Florida Senate - 2014 Bill No. CS/HB 7035, 1st Eng.

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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	•	House
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Floor: WD/2R		
04/11/2014 11:10 AM		

Senator Bradley moved the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause

and insert:

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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

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11	has been convicted of a capital felony shall be punished by
12	death if the proceeding held to determine sentence according to
13	the procedure set forth in s. 921.141 results in findings by the
14	court that such person shall be punished by death, otherwise
15	such person shall be punished by life imprisonment and shall be
16	ineligible for parole.
17	(b) For offenses committed before the offender attained 18
18	years of age, a person who is convicted of a capital felony or
19	an offense that was reclassified as a capital felony shall be
20	punished by life imprisonment and is ineligible for parole if
21	the judge at a mandatory sentencing hearing concludes that life
22	imprisonment is an appropriate sentence. In determining whether
23	life imprisonment is an appropriate sentence, the judge shall
24	consider factors relevant to the offense and to the defendant's
25	youth and attendant circumstances, including, but not limited
26	to:
27	1. The nature and circumstances of the offense committed by
28	the defendant.
29	2. The effect of the crime on the victim's family and on
30	the community.
31	3. The defendant's age, maturity, intellectual capacity,
32	and mental and emotional health at the time of the offense.
33	4. The defendant's background, including his or her family,
34	home, and community environment.
35	5. The effect, if any, of immaturity, impetuosity, or
36	failure to appreciate risks and consequences on the defendant's
37	participation in the offense.
38	6. The extent of the defendant's participation in the
39	offense.

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40 7. The effect, if any, of familial pressure or peer 41 pressure on the defendant's actions. 8. The nature and extent of the defendant's prior criminal 42 43 history. 9. The effect, if any, of characteristics attributable to 44 45 the defendant's youth on the defendant's judgment. 46 10. The possibility of rehabilitating the defendant. 47 48 If the judge concludes that life imprisonment is not an 49 appropriate sentence, the defendant shall be punished by 50 imprisonment for a term of not less than 35 years. 51 (3) A person who has been convicted of any other designated 52 felony may be punished as follows: 53 (a)1. For a life felony committed before prior to October 54 1, 1983, by a term of imprisonment for life or for a term of 55 years not less than 30. 56 2. For a life felony committed on or after October 1, 1983, 57 by a term of imprisonment for life or by a term of imprisonment 58 not exceeding 40 years. 59 3. Except as provided in subparagraph 4., for a life felony 60 committed on or after July 1, 1995, by a term of imprisonment 61 for life or by imprisonment for a term of years not exceeding 62 life imprisonment. 63 4.a. Except as provided in sub-subparagraph b., for a life 64 felony committed on or after September 1, 2005, which is a 65 violation of s. 800.04(5)(b), by: 66 (I) A term of imprisonment for life; or (II) A split sentence that is a term of not less than 25 67 68 years' imprisonment and not exceeding life imprisonment,

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69 followed by probation or community control for the remainder of 70 the person's natural life, as provided in s. 948.012(4). 71 b. For a life felony committed on or after July 1, 2008, 72 which is a person's second or subsequent violation of s. 800.04(5)(b), by a term of imprisonment for life. 73 74 (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), for offenses committed 75 before the offender attained 18 years of age, a person convicted 76 under s. 782.04 of an offense that was reclassified as a life 77 felony is eligible to be punished by life imprisonment or by 78 imprisonment for a term of years equal to life imprisonment if the judge at a mandatory sentencing hearing considers factors 79 80 relevant to the offense and to the defendant's youth and

81 <u>attendant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the</u> 82 <u>factors listed in paragraph (1)(b), and concludes that</u> 83 <u>imprisonment for life or a term of years equal to life</u> 84 imprisonment is an appropriate sentence.

85 (c) (b) For a felony of the first degree, by a term of imprisonment not exceeding 30 years or, when specifically 86 87 provided by statute, by imprisonment for a term of years not exceeding life imprisonment. However, for offenses committed 88 89 before the offender attained 18 years of age, a person convicted under s. 782.04 of a first-degree felony punishable by a term of 90 years not exceeding life imprisonment or an offense that was 91 92 reclassified as a first-degree felony punishable by a term of 93 years not exceeding life imprisonment is eligible for a term of 94 years equal to life imprisonment only if the judge at a 95 mandatory sentencing hearing considers factors relevant to the 96 offense and to the defendant's youth and attendant 97 circumstances, including, but not limited to, the factors

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98 specified in paragraph (1)(b), and concludes that a term of 99 years equal to life imprisonment is an appropriate sentence. 100 (d) (e) For a felony of the second degree, by a term of 101 imprisonment not exceeding 15 years. 102 (e) (d) For a felony of the third degree, by a term of 103 imprisonment not exceeding 5 years. 104 Section 2. (1) A person who is sentenced to imprisonment 105 for committing an offense before attaining 18 years of age is 106 entitled to review of his or her sentence in the following 107 circumstances: 108 (a) A person who is sentenced to life imprisonment, 109 imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for a term of more than 110 25 years for any offense that is included in s. 782.04, Florida 111 Statutes, but for which he or she was not the person who 112 actually killed the victim, is entitled to a review of his or 113 her sentence after 25 years. The sentencing court shall retain 114 original jurisdiction for the duration of the sentence for this 115 purpose. 116 (b) A person who is sentenced to life imprisonment, 117 imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for a term of more than 118 20 years for any offense that is not included in s. 782.04, 119 Florida Statutes, is entitled to a review of his or her sentence 120 after 20 years. If the court does not modify the person's 121 sentence in accordance with subsection (5) and the person is 122 serving a sentence of imprisonment for a term of more than 30 123 years, the person is entitled to another review of his or her 124 sentence after serving 30 years of the sentence. The sentencing 125 court shall retain original jurisdiction for the duration of the 126 sentence for this purpose.

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127	(2) The Department of Corrections shall notify a juvenile
128	offender who is committed to the department of his or her
129	eligibility to participate in a resentencing hearing 30 months
130	before the date that he or she will be eligible for the
131	resentencing hearing. The juvenile offender may apply to the
132	court of original jurisdiction requesting that a resentencing
133	hearing be held.
134	(3) An offender is entitled to be represented by counsel,
135	and the court shall appoint a public defender to represent the
136	offender if the offender cannot afford an attorney.
137	(4) The court shall hold a resentencing hearing to
138	determine whether the offender's sentence should be modified.
139	The resentencing court shall consider all of the following:
140	(a) Whether the offender demonstrates maturity and
141	rehabilitation.
142	(b) Whether the offender remains at the same level of risk
143	to society as he or she did at the time of the initial
144	sentencing.
145	(c) The opinion of the victim or the victim's next of kin.
146	The absence of the victim or the victim's next of kin from the
147	resentencing hearing may not be a factor in the court's
148	determination under this section. If the victim or the victim's
149	next of kin chooses not to participate in the hearing, the court
150	may consider previous statements made by the victim or the
151	victim's next of kin during the trial or initial sentencing
152	phase.
153	(d) Whether the offender was a relatively minor participant
154	in the criminal offense or acted under extreme duress or the
155	domination of another person.

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156 (e) Whether the offender has shown sincere and sustained remorse for the criminal offense. 157 158 (f) Whether the offender's age, maturity, and psychological 159 development at the time of the offense affected his or her 160 behavior. (g) Whether the offender has successfully obtained a 161 general educational development certificate or completed another 162 163 educational, technical, work, vocational, or self-rehabilitation 164 program, if such a program is available. 165 (h) Whether the offender was a victim of sexual, physical, 166 or emotional abuse before he or she committed the offense. 167 (i) The results of any mental health assessment, risk 168 assessment, or evaluation of the offender as to rehabilitation. 169 (5) If the court determines at the resentencing hearing 170 that the offender has been rehabilitated and is reasonably 171 believed to be fit to reenter society based on these factors, a 172 term of probation of at least 5 years shall be imposed. If the 173 court determines that the offender has not demonstrated 174 rehabilitation and is not fit to reenter society based on these 175 factors, the court shall issue an order in writing stating the 176 reasons why the sentence is not being modified. 177 Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 316.3026, Florida 178 Statutes, is amended to read: 179 316.3026 Unlawful operation of motor carriers.-180 (2) Any motor carrier enjoined or prohibited from operating 181 by an out-of-service order by this state, any other state, or 182 the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration may not operate 183 on the roadways of this state until the motor carrier has been authorized to resume operations by the originating enforcement 184

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185 jurisdiction. Commercial motor vehicles owned or operated by any 186 motor carrier prohibited from operation found on the roadways of 187 this state shall be placed out of service by law enforcement officers of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, 188 189 and the motor carrier assessed a \$10,000 civil penalty pursuant 190 to 49 C.F.R. s. 383.53, in addition to any other penalties 191 imposed on the driver or other responsible person. Any person 192 who knowingly drives, operates, or causes to be operated any commercial motor vehicle in violation of an out-of-service order 193 194 issued by the department in accordance with this section commits 195 a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082(3)(e) 775.082(3)(d). Any costs associated with the 196 197 impoundment or storage of such vehicles are the responsibility 198 of the motor carrier. Vehicle out-of-service orders may be 199 rescinded when the department receives proof of authorization 200 for the motor carrier to resume operation.

Section 4. Subsection (3) of section 373.430, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.430 Prohibitions, violation, penalty, intent.-

(3) Any person who willfully commits a violation specified 205 in paragraph (1)(a) is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082(3)(e) 775.082(3)(d) and 775.083(1)(g), by a fine of not more than \$50,000 or by imprisonment for 5 years, or by both, for each offense. Each day during any portion of which such violation occurs constitutes a 210 separate offense.

211 Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 403.161, Florida 212 Statutes, is amended to read:

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403.161 Prohibitions, violation, penalty, intent.-

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214	(3) Any person who willfully commits a violation specified
215	in paragraph (1)(a) is guilty of a felony of the third degree
216	punishable as provided in ss. <u>775.082(3)(e)</u> 775.082(3)(d) and
217	775.083(1)(g) by a fine of not more than \$50,000 or by
218	imprisonment for 5 years, or by both, for each offense. Each day
219	during any portion of which such violation occurs constitutes a
220	separate offense.
221	Section 6. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section
222	648.571, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
223	648.571 Failure to return collateral; penalty
224	(3)
225	(c) Allowable expenses incurred in apprehending a defendant
226	because of a bond forfeiture or judgment under s. 903.29 may be
227	deducted if such expenses are accounted for. The failure to
228	return collateral under these terms is punishable as follows:
229	1. If the collateral is of a value less than \$100, as
230	provided in s. 775.082(4)(a).
231	2. If the collateral is of a value of \$100 or more, as
232	provided in s. 775.082(3)(e) 775.082(3)(d).
233	3. If the collateral is of a value of \$1,500 or more, as
234	provided in s. 775.082(3)(d) 775.082(3)(c).
235	4. If the collateral is of a value of \$10,000 or more, as
236	provided in s. <u>775.082(3)(c)</u> 775.082(3)(b) .
237	Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.
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239	========== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =============
240	And the title is amended as follows:
241	Delete everything before the enacting clause
242	and insert:

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243 A bill to be entitled 244 An act relating to juvenile sentencing; amending s. 775.082, F.S.; providing criminal sentences applicable 245 246 to a person who was under the age of 18 years at the 247 time the offense was committed; requiring a judge to 248 consider certain factors before determining if life 249 imprisonment is an appropriate sentence for a homicide 250 defendant; providing for review of sentences of certain offenders who were under the age of 18 at the 251 252 time of the offense; providing requirements and 253 procedures for such reviews; amending ss. 316.3026, 254 373.430, 403.161, and 648.571, F.S.; conforming cross-255 references; providing an effective date.