Bill No. HB 7125 (2019)

Amendment No. 5

# COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION ADOPTED (Y/N) ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N) ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N) FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N) WITHDRAWN (Y/N) OTHER \_\_\_\_\_\_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: Appropriations Committee Representative Renner offered the following:

## Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove lines 4357-4783 and insert:

Department of Defense contractor, provided any separation was not due to the former contractor's bad conduct; or an individual who is a current or former military member of a foreign allied country, provided any discharge was the equivalent of an honorable or general discharge, who suffers from a military service-related mental illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or psychological problem, is eligible for voluntary admission into a pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program approved by the chief judge of the circuit, upon motion of either party or the court's own motion, except:

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If a defendant was previously offered admission to a 16 1. pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program at any time 17 18 before trial and the defendant rejected that offer on the 19 record, the court may deny the defendant's admission to such a 20 program. 21 2. If a defendant previously entered a court-ordered 22 veterans' treatment program, the court may deny the defendant's 23 admission into the pretrial veterans' treatment program. Section 59. Section 948.081, Florida Statutes, is created 24 25 to read: 948.081 Community court programs.-26 27 (1) Each judicial circuit may establish a community court program for defendants charged with certain misdemeanor 28 29 offenses. Each community court shall, at a minimum: 30 (a) Adopt a nonadversarial approach. (b) Establish an advisory committee to recommend solutions 31 32 and sanctions in each case. (c) Provide for judicial leadership and interaction. 33 34 In each particular case, consider the needs of the (d) 35 victim, consider individualized treatment services for the 36 defendant, and monitor the defendant's compliance. 37 (2) The chief judge of the judicial circuit shall, by administrative order, specify each misdemeanor offense eligible 38 for the community court program. In making such determination, 39 584469 - h7125-Renner5.docx

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40	the chief judge shall consider the particular needs and concerns
41	of the communities within the judicial circuit.
42	(3) A defendant's entry into any community court program
43	shall be voluntary.
44	(4) The chief judge shall appoint a community court
45	resource coordinator, who shall:
46	(a) Coordinate the responsibilities of the participating
47	agencies and service providers.
48	(b) Provide case management services.
49	(c) Monitor compliance by defendants with court
50	requirements.
51	(d) Manage the collection of data for program evaluation
52	and accountability.
53	(5) The chief judge of the judicial circuit shall appoint
54	members to an advisory committee for each community court. The
55	members of the advisory committee must include, at a minimum:
56	(a) The chief judge or a community court judge designated
57	by the chief judge, who shall serve as chair.
58	(b) The state attorney or his or her designee.
59	(c) The public defender or his or her designee.
60	(d) The community court resource coordinator.
61	
62	The committee may also include community stakeholders, treatment
63	representatives, and other persons the chair deems appropriate.
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64	(6) The advisory committee shall review each defendant's
65	case. Each committee member may make recommendations to the
66	judge, including appropriate sanctions and treatment solutions
67	for the defendant. The judge shall consider such recommendations
68	and make the final decision concerning sanctions and treatment
69	with respect to each defendant.
70	(7) Each judicial circuit shall report client-level and
71	programmatic data to the Office of State Courts Administrator
72	annually for program evaluation. Client-level data include
73	primary offenses resulting in the community court referral or
74	sentence, treatment compliance, completion status, reasons for
75	failing to complete the program, offenses committed during
76	treatment and sanctions imposed, frequency of court appearances,
77	and units of service. Programmatic data include referral and
78	screening procedures, eligibility criteria, type and duration of
79	treatment offered, and residential treatment resources.
80	(8) The Department of Corrections, Department of Juvenile
81	Justice, Department of Health, Department of Law Enforcement,
82	Department of Education, law enforcement agencies, and other
83	government entities involved in the criminal justice system
84	shall support such community court programs.
85	(9) Community court program funding must be secured from
86	sources other than the state for costs not assumed by the state
87	under s. 29.004. However, this subsection does not preclude the
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88	use of funds provided for treatment and other services through
89	state executive branch agencies.
90	Section 60. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section
91	948.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
92	948.16 Misdemeanor pretrial substance abuse education and
93	treatment intervention program; misdemeanor pretrial veterans'
94	treatment intervention program; misdemeanor pretrial mental
95	health court program
96	(2)(a) A veteran, as defined in s. 1.01, including a
97	veteran who is discharged or released under a general discharge,
98	or servicemember, as defined in s. 250.01; an individual who is
99	a current or former United States Department of Defense
100	contractor, provided any separation was not due to the former
101	contractor's bad condcut; or an individual who is a current or
102	former military member of a foreign allied country, provided any
103	discharge was the equivalent of an honorable or general
104	discharge, who suffers from a military service-related mental
105	illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or
106	psychological problem, and who is charged with a misdemeanor is
107	eligible for voluntary admission into a misdemeanor pretrial
108	veterans' treatment intervention program approved by the chief
109	judge of the circuit, for a period based on the program's
110	requirements and the treatment plan for the offender, upon
111	motion of either party or the court's own motion. However, the
112	court may deny the defendant admission into a misdemeanor
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113 pretrial veterans' treatment intervention program if the 114 defendant has previously entered a court-ordered veterans' 115 treatment program.

Section 61. Subsection (2) of section 948.21, Florida
Statutes, is amended to read:

118 948.21 Condition of probation or community control; 119 military servicemembers, and veterans, and others.-

Effective for a probationer or community controllee 120 (2) whose crime is committed on or after July 1, 2016, and who is a 121 veteran, as defined in s. 1.01, including a veteran who is 122 123 discharged or released under a general discharge, or 124 servicemember, as defined in s. 250.01; an individual who is a 125 current or former United States Department of Defense 126 contractor, provided any separation was not due to the former 127 contractor's bad conduct; or an individual who is a current or 128 former military member of a foreign allied country, provided any 129 discharge was the equivalent of an honorable or general discharge, who suffers from a military service-related mental 130 131 illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse disorder, or 132 psychological problem, the court may, in addition to any other 133 conditions imposed, impose a condition requiring the probationer 134 or community controllee to participate in a treatment program capable of treating the probationer or community controllee's 135 mental illness, traumatic brain injury, substance abuse 136 disorder, or psychological problem. 137

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138 Section 62. Section 951.22, Florida Statutes, is amended 139 to read: 140 951.22 County detention facilities; contraband articles.-It is unlawful, except through regular channels as 141 (1)duly authorized by the sheriff or officer in charge, to 142 143 introduce into or possess upon the grounds of any countydetention facility as defined in s. 951.23 or to give to 144 or receive from any inmate of any such facility wherever said 145 inmate is located at the time or to take or to attempt to take 146 147 or send therefrom any of the following articles, which are hereby declared to be contraband: 148 149 (a) for the purposes of this act, to wit: Any written or 150 recorded communication. This paragraph does not apply to any 151 document or correspondence exchanged between a lawyer, 152 paralegal, or other legal staff, and an inmate at a detention 153 facility if such document or correspondence is otherwise 154 lawfully possessed and disseminated and relates to the legal 155 representation of the inmate.+ 156 (b) Any currency or coin.+ 157 (c) Any article of food or clothing.+ 158 (d) Any tobacco products as defined in s. 210.25(12).+ 159 (e) Any cigarette as defined in s. 210.01(1). 160 (f) Any cigar.<del>;</del> (g) Any intoxicating beverage or beverage that which causes 161 162 or may cause an intoxicating effect.+ 584469 - h7125-Renner5.docx Published On: 4/15/2019 7:13:37 PM

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163 (h) Any narcotic, hypnotic, or excitative drug or drug of 164 any kind or nature, including nasal inhalators, sleeping pills, 165 barbiturates, and controlled substances as defined in s. 166 893.02(4).;

167 (i) Any firearm or any instrumentality customarily used or 168 which is intended to be used as a dangerous weapon.; and

(j) Any instrumentality of any nature which that may be or
 is intended to be used as an aid in effecting or attempting to
 effect an escape from a county facility.

(k) Any cellular telephone or other portable communication device as described in s. 944.47(1)(a)6. The term does not include any device that has communication capabilities which has been approved or issued by the sheriff or officer in charge for investigative or institutional security purposes or for conducting other official business.

178 (2) A person who Whoever violates paragraph (1)(a), 179 paragraph (1)(b), paragraph (1)(c), paragraph (1)(d), paragraph 180 (1) (e), paragraph (1) (f), or paragraph (1) (g) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 181 182 775.082 or s. 775.083. A person who violates paragraph (1)(h), 183 paragraph (1)(i), paragraph (1)(j), or paragraph (1)(k) commits 184 subsection (1) shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 185 Section 63. Subsection (1) of section 958.04, Florida 186 187 Statutes, is amended to read:

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188 958.04 Judicial disposition of youthful offenders.-189 The court may sentence as a youthful offender any (1)190 person: 191 Who is at least 18 years of age or who has been (a) 192 transferred for prosecution to the criminal division of the 193 circuit court pursuant to chapter 985; (b) Who is found guilty of or who has tendered, and the 194 195 court has accepted, a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to a crime that is, under the laws of this state, a felony if such 196 197 crime was committed before the defendant turned 21 years of age the offender is younger than 21 years of age at the time 198 199 sentence is imposed; and 200 Who has not previously been classified as a youthful (C) 201 offender under the provisions of this act; however, a person who 202 has been found quilty of a capital or life felony may not be 203 sentenced as a youthful offender under this act. 204 Section 64. Section 960.07, Florida Statutes, is amended 205 to read: 206 960.07 Filing of claims for compensation.-207 (1) A claim for compensation may be filed by a person 208 eligible for compensation as provided in s. 960.065 or, if such 209 person is a minor, by his or her parent or guardian or, if the person entitled to make a claim is mentally incompetent, by the 210 person's guardian or such other individual authorized to 211 administer his or her estate. 212 584469 - h7125-Renner5.docx Published On: 4/15/2019 7:13:37 PM

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213	(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) and (4), a claim
214	must be filed <u>in accordance with this subsection.</u> not later than
215	<del>1 year after:</del>
216	(a) <u>A claim arising from a crime occurring before October</u>
217	1, 2019, must be filed within 1 year of:
218	1. The occurrence of the crime upon which the claim is
219	based.
220	2.(b) The death of the victim or intervenor.
221	3.(c) The death of the victim or intervenor is determined
222	to be the result of a crime, and the crime occurred after June
223	30, 1994.
224	
225	(b) However, For good cause the department may extend the
226	time for filing <u>a claim under paragraph (a)</u> for a period not
227	exceeding 2 years after such occurrence.
228	(c) A claim arising from a crime occurring on or after
229	October 1, 2019, must be filed within 3 years of:
230	1. The occurrence of the crime upon which the claim is
231	based.
232	2. The death of the victim or intervenor.
233	3. The death of the victim or intervenor is determined to
234	be the result of the crime.
235	(d) For good cause the department may extend the time for
236	filing a claim under paragraph (c) for a period not to exceed 5
237	years after such occurrence.
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(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2) and
regardless of when the crime occurred, if the victim or
intervenor was under the age of 18 at the time the crime upon
which the claim is based occurred, a claim may be filed in
accordance with this subsection.

(a) The victim's or intervenor's parent or guardian may
file a claim on behalf of the victim or intervenor while the
victim or intervenor is less than 18 years of age; or

(b) For a claim arising from a crime that occurred before 247 October 1, 2019, when a victim or intervenor who was under the 248 age of 18 at the time the crime occurred reaches the age of 18, 249 the victim or intervenor has 1 year within which to file a 250 claim; or

251 (c) For a claim arising from a crime occurring on or after 252 October 1, 2019, when a victim or intervenor who was under the 253 age of 18 at the time the crime occurred reaches the age of 18, 254 the victim or intervenor has 3 years to file a claim.

For good cause, the department may extend the time period allowed for filing a claim under paragraph (b) for an additional period not to exceed 1 year <u>or under paragraph (c) for an</u> additional period not to exceed 2 years.

(4) The provisions of subsection (2) notwithstanding, and regardless of when the crime occurred, a victim of a sexually violent offense as defined in s. 394.912, may file a claim for 584469 - h7125-Renner5.docx

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263	compensation for counseling or other mental health services
264	within <u>:</u>
265	(a) 1 year after the filing of a petition under s. 394.914,
266	to involuntarily civilly commit the individual who perpetrated
267	the sexually violent offense, if the claim arises from a crime
268	committed before October 1, 2019; or
269	(b) 3 years after the filing of petition under s. 394.914,
270	to involuntarily civilly commit the individual who perpetrated
271	the sexually violent offense, if the claim arises from a crime
272	committed on or after October 1, 2019.
273	Section 65. Section 960.13, Florida Statutes, is amended
274	to read:
275	960.13 Awards
276	(1)
277	(b) In no case may an award be made when the record shows
278	that such report was made more than:
279	1. 72 hours after the occurrence of such crime, if the
280	crime occurred before October 1, 2019; or
281	2. 5 days after the occurrence of such crime, if the crime
282	occurred on or after October 1, 2019;
283	
284	unless the department, for good cause shown, finds the delay to
285	have been justified. The department, upon finding that any
286	claimant or award recipient has not duly cooperated with the
287	state attorney, all law enforcement agencies, and the
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288 department, may deny, reduce, or withdraw any award, as the case 289 may be. 290 Section 66. Section 960.195, Florida Statutes, is amended 291 to read: 292 960.195 Awards to elderly persons or disabled adults for 293 property loss.-294 (1) Notwithstanding the criteria in s. 960.13, for crime 295 victim compensation awards, the department may award a maximum 296 of \$500 on any one claim and a lifetime maximum of \$1,000 on all 297 claims to elderly persons or disabled adults who suffer a 298 property loss that causes a substantial diminution in their 299 quality of life when: 300 (b) The criminal or delinquent act is reported to law 301 enforcement authorities within: 302 1. 72 hours, if such crime or act occurred before October 303 1, 2019; or 304 2. 5 days, if such crime or act occurred on or after 305 October 1, 2019; 306 307 unless the department, for good cause shown, finds the delay to 308 have been justified; 309 Section 67. Section 960.196, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 310 960.196 Relocation assistance for victims of human 311 312 trafficking.-584469 - h7125-Renner5.docx Published On: 4/15/2019 7:13:37 PM

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(1) Notwithstanding the criteria specified in ss.
960.07(2) and 960.13 for crime victim compensation awards, the
department may award a one-time payment of up to \$1,500 for any
one claim and a lifetime maximum of \$3,000 to a victim of human
trafficking who needs urgent assistance to escape from an unsafe
environment directly related to the human trafficking offense.

319 (2) In order for an award to be granted to a victim for 320 relocation assistance:

(b) <u>1. For a crime occurring before October 1, 2019</u>, the crime must be reported to the proper authorities and the claim must be filed within 1 year, or 2 years with good cause, after the date of the last human trafficking offense, as described in s. 787.06(3)(b), (d), (f), or (g).

326 <u>2. For a crime occurring on or after October 1, 2019,</u> 327 <u>the crime must be reported to the proper authorities and the</u> 328 <u>claim must be filed within 3 years, or 5 years with good cause,</u> 329 <u>after the date of the last human trafficking offense, as</u> 330 <u>described in s. 787.06(3)(b), (d), (f), or (g).</u>

331 <u>3.</u> In a case that exceeds the <u>reporting and filing</u> 2-332 <del>year</del> requirement due to an active and ongoing investigation, a 333 state attorney, statewide prosecutor, or federal prosecutor may 334 certify in writing a human trafficking victim's need to relocate 335 from an unsafe environment due to the threat of future violence 336 which is directly related to the human trafficking offense.

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337 Section 68. Subsection (2) of section 985.557, Florida 338 Statutes, is amended to read: 339 985.557 Direct filing of an information; discretionary and 340 mandatory criteria.-(2) MANDATORY DIRECT FILE. 341 342 (a) With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years of age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state 343 attorney shall file an information if the child has been 344 345 previously adjudicated delinquent for an act classified as a 346 felony, which adjudication was for the commission of, attempt to 347 commit, or conspiracy to commit murder, sexual battery, armed or 348 strong-armed robbery, carjacking, home-invasion robbery, 349 aggravated battery, or aggravated assault, and the child is 350 currently charged with a second or subsequent violent crime 351 against a person. 352 (b) With respect to any child 16 or 17 years of age at the 353 time an offense classified as a forcible felony, as defined in 354 s. 776.08, was committed, the state attorney shall file an 355 information if the child has previously been adjudicated 356 delinquent or had adjudication withheld for three acts 357 classified as felonies each of which occurred at least 45 days 358 apart from each other. This paragraph does not apply when the 359

359 state attorney has good cause to believe that exceptional 360 circumstances exist which preclude the just prosecution of the

361 <del>juvenile in adult court.</del>

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362 (c) The state attorney must file an information if a 363 child, regardless of the child's age at the time the alleged 364 offense was committed, is alleged to have committed an act that 365 would be a violation of law if the child were an adult, that involves stealing a motor vehicle, including, but not limited 366 367 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 368 369 while the child was in possession of the stolen motor vehicle 370 the child caused serious bodily injury to or the death of a 371 person who was not involved in the underlying offense. For 372 purposes of this section, the driver and all willing passengers 373 in the stolen motor vehicle at the time such serious bodily 374 injury or death is inflicted shall also be subject to mandatory 375 transfer to adult court. "Stolen motor vehicle," for the 376 purposes of this section, means a motor vehicle that has been 377 the subject of any criminal wrongful taking. For purposes of 378 this section, "willing passengers" means all willing passengers 379 who have participated in the underlying offense.

380 (d)1. With respect to any child who was 16 or 17 years of 381 age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state 382 attorney shall file an information if the child has been charged 383 with committing or attempting to commit an offense listed in s. 384 775.087(2)(a)1.a.-p., and, during the commission of or attempt 385 to commit the offense, the child:

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386	a Actually personed a firearm or destructive device as
	a. Actually possessed a firearm or destructive device, as
387	those terms are defined in s. 790.001.
388	b. Discharged a firearm or destructive device, as
389	described in s. 775.087(2)(a)2.
390	c. Discharged a firearm or destructive device, as
391	described in s. 775.087(2)(a)3., and, as a result of the
392	discharge, death or great bodily harm was inflicted upon any
393	person.
394	2. Upon transfer, any child who is:
395	a. Charged under sub-subparagraph 1.a. and who has been
396	previously adjudicated or had adjudication withheld for a
397	forcible felony offense or any offense involving a firearm, or
398	who has been previously placed in a residential commitment
399	program, shall be subject to sentencing under s. 775.087(2)(a),
400	notwithstanding s. 985.565.
401	b. Charged under sub-subparagraph 1.b. or sub-subparagraph
402	1.c., shall be subject to sentencing under s. 775.087(2)(a),
403	notwithstanding s. 985.565.
404	3. Upon transfer, any child who is charged under this
405	paragraph, but who does not meet the requirements specified in
406	subparagraph 2., shall be sentenced under s. 985.565; however,
407	if the court imposes a juvenile sanction, the court must commit
408	the child to a high-risk or maximum-risk juvenile facility.
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409	4. This paragraph shall not apply if the state attorney
410	has good cause to believe that exceptional circumstances exist
411	that preclude the just prosecution of the child in adult court.
412	5. The Department of Corrections shall make every
413	reasonable effort to ensure that any child 16 or 17 years of age
414	who is convicted and sentenced under this paragraph be
415	completely separated such that there is no physical contact with
416	adult offenders in the facility, to the extent that it is
417	consistent with chapter 958.
418	Section 69. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (4) of
419	section 985.565, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
420	985.565 Sentencing powers; procedures; alternatives for
421	juveniles prosecuted as adults
422	(4) SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES
423	(a) Adult sanctions
424	1. Cases prosecuted on indictmentIf the child is found
425	to have committed the offense punishable by death or life
426	imprisonment, the child shall be sentenced as an adult. If the
427	juvenile is not found to have committed the indictable offense
428	but is found to have committed a lesser included offense or any
429	other offense for which he or she was indicted as a part of the
430	criminal episode, the court may sentence as follows:
431	a. As an adult;
432	b. Under chapter 958; or
433	c. As a juvenile under this section.
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434 Other cases.-If a child who has been transferred for 2. criminal prosecution pursuant to information or waiver of 435 436 juvenile court jurisdiction is found to have committed a violation of state law or a lesser included offense for which he 437 438 or she was charged as a part of the criminal episode, the court 439 may sentence as follows:

- 440 a. As an adult;
- 441

442

b. Under chapter 958; or

c. As a juvenile under this section.

443 3. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, if 444 the state attorney is required to file a motion to transfer and 445 certify the juvenile for prosecution as an adult under s. 985.556(3) and that motion is granted, or if the state attorney 446 is required to file an information under s. 985.557(2)(a) or 447 448 (b), the court must impose adult sanctions.

449 4. Any sentence imposing adult sanctions is presumed 450 appropriate, and the court is not required to set forth specific 451 findings or enumerate the criteria in this subsection as any 452 basis for its decision to impose adult sanctions.

453 5. When a child has been transferred for criminal 454 prosecution as an adult and has been found to have committed a 455 violation of state law, the disposition of the case may include 456 the enforcement of any restitution ordered in any juvenile 457 proceeding.

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458 Juvenile sanctions.-For juveniles transferred to adult (b) 459 court but who do not qualify for such transfer under s. 460 985.556(3) or s. 985.557(2)(a) or (b), the court may impose juvenile sanctions under this paragraph. If juvenile sentences 461 462 are imposed, the court shall, under this paragraph, adjudge the 463 child to have committed a delinquent act. Adjudication of delinquency shall not be deemed a conviction, nor shall it 464 465 operate to impose any of the civil disabilities ordinarily 466 resulting from a conviction. The court shall impose an adult 467 sanction or a juvenile sanction and may not sentence the child 468 to a combination of adult and juvenile punishments. An adult 469 sanction or a juvenile sanction may include enforcement of an 470 order of restitution or probation previously ordered in any juvenile proceeding. However, if the court imposes a juvenile 471 472 sanction and the department determines that the sanction is 473 unsuitable for the child, the department shall return custody of 474 the child to the sentencing court for further proceedings, 475 including the imposition of adult sanctions. Upon adjudicating a 476 child delinquent under subsection (1), the court may:

1. Place the child in a probation program under the supervision of the department for an indeterminate period of time until the child reaches the age of 19 years or sooner if discharged by order of the court.

481 2. Commit the child to the department for treatment in an 482 appropriate program for children for an indeterminate period of 584469 - h7125-Renner5.docx Published On: 4/15/2019 7:13:37 PM

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483 time until the child is 21 or sooner if discharged by the 484 department. The department shall notify the court of its intent 485 to discharge no later than 14 days prior to discharge. Failure 486 of the court to timely respond to the department's notice shall 487 be considered approval for discharge.

3. Order disposition under ss. 985.435, 985.437, 985.439,
985.441, 985.45, and 985.455 as an alternative to youthful
offender or adult sentencing if the court determines not to
impose youthful offender or adult sanctions.

It is the intent of the Legislature that the criteria and guidelines in this subsection are mandatory and that a determination of disposition under this subsection is subject to the right of the child to appellate review under s. 985.534.

497 Section 70. Except as expressly provided otherwise herein,498 this act shall take effect October 1, 2019.

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492

500

501

## TITLE AMENDMENT

502 Remove lines 355-386 and insert: 503 providing an exception to a prohibition on contraband for 504 certain legal documents; prohibiting introduction into or 505 possession of certain cellular telephones or other portable 506 communication devices on the grounds of any county detention 507 facility; providing criminal penalties; amending s. 958.04, 584469 - h7125-Renner5.docx Published On: 4/15/2019 7:13:37 PM

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Bill No. HB 7125 (2019)

Amendment No. 5

508 F.S.; revising the criteria authorizing a court to sentence as a 509 youthful offender a person who is found quilty of, or who pled 510 nolo contendere or guilty to, committing a felony before the 511 person turned 21 years of age; amending s. 960.07, F.S.; 512 increasing the timeframe for filing a crime victim compensation 513 claim; providing an extension for good cause for a specified period; increasing the timeframe for a victim or intervenor who 514 was under the age of 18 at the time of the crime to file a 515 claim; provides an extension for good cause of 2 additional 516 years; increasing the timeframe for filing a claim for victim 517 518 compensation for a victim of a sexually violent offense; 519 amending s. 960.13, F.S.; increasing the timeframe for prompt 520 reporting of a crime to be eligible for a victim compensation award; amending s. 960.195, F.S.; increasing the timeframe for 521 522 reporting a criminal or delinquent act resulting in property 523 loss of an elderly person or disabled adult; amending s. 524 960.196, F.S.; increasing the timeframe to report certain human trafficking offenses to be eligible for a victim relocation 525 526 assistance award; providing an extension for good cause; amending s. 985.557, F.S.; repealing provisions requiring the 527 528 mandatory direct filing of charges in adult court against 529 juveniles in certain circumstances; amending s. 985.565, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing 530 effective dates. 531

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