Bill No. <u>CS for CS for SB 1594</u>

Amendment No. ____

	CHAMBER ACTION
I	<u>Senate</u> . <u>House</u>
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11	Senator Lee moved the following amendment:
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13	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
14	On page 43, between lines 2 and 3,
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16	insert:
17	Section 29. Section 985.315, Florida Statutes, 1998
18	Supplement, is amended to read:
19	985.315 Educational/technical and vocational
20	work-related work training programs
21	(1)(a) It is the finding of the Legislature that $\underline{ ext{the}}$
22	educational/technical and vocational work-related work
23	programs of the Department of Juvenile Justice are uniquely
24	different from other programs operated or conducted by other
25	departments in that it is essential to the state that these
26	the work programs provide juveniles with useful information
27	and activities that can lead to meaningful employment after
28	release in order to assist in reducing the return of juveniles
29	to the system.
30	(b) It is further the finding of the Legislature that
31	the mission of a juvenile educational/technical and vocational
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work-related work program is, in order of priority:

To provide a joint effort between the department, the juvenile work programs, and educational/technical and other vocational training programs to reinforce relevant education, training, and postrelease job placement, and help reduce recommitment.

- 2. To serve the security goals of the state through the reduction of idleness of juveniles and the provision of an incentive for good behavior in residential commitment facilities.
- 3. To teach youth in juvenile justice programs relevant job skills and the fundamentals of a trade in order to prepare them for placement in the workforce.
- (c) It is further the finding of the Legislature that a program which duplicates as closely as possible free-work production and service operations in order to aid juveniles in adjustment after release and to prepare juveniles for gainful employment is in the best interest of the state, juveniles, and the general public.
- (2)(a) The department is strongly encouraged to may require juveniles placed in a high-risk residential, maximum-risk residential, or a serious/habitual offender program to participate in an educational/technical or $\frac{1}{4}$ vocational work-related work program 5 hours per day, 5 days per week. All policies developed by the department relating to this requirement must be consistent with applicable federal, state, and local labor laws and standards, including all laws relating to child labor.
- (b) Nothing in this subsection is intended to restore, in whole or in part, the civil rights of any juvenile. 31 | juvenile compensated under this subsection shall be considered

as an employee of the state or the department, nor shall such juvenile come within any other provision of the Workers'
Compensation Law.

- (3) In adopting or modifying master plans for juvenile work programs and educational/technical and vocational training programs, and in the administration of the Department of Juvenile Justice, it shall be the objective of the department to develop:
- (a) Attitudes favorable to work, the work situation, and a law-abiding life in each juvenile employed in the juvenile work program.
- (b) Education and training opportunities that are reasonably broad, but which develop specific work skills.
- (c) Programs that motivate juveniles to use their abilities. Juveniles who do not adjust to these programs shall be reassigned.
- (d) <u>Education and</u> training programs that will be of mutual benefit to all governmental jurisdictions of the state by reducing the costs of government to the taxpayers and which integrate all instructional programs into a unified curriculum suitable for all juveniles, but taking account of the different abilities of each juvenile.
- (e) A logical sequence of <u>educational/technical or</u> vocational training, employment by the juvenile vocational work programs, and postrelease job placement for juveniles participating in juvenile work programs.
- (4)(a) The Department of Juvenile Justice shall establish guidelines for the operation of juvenile educational/technical and vocational work-related work programs, which shall include the following procedures:
 - 1. Participation in the educational/technical and

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vocational work-related programs shall be on a 5-day-per-week, 5-hour-per-day basis.

- 2.1. The education, training, work experience, emotional and mental abilities, and physical capabilities of the juvenile and the duration of the term of placement imposed on the juvenile are to be analyzed before assignment of the juvenile inmate into the various processes best suited for educational/technical or vocational training.
- 3.2. When feasible, the department shall attempt to obtain education or training credit for a juvenile seeking apprenticeship status or a high school diploma or its equivalent.
- 4.3. The juvenile may begin in a general education and work skills program and progress to a specific work skills training program, depending upon the ability, desire, and education and work record of the juvenile.
- 5.4. Modernization and upgrading of equipment and facilities should include greater automation and improved production techniques to expose juveniles to the latest technological procedures to facilitate their adjustment to real work situations.
- (b) Evaluations of juvenile educational/technical and vocational work-related work programs shall be conducted according to the following guidelines:
- Systematic evaluations and quality assurance monitoring shall be implemented, in accordance with ss. 985.401(4) and 985.412(1), to determine whether the juvenile vocational work programs are related to successful postrelease adjustments.
- 2. Operations and policies of the work programs shall 31 be reevaluated to determine if they are consistent with their

primary objectives.

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- (c) The department shall seek the advice of private labor and management to:
- Assist its work programs in the development of statewide policies aimed at innovation and organizational change.
- 2. Obtain technical and practical assistance, information, and quidance.
- Encourage the cooperation and involvement of the private sector.
- 4. Assist in the placement of youth into meaningful jobs upon release from the residential program.
- (d) The department and providers are strongly encouraged to work in partnership with local businesses and trade groups in the development and operation of educational/technical and vocational programs.
- (5)(a) The Department of Juvenile Justice may adopt and put into effect an agricultural and industrial production and marketing program to provide training facilities for persons placed in serious/habitual offender, high-risk residential, and maximum-risk residential programs and facilities under the control and supervision of the department. The emphasis of this program shall be to provide juveniles with useful work experience and appropriate job skills that will facilitate their reentry into society and provide an economic benefit to the public and the department through effective utilization of juveniles.
- (b) The department is authorized to contract with the private sector for substantial involvement in a juvenile industry program which includes the operation of a direct 31 private sector business within a juvenile facility and the

hiring of juvenile workers. The purposes and objectives of this program shall be to:

- 1. Increase benefits to the general public by reimbursement to the state for a portion of the costs of juvenile residential care.
- 2. Provide purposeful work for juveniles as a means of reducing tensions caused by confinement.
 - 3. Increase job skills.
- 4. Provide additional opportunities for rehabilitation of juveniles who are otherwise ineligible to work outside the facilities, such as maximum security juveniles.
- 5. Develop and establish new models for juvenile facility-based businesses which create jobs approximating conditions of private sector employment.
- 6. Draw upon the economic base of operations for disposition to the Crimes Compensation Trust Fund.
- 7. Substantially involve the private sector with its capital, management skills, and expertise in the design, development, and operation of businesses.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, including s. 440.15(9), private sector employers shall provide juveniles participating in juvenile work programs under paragraph (b) with workers' compensation coverage, and juveniles shall be entitled to the benefits of such coverage. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to allow juveniles to participate in unemployment compensation benefits.
- (6) The Juvenile Justice Accountability Board shall conduct a study regarding the types of effective juvenile vocational and work programs in operation across the country, relevant research on what makes programs effective, the key

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ingredients of effective juvenile vocational and work programs, and the status of such programs in juvenile facilities across the state. The board shall report its findings and make recommendations on how to expand and improve these programs no later than January 31, 2000, to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of Juvenile Justice. (7) The department, working with providers, shall

inventory juvenile vocational and work training programs in use in commitment programs across the state. The inventory shall list the commitment program, the type of vocational or work program offered, the relevant job skills provided, and which programs work with the trades industry to place youth in jobs upon release.

Section 30. Paragraph (e) of subsection (46) of section 985.03, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

985.03 Definitions.--When used in this chapter, the term:

- (46) "Restrictiveness level" means the level of custody provided by programs that service the custody and care needs of committed children. There shall be five restrictiveness levels:
- (e) Juvenile correctional facilities or juvenile prison Maximum-risk residential. -- Youth assessed and classified for this level of placement require close supervision in a maximum security residential setting that provides 24-hour-per-day secure custody, care, and supervision. Placement in a program in this level is prompted by a demonstrated need to protect the public. Programs or 31 program models in this level are maximum-secure-custody,

long-term residential commitment facilities that are intended to provide a moderate overlay of educational, vocational, and behavioral-modification services and other maximum-security program models authorized by the Legislature and established by rule. Section 985.3141 applies to children placed in programs in this restrictiveness level.

Section 31. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 985.201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.201 Jurisdiction.--

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The court may retain jurisdiction over a child and the child's parent or legal guardian whom the court has ordered to pay restitution until the restitution order is satisfied or until the court orders otherwise. If the court retains such jurisdiction after the date upon which the court's jurisdiction would cease under this section, it shall do so solely for the purpose of enforcing the restitution order. The terms of the restitution order are subject to the provisions of s. 775.089(5) s. 775.089(6).

Section 32. Subsection (4) of section 985.21, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

985.21 Intake and case management.--

(4) The juvenile probation officer shall make a preliminary determination as to whether the report, affidavit, or complaint is complete, consulting with the state attorney as may be necessary. In any case where the juvenile probation officer or the state attorney finds that the report, affidavit, or complaint is insufficient by the standards for a probable cause affidavit, the juvenile probation officer or state attorney shall return the report, affidavit, or 31 complaint, without delay, to the person or agency originating

the report, affidavit, or complaint or having knowledge of the facts or to the appropriate law enforcement agency having investigative jurisdiction of the offense, and shall request, and the person or agency shall promptly furnish, additional information in order to comply with the standards for a probable cause affidavit.

(a) The juvenile probation officer, upon determining that the report, affidavit, or complaint is complete, may, in the case of a child who is alleged to have committed a delinquent act or violation of law, recommend that the state attorney file a petition of delinquency or an information or seek an indictment by the grand jury. However, such a recommendation is not a prerequisite for any action taken by the state attorney.

(a)(b) The juvenile probation officer, upon determining that the report, affidavit, or complaint is complete, pursuant to uniform procedures established by the department, shall:

- 1. When indicated by the preliminary screening, provide for a comprehensive assessment of the child and family for substance abuse problems, using community-based licensed programs with clinical expertise and experience in the assessment of substance abuse problems.
- 2. When indicated by the preliminary screening, provide for a comprehensive assessment of the child and family for mental health problems, using community-based psychologists, psychiatrists, or other licensed mental health professionals with clinical expertise and experience in the assessment of mental health problems.

31 When indicated by the comprehensive assessment, the department

is authorized to contract within appropriated funds for services with a local nonprofit community mental health or 3 substance abuse agency licensed or authorized under chapter 394, or chapter 397, or other authorized nonprofit social 5 service agency providing related services. The determination 6 of mental health or substance abuse services shall be 7 conducted in coordination with existing programs providing mental health or substance abuse services in conjunction with 8 the intake office. Client information resulting from the 9 10 screening and evaluation shall be documented pursuant to rules 11 established by the department and shall serve to assist the 12 juvenile probation officer in providing the most appropriate 13 services and recommendations in the least intrusive manner. Such client information shall be used in the multidisciplinary 14 assessment and classification of the child, but such 15 16 information, and any information obtained directly or 17 indirectly through the assessment process, is inadmissible in 18 court prior to the disposition hearing, unless the child's written consent is obtained. At the disposition hearing, 19 documented client information shall serve to assist the court 20 in making the most appropriate custody, adjudicatory, and 21 dispositional decision. If the screening and assessment 22 indicate that the interest of the child and the public will be 23 24 best served thereby, the juvenile probation officer, with the 25 approval of the state attorney, may refer the child for care, diagnostic and evaluation services, substance abuse treatment 26 27 services, mental health services, retardation services, a diversionary or arbitration or mediation program, community 28 29 service work, or other programs or treatment services 30 voluntarily accepted by the child and the child's parents or 31 | legal guardians. The victim, if any, and the law enforcement

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29 30 agency which investigated the offense shall be notified immediately by the state attorney of the action taken under this paragraph. Whenever a child volunteers to participate in any work program under this chapter or volunteers to work in a specified state, county, municipal, or community service organization supervised work program or to work for the victim, the child shall be considered an employee of the state for the purposes of liability. In determining the child's average weekly wage, unless otherwise determined by a specific funding program, all remuneration received from the employer is considered a gratuity, and the child is not entitled to any benefits otherwise payable under s. 440.15, regardless of whether the child may be receiving wages and remuneration from other employment with another employer and regardless of the child's future wage-earning capacity.

(b)(c) The juvenile probation officer, upon determining that the report, affidavit, or complaint complies with the standards of a probable cause affidavit and that the interest of the child and the public will be best served, may recommend that a delinquency petition not be filed. If such a recommendation is made, the juvenile probation officer shall advise in writing the person or agency making the report, affidavit, or complaint, the victim, if any, and the law enforcement agency having investigative jurisdiction of the offense of the recommendation and the reasons therefor; and that the person or agency may submit, within 10 days after the receipt of such notice, the report, affidavit, or complaint to the state attorney for special review. The state attorney, upon receiving a request for special review, shall consider the facts presented by the report, affidavit, or complaint, 31 | and by the juvenile probation officer who made the

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29 30 recommendation that no petition be filed, before making a final decision as to whether a petition or information should or should not be filed.

(c)(d) Subject to the interagency agreement authorized under this paragraph, the juvenile probation officer for each case in which a child is alleged to have committed a violation of law or delinquent act and is not detained In all cases in which the child is alleged to have committed a violation of law or delinquent act and is not detained, the juvenile probation officer shall submit a written report to the state attorney, including the original report, complaint, or affidavit, or a copy thereof, including a copy of the child's prior juvenile record, within 20 days after the date the child is taken into custody. In cases in which the child is in detention, the intake office report must be submitted within 24 hours after the child is placed into detention. The intake office report may include a recommendation must recommend either that a petition or information be filed or that no petition or information be filed, and may must set forth reasons for the recommendation. The State Attorney and the Department of Juvenile Justice may, on a district-by-district basis, enter into interagency agreements denoting the cases that will require a recommendation and those for which a recommendation is unnecessary.

(d) (e) The state attorney may in all cases take action independent of the action or lack of action of the juvenile probation officer, and shall determine the action which is in the best interest of the public and the child. If the child meets the criteria requiring prosecution as an adult pursuant to s. 985.226, the state attorney shall request the court to 31 I transfer and certify the child for prosecution as an adult or

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shall provide written reasons to the court for not making such request. In all other cases, the state attorney may:

- 1. File a petition for dependency;
- 2. File a petition pursuant to chapter 984;
- 3. File a petition for delinquency;
- 4. File a petition for delinquency with a motion to transfer and certify the child for prosecution as an adult;
 - 5. File an information pursuant to s. 985.227;
 - 6. Refer the case to a grand jury;
- 7. 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 quardians; or
 - 8. Decline to file.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}(f)}$ In cases in which a delinquency report, affidavit, or complaint is filed by a law enforcement agency and the state attorney determines not to file a petition, the state attorney shall advise the clerk of the circuit court in writing that no petition will be filed thereon.
- Section 33. Subsection (4) of section 985.225, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.225 Indictment of a juvenile.--

- (4) (a) Once a child has been indicted pursuant to this subsection 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. 985.233.
 - (b) When a child has been indicted pursuant to this

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subsection 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 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 34. Subsection (6) of section 985.218, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is repealed.

Section 35. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 985.226, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended to read:

985.226 Criteria for waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction; hearing on motion to transfer for prosecution as an adult.--

- (2) INVOLUNTARY WAIVER.--
- (a) Discretionary involuntary waiver. -- Except as provided in paragraph (b), 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.
 - (b) Mandatory waiver.--
- 1. 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 31 | murder, sexual battery, armed or strong-armed robbery,

carjacking, home-invasion robbery, aggravated battery, or 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, the state attorney shall file a motion requesting the court to transfer and certify the juvenile for prosecution as an adult, or proceed pursuant to s. 985.227(1).

2.(b) Mandatory involuntary waiver.--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; -

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> 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 pursuant to s. 985.227(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.

> > (4) EFFECT OF ORDER WAIVING JURISDICTION. --

(a) If the court finds, after a waiver hearing under subsection (3), that a juvenile who was 14 years of age or older at the time the alleged violation of state law was committed should be charged and tried as an adult, the court 31 | shall enter an order transferring the case and certifying the

case for trial as if the child were an adult. The child shall thereafter be subject to prosecution, trial, and sentencing as if the child were an adult but subject to the provisions of s. 985.233. Once a child has been transferred for criminal prosecution pursuant to an involuntary waiver hearing and has been found to have committed the presenting offense or a lesser included offense, the child shall thereafter be handled in every respect as an adult for any subsequent violation of state law, unless the court imposes juvenile sanctions under s. 985.233.

(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 the 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 pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to the same penalties such cases were subject to before being transferred to adult court.

Section 36. Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4) of section 985.227, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

985.227 Prosecution of juveniles as adults by the direct filing of an information in the criminal division of the circuit court; discretionary criteria; mandatory criteria.--

- (1) DISCRETIONARY DIRECT FILE; CRITERIA. --
- (a) With respect to any child who was 14 or 15 years

of age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state attorney may file an information when in the state 3 attorney's judgment and discretion the public interest requires that adult sanctions be considered or imposed and when the offense charged is for the commission of, attempt to 5 6 commit, or conspiracy to commit: 7 1. Arson; 2. Sexual battery; 8 9 3. Robbery; 10 4. Kidnapping; 5. Aggravated child abuse; 11 12 6. Aggravated assault; 13 7. Aggravated stalking; 14 8. Murder; 15 9. Manslaughter; 10. Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a 16 17 destructive device or bomb; 11. Armed burglary in violation of s. 810.02(2)(b) or 18 19 specified burglary of a dwelling or structure in violation of 20 s. 810.02(2)(c), or burglary with an assault or battery in violation of s. 810.02(2)(a); 21 22 12. Aggravated battery; 23 13. Lewd or lascivious assault or act in the presence 24 of a child; 25 14. Carrying, displaying, using, threatening, or 26 attempting to use a weapon or firearm during the commission of 27 a felony; or 28 15. Grand theft in violation of s. 812.014(2)(a); 29 16. Home invasion robbery; or

(b) With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years

17. Carjacking.

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29 30 of age at the time the alleged 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 felony under state law.

- (2) MANDATORY DIRECT FILE. --
- (a) With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years of age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state attorney shall file an information 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, or aggravated assault, and the child is currently charged with a second or subsequent violent crime against a person.
- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (1), regardless of the child's age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state attorney must file an information with respect to any child who previously has been adjudicated for offenses which, if committed by an adult, would be felonies and such adjudications occurred at three or more separate delinquency adjudicatory hearings, and three of which resulted in residential commitments as defined in s. 985.03(45).
- (c) The state attorney must file an information if a child, regardless of the child's age at the time the alleged 31 offense was committed, is alleged to have committed an act

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that would be a violation of law if the child were an adult, that involves stealing a motor vehicle, including, but not limited to, a violation of s. 812.133, relating to carjacking, or s. 812.014(2)(c)6., relating to grand theft of a motor vehicle, and while the child was in possession of the stolen motor vehicle the child caused serious bodily injury to or the death of a person who was not involved in the underlying offense. For purposes of this section, the driver and all willing passengers in the stolen motor vehicle at the time such serious bodily injury or death is inflicted shall also be subject to mandatory transfer to adult court. "Stolen motor vehicle," for the purposes of this section, means a motor vehicle that has been the subject of any criminal wrongful taking. For purposes of this section, "willing passengers" means all willing passengers who have participated in the underlying offense.

- (3) EFFECT OF DIRECT FILE.--
- (a) Once a child has been transferred for criminal prosecution pursuant to <u>an</u> 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 the court imposes juvenile sanctions under s. 985.233.
- (b) When a child is transferred for criminal prosecution as an adult, the court shall immediately transfer and certify to the <u>adult circuit</u> appropriate court all <u>felony</u> preadjudicatory 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

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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 that pertain to that child which are pending in juvenile court, including, but not limited to, all cases involving offenses that occur or are referred between the date of transfer and sentencing in adult court and all outstanding juvenile disposition orders. The juvenile court shall make every effort to dispose of all predispositional cases and transfer those cases to the adult court prior to adult sentencing. It is the intent of the Legislature to require all cases occurring prior to the sentencing hearing in adult court to be handled by the adult court for final resolution with the original transfer case.

- (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. 985.233 and may include the enforcement of any restitution ordered in any juvenile proceeding.
- (4) DIRECT-FILE POLICIES AND GUIDELINES.--Each state attorney shall develop and annually update 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, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board not later than January 1 of each year.
- (5) 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.

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Section 37. Subsection (7) is added to section 985.228, Florida Statutes, to read:

985.228 Adjudicatory hearings; withheld adjudications; orders of adjudication .--

(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an adjudication of delinquency for an offense classified as a felony shall disqualify a person from lawfully possessing a firearm until such person reaches 24 years of age.

Section 38. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 790.23, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended to read:

790.23 Felons and delinquents; possession of firearms or electric weapons or devices unlawful. --

- (1) It is unlawful for any person to own or to have in his or her care, custody, possession, or control any firearm or electric weapon or device, or to carry a concealed weapon, including a tear gas gun or chemical weapon or device, if that person has been:
- (a) Convicted of a felony or found to have committed a delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult in the courts of this state;
- (b) Found, in the courts of this state, to have committed a delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult and such person is under 24 years of age.

(c) (b) Convicted of or found to have committed a crime against the United States which is designated as a felony;

(d)(c) Found to have committed a delinquent act in another state, territory, or country that would be a felony if committed by an adult and which was punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year and such person is under 24 years of age; or

(e)(d) Found guilty of an offense that is a felony in

another state, territory, or country and which was punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.

(2) This section shall not apply to a person convicted of a felony whose civil rights and firearm authority have been restored, or to a person found to have committed a delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult with respect to which the jurisdiction of the court pursuant to chapter 985 has expired.

Section 39. Section 985.313, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

prison Maximum-risk residential program. -- A juvenile correctional facility or juvenile prison maximum-risk residential program. -- A juvenile correctional facility or juvenile prison maximum-risk residential program is a physically secure residential commitment program with a designated length of stay from 18 months to 36 months, primarily serving children 13 years of age to 19 years of age, or until the jurisdiction of the court expires. The court may retain jurisdiction over the child until the child reaches the age of 21, specifically for the purpose of the child completing the program. Each child committed to this level must meet one of the following criteria:

- (1) The youth is at least 13 years of age at the time of the disposition for the current offense and has been adjudicated on the current offense for:
 - (a) Arson;
 - (b) Sexual battery;
- (c) Robbery;
 - (d) Kidnapping;
 - (e) Aggravated child abuse;
- 31 (f) Aggravated assault;

1	(g) Aggravated stalking;
2	(h) Murder;
3	(i) Manslaughter;
4	(j) Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a
5	destructive device or bomb;
6	(k) Armed burglary;
7	(1) Aggravated battery;
8	(m) Carjacking;
9	(n) Home-invasion robbery;
10	(o) Burglary with an assault or battery;
11	$\frac{(p)}{(m)}$ Lewd or lascivious assault or act in the
12	presence of a child; or
13	$\frac{(q)}{(n)}$ Carrying, displaying, using, threatening to
14	use, or attempting to use a weapon or firearm during the
15	commission of a felony.
16	(2) The youth is at least 13 years of age at the time
17	of the disposition, the current offense is a felony, and the
18	child has previously been committed three or more times to a
19	delinquency commitment program.
20	(3) The youth is at least 13 years of age and is
21	currently committed for a felony offense and transferred from
22	a moderate-risk or high-risk residential commitment placement.
23	(4) The youth is at least 13 years of age at the time
24	of the disposition for the current offense, the youth is
25	eligible for prosecution as an adult for the current offense,
26	and the current offense is ranked at level 7 or higher on the
27	Criminal Punishment Code offense severity ranking chart
28	pursuant to s. 921.0022.
29	
30	(Redesignate subsequent sections.)
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======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= 1 2 And the title is amended as follows: 3 On page 3, line 15, after the semicolon 4 5 insert: 6 amending s. 985.315, F.S.; revising the 7 vocational work training programs under the Department of Juvenile Justice; providing for 8 9 participation of certain juveniles in educational/technical or vocational 10 work-related program 5 hours per day, 5 days 11 12 per week; requiring the Juvenile Justice 13 Accountability Board to conduct a study of 14 juvenile vocational and work programs; 15 requiring a report; requiring the department to 16 inventory programs in the state; amending s. 17 985.03, F.S.; redesignating "maximum-risk" residential facilities as "juvenile 18 correctional facilities or "juvenile prisons"; 19 20 amending s. 985.201, F.S.; conforming a 21 cross-reference for purposes of application to terms of certain restitution orders; amending 22 s. 985.21, F.S.; deleting an authorization for 23 24 a juvenile probation officer to make certain recommendations to the state attorney; 25 26 clarifying certain contents of intake reports; 27 authorizing the State Attorney and Department 28 of Juvenile Justice to enter into certain interagency agreements for certain purposes; 29 30 amending s. 985.225, F.S.; requiring transfer of certain felony cases relating to children to 31

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adult court for prosecution as an adult; repealing s. 985.218(6), F.S., relating to adjudicatory hearings for children committing delinquent acts or violations of law; amending s. 985.226, F.S., relating to criteria for discretionary waiver and mandatory waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction; revising the list of specified offenses to include certain additional offenses; amending s. 985.227, F.S., relating to discretionary direct-file criteria and mandatory direct-file criteria; permitting the filing of an information when a child was 14 or 15 years of age at the time the child attempted to commit or conspired to commit any one of specified offenses; revising duties of the court and guidelines for transfer of cases pertaining to the child when a child is transferred for adult prosecution; removing the requirement for annual updating by the state attorney of direct-file policies and guidelines; providing that the information filed pursuant to specified provisions may include all charges that are based on the same act, criminal episode, or transaction as the primary offense; amending s. 985.228, F.S.; specifying disqualification for possessing a firearm until a certain age for persons adjudicated delinquent for certain felony offenses; amending s. 790.23, F.S.; providing a prohibition against possession of firearms or weapons by certain persons who were found to

have committed delinquent acts classified as felonies; amending s. 985.313, F.S.; redesignating "maximum-risk" residential programs as "juvenile correctional facilities" or "juvenile prisons"; providing that a juvenile may be committed to such a facility if adjudicated on certain additional offenses;