985.56, F.S.; providing that children 14 years of age or older, rather than children of any age, who are charged with certain offenses are subject to the jurisdiction of the court until an indictment is returned by the grand jury; prohibiting the transfer to adult court for criminal prosecution of a child who commits an indictable offense and who has a pending competency hearing or who previously has been found incompetent and has not been restored to competency by a court until the child's competency is restored; providing for the tolling of certain time 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; reenacting ss. 985.15(1) and

985.265(5), F.S., relating to filing decisions and detention transfer and release, education, and adult jails, respectively, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 985.556, F.S., in references thereto; reenacting s. 985.26(2)(c), F.S., relating to the length of detention, to incorporate the amendment to s. 985.56, F.S., in a reference thereto; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 985.556, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (1) of that section is republished, to read:

(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 commencement of an adjudicatory hearing, the child, joined by a parent or, in the absence of a parent, by the guardian or quardian ad litem, demands in writing to be tried as an adult.

985.556 Waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction; hearing.-

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 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 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.

30-00513-20 2020628 88 Section 2. Section 985.557, Florida Statutes, is amended to 89 read: 985.557 Prosecuting children as adults Direct filing of an 90 information; discretionary criteria.-91 92 (1) DISCRETIONARY PROSECUTION OF CHILDREN AS ADULTS DIRECT FILE.-93 94 (a) With respect to any child who was 14 or 15 years of age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state 95 attorney may file an information when in the state attorney's 96 judgment and discretion the public interest requires that adult 97 98 sanctions be considered or imposed and when the offense charged 99 is for the commission of, attempt to commit, or conspiracy to commit: 100 1. Arson; 101 102 2. Sexual battery; 103 3. Robbery; 104 4. Kidnapping; 105 5. Aggravated child abuse; 106 6. Aggravated assault; 107 7. Aggravated stalking; 108 8. Murder; 109 9. Manslaughter; 110 10. Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a destructive device or bomb; 111 112 11. Armed burglary in violation of s. 810.02(2)(b) or 113 specified burglary of a dwelling or structure in violation of s. 114 810.02(2)(c), or burglary with an assault or battery in violation of s. 810.02(2)(a); 115 116 12. Aggravated battery;

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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);
- 16. Possessing or discharging any weapon or firearm on school property in violation of s. 790.115;
  - 17. Home invasion robbery;
- 125 <del>18. Carjacking; or</del>

- 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) 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.
- (2) EFFECT OF <u>PROSECUTION OF CHILDREN AS ADULTS</u> <del>DIRECT</del>
- (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

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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 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.-
- (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

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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  $\underline{\text{indictable}}$  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.
- (3) 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 who previously has been 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

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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 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 <u>must shall</u> 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 <u>must shall</u> 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 adult court pursuant to this paragraph <u>must shall</u> 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:

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(54) "Waiver hearing" means a hearing provided for under  $\underline{s}$ . 985.556(3)  $\underline{s}$ . 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.—
- 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.
- 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

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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 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), 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

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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 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. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 985.556, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 985.15, Florida Statutes, is reenacted 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

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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;
- (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. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 985.556, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (5) of section 985.265, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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

- (5) The court 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

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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 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 amendment made by this act to section 985.56, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 985.26, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

985.26 Length of detention.-

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- (c) A prolific juvenile offender under s. 985.255(1)(f) shall be placed on supervised release 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 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. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.