COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE	ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Criminal Justice

Subcommittee

Representative Bush offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

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mandatory_criteria.(1) DISCRETIONARY DIRECT FILE.-

Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

(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 attorney's judgment and discretion the public interest requires that adult sanctions be considered or imposed and when the offense charged

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 985.557,

985.557 Direct filing of an information; discretionary and

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    is for the commission of or, attempt to commit, or conspiracy to
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    commit:
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         1.
             Arson;
         2.
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            Sexual battery;
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             Robbery;
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         4.
            Kidnapping;
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         5.
            Aggravated child abuse;
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         6. Aggravated assault;
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         7.
            Aggravated stalking;
         8.
            Murder;
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         9.
            Manslaughter;
         10. Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a
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    destructive device or bomb;
         11. Armed burglary in violation of s. 810.02(2)(b) or
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    specified burglary of a dwelling or structure in violation of s.
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    810.02(2)(c), or burglary with an assault or battery in
    violation of s. 810.02(2)(a);
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         12.
              Aggravated battery;
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              Any lewd or lascivious offense committed upon or in
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    the presence of a person less than 16 years of age;
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         14. Carrying, displaying, using, threatening, or
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    attempting to use a weapon or firearm during the commission of a
    felony;
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         15.
              Grand theft in violation of s. 812.014(2)(a);
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- 16. Possessing or discharging any weapon or firearm on school property in violation of s. 790.115;
 - 17. Home invasion robbery;
 - 18. Carjacking; or
- 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 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) DUE PROCESS HEARING BEFORE A JUDGE.—Notwithstanding any other law, and in all cases, any child charged with a crime shall have an evidentiary hearing, after the state attorney's filing of an information in adult court under this section.
- (a) The judge shall conduct the hearing within 30 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, unless good

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cau	se	is	sho	wn	for	а	delay	by	the	chil	ld	or	the	child	's a	attorney.
The	pι	ırpo	ose	of	the	h∈	earing	is	for	the	CC	urt	to	deter	mine	e whether
it	is	nec	cess	ary	fo:	r þ	protect	tior	n of	the	CC	mmu	nity	that	the	e child
is	pro	sec	cute	d i	n a	dul	lt cou	rt.	The	judo	ge	sha	11 0	conside	er:	

- $\underline{\mbox{1. Evaluations and assessments completed by the}}$ department.
- 2. The sophistication and maturity of the child, including:
- <u>a.</u> The effect, if any, of immaturity, impetuosity, or failure to appreciate risks and consequences on the child's participation in the offense.
- b. The child's age, maturity, intellectual capacity, and mental and emotional health at the time of the offense.
- c. The effect, if any, of characteristics attributable to the child's youth on the child's judgment.
- 3. The record and previous history of the child, including:
- a. Previous contacts with the department, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Children and Families, other law enforcement agencies, and the courts.
 - b. Prior periods of probation.
- c. Prior adjudications that the child committed a delinquent act or violation of law, with greater weight being given if the child has previously been found by a court to have

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committed a	delinquent	act	or	violation	of	law	involving
violence to	persons.						

- d. Prior commitments to institutions of the department, the Department of Corrections, or agencies under contract with either department.
- e. History of trauma, abuse or neglect, foster care placements, failed adoption, fetal alcohol syndrome, exposure to controlled substances at birth, and below average intellectual functioning.
- <u>f. Identification of the child as a student requiring</u> exceptional student education or having previously received psychological services.
- g. Whether the child has previously been convicted and sentenced as an adult.
- 4. The nature of the alleged offense and the child's participation, including:
- a. Whether the offense is punishable by death or life imprisonment.
 - b. Whether the offense was against persons or property.
- c. Whether the offense is alleged to have been committed in an aggressive, violent, or premeditated manner.
- d. The extent of the child's alleged participation in the offense.
- e. The effect, if any, of familial pressure or peer pressure on the child's actions.

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	5.		The	pros	spects	for	adequa	ate :	protect	ion	of	the p	publ:	ic	and
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chil	d i	Ĺs	four	nd to	o have	comn	nitted	the	alleged	d of	ffen	se:			

- a. By the use of procedures, services, and facilities currently available to the juvenile court.
- b. By the use of procedures, services, and facilities currently available to the adult court, including whether the lowest permissible sentence under the Criminal Punishment Code is a nonstate prison sanction.
- 6. Cost-effective alternatives available to divert the child from the criminal and juvenile justice systems and offer rehabilitative services for the child.
- 7. Whether the child could obtain habilitative or rehabilitative services available in the juvenile justice system.
- 8. Whether the child could receive a sentence in juvenile court that would provide adequate safety and protection for the community.
- 9. Whether the child's best interests would be served by prosecuting the child in juvenile court.
- (b) The judge may consider any reports that may assist the court, including prior pre-disposition reports, psycho-social assessments, individualized educational programs (IEPs), developmental assessments, school records, abuse or neglect reports, home studies, protective investigations, and

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psychological and psychiatric evaluations. The child, the child's parents or legal guardians, defense counsel, and the State Attorney, may examine these reports and question the parties responsible for them at the hearing.

- (c) The adult court shall retain jurisdiction unless the court finds by a preponderance of evidence that the factors listed in paragraph (a) support returning the child to juvenile court.
- (d) The adult court shall render an order including specific findings of fact and the reasons for its decision. The prosecution and defense may seek immediate review of the order through interlocutory appeal. The order shall be reviewable on appeal under s. 985.534 and the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.

(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.

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(b) With respect to any child 16 or 17 years of age at the time an offense classified as a forcible felony, as defined in s. 776.08, was committed, the state attorney shall file an information if the child has previously been adjudicated delinquent or had adjudication withheld for three acts classified as felonies each of which occurred at least 45 days apart from each other. 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 child in adult court.

child, regardless of the child's age at the time the alleged offense was committed, is alleged to have committed an act 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

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190	the subject of any criminal wrongful taking. For purposes of
191	this section, "willing passengers" means all willing passengers
192	who have participated in the underlying offense.
193	(d)1. With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years of
194	age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state
195	attorney shall file an information if the child has been charged
196	with committing or attempting to commit an offense listed in s.
197	775.087(2)(a)1.ap., and, during the commission of or attempt
198	to commit the offense, the child:
199	a. Actually possessed a firearm or destructive device, as
200	those terms are defined in s. 790.001.
201	b. Discharged a firearm or destructive device, as
202	described in s. 775.087(2)(a)2.
203	c. Discharged a firearm or destructive device, as
204	described in s. 775.087(2)(a)3., and, as a result of the
205	discharge, death or great bodily harm was inflicted upon any
206	person.
207	2. Upon transfer, any child who is:
208	a. Charged under sub-subparagraph 1.a. and who has been
209	previously adjudicated or had adjudication withheld for a
210	forcible felony offense or any offense involving a firearm, or

who has been previously placed in a residential commitment

program, shall be subject to sentencing under s. 775.087(2)(a),

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notwithstanding s. 985.565.

214	b. Charged under sub-subparagraph 1.b. or sub-subparagraph
215	1.c., shall be subject to sentencing under s. 775.087(2)(a),
216	notwithstanding s. 985.565.
217	3. Upon transfer, any child who is charged under this
218	paragraph, but who does not meet the requirements specified in
219	subparagraph 2., shall be sentenced under s. 985.565; however,
220	if the court imposes a juvenile sanction, the court must commit
221	the child to a high-risk or maximum-risk juvenile facility.
222	4. This paragraph shall not apply if the state attorney
223	has good cause to believe that exceptional circumstances exist
224	that preclude the just prosecution of the child in adult court.
225	5. The Department of Corrections shall make every
226	reasonable effort to ensure that any child 16 or 17 years of age
227	who is convicted and sentenced under this paragraph be
228	completely separated such that there is no physical contact with
229	adult offenders in the facility, to the extent that it is
230	consistent with chapter 958.
231	Section 2. Subsection (5) of section 985.265, Florida
232	Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (6) and amended, and a new
233	subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:
234	985.265 Detention transfer and release; education; adult
235	jails.—
236	(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a child
237	subject to direct file shall not be held in a jail or other
238	facility intended or used for the detention of adults prior to a

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. HB 575 (2019)

Amendment No.

239	court finding as a result of a hearing provided for in s.
240	985.557(2) that the child should be prosecuted as an adult.
241	Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2019.
242	
243	TITLE AMENDMENT
244	Remove lines 5-12 and insert:
245	revising discretionary direct file criteria; deleting
246	provisions for mandatory direct file; providing for an
247	opportunity for a hearing to reverse a direct file;
248	amending s. 985.265, F.S.; revising provisions
249	concerning the housing of children held in detention;

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