

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate		House
Comm: WD		
04/11/2013	•	
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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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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) A person who is convicted under s. 782.04 for an
18	offense that was committed before the person was 18 years of age
19	may be punished by life imprisonment if the judge at a mandatory
20	sentencing hearing concludes that life imprisonment is an
21	appropriate sentence.
22	1. In determining whether life imprisonment is an
23	appropriate sentence, the judge shall consider factors relevant
24	to the offense and to the defendant's youth and attendant
25	circumstances, including, but not limited to:
26	a. The effect of the crime on the victim's family and on
27	the community.
28	b. The nature and circumstances of the offense committed by
29	the defendant.
30	c. The defendant's age, maturity, intellectual capacity,
31	and mental and emotional health at the time of the offense.
32	d. The defendant's background, including his or her family,
33	home, and community environment.
34	e. The effect, if any, of immaturity, impetuosity, or
35	failure to appreciate risks and consequences on the defendant's
36	participation in the offense.
37	f. The extent of the defendant's participation in the
38	offense.
39	g. The effect, if any, of familial pressure or peer
40	pressure on the defendant's actions.
41	h. The nature and extent of the defendant's prior criminal

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

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71	participant in the criminal offense or acted under extreme
72	duress or the domination of another person.
73	(V) Whether the juvenile has shown sincere and sustained
74	remorse for the criminal offense.
75	(VI) Whether the juvenile offender's age, maturity, and
76	psychological development at the time of the offense affected
77	his or her behavior.
78	(VII) Whether the juvenile offender has successfully
79	obtained a general educational development certificate or
80	completed another educational, technical, work, vocational, or
81	self-rehabilitation program.
82	(VIII) Whether the juvenile offender was a victim of
83	sexual, physical, or emotional abuse before he or she committed
84	the offense.
85	(IX) The results of any mental health assessment, risk
86	assessment, or evaluation of the juvenile offender as to
87	rehabilitation.
88	c. A juvenile offender is entitled to be represented by
89	counsel at the resentencing hearing and the court shall appoint
90	a public defender to represent the juvenile offender if the
91	juvenile cannot afford an attorney.
92	d. If the court determines at the resentencing hearing that
93	the juvenile offender has been rehabilitated and is reasonably
94	believed to be fit to reenter society based on the factors in
95	sub-subparagraph b., the court shall impose a term of probation
96	of at least 5 years. If the court determines that the juvenile
97	offender has not demonstrated rehabilitation and is not fit to
98	reenter society based on the factors in sub-subparagraph b., the
99	court shall not modify the juvenile offender's sentence and

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100 shall issue a written order stating the reasons therefore. e. A juvenile offender who is not resentenced under this 101 102 subparagraph at his or her initial resentencing hearing is 103 eligible for a resentencing hearing every 5 years after the date 104 of the denial and every 5 years thereafter. 105 4. This paragraph shall apply retroactively to the extent 106 necessary to meet constitutional requirements for imposing a 107 life sentence on a defendant who is convicted of committing a 108 murder that occurred before the defendant was 18 years of age as 109 set forth by the United States Supreme Court in Miller v. 110 Alabama, 132 S. Ct. 2455 (2012). 111 (3) A person who has been convicted of any other designated felony may be punished as follows: 112 113 (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 114 years not less than 30. 115 116 2. For a life felony committed on or after October 1, 1983, 117 by a term of imprisonment for life or by a term of imprisonment 118 not exceeding 40 years. 3. Except as provided in subparagraph 4., for a life felony 119 committed on or after July 1, 1995, by a term of imprisonment 120 121 for life or by imprisonment for a term of years not exceeding 122 life imprisonment. 123 4.a. Except as provided in sub-subparagraph b., for a life 124 felony committed on or after September 1, 2005, which is a 125 violation of s. 800.04(5)(b), by: 126 (I) A term of imprisonment for life; or 127 (II) A split sentence that is a term of not less than 25 128 years' imprisonment and not exceeding life imprisonment, Page 5 of 9

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129	followed by probation or community control for the remainder of
130	the person's natural life, as provided in s. 948.012(4).
131	b. For a life felony committed on or after July 1, 2008,
132	which is a person's second or subsequent violation of s.
133	800.04(5)(b), by a term of imprisonment for life.
134	5. A person convicted of a life felony or an offense
135	punishable by a term of years not exceeding life imprisonment,
136	other than an offense listed in 782.04, or an offense, other
137	than offense listed in 782.04 that was reclassified as a life
138	felony or an offense punishable by a term of years not exceeding
139	life, that was committed before the person was 18 years of age
140	shall be punished by a term of imprisonment not to exceed 50
141	years.
142	a. A person sentenced under this subparagraph shall have
143	his or her sentence reviewed after 15 years. The sentencing
144	court shall retain original jurisdiction for the duration of the
145	sentence for this purpose.
146	(I) The Department of Corrections shall notify juvenile
147	offenders who are committed to the department of their
148	eligibility to participate in a resentencing hearing 18 months
149	before the beginning of their 15th year of incarceration. The
150	juvenile offender may apply to the court of original
151	jurisdiction requesting that a resentencing hearing be held.
152	This subparagraph does not apply to juveniles sentenced to a
153	term of 15 years or less.
154	(II) The court shall hold a resentencing hearing to
155	determine whether the juvenile offender's sentence should be
156	modified. The resentencing court shall consider all of the
157	following:

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158	(A) Whether the juvenile offender demonstrates maturity and
159	rehabilitation.
160	(B) Whether the juvenile offender remains at the same level
161	of risk to society as he or she did at the time of the initial
162	sentencing.
163	(C) The opinion of the victim or the victim,'s next of kin.
164	The absence of the victim or the victim's next of kin from the
165	resentencing hearing may not be a factor in the court's
166	determination under this section.
167	(D) Whether the juvenile offender was a relatively minor
168	participant in the criminal offense or acted under extreme
169	duress or the domination of another person.
170	(E) Whether the juvenile has shown sincere and sustained
171	remorse for the criminal offense.
172	(F) Whether the juvenile offender's age, maturity, and
173	psychological development at the time of the offense affected
174	his or her behavior.
175	(G) Whether the juvenile offender has successfully obtained
176	a general educational development certificate or completed
177	another educational, technical, work, vocational, or self-
178	rehabilitation program.
179	(H) Whether the juvenile offender was a victim of sexual,
180	physical, or emotional abuse before he or she committed the
181	offense.
182	(I) The results of any mental health assessment, risk
183	assessment, or evaluation of the juvenile offender as to
184	rehabilitation.
185	(III) A juvenile offender is entitled to be represented by
186	counsel, and the court shall appoint a public defender to
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187	represent the juvenile offender if the juvenile offender cannot
188	afford an attorney.
189	(IV) If the court determines at the resentencing hearing
190	that the juvenile offender has been rehabilitated and is
191	reasonably believed to be fit to reenter society based on these
192	factors, then a term of probation of at least 5 years, shall be
193	imposed. If the court determines that the juvenile offender has
194	not demonstrated rehabilitation and is not fit to reenter
195	society based on these factors, the court shall not modify the
196	juvenile offender's sentence and shall issue a written order
197	stating the reasons therefore.
198	(V) A juvenile offender who is not resentenced under this
199	paragraph at the initial resentencing hearing is eligible for a
200	resentencing hearing 5 years after the date of the denial and
201	every 5 years after that.
202	b. This subparagraph shall apply retroactively to the
203	extent necessary to meet constitutional requirements as set
204	forth by the United States Supreme Court in Graham v. Florida,
205	<u>560 US. (2010).</u>
206	(b) For a felony of the first degree, by a term of
207	imprisonment not exceeding 30 years or, when specifically
208	provided by statute, by imprisonment for a term of years not
209	exceeding life imprisonment.
210	(c) For a felony of the second degree, by a term of
211	imprisonment not exceeding 15 years.
212	(d) For a felony of the third degree, by a term of
213	imprisonment not exceeding 5 years.
214	Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.
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217	And the title is amended as follows:
218	Delete everything before the enacting clause
219	and insert:
220	A bill to be entitled
221	An act relating to criminal penalties; amending s.
222	775.082, F.S.; providing criminal sentences applicable
223	to a person who was under the age of 18 years at the
224	time certain offenses were committed; requiring that a
225	judge consider certain factors before determining if
226	life imprisonment is an appropriate sentence;
227	providing for an alternative sentence if a sentence of
228	life imprisonment is inappropriate; establishing right
229	to resentencing hearing; specifying components of
230	resentencing hearing process; providing for
231	retroactive application to comply with constitutional
232	requirements; providing an effective date.

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