By Senator Joyner

18-00038-12 201292

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to parole for juvenile offenders; providing a short title; amending s. 947.16, F.S.; providing definitions; providing that a juvenile offender who was less than 18 years of age at the time of commission of a nonhomicide offense and who is sentenced to life imprisonment is eligible for parole if the offender has been incarcerated for a minimum period; requiring an initial eligibility interview to determine whether the juvenile offender has demonstrated maturity and reform for parole; providing criteria to determine maturity and reform; providing eligibility for a reinterview after a specified period for juvenile offenders denied parole; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

2.1

Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Graham Compliance Act."

Section 2. Subsections (2) through (6) of section 947.16, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (3) through (7), respectively, and a new subsection (2) is added to that section to read:

947.16 Eligibility for parole; initial parole interviews; powers and duties of commission; juvenile offender eligibility.—

(2) (a) As used in this subsection, the term:

1. "Juvenile offender" means an offender who was less than
18 years of age at the time the nonhomicide offense was

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committed.

2. "Nonhomicide offense" means an offense that did not result in the death of a human being.

- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (1) or any other provision of law to the contrary, a juvenile offender who is sentenced to life imprisonment for a nonhomicide offense may be eligible for parole as provided in this subsection.
- (c) Before a juvenile offender may be granted parole under this subsection, she or he must have an initial eligibility interview to determine whether she or he has demonstrated maturity and reform while in the custody of the department to justify granting parole. The initial eligibility interview may occur only after the juvenile offender has served 25 years of incarceration for the offense for which parole is sought. The initial eligibility interview and any subsequent eligibility interviews may occur only if the juvenile offender has received no approved disciplinary reports for at least 3 years before the scheduled eligibility interview.
- (d) In determining whether the juvenile offender has demonstrated maturity and reform and whether she or he should be granted parole, the commission must consider all of the following:
- $\underline{\text{1. The wishes of the victim or the opinions of the victim's}}\\$ next of kin.
- 2. Whether the juvenile offender was a relatively minor participant in the criminal offense or acted under extreme duress or domination of another person.
- 3. Whether the juvenile offender has shown sincere and sustained remorse for the criminal offense.

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4. Whether the juvenile offender's age, maturity, and psychological development at the time of the offense affected her or his behavior.

- 5. Whether the juvenile offender, while in the custody of the department, has aided inmates suffering from catastrophic or terminal medical, mental, or physical conditions or has prevented risk or injury to staff, citizens, or other inmates.
- 6. Whether the juvenile offender has successfully completed any General Educational Development or other educational, technical, work, vocational, or self-rehabilitation program.
- 7. Whether the juvenile offender was a victim of sexual, physical, or emotional abuse before she or he committed the offense.
- 8. The results of any mental health assessment or evaluation of the juvenile offender.
- (e) A juvenile offender who is not granted parole under this subsection after an initial eligibility interview is eligible for a reinterview 7 years after the date of the denial of the grant of parole and every 7 years thereafter.
 - Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.