

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House

Comm: WD 04/11/2013

Appropriations Subcommittee on Criminal and Civil Justice (Joyner) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 775.082, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

775.082 Penalties; applicability of sentencing structures; mandatory minimum sentences for certain reoffenders previously released from prison.-

(1) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a person who has been convicted of a capital felony shall be punished by death if the proceeding held to determine sentence according to

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the procedure set forth in s. 921.141 results in findings by the court that such person shall be punished by death, otherwise such person shall be punished by life imprisonment and shall be ineligible for parole.

- (b) A person who is convicted under s. 782.04 for an offense that was committed before the person was 18 years of age may be punished by life imprisonment if the judge at a mandatory sentencing hearing concludes that life imprisonment is an appropriate sentence.
- 1. In determining whether life imprisonment is an appropriate sentence, the judge shall consider factors relevant to the offense and to the defendant's youth and attendant circumstances, including, but not limited to:
- a. The effect of the crime on the victim's family and on the community.
- b. The nature and circumstances of the offense committed by the defendant.
- c. The defendant's age, maturity, intellectual capacity, and mental and emotional health at the time of the offense.
- d. The defendant's background, including his or her family, home, and community environment.
- e. The effect, if any, of immaturity, impetuosity, or failure to appreciate risks and consequences on the defendant's participation in the offense.
- f. The extent of the defendant's participation in the offense.
- g. The effect, if any, of familial pressure or peer pressure on the defendant's actions.
 - h. The nature and extent of the defendant's prior criminal



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- i. The effect, if any, of characteristics attributable to the defendant's youth on the defendant's judgment.
 - j. The defendant's capacity for rehabilitation.
- 2. If the judge concludes that life imprisonment is not an appropriate sentence, the defendant shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than 50 years.
- 3. A person who is sentenced under this paragraph shall have his or her sentence reviewed after 25 years. The sentencing court shall retain original jurisdiction for the duration of the sentence for this purpose.
- a. The Department of Corrections shall notify juvenile offenders who are committed to the department of their eligibility to participate in a resentencing hearing 18 months before the beginning of their 25th year of incarceration. The juvenile offender may apply to the court of original jurisdiction requesting that a resentencing hearing be held.
- b. The court shall hold a resentencing hearing to determine whether the juvenile offender's sentence should be modified. The resentencing court shall consider all of the following:
- (I) Whether the juvenile offender demonstrates maturity and rehabilitation.
- (II) Whether the juvenile offender remains at the same level of risk to society as he or she did at the time of the initial sentencing.
- (III) The opinion of the victim's next of kin. The absence of the victim's next of kin from the resentencing hearing may not be a factor in the courts determination under this section.
 - (IV) Whether the juvenile offender was a relatively minor

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participant in the criminal offense or acted under extreme duress or the domination of another person.

- (V) Whether the juvenile has shown sincere and sustained remorse for the criminal offense.
- (VI) Whether the juvenile offender's age, maturity, and psychological development at the time of the offense affected his or her behavior.
- (VII) Whether the juvenile offender has successfully obtained a general educational development certificate or completed another educational, technical, work, vocational, or self-rehabilitation program.
- (VIII) Whether the juvenile offender was a victim of sexual, physical, or emotional abuse before he or she committed the offense.
- (IX) The results of any mental health assessment, risk assessment, or evaluation of the juvenile offender as to rehabilitation.
- c. A juvenile offender is entitled to be represented by counsel at the resentencing hearing and the court shall appoint a public defender to represent the juvenile offender if the juvenile cannot afford an attorney.
- d. If the court determines at the resentencing hearing that the juvenile offender has been rehabilitated and is reasonably believed to be fit to reenter society based on the factors in sub-subparagraph b., the court shall impose a term of probation of at least 5 years. If the court determines that the juvenile offender has not demonstrated rehabilitation and is not fit to reenter society based on the factors in sub-subparagraph b., the court shall not modify the juvenile offender's sentence and

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shall issue a written order stating the reasons therefore.

- e. A juvenile offender who is not resentenced under this subparagraph at his or her initial resentencing hearing is eligible for a resentencing hearing every 5 years after the date of the denial and every 5 years thereafter.
- 4. This paragraph shall apply retroactively to the extent necessary to meet constitutional requirements for imposing a life sentence on a defendant who is convicted of committing a murder that occurred before the defendant was 18 years of age as set forth by the United States Supreme Court in Miller v. Alabama, 132 S. Ct. 2455 (2012).
- (3) A person who has been convicted of any other designated felony may be punished as follows:
- (a)1. For a life felony committed before prior to October 1, 1983, by a term of imprisonment for life or for a term of years not less than 30.
- 2. For a life felony committed on or after October 1, 1983, by a term of imprisonment for life or by a term of imprisonment not exceeding 40 years.
- 3. Except as provided in subparagraph 4., for a life felony committed on or after July 1, 1995, by a term of imprisonment for life or by imprisonment for a term of years not exceeding life imprisonment.
- 4.a. Except as provided in sub-subparagraph b., for a life felony committed on or after September 1, 2005, which is a violation of s. 800.04(5)(b), by:
 - (I) A term of imprisonment for life; or
- (II) A split sentence that is a term of not less than 25 years' imprisonment and not exceeding life imprisonment,

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followed by probation or community control for the remainder of the person's natural life, as provided in s. 948.012(4).

- b. For a life felony committed on or after July 1, 2008, which is a person's second or subsequent violation of s. 800.04(5)(b), by a term of imprisonment for life.
- 5. A person convicted of a life felony or an offense punishable by a term of years not exceeding life imprisonment, other than an offense listed in 782.04, or an offense, other than offense listed in 782.04 that was reclassified as a life felony or an offense punishable by a term of years not exceeding life, that was committed before the person was 18 years of age shall be punished by a term of imprisonment not to exceed 50 years.
- a. A person sentenced under this subparagraph shall have his or her sentence reviewed after 15 years. The sentencing court shall retain original jurisdiction for the duration of the sentence for this purpose.
- (I) The Department of Corrections shall notify juvenile offenders who are committed to the department of their eligibility to participate in a resentencing hearing 18 months before the beginning of their 15th year of incarceration. The juvenile offender may apply to the court of original jurisdiction requesting that a resentencing hearing be held. This subparagraph does not apply to juveniles sentenced to a term of 15 years or less.
- (II) The court shall hold a resentencing hearing to determine whether the juvenile offender's sentence should be modified. The resentencing court shall consider all of the following:

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- 158 (A) Whether the juvenile offender demonstrates maturity and 159 rehabilitation.
 - (B) Whether the juvenile offender remains at the same level of risk to society as he or she did at the time of the initial sentencing.
 - (C) The opinion of the victim or the victim, 's next of kin. The absence of the victim or the victim's next of kin from the resentencing hearing may not be a factor in the court's determination under this section.
 - (D) Whether the juvenile offender was a relatively minor participant in the criminal offense or acted under extreme duress or the domination of another person.
 - (E) Whether the juvenile has shown sincere and sustained remorse for the criminal offense.
 - (F) Whether the juvenile offender's age, maturity, and psychological development at the time of the offense affected his or her behavior.
 - (G) Whether the juvenile offender has successfully obtained a general educational development certificate or completed another educational, technical, work, vocational, or selfrehabilitation program.
 - (H) Whether the juvenile offender was a victim of sexual, physical, or emotional abuse before he or she committed the offense.
 - (I) The results of any mental health assessment, risk assessment, or evaluation of the juvenile offender as to rehabilitation.
 - (III) A juvenile offender is entitled to be represented by counsel, and the court shall appoint a public defender to



represent the juvenile offender if the juvenile offender cannot afford an attorney.

- (IV) If the court determines at the resentencing hearing that the juvenile offender has been rehabilitated and is reasonably believed to be fit to reenter society based on these factors, then a term of probation of at least 5 years, shall be imposed. If the court determines that the juvenile offender has not demonstrated rehabilitation and is not fit to reenter society based on these factors, the court shall not modify the juvenile offender's sentence and shall issue a written order stating the reasons therefore.
- (V) A juvenile offender who is not resentenced under this paragraph at the initial resentencing hearing is eligible for a resentencing hearing 5 years after the date of the denial and every 5 years after that.
- b. This subparagraph shall apply retroactively to the extent necessary to meet constitutional requirements as set forth by the United States Supreme Court in Graham v. Florida, 560 US. (2010).
- (b) For a felony of the first degree, by a term of imprisonment not exceeding 30 years or, when specifically provided by statute, by imprisonment for a term of years not exceeding life imprisonment.
- (c) For a felony of the second degree, by a term of imprisonment not exceeding 15 years.
- (d) For a felony of the third degree, by a term of imprisonment not exceeding 5 years.
 - Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.

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216 ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========== 217 And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

requirements; providing an effective date.

A bill to be entitled An act relating to criminal penalties; amending s. 775.082, F.S.; providing criminal sentences applicable to a person who was under the age of 18 years at the time certain offenses were committed; requiring that a judge consider certain factors before determining if life imprisonment is an appropriate sentence; providing for an alternative sentence if a sentence of life imprisonment is inappropriate; establishing right to resentencing hearing; specifying components of resentencing hearing process; providing for retroactive application to comply with constitutional