

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Criminal Justice

BILL: SB 1082

INTRODUCER: Senators Altman and Soto

SUBJECT: Juvenile Justice

DATE: March 20, 2015

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Dugger	Cannon	CJ	Pre-meeting
2.			ACJ	
3.			AP	

I. Summary:

SB 1082 substantially amends Florida's current methods for transferring a juvenile to adult court for criminal prosecution, including judicial waiver, indictment, or direct file. It also amends current provisions requiring the court to impose juvenile and adult sanctions upon juveniles transferred to adult court.

The bill amends the judicial waiver statute, s. 985.556, F.S., in part, by:

- Increasing the age that a juvenile can be judicially waived to the adult court from 14 to 16 years of age or older;
- Deleting the current language providing for voluntary waiver, involuntary discretionary waiver, and involuntary mandatory waiver and instead, providing that a state attorney may request and the court may grant a waiver and transfer the case for adult prosecution; and
- Retaining the current offenses enumerated in the involuntary mandatory waiver section with exceptions and adding the offenses currently listed in the discretionary direct file statute with exceptions.

The bill amends the indictment transfer statute, s. 985.56, F.S., by:

- Limiting the state attorney's authority to convene a grand jury to cases in which the juvenile is 16 years of age or older (currently available for juveniles of any age who are charged with an offense punishable by death or life imprisonment).

The bill repeals the direct file transfer statute, s. 985.557, F.S.

The bill provides that a juvenile transferred to adult court who is found to have committed a violation of law or a lesser included offense may be sentenced as an adult, a youthful offender, or a juvenile. (Unlike current law, it never requires the court to impose adult sanctions.) It removes, modifies, and adds criteria that the court must consider when determining whether these sanctions are appropriate. The court must include specific findings of fact and reasons for its

decision to impose adult, youthful offender, or juvenile sanctions under the bill. The bill also prohibits a juvenile from being transferred if the juvenile has a pending competency hearing or has been previously found to be incompetent and has not been restored to competency by a court.

Finally, the bill requires the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) to collect and annually report judicial waiver data to the Legislature.

II. Present Situation:

Transferring Juveniles to Adult Court

There are three methods of transferring a juvenile to adult court for prosecution: judicial waiver, indictment by a grand jury, or direct filing of an information by a prosecutor.

Judicial Waiver of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction

The judicial waiver process allows juvenile courts to waive jurisdiction to adult court on a case-by-case basis. Section 985.556, F.S., creates three types of judicial waivers:

- Voluntary Waiver - the juvenile requests to have his or her case transferred to adult court;¹
- Involuntary Discretionary Waiver - the state attorney may file a motion requesting the court to transfer any case where the juvenile is 14 years of age or older;² and
- Involuntary Mandatory Waiver - the state attorney must request the transfer of a juvenile 14 years of age or older if the juvenile:
 - Has been previously adjudicated delinquent for an enumerated felony³ and the juvenile is currently charged with a second or subsequent violent crime against a person; or
 - Was 14 years of age or older at the time of commission of a fourth or subsequent felony offense and the juvenile was previously adjudicated delinquent or had adjudication withheld for three felony offenses, and one or more of such felony offenses involved the use or possession of a firearm or violence against a person.⁴

If the state attorney files a motion to transfer a juvenile to adult court, the court must hold a hearing to determine whether the juvenile should be transferred.⁵ The court must consider a variety of statutorily articulated factors when determining whether transfer is appropriate (including, in part, the seriousness of the offense, the sophistication and maturity of the juvenile, the record and previous history of the juvenile, and whether the alleged offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated, or willful manner.)⁶ The court must also provide an order specifying the reasons for its decision to impose adult sanctions.⁷

¹ Section 985.556(1), F.S.

² Section 985.556(2), F.S.

³ The enumerated felonies listed in this subsection include the commission of, attempt to commit, or conspiracy to commit: murder; sexual battery; armed or strong-armed robbery; carjacking; home-invasion robbery; aggravated battery; aggravated assault; or burglary with an assault or battery.

⁴ Section 985.556(3), F.S.

⁵ Section 985.556(4), F.S.

⁶ Section 985.556(4)(c), F.S.

⁷ Section 985.556(4)(e), F.S.

If a juvenile transferred to adult court by a voluntary or involuntary discretionary waiver is found to have committed the offense or a lesser included offense, the court may sentence the juvenile as an adult, a youthful offender, or a juvenile.⁸ If the transfer was by an involuntary mandatory waiver, the court must impose adult sanctions.⁹

Indictment by Grand Jury

Section 985.56, F.S., specifies that a juvenile of any age who is charged with an offense punishable by death or life imprisonment is subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts unless and until an indictment is returned on the charge by a grand jury. If the grand jury returns an indictment on the charge, the juvenile must be transferred to adult court and be handled as an adult in every respect.¹⁰

If the juvenile is found to have committed the offense, the court must sentence the juvenile as an adult.¹¹ If the juvenile is found not 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 part of the criminal episode, the court may sentence the juvenile as an adult, as a youthful offender, or as a juvenile.¹²

Direct Filing an Information by the State Attorney

Direct file transfer under s. 985.557, F.S., can either be discretionary or mandatory. Direct file is the predominant transfer method, according to the DJJ.¹³

Discretionary Direct File

Section 985.557(1), F.S., allows the state attorney to file an information¹⁴ on certain juvenile cases when, in the state attorney's judgment and discretion, the offense requires that adult sanctions be considered or imposed. Specifically, the state attorney may file an information in adult court when a juvenile is:

- 14 or 15 years old and charged with one of the following felony offenses:
 - Arson; sexual battery; robbery; kidnapping; aggravated child abuse; aggravated assault; aggravated stalking; murder; manslaughter; unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a destructive device or bomb; armed burglary; specified burglary of a dwelling or structure; burglary with an assault or battery; aggravated battery; any lewd or lascivious offense committed upon or in the presence of a person less than 16; carrying, displaying, using, threatening, or attempting to use a weapon or firearm during the commission of a

⁸ Section 985.565(4)(a)2., F.S.

⁹ Section 985.565(4)(a)3., F.S.

¹⁰ Section 985.56(1), F.S. The charge punishable by death or life imprisonment must be transferred, as well as all other felonies or misdemeanors charged in the indictment which are based on the same act or transaction as the offense punishable by death or life imprisonment.

¹¹ Section 985.565(4)(a)1., F.S.

¹² *Id.*

¹³ In FY 2013-14, 1,322 juveniles were transferred to the adult system. Approximately 98% of those were transferred by direct file. Department of Juvenile Justice, *2015 Bill Analysis for SB 1082* (2015) (on file with the Senate Criminal Justice Committee).

¹⁴ An "information" is the charging document that initiates prosecution. Any information filed pursuant to the direct file statute may include all charges that are based on the same act, criminal episode, or transaction as the primary offenses. s. 985.557(4), F.S.

felony; grand theft; possessing or discharging any weapon or firearm on school property; home invasion robbery; carjacking; grand theft of a motor vehicle; or grand theft of a motor vehicle valued at \$20,000 or more if the child has a previous adjudication for grand theft of a motor vehicle.¹⁵

- 16 or 17 years old and charged with any felony offense;¹⁶ or
- 16 or 17 years old and charged with any misdemeanor, provided the juvenile has had at least two previous adjudications or adjudications withheld for delinquent acts, one of which is a felony.¹⁷

If a juvenile transferred to adult court by discretionary direct file is found to have committed the offense or a lesser included offense, the court may sentence the juvenile as an adult, as a youthful offender, or as a juvenile.¹⁸

Mandatory Direct File

Section 985.557(2), F.S., requires the state attorney to file a case in adult court when the juvenile is:

- 16 or 17 years old at the time of the alleged offense and:
 - Has been previously adjudicated delinquent for an enumerated felony¹⁹ and the juvenile is currently charged with a second or subsequent violent crime against a person;
 - Is currently charged with a forcible felony²⁰ and has been previously adjudicated delinquent or had adjudication withheld for three felonies that each occurred within 45 days of each other;²¹ or
 - Is charged with committing or attempting to commit an offense listed in s. 775.087(2)(a)1.a.-q., F.S.,²² and during the commission of the offense the juvenile actually possessed or discharged a firearm or destructive device;²³ or

¹⁵ Section 985.557(1)(a), F.S.

¹⁶ Section 985.557(1)(b), F.S.

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ Section 985.565(4)(a)2. and (b), F.S.

¹⁹ The enumerated felonies listed in this subsection include 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.

²⁰ Section 776.08, F.S., defines “forcible felony” to mean treason; murder; manslaughter; sexual battery; carjacking; home-invasion robbery; robbery; burglary; arson; kidnapping; aggravated assault; aggravated battery; aggravated stalking; aircraft piracy; unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a destructive device or bomb; and any other felony which involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any individual.

²¹ Section 985.557(2)(b), F.S., also states that this paragraph does not apply when the state attorney has good cause to believe that exceptional circumstances exist which preclude the just prosecution of the juvenile in adult court.

²² This list includes: murder; sexual battery; robbery; burglary; arson; aggravated assault; aggravated battery; kidnapping; escape; aircraft piracy; aggravated child abuse; aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult; unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a destructive device or bomb; carjacking; home-invasion robbery; aggravated stalking; trafficking in cannabis, trafficking in cocaine, capital importation of cocaine, trafficking in illegal drugs, capital importation of illegal drugs, trafficking in phencyclidine, capital importation of phencyclidine, trafficking in methaqualone, capital importation of methaqualone, trafficking in amphetamine, capital importation of amphetamine, trafficking in flunitrazepam, trafficking in gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), trafficking in 1,4-Butanediol, trafficking in Phenethylamines, or other violation of s. 893.135(1), F.S.

²³ The terms “firearm” and “destructive device” are defined in s. 790.001, F.S.

- Any age and is alleged to have committed an act that involves stealing a vehicle in which the juvenile caused serious bodily injury or death to a person who was not involved in the underlying offense while possessing the vehicle.²⁴

The court may sentence the following juveniles who are transferred to adult court by mandatory direct file as an adult, a youthful offender, or a juvenile:

- Juveniles found to have committed the offense or a lesser included offense who:
 - Are 16 or 17 years old at the time of the offense, the offense was listed in s. 775.087(2)(a)1.a.-q., F.S., and during the commission of the offense the juvenile actually possessed or discharged a firearm or destructive device; and
 - Are any age and the offense involved stealing a vehicle in which the juvenile caused serious bodily injury or death to a person who was not involved in the underlying offense while possessing the vehicle.²⁵

The court must impose adult sanctions on the following juveniles who are transferred to adult court by mandatory direct file and who are found to have committed the offense or a lesser included offense:

- Juveniles 16 or 17 years old at the time of the offense who:
 - Have been previously adjudicated delinquent for an enumerated felony and the juvenile has been found to have committed a second or subsequent violent crime against a person; or
 - Have been found to have committed a forcible felony and have been previously adjudicated delinquent or had adjudication withheld for three felonies that each occurred within 45 days of each other.²⁶

Imposing Adult or Juvenile Sanctions

Judges often have discretion to impose adult or juvenile sanctions when a juvenile is transferred to adult court and is found to have committed the offense. In such instances, the judge must consider specified factors to determine whether adult or juvenile sanctions are appropriate. These include:

- The seriousness of the offense to the community and whether the community would best be protected by juvenile or adult sanctions;
- Whether the offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated, or willful manner;
- Whether the offense was against persons or against property;²⁷
- The sophistication and maturity of the offender;
- The record and previous history of the offender, including:
 - Previous contacts with the Department of Corrections (DOC), DJJ, the former Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS), the Department of Children and Families (DCF), law enforcement agencies, and the courts;
 - Prior periods of probation;

²⁴ Section 985.557(2)(c), F.S.

²⁵ Section 985.565(4)(a)2., F.S.

²⁶ Section 985.565(4)(a)3., F.S.

²⁷ Greater weight is given to offenses against persons, especially if personal injury resulted.

- Prior adjudications that the offender committed a delinquent act or violation of law as a child;
- Prior commitments to DJJ, former HRS, DCF, or other facilities or institutions;
- The prospects for adequate protection of the public and the likelihood of deterrence and reasonable rehabilitation of the offender if assigned to DJJ services and facilities;
- Whether DJJ has appropriate programs, facilities, and services immediately available; and
- Whether adult sanctions would provide more appropriate punishment and deterrence to further violations of law than juvenile sanctions.²⁸

The court is required to consider a presentence investigation (PSI) report prepared by DOC regarding the suitability of a juvenile for disposition as an adult or juvenile.²⁹ The PSI report must include a comments section prepared by DJJ, with its recommendations as to disposition.³⁰ The court must give all parties³¹ present at the disposition hearing an opportunity to comment on the issue of sentence and any proposed rehabilitative plan, and may receive and consider any other relevant and material evidence.³²

If juvenile sentences are imposed, the court must adjudge the juvenile to have committed a delinquent act.³³ Upon adjudicating a juvenile delinquent, the court may:

- Place the juvenile in a probation program under the supervision of DJJ for an indeterminate period of time until he or she reaches the age of 19 years or sooner if discharged by order of the court;
- Commit the juvenile to DJJ for treatment in an appropriate program for an indeterminate period of time until he or she is 21 or sooner if discharged by DJJ;³⁴ or
- Order disposition under ss. 985.435,³⁵ 985.437,³⁶ 985.439,³⁷ 985.441,³⁸ 985.45,³⁹ and 985.455⁴⁰, F.S., as an alternative to youthful offender or adult sentencing if the court determines not to impose youthful offender or adult sanctions.⁴¹

²⁸ Section 985.565(1)(b), F.S.

²⁹ Section 985.565(3), F.S. This report requirement may be waived by the offender.

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ This includes the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the offender; the offender's counsel; the state attorney; representatives of DOC and DJJ; the victim or victim's representative; representatives of the school system; and law enforcement involved in the case.

³² *Id.* Other relevant evidence may include other reports, written or oral, in its effort to determine the action to be taken with regard to the child. This evidence may be relied upon by the court to the extent of its probative value even if the evidence would not be competent in an adjudicatory hearing.

³³ Section 985.565(4)(b), F.S. Adjudication of delinquency is not deemed a conviction, nor does it operate to impose any of the civil disabilities ordinarily resulting from a conviction.

³⁴ DJJ must notify the court of its intent to discharge the juvenile from the commitment program 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.

³⁵ Probation and postcommitment probation or community service.

³⁶ Restitution.

³⁷ Violation of probation or postcommitment probation.

³⁸ Commitment.

³⁹ Work program liability and remuneration.

⁴⁰ Other dispositional issues.

⁴¹ Section 985.565(4)(b), F.S.

If the court imposes a juvenile sanction and DJJ determines that the sanction is unsuitable for the juvenile, DJJ must return custody of the juvenile to the sentencing court for further proceedings, including the imposition of adult sanctions.⁴²

Any sentence imposing adult sanctions is presumed appropriate, and the court is not required to set forth specific findings or list the criteria used as any basis for its decision to impose adult sanctions.⁴³

The court may not sentence the juvenile to a combination of adult and juvenile punishments.⁴⁴

Effect of Transferring a Juvenile to Adult Court

If a juvenile transferred to adult court for prosecution is found to have committed the offense or a lesser included offense, the juvenile must have any subsequent violations of law handled thereafter in every respect as an adult.⁴⁵ The court must also immediately transfer and certify all unresolved⁴⁶ felony cases pertaining to the juvenile to adult court for prosecution.⁴⁷

If the juvenile is acquitted of all charged offenses (or lesser included offenses) contained in the original direct filed case, all felony cases transferred to adult court as a result of the direct file case must be subject to juvenile sanctions.⁴⁸

Juvenile Transfer Statistics from the DJJ

Since FY 2008-09, there has been a significant reduction (53%) in juveniles transferred to adult court, as well as a significant reduction in the overall incidence of juvenile crime. In FY 12-13, there were a total of 1,535 juvenile transfers, most of which related to a felony offense (96%).⁴⁹ The majority of the juveniles transferred to adult court were 16 or 17 years old.⁵⁰ During FY 08-09 through FY 12-13, there were only two juveniles transferred who were 11-12 years of age and none who were ages 5-10.⁵¹

In FY 12-13, the most common offenses which resulted in juveniles being transferred to adult court included:

- Burglary (481 youth);

⁴² *Id.* DJJ also has recourse if the judge imposes a juvenile sanction and the juvenile proves not to be suitable to the sanction. In such instances, DJJ must provide the sentencing court a written report outlining the basis for its objections to the juvenile sanction and schedule a hearing. Upon hearing, the court may revoke the previous adjudication, impose an adjudication of guilt, and impose any adult sanction it may have originally lawfully imposed. s. 985.565(4)(c), F.S.

⁴³ Section 985.565(4)(a)4., F.S.

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ Sections 985.556(5), 985.56(4), and 985.557(3), F.S. This provision does not apply if the adult court imposes juvenile sanctions under s. 985.565, F.S.

⁴⁶ Unresolved cases include those which have not yet resulted in a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or in which a finding of guilt has not been made. *See* s. 985.557(3), F.S.

⁴⁷ Sections 985.556(5), 985.56(4), and 985.557(3), F.S.

⁴⁸ *Id.*

⁴⁹ Department of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Profile 2012-2013 (hereinafter referenced as "Delinquency Profile").

⁵⁰ 385 out of the 1,585 total youth transferred to criminal court in FY 12-13 were 16 years old at the time they committed the offense (25%), while 1,016 were 17 years old or older when they committed the offense (66%). *Age at Arrest - Youth Transferred Statewide*, Delinquency Profile.

⁵¹ *Id.*

- Armed robbery (260 youth);
- Aggravated assault or battery (185 youth);
- Weapon-related felonies (98 youth);
- Drug-related felonies (75 youth);
- Robbery (73 youth);
- Sexual battery (59 youth); and
- Grand theft auto (44 youth).⁵²

Transferring Juveniles to Adult Jail for Detention

Section 985.265(5)(a), F.S., requires the court to order a juvenile who is being transferred or indicted for criminal prosecution as an adult to be detained in an adult jail. The juvenile must be housed separately from adult inmates so that there is no regular contact between them. “Regular contact” means sight and sound contact.⁵³

Transferring Juveniles from DOC to DJJ

Section 985.57(1), F.S., allows the Secretary of the DJJ to transfer juveniles younger than 18 years who have been sentenced to the DOC from the DOC to the DJJ until the juvenile completes his or her sentence or turns 21 years of age, whichever happens first. If the sentence is not completed when the juvenile turns 21 years of age, the juvenile shall be returned to the DOC.⁵⁴

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill substantially amends Florida’s current methods for transferring a juvenile to adult court for criminal prosecution, including judicial waiver, indictment, or direct file. It also amends current provisions requiring the court to impose juvenile or adult sanctions upon juveniles transferred to the adult court.

Judicial Waiver of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction

The bill amends s. 985.556, F.S., by increasing the age that a juvenile can be judicially waived to the adult court from 14 to 16 years of age or older. It deletes the current language providing for voluntary waiver, involuntary discretionary waiver, and involuntary mandatory waiver and instead, provides that a state attorney may request and the court may grant a waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction and transfer the case for adult prosecution. It basically retains the current offenses that are enumerated in the involuntary mandatory waiver section (see judicial waiver in present situation above) with several exceptions.⁵⁵ It also adds the offenses currently listed in the

⁵² *Felonies – Youth Transferred Statewide*, Delinquency Profile and s. 812.14(1)(c)6., F.S.

⁵³ Section 985.265(5), F.S.

⁵⁴ Section 985.57(1), F.S.

⁵⁵ These exceptions include deleting strong-armed robbery; requiring aggravated battery to result in great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement; and requiring aggravated assault to be committed with a firearm.

discretionary direct file statute (see discretionary direct file in present situation above) with several exceptions.⁵⁶

The bill modifies the following existing criteria that a court considers at the judicial waiver hearing:

- The sophistication and maturity of the juvenile, including:
 - The juvenile's age, intellectual capacity, and mental and emotional health at the time of the offense;
 - The juvenile's background, including his or her family, home, and community environment;
 - The effect, if any, of immaturity, impetuosity, or failure to appreciate the risks and consequences on the juvenile's participation in the offense; and
 - The effect, if any, of characteristics attributable to the juvenile's age on his or her judgment.
- The record and previous history of the juvenile, including:
 - Previous contacts with DOC, DJJ, HRS, and DCF and the adequacy and appropriateness of any services provided to address the juvenile's needs;
 - Previous contacts with law enforcement agencies and the courts;
 - History of abuse, abandonment, or neglect; and
 - Identification of the juvenile as having a mental, physical, or intellectual or developmental disability or having previously received mental health services or treatment.

The bill requires the court to render an order including specific findings of fact and the reasons for its decisions to impose adult, youthful offender, or juvenile sanctions. The order is reviewable on appeal under s. 985.534, F.S., and the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.

The bill requires the court to consider any reports that may assist the court in its decision to impose juvenile or adult sanctions. These include, but are not limited to:

- Prior predisposition reports, psychosocial assessments, individual education plans, developmental assessments, school records, abuse or neglect reports, home studies, protective investigations, and psychological or psychiatric evaluations.

Under the bill, the juvenile, state attorney, and defense counsel have the right to examine these reports, and to question the parties responsible for them at the hearing.

Additionally, a juvenile eligible for transfer under this section may not be transferred if he or she has a pending competency hearing in juvenile court or has been previously found to be incompetent and has not been restored to competency by a court.

⁵⁶ These exceptions include requiring armed robbery rather than robbery; requiring aggravated assault with a firearm rather than aggravated assault; and requiring aggravated battery resulting in great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement rather than aggravated battery. It also does not include lewd and lascivious offense on a child under 16 years, grand theft, or grand theft auto.

Finally, the bill requires DJJ to collect and annually report data to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives relating to juveniles who qualify for transfer by judicial waiver. This data includes, but is not limited to the following:

- Age;
- Race and ethnicity;
- Gender;
- Circuit and county of residence;
- Circuit and county of offense;
- Prior adjudicated offenses;
- Prior periods of probation;
- Previous contacts with law enforcement agencies or the courts;
- Initial charges;
- Charges at disposition;
- Whether adult codefendants were involved;
- Whether child codefendants were involved who were transferred to adult court;
- Whether the child was represented by counsel;
- Whether the child had waived counsel;
- Risk assessment instrument score;
- The child's medical, mental health, substance abuse, or trauma history;
- The child's history of physical or mental impairment or disability-related accommodations;
- The child's history of abuse or neglect;
- The child's history of foster care placements, including the number of prior placements;
- Whether the child has experienced a failed adoption;
- Whether the child has fetal alcohol syndrome or was exposed to controlled substances at birth;
- Whether the child has below-average intellectual functioning or is eligible for exceptional student education services;
- Whether the child has received mental health services or treatment;
- Whether the child has been the subject of a CINS/FINS or dependency petition;
- Plea offers made by the state and the outcome of any plea offers;
- Whether the child was transferred for criminal prosecution as an adult;
- The case resolution in juvenile court;
- The case resolution in adult court; and
- Disposition data, including, but not limited to, whether the child received adult sanctions, juvenile sanctions, or diversion, and, if sentenced to prison, length of prison sentence or enhanced sentence.

Indictment by Grand Jury

The bill amends s. 985.56, F.S., by:

- Limiting the state attorney's authority to convene a grand jury to a juvenile who is 16 years of age or older (instead of any age);
- Allowing the court to sentence such juvenile as an adult, a youthful offender, or a juvenile, even when he or she is found to have committed the indictable offense (currently must sentence as an adult); and

- Allowing, rather than requiring, the court to transfer any unresolved felony cases upon a returned indictment.

Direct Filing an Information by the State Attorney

The bill repeals s. 985.557, F.S., the statute that allows or requires the state attorney to transfer a juvenile for adult prosecution by filing an information.

Imposing Adult or Juvenile Sanctions

Unlike current law, the bill never requires the court to impose adult sanctions. Instead, the bill amends s. 985.565, F.S., to provide that a juvenile who is transferred and found to have committed a violation of law or a lesser included offense may be sentenced as:

- An adult, except that mandatory minimum sentences do not apply;
- A youthful offender under ch. 958, F.S.; or
- A juvenile.

It also amends this section by modifying existing criteria and adding additional criteria the court must consider when determining whether juvenile sanctions or adult sanctions are appropriate. The bill includes the following additional criteria for courts to consider:

- The extent of the juvenile's participation or role in the offense;
- The effect, if any, of familial or peer pressure on the juvenile's actions; and
- Whether DOC has appropriate programs, facilities, and services immediately available for the juvenile.

The bill modifies the following existing criteria that a court considers:

- The sophistication and maturity of the juvenile, including:
 - The juvenile's age, intellectual capacity, and mental and emotional health at the time of the offense;
 - The juvenile's background, including his or her family, home, and community environment;
 - The effect, if any, of immaturity, impetuosity, or failure to appreciate the risks and consequences on the juvenile's participation in the offense; and
 - The effect, if any, of characteristics attributable to the juvenile's age on his or her judgment.
- The record and previous history of the juvenile, including:
 - Previous contacts with DOC, DJJ, HRS, and DCF and the adequacy and appropriateness of any services provided to address the juvenile's needs;
 - Previous contacts with law enforcement agencies and the courts;
 - History of abuse, abandonment, or neglect; and
 - Identification of the juvenile as having a mental, physical, or intellectual or developmental disability or having previously received mental health services or treatment.

The bill removes the provision allowing the court to consider whether the DJJ has appropriate programs, facilities, and services immediately available.

The bill requires the court to render an order including specific findings of fact and the reasons for its decisions to impose adult, youthful offender, or juvenile sanctions. The order is reviewable on appeal under s. 985.534, F.S., and the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.

The bill requires the court to consider any reports that may assist the court in its decision to impose juvenile or adult sanctions. These include, but are not limited to:

- Prior predisposition reports, psychosocial assessments, individual education plans, developmental assessments, school records, abuse or neglect reports, home studies, protective investigations, and psychological or psychiatric evaluations.

Under the bill, the juvenile, state attorney, and defense counsel have the right to examine these reports, and to question the parties responsible for them at the hearing.

Finally, the bill amends this section by removing the prohibition on imposing both adult and juvenile sanctions, as well as the requirement that DJJ return the juvenile to the sentencing court for further proceedings if DJJ determines the sanction is inappropriate.

Transferring Juveniles to Adult Jail for Detention

The bill deletes the provisions in s. 985.265(5), F.S., requiring the court to order a juvenile who is being transferred or indicted for criminal prosecution as an adult to be detained in an adult jail.

Transferring Juveniles from DOC to DJJ

The bill amends s. 985.57(1), F.S., by requiring, rather than allowing, the Secretary of DJJ to transfer juveniles younger than 18 years who have been sentenced to the DOC from the DOC to the DJJ until the juvenile completes his or her sentence or turns 21 years of age, whichever happens first.

The effective date of the bill is July 1, 2015.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. Other Constitutional Issues:

Eliminating voluntary waiver transfers in s. 985.556(1), F.S., raises a potential constitutional issue because this statute implements Article I, section 15(b) of the Florida Constitution: “When authorized by law, a child as therein defined may be charged with a violation of law as an act of delinquency instead of crime and tried without a jury or other requirements applicable to criminal cases. Any child so charged shall, upon demand made as provided by law before a trial in a juvenile proceeding, be tried in an appropriate court as an adult.”⁵⁷

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Criminal Justice Impact Conference (CJIC) met on March 11, 2015, and estimated the following negative significant impact upon the DOC inmate population over the next 5 years:

Fiscal Year	Projected Cumulative Prison Beds Required	Projected Additional Annual Prison Beds Required	FUNDS REQUIRED			
			Annual Operating Costs	Annual Fixed Capital Outlay Costs	TOTAL Annual Funds	TOTAL Cumulative Funds
2015-2016	-80	-80	(\$730,520)	(\$21,908,733)	(\$22,639,253)	(\$22,639,253)
2016-2017	-357	-277	(\$4,098,186)	(\$24,335,850)	(\$28,434,036)	(\$51,073,289)
2017-2018	-742	-385	(\$10,574,578)	(\$28,682,430)	(\$39,257,008)	(\$90,330,297)
2018-2019	-1,180	-438	(\$18,973,984)	(\$9,217,672)	(\$28,191,656)	(\$118,521,953)
2019-2020	-1,316	-136	(\$25,232,064)	\$4,816,959	(\$20,415,105)	(\$138,937,058)
Total	-1,316	-1,316	(\$59,609,332)	(\$79,327,726)	(\$138,937,058)	(\$138,937,058)

⁵⁷ FLA. CONST. art. I, s.15(b).

According to the DJJ, the bill is likely to reduce the number of juveniles transferred to the adult system and increase the number of juveniles within the juvenile justice system, resulting in an indeterminate fiscal impact upon the department.⁵⁸

The bill also requires the department to collect and report on specific data that will require modification of the Juvenile Justice Information (JJIS) System, which the DJJ estimates will cost \$93,600.⁵⁹

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

The DJJ indicates that the reconfiguration of the JJIS system that will be required to capture the pertinent data elements under the bill may take up to 6 months to complete, making implementation by the July 1, 2015, effective date difficult.⁶⁰

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 985.265, 985.556, 985.56, 985.565, and 985.57.

This bill repeals the following section of the Florida Statutes: 985.557.

This bill makes technical and conforming changes to the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 985.03, 985.04, and 985.15.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

⁵⁸ Department of Juvenile Justice, *2015 Bill Analysis for SB 1082* (2015) (on file with the Senate Criminal Justice Committee.)

⁵⁹ *Id.*

⁶⁰ *Id.*