By Senator Wilson

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to sentencing juveniles; amending s. 985.233, F.S.; providing that juveniles may be sentenced to juvenile sanctions or to a combination of juvenile and adult sanctions; directing the Department of Juvenile Justice to give the sentencing court a written report if it determines a juvenile sanction to be inappropriate for a child; providing a procedure for those instances when the department proposes to discharge the child before he or she becomes 21 years of age; requiring the department to notify the sentencing court of its intent to discharge the child no later than 30 days before discharge; directing the department to file written notice with the clerk of the court; directing the department to give a copy of the notice to specified persons; providing that a proposed discharge will be construed as approved if the sentencing court or state attorney fails to object to the discharge; directing the sentencing court to consider the educational needs of the child; requiring the court to prepare findings as to the child's educational needs; authorizing the court to order that certain specified educational goals be met; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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30 31 Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 985.233, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.233 Sentencing powers; procedures; alternatives for juveniles prosecuted as adults.--

- (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, under pursuant to this paragraph, adjudge the child to have committed a delinquent act. Adjudication of delinquency shall 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 or and may not sentence the child to a combination of adult and juvenile sanctions punishments. An adult sanction or A juvenile sanction, or a combination of adult and juvenile sanctions, 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 inappropriate unsuitable for the child, the department shall provide the sentencing court with a written report outlining the basis for its objections to the juvenile sanction and shall simultaneously provide a copy to the state attorney and the child's defense counsel. The department shall return custody of the child to the sentencing court for further proceedings, including the imposition of alternative juvenile sanctions, a combination of adult and juvenile sanctions, or adult sanctions.

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1. Upon adjudicating a child delinquent under subsection (1), the court may:

a.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 21 19 years or sooner if discharged by the department order of the court. If, at any time before the child becomes 21 years of age, the department proposes to discharge the child from a probation program, the department shall notify the sentencing court of its intent to discharge the child no later than 30 days before discharge. The department shall file a written notice of its proposal with the clerk of the court and give a copy of the written notice to the sentencing judge, the state attorney, and the child's defense counsel at the time it files the notice with the clerk of the court. Failure of the sentencing court or the state attorney to object to the department's notice of discharge within the 30-day time period shall be construed as approval of the proposed discharge. If there is no objection, the clerk of the court shall note on the court file that the case is closed.

<u>b.2.</u> 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. <u>If, at any time before the child becomes 21 years of age the department proposes to discharge the child from a commitment or after-care program, the department shall notify the <u>sentencing</u> court of its intent to discharge <u>the child</u> no later than <u>30 14 days before prior to discharge. The department shall file a written notice of its proposal with the clerk of the court and give a copy of the written notice to the sentencing judge, the state attorney, and the child's</u></u>

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defense counsel at the time it files the notice with the clerk of the court. Failure of the sentencing court or the state attorney to object within the 30-day time limit timely respond to the department's notice shall be considered approval for discharge. If there is no objection, the clerk of the court shall close the case.

Place the child on probation under the supervision of the Department of Corrections and commit the child to the department for treatment in an appropriate program for children for an indeterminate period of time until the child reaches the age of 21 years or sooner if discharged by the department. If, at any time before the child becomes 21 years of age, the department proposes to discharge the child from the commitment program, the department shall notify the sentencing court of its intent to discharge the child no later than 30 days before discharge. The department shall file a written notice of its proposal with the clerk of the court and give a copy of the written notice to the sentencing judge, the state attorney, and the child's defense counsel at the time it files the notice with the clerk of the court. Failure of the sentencing court or the state attorney to object to the department's notice of discharge within the 30-day time period shall be construed as approval of the proposed discharge. However, the department may not discharge the child until the Department of Corrections meets with the child to explain the terms of probation.

 $\underline{\text{d.3.}}$ 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.

1	2. Upon sentencing a child to juvenile sanctions or a
2	combination of juvenile and adult sanctions under subparagraph
3	1., the court shall consider the educational needs assessment
4	conducted under s. 985.224(1) and (2) and make a finding of
5	the child's educational status. The court's finding shall
6	include, but is not limited to, the child's academic strengths
7	and abilities and the child's unmet or special education
8	needs. The court may order, as a condition of probation or
9	commitment, that the child attain an appropriate educational
10	goal. The appropriate educational goals may include, but are
11	<pre>not limited to:</pre>
12	a. Receiving a high school diploma or its equivalent.
13	b. Successful completion of a literacy course.
14	c. Successful completion of a vocational course.
15	d. Successful completion of the child's current grade,
16	if the child is enrolled in school.
17	e. Enrollment in an apprenticeship or similar program.
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19	It is the intent of the Legislature that the criteria and
20	guidelines in this subsection are mandatory and that a
21	determination of disposition under this subsection is subject
22	to the right of the child to appellate review under s.
23	985.234.
24	Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2004.
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SENATE SUMMARY Provides that juveniles may be sentenced to juvenile sanctions or to a combination of juvenile and adult sanctions. Directs the Department of Juvenile Justice to give the sentencing court a written report if it determines a juvenile sanction to be inappropriate. Requires the department to notify the sentencing court of its intent to discharge the child no later than 30 days before discharge. Directs the department to file written notice with the clerk of the court and give a copy of the notice to specified persons. Provides that a proposed discharge will be construed as approved if the sentencing court or state attorney fails to object to the discharge. Directs the sentencing court to consider the educational needs of the child. Authorizes the court to order that certain specified educational goals be met. certain specified educational goals be met.