Florida Senate - 2008

By Senator Geller

31-02771A-08

20082030___

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to parole for adolescent offenders;
3	amending s. 947.16, F.S.; providing that an adolescent
4	younger than a specified age who is sentenced to life or
5	more than 10 years in prison is eligible for parole if he
6	or she has been incarcerated for a minimum period and has
7	not been previously adjudicated for certain offenses;
8	requiring the adolescent to be incarcerated in a youthful-
9	offender facility; providing for review of the
10	adolescent's eligibility for parole by the Parole
11	Commission; requiring the commission to conduct an initial
12	interview within a minimum time; requiring that, if the
13	adolescent is not granted parole by a specified age, he or
14	she be transferred from the youthful-offender facility to
15	an appropriate adult facility; specifying criteria for the
16	hearing officer to consider in determining whether an
17	adolescent offender has been rehabilitated; providing for
18	retroactive application; providing an effective date.
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20	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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22	Section 1. Section 947.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to
23	read:
24	947.16 Eligibility for parole; initial parole interviews;
25	powers and duties of commission
26	(1) Every <u>inmate or adolescent offender</u> person who has been
27	convicted of a felony or who has been convicted of one or more
28	misdemeanors and whose sentence or cumulative sentences total 12
29	months or more, who is confined in execution of the judgment of

Page 1 of 12

20082030

30 the court, and whose record during confinement or while under 31 supervision is good, shall, unless otherwise provided by law, be 32 eligible for interview for parole consideration of her or his 33 cumulative sentence structure as follows:

(a) An inmate who has been sentenced for an indeterminate
term or a term of 3 years or less shall have an initial interview
conducted by a hearing examiner within 8 months after the initial
date of confinement in execution of the judgment.

(b) An inmate who has been sentenced for a minimum term in excess of 3 years but of less than 6 years shall have an initial interview conducted by a hearing examiner within 14 months after the initial date of confinement in execution of the judgment.

(c) An inmate who has been sentenced for a minimum term of 6 or more years but other than for a life term shall have an initial interview conducted by a hearing examiner within 24 months after the initial date of confinement in execution of the judgment.

(d) An inmate who has been sentenced for a term of life shall have an initial interview conducted by a hearing examiner within 5 years after the initial date of confinement in execution of the judgment.

(e) An inmate who has been convicted and sentenced under ss. 958.011-958.15, or any other inmate who has been determined by the department to be a youthful offender, shall be interviewed by a parole examiner within 8 months after the initial date of confinement in execution of the judgment.

56 (f)1. An adolescent offender who was 15 years of age or 57 younger at the time the criminal act was committed, was sentenced 58 to life or to a single or cumulative term of imprisonment of 10

Page 2 of 12

	31-02771A-08 20082030
59	years or more, and has served 8 years of the sentence, may be
60	eligible for parole. An adolescent offender is disqualified from
61	eligibility for parole under this section if he or she plead nolo
62	contendere to or was convicted, prior to the current offense, of
63	a violation of:
64	a. Section 782.04, relating to murder;
65	b. Section 782.051, relating to attempted felony murder;
66	c. Section 784.011, relating to assault;
67	d. Section 784.021, relating to aggravated assault;
68	e. Section 784.03, relating to battery;
69	f. Section 784.041, relating to felony battery or domestic
70	battery by strangulation;
71	g. Section 784.045, relating to aggravated battery;
72	h. Section 784.048, relating to stalking;
73	i. Section 784.07, relating to assault or battery upon a
74	law enforcement officer, fire fighter, or emergency medical
75	services personnel;
76	j. Section 784.08, relating to assault or battery of an
77	elderly person;
78	k. Section 784.083, relating to assault or battery on code
79	inspectors;
80	1. Section 787.01, relating to kidnapping;
81	m. Section 787.02, relating to false imprisonment;
82	n. Section 790.07, relating to possession of a weapon or
83	firearm during the commission of a felony;
84	o. Section 790.1615, relating to unlawful throwing,
85	projecting, placing, or discharging of a destructive device or
86	bomb;
87	p. Section 794.011, relating to sexual battery;
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Page 3 of 12

20082030___

88	q. Section 806.01, relating to arson;
89	r. Section 806.111, relating to fire bombs;
90	s. Section 810.02, relating to burglary;
91	t. Section 812.014, relating to theft;
92	u. Section 812.13, relating to robbery;
93	v. Section 812.131, relating to robbery by sudden
94	snatching;
95	w. Section 812.133, relating to carjacking;
96	x. Section 812.135, relating to home-invasion robbery;
97	y. Section 812.12, relating to trespass and larceny with
98	relation to utility fixtures;
99	z. Section 827.03, relating to abuse, aggravated abuse, and
100	neglect of a child; or
101	aa. Section 828.12, relating to cruelty to animals.
102	2. As used in this section, the term "adolescent offender"
103	means a minor who committed his or her current offense when he or
104	she was 18 years of age or younger.
105	(2) Except as otherwise provided in chapter 958, an
106	adolescent offender must serve his or her sentence in a facility
107	designated for youthful offenders. If an adolescent offender has
108	not been granted parole by the time he or she reaches 25 years of
109	age, the adolescent offender must be transferred from the
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	youthful offender facility to an appropriate adult facility.
111	youthful offender facility to an appropriate adult facility. (3)(2) The following special types of cases shall have
111 112	
	(3) (2) The following special types of cases shall have
112	(3)(2) The following special types of cases shall have their initial parole interview as follows:
112 113	<u>(3)</u> The following special types of cases shall have their initial parole interview as follows: (a) An initial interview may be postponed for a period not
112 113 114	(3)(2) The following special types of cases shall have their initial parole interview as follows: (a) An initial interview may be postponed for a period not to exceed 90 days. Such postponement shall be for good cause,

Page 4 of 12

20082030

117 report or a probation or parole or mandatory conditional release 118 violation report. The reason for postponement shall be noted in 119 writing and included in the official record. No postponement for 120 good cause shall result in an initial interview being conducted 121 later than 90 days after the inmate's initially scheduled initial 122 interview.

(b) An initial interview may be deferred for any inmate who is out to court. Such deferral shall not result in an initial interview being conducted later than 90 days after the department provides written notice to the commission that the inmate has been returned from court.

(c) An initial interview may be deferred for any inmate confined in any appropriate treatment facility within the state, public or private, by virtue of transfer from the department under any applicable law. Such deferral shall not result in an initial interview being conducted later than 90 days after the department provides written notice to the commission that the inmate has been returned to the department.

(d) An inmate designated a mentally disordered sex offender shall have an initial interview conducted within 90 days of receiving written notification by the department to the commission of the need for such interview and that the inmate's file contains all investigative reports deemed necessary by the commission to conduct such interview.

(e) Any inmate who has been determined to be an incapacitated person pursuant to s. 744.331 shall have an initial interview conducted within 90 days after the date the commission is provided with written notice that the inmate has been restored to capacity by the court.

Page 5 of 12

20082030

(f) An initial interview may be held at the discretion of the commission after the entry of a commission order to revoke parole or mandatory conditional release.

For purposes of determining eligibility for parole 149 (q) interview and release, the mandatory minimum portion of a 150 151 concurrent sentence will begin on the date the sentence begins to 152 run as provided in s. 921.161. The mandatory minimum portions of 153 consecutive sentences shall be served at the beginning of the 154 maximum sentence as established by the Department of Corrections. 155 Each mandatory minimum portion of consecutive sentences shall be 156 served consecutively; provided, that in no case shall a sentence 157 begin to run before the date of imposition. The commission shall 158 conduct an initial interview for an inmate serving a mandatory 159 minimum sentence according to the following schedule:

160 1. An inmate serving a mandatory term of 7 years or less 161 shall have an initial interview no sooner than 6 months <u>before</u> 162 prior to the expiration of the mandatory minimum portion of the 163 sentence.

164 2. An inmate serving a mandatory term in excess of 7 years 165 but of less than 15 years shall have an initial interview no 166 sooner than 12 months <u>before</u> prior to the expiration of the 167 mandatory minimum portion of the sentence.

168 3. An inmate serving a mandatory term of 15 years or more 169 shall have an initial interview no sooner than 18 months <u>before</u> 170 prior to the expiration of the mandatory minimum portion of the 171 sentence.

(h) If an inmate is serving a sentence imposed by a county
or circuit court of this state concurrently with a sentence
imposed by a court of another state or of the United States, and

Page 6 of 12

20082030

175 if the department has designated the correctional institution of 176 the other jurisdiction as the place for reception and confinement 177 of such person, the inmate so released to another jurisdiction shall be eligible for consideration for parole, except that the 178 179 commission shall determine the presumptive parole release date 180 and the effective parole release date by requesting such person's record file from the receiving jurisdiction. Upon receiving such 181 182 records, the commission panel assigned by the chair shall 183 determine such release dates based on the relevant information in 184 that file. The commission may concur with the parole release 185 decision of the jurisdiction granting parole and accepting 186 supervision. The provisions of s. 947.174 do not apply to an 187 inmate serving a concurrent sentence in another jurisdiction pursuant to s. 921.16(2). 188

189 <u>(4) (3)</u> Notwithstanding the provisions of ss. 775.021 and 190 921.16, if an inmate has received a consecutive sentence or 191 sentences imposed by a court or courts of this state, the inmate 192 shall be eligible for consideration for parole, unless otherwise 193 expressly prohibited by law.

(5) (4) An inmate A person who has become eligible for an 194 195 initial parole interview and who may, according to the objective parole guidelines of the commission, be granted parole shall be 196 197 placed on parole in accordance with the provisions of this law; 198 except that, in any case of an inmate A person convicted of 199 murder, robbery, burglary of a dwelling or burglary of a 200 structure or conveyance in which a human being is present, 201 aggravated assault, aggravated battery, kidnapping, sexual 202 battery or attempted sexual battery, incest or attempted incest, an unnatural and lascivious act or an attempted unnatural and 203

Page 7 of 12

20082030

204 lascivious act, lewd and lascivious behavior, assault or 205 aggravated assault when a sexual act is completed or attempted, 206 battery or aggravated battery when a sexual act is completed or 207 attempted, arson, or any felony involving the use of a firearm or 208 other deadly weapon or the use of intentional violence, at the 209 time of sentencing the judge may enter an order retaining jurisdiction over the offender for review of a commission release 210 211 order. This jurisdiction of the trial court judge is limited to 212 the first one-third of the maximum sentence imposed. When any 213 person is convicted of two or more felonies and concurrent sentences are imposed, then the jurisdiction of the trial court 214 215 judge as provided herein applies to the first one-third of the 216 maximum sentence imposed for the highest felony of which the 217 person was convicted. When any person is convicted of two or more 218 felonies and consecutive sentences are imposed, then the 219 jurisdiction of the trial court judge as provided herein applies 220 to one-third of the total consecutive sentences imposed.

(a) In retaining jurisdiction for the purposes of this act, the trial court judge shall state the justification with individual particularity, and such justification shall be made a part of the court record. A copy of such justification shall be delivered to the department together with the commitment issued by the court pursuant to s. 944.16.

(b) Gain-time as provided for by law shall accrue, except that an offender over whom the trial court has retained jurisdiction as provided herein shall not be released during the first one-third of her or his sentence by reason of gain-time.

(c) In such a case of retained jurisdiction, the commission, within 30 days after the entry of its release order,

Page 8 of 12

20082030

shall send notice of its release order to the original sentencing 233 234 judge and to the appropriate state attorney. The release order 235 shall be made contingent upon entry of an order by the appropriate circuit judge relinquishing jurisdiction as provided 236 for in paragraphs (d) and (f). If the original sentencing judge 237 is no longer in service, such notice shall be sent to the chief 238 239 judge of the circuit in which the offender was sentenced. The 240 chief judge may designate any circuit judge within the circuit to 241 act in the place of the original sentencing judge. Such notice shall stay the time requirements of s. 947.1745. 242

(d) Within 10 days after receipt of the notice provided for 243 244 in paragraph (c), the original sentencing judge or her or his 245 replacement shall notify the commission as to whether or not the court further desires to retain jurisdiction. If the original 246 247 sentencing judge or her or his replacement does not so notify the 248 commission within the 10-day period or notifies the commission 249 that the court does not desire to retain jurisdiction, then the 250 commission may dispose of the matter as it sees fit.

(e) Upon receipt of notice of intent to retain jurisdiction from the original sentencing judge or her or his replacement, the commission shall, within 10 days, forward to the court its release order, the findings of fact, the parole hearing examiner's report and recommendation, and all supporting information upon which its release order was based.

(f) Within 30 days of receipt of the items listed in paragraph (e), the original sentencing judge or her or his replacement shall review the order, findings, and evidence; and, if the judge finds that the order of the commission is not based on competent substantial evidence or that the parole is not in

Page 9 of 12

20082030

the best interest of the community or the inmate, the court may vacate the release order. The judge or her or his replacement shall notify the commission of the decision of the court, and, if the release order is vacated, such notification shall contain the evidence relied on and the reasons for denial. A copy of such notice shall be sent to the inmate.

268 The decision of the original sentencing judge or, in (a) 269 her or his absence, the chief judge of the circuit to vacate any 270 parole release order as provided in this section is not 271 appealable. Each inmate whose parole release order has been 272 vacated by the court shall be reinterviewed within 2 years after 273 the date of receipt of the vacated release order and every 2 274 years thereafter, or earlier by order of the court retaining 275 jurisdiction. However, each inmate whose parole release order has 276 been vacated by the court and who has been:

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2.82

1. Convicted of murder or attempted murder;

278 2. Convicted of sexual battery or attempted sexual battery;279 or

3. Sentenced to a 25-year minimum mandatory sentence
previously provided in s. 775.082,

283 shall be reinterviewed once within 5 years after the date of 284 receipt of the vacated release order and once every 5 years 285 thereafter, if the commission finds that it is not reasonable to 286 expect that parole would be granted during the following years 287 and states the bases for the finding in writing. For any inmate 288 who is within 7 years of his or her tentative release date, the 289 commission may establish a reinterview date prior to the 5-year schedule. 290

Page 10 of 12

20082030

291 (h) An inmate whose parole release order has been vacated 292 by the court may not be given a presumptive parole release date 293 during the period of retention of jurisdiction by the court. 294 During such period, a new effective parole release date may be authorized at the discretion of the commission without further 295 296 interview unless an interview is requested by no fewer than two 297 commissioners. Any such new effective parole release date must be 298 reviewed in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (c), 299 (d), (e), (f), and (g).

300 (6) (5) Within 90 days after any interview for parole, the 301 inmate shall be advised of the presumptive parole release date. 302 Subsequent to the establishment of the presumptive parole release 303 date, the commission may, at its discretion, review the official 304 record or conduct additional interviews with the inmate. However, 305 the presumptive parole release date may not be changed except for 306 reasons of institutional conduct or the acquisition of new information not available at the time of the initial interview. 307

308 <u>(7)(6)</u> This section as amended by chapter 82-171, Laws of 309 Florida, shall apply only to those persons convicted on or after 310 the effective date of chapter 82-171; and this section as in 311 effect before being amended by chapter 82-171 shall apply to any 312 person convicted before the effective date of chapter 82-171.

313 (8) For an adolescent offender, the primary purpose of the 314 initial eligibility interview is to determine whether the 315 adolescent offender has been sufficiently rehabilitated while in 316 the custody of the department to justify granting parole. In 317 order to determine if the adolescent offender has been 318 rehabilitated, the hearing examiner must consider whether:

Page 11 of 12

20082030___

319	(a) The adolescent offender was a principal to the criminal
320	act or an accomplice to the offense, a relatively minor
321	participant in the criminal conduct, or acted under extreme
322	duress or domination by another person;
323	(b) The offense was an isolated incident for which the
324	adolescent offender has shown remorse;
325	(c) The adolescent offender's age, maturity, and
326	psychological development at the time of offense affected his or
327	her behavior;
328	(d) The adolescent offender, while in the custody of the
329	department, has aided inmates suffering from catastrophic or
330	terminal medical, mental, or physical conditions or has prevented
331	risk or injury to staff, members of the public, or other inmates;
332	(e) The adolescent offender has successfully completed
333	educational and self-rehabilitation programs;
334	(f) The adolescent offender has received no disciplinary
335	reports for a period of at least 2 years;
336	(g) The adolescent offender was a victim of sexual,
337	physical, or emotional abuse; and
338	(h) The victim, or the victim's next of kin, has expressed
339	his or her opinion and this opinion has been taken into
340	consideration.
341	Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law
342	and shall apply retroactively to crimes committed before that
343	date.

Page 12 of 12