1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to sentence review hearings; providing 3 a short title; reenacting and amending s. 921.1402, 4 F.S.; revising the circumstances under which a 5 juvenile offender is not entitled to a review of his 6 or her sentence after a specified timeframe; creating 7 s. 921.14021, F.S.; providing for retroactive 8 application of a specified provision related to review 9 of sentence for juvenile offenders convicted of 10 murder; providing for immediate review of certain 11 sentences; creating s. 921.1403, F.S.; defining the 12 term "young adult offender"; precluding eligibility for a sentence review for young adult offenders who 13 14 previously committed, or conspired to commit, specified offenses; providing timeframes within which 15 16 young adult offenders who commit specified crimes are 17 entitled to a review of their sentences; providing applicability; requiring the Department of Corrections 18 19 to notify young adult offenders in writing of their eligibility within certain timeframes; requiring a 20 21 young adult offender seeking a sentence review or a 22 subsequent sentence review to submit an application to 23 the original sentencing court and request a hearing; 24 providing for legal representation of eligible young 25 adult offenders; providing for one subsequent review

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hearing for the young adult offender after a certain timeframe if he or she is not resentenced at the initial sentence review hearing; requiring the original sentencing court to hold a sentence review hearing upon receiving an application from an eligible young adult offender; requiring the court to consider certain factors in determining whether to modify the young adult offender's sentence; providing requirements if the court makes certain determinations regarding the young adult offender; providing for retroactive application; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. This act may be cited as "The Second Look Act."

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section

921.1402, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (4) of that section is reenacted, to read:

 921.1402 Review of sentences for persons convicted of specified offenses committed while under the age of 18 years.—
(2)(a) A juvenile offender sentenced under s.

775.082(1)(b)1. is entitled to a review of his or her sentence after 25 years. However, a juvenile offender is not entitled to review if he or she has previously been convicted of <u>committing</u> one of the following offenses, or of conspiracy to commit one of

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the following offenses, murder and if the murder offense for 51 which the person was previously convicted was part of a separate 52 53 criminal transaction or episode than that which resulted in the 54 sentence under s. $775.082(1)(b)1.\div$ 55 1. Murder; 56 2. Manslaughter; 57 3. Sexual battery; 58 4. Armed burglary; 59 Armed robbery; 60 Armed carjacking; 61 Home-invasion robbery; 62 8. Human trafficking for commercial sexual activity with a 63 child under 18 years of age; 9. False imprisonment under s. 787.02(3) 64 65 10. Kidnapping. A juvenile offender seeking sentence review pursuant 66 67 to subsection (2) must submit an application to the court of 68 original jurisdiction requesting that a sentence review hearing 69 be held. The juvenile offender must submit a new application to 70 the court of original jurisdiction to request subsequent 71 sentence review hearings pursuant to paragraph (2)(d). The 72 sentencing court shall retain original jurisdiction for the duration of the sentence for this purpose. 73 74 Section 3. Section 921.14021, Florida Statutes, is created 75 to read:

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76	921.14021 Retroactive application relating to s. 921.1402;
77	review of sentence.—A juvenile offender, as defined in s.
78	921.1402, who was convicted and sentenced under s.
79	921.1402(2)(a), excluding s. 921.1402(2)(a)1., as it existed on
80	or before June 30, 2020, is entitled to a review of his or her
81	sentence after 25 years or, if on July 1, 2020, 25 years have
82	already passed since the sentencing, immediately.
83	Section 4. Section 921.1403, Florida Statutes, is created
84	to read:
85	921.1403 Review of sentences for persons convicted of
86	specified offenses committed while under 25 years of age
87	(1) As used in this section, the term "young adult
88	offender" means a person who committed an offense before he or
89	she reached 25 years of age and for which he or she is sentenced
90	to a term of years in the custody of the Department of
91	Corrections, regardless of the date of sentencing.
92	(2) A young adult offender is not entitled to a sentence
93	review under this section if he or she has previously been
94	convicted of committing, or of conspiring to commit, any of the
95	following offenses and if the offense was part of a separate
96	criminal transaction or episode that resulted in the sentence
97	under s. 775.082(3)(a)1., 2., 3., 4., or 6., or (b)1.:
98	(a) Section 782.04(1)(a)1.;
99	(b) Section 782.04(1)(a)3.; or
100	(c) Section 782.04(2).

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(3) (a) 1. A young adult offender who is convicted of an offense that is a life felony, that is punishable by a term of years not exceeding life imprisonment, or that was reclassified as a life felony, which was committed after the person attained 18 years of age and who is sentenced to a term of more than 20 years under s. 775.082(3)(a)1., 2., 3., 4., or 6., is entitled to a review of his or her sentence after 20 years.

2. This paragraph does not apply to a person who is eligible for sentencing under s. 775.082(3)(a)5.

- (b) A young adult offender who is convicted of an offense that is a felony of the first degree or that was reclassified as a felony of the first degree and who is sentenced to a term of more than 15 years under s. 775.082(3)(b)1. is entitled to a review of his or her sentence after 15 years.
- (4) The Department of Corrections must notify a young adult offender in writing of his or her eligibility to request a sentence review hearing 18 months before the young adult offender is entitled to a sentence review hearing or notify him or her immediately in writing if the offender is eligible as of July 1, 2020.
- (5) A young adult offender seeking a sentence review under this section must submit an application to the original sentencing court requesting that the court hold a sentence review hearing. The young adult offender seeking a subsequent sentence review hearing must submit a new application to the

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original sentencing court to request a subsequent sentence review hearing pursuant to subsection (7). The original sentencing court retains jurisdiction for the duration of the sentence for this purpose.

- (6) A young adult offender who is eligible for a sentence review hearing under this section is entitled to be represented by an attorney, and the court must appoint a public defender to represent the young adult offender if he or she cannot afford an attorney.
- (7) (a) If the young adult offender seeking sentence review under paragraph (3) (a) is not resentenced at the initial sentence review hearing, he or she is eligible for one subsequent review hearing 10 years after the initial review hearing.
- (b) If the young adult offender seeking sentence review under paragraph (3) (b) is not resentenced at the initial sentence review hearing, he or she is eligible for one subsequent review hearing 5 years after the initial review hearing.
- (8) Upon receiving an application from an eligible young adult offender, the original sentencing court must hold a sentence review hearing to determine whether to modify the young adult offender's sentence. When determining if it is appropriate to modify the young adult offender's sentence, the court must consider any factor it deems appropriate, including, but not

151 limited to, any of the following:

- (a) Whether the young adult offender demonstrates maturity and rehabilitation.
- (b) Whether the young adult 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 sentence review hearing may not be a factor in the determination of the court under this section. The court must allow the victim or victim's next of kin to be heard in person, in writing, or by electronic means. If the victim or the victim's next of kin chooses not to participate in the hearing, the court may consider previous statements made by the victim or the victim's next of kin during the trial, initial sentencing phase, or previous sentencing review hearings.
- (d) Whether the young adult offender was a relatively minor participant in the criminal offense or whether he or she acted under extreme duress or under the domination of another person.
- (e) Whether the young adult offender has shown sincere and sustained remorse for the criminal offense.
- (f) Whether the young adult offender's age, maturity, or psychological development at the time of the offense affected his or her behavior.

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(g) Whether the young adult offender has successfully obtained a high school equivalency diploma or completed another educational, technical, work, vocational, or self-rehabilitation program, if such a program is available.

- (h) Whether the young adult 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 young adult offender as to rehabilitation.
- (9) (a) If the court determines at a sentence review hearing that the young adult offender who is seeking sentence review under paragraph (3) (a) has been rehabilitated and is reasonably believed to be fit to reenter society, the court must modify the sentence and impose a term of probation of at least 5 years.
- (b) If the court determines at a sentence review hearing that the young adult offender who is seeking sentence review under paragraph (3)(b) has been rehabilitated and is reasonably believed to be fit to reenter society, the court must modify the sentence and impose a term of probation of at least 3 years.
- (c) If the court determines that the young adult offender seeking sentence review under paragraph (3)(a) or (3)(b) has not demonstrated rehabilitation or is not fit to reenter society, the court must issue a written order stating the reasons why the

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201	sentence is not being modified.
202	(10) This section applies retroactively to a young adult
203	offender eligible under this section.
204	Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

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