1 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - FLOOR VERSION 2 STATE OF OKLAHOMA 3 1st Session of the 57th Legislature (2019) HOUSE BILL 1449 4 By: Lepak and Virgin of the House 5 and 6 Bice of the Senate 7 8 9 10 AS INTRODUCED 11 An Act relating to crimes and punishments; directing courts to consider mitigating circumstances when 12 determining sentences of certain persons; providing list of factors and quidelines for imposing sentence; requiring unanimous findings by juries; providing 1.3 judicial sentencing review for certain persons; 14 authorizing courts to reduce life sentences under certain circumstances; providing for supervised 15 release; directing courts to consider certain factors when considering sentence reduction; allowing 16 defendants to file motions for sentence reduction; directing the Department of Corrections to provide 17 notification to defendants and district attorneys; providing filing and hearing procedures for sentence 18 reduction requests; establishing parole eligibility for certain offenders; making parole eligibility 19 requirements apply retroactively; directing Governor and Pardon and Parole Board to consider certain 20 factors during parole hearings; authorizing attorney representation during parole eligibility hearings; 2.1 providing for codification; and providing an effective date. 22

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

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- SECTION 1. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 69 of Title 21, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
 - A. When determining whether to impose a sentence of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole on a person convicted of first-degree murder who was less than eighteen (18) years of age at the time of the commission of the crime, the court shall consider the following mitigating circumstances:
- 9 1. Age at the time of the offense;
- 2. Immaturity, impetuosity and the ability to appreciate the risks and consequences of the conduct;
- 12 | 3. Family and community environment;
 - 4. Intellectual capacity;
 - 5. Peer or familial pressure;
 - 6. Level of participation in the offense;
- 7. Ability to participate meaningfully in his or her defense;
- 8. Capacity for rehabilitation;
- 9. School records and special education evaluations;
- 19 10. Trauma history;
- 20 | 11. Faith and community involvement;
- 21 12. Involvement in the child welfare system; and
- 22 | 13. Any other factors or circumstances the court deems

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- B. Only after examining the factors outlined in subsection A of 1 this section, and finding beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is a permanently incorrigible juvenile who is beyond rehabilitation, may the court impose a sentence of life without parole.
 - If the defendant invokes his or her right to jury sentencing, the finding by the jury under subsection B of this section must be unanimous.
 - D. A person who was under eighteen (18) years of age at the time of the offense and sentenced to life without parole for firstdegree murder pursuant to the provisions of this section shall have the right to judicial review of his or her sentence as provided in Section 2 of this act after serving thirty (30) calendar years of imprisonment.
 - A new section of law to be codified SECTION 2. NEW LAW in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 70 of Title 21, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
 - Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a court may reduce a sentence of life without parole imposed on a defendant who was convicted of first-degree murder and who committed the offense before the person was eighteen (18) years of age, if:
 - The defendant has served at least thirty (30) calendar years of imprisonment;
 - 2. The defendant filed a motion for reduction in sentence; and

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- 3. The court finds, after considering the factors set forth in subsection C of this section, that the defendant is not a danger to the safety of any person or to the community and that the interests of justice warrant a sentence modification.
- B. A defendant whose sentence is reduced under the provisions of this section must be ordered to serve a period of supervised release of at least five (5) years upon release from imprisonment.
- C. When determining whether to reduce a term of imprisonment under this section, the court shall consider:
 - 1. The nature of the offense committed by the defendant;
 - 2. The age of the defendant at the time of the offense;
- 3. A report and recommendation from the Department of Corrections including information relating to the ability of the defendant to comply with the rules of the institution and whether the defendant completed any available educational, vocational or other prison programming;
- 4. A report and recommendation from the district attorney for the county in which the defendant was prosecuted;
- 5. Whether the defendant has demonstrated maturity, rehabilitation and a fitness to reenter society sufficient to justify a sentence reduction;
- 6. A statement by a victim or a family member of a victim who was impacted by the actions of the defendant;

- 7. The family of the defendant and community circumstances at the time of the offense including any history of abuse, trauma or involvement in the child welfare system;
- 8. The diminished culpability of juveniles compared to adults, the hallmark features of youth including immaturity, impetuosity and failure to appreciate risks and consequences which counsel against sentencing juveniles to life without parole; and
 - 9. Any additional information the court determines relevant.
- D. A defendant may make a second motion for a reduction in sentence under this section no earlier than five (5) years after the initial motion for reduction.
- E. A defendant may make a third and final motion for a reduction in sentence no earlier than five (5) years after the order for a second motion was filed. If the motion is denied, no further motions shall be entertained by the court.
- F. The Department of Corrections shall provide written notice of this section and its procedures to:
- 1. Any defendant who was sentenced to life without parole for first-degree murder who was less than eighteen (18) years of age at the time of the offense and has served twenty-nine (29) years in prison; and
- 2. The district attorney in the county where the defendant was prosecuted and sentenced.

- G. An application for a sentence reduction under this section shall be filed as a motion to reduce the sentence of the defendant and may include affidavits or other written material. The motion shall be filed with the sentencing court and a copy shall be served on the district attorney for the county in which the sentence was imposed.
- H. The court shall conduct a hearing on the motion at which time the defendant and counsel for the defendant shall be given the opportunity to be heard. In a hearing under this section, the court may allow for parties to present evidence. The court shall state in open court and file in writing the reasons for granting or denying a motion under this section.
- I. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, if the court grants a motion under this section, the court may reduce the sentence of life without parole to life with the possibility of parole.
- J. The hearing under this section shall assess whether the defendant has shown signs of rehabilitation, such that life without parole is no longer a permissible sentence under the Constitution of the United States.
- SECTION 3. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 332.7b of Title 57, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

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- A. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the following persons are eligible for release on parole:
 - a. a person who was convicted and sentenced for any offenses in which the death of another person did not occur, and the offenses were committed before, on or after November 1, 2019, but before the person was eighteen (18) years of age, shall be retroactively eligible for release on parole after the person has served twenty (20) years of incarceration, unless by law the person is eligible for earlier parole eligibility, or
 - b. a person who was convicted and sentenced for any offenses in which the death of another person occurred, and the offenses were committed before, on or after November 1, 2019, but before the person was eighteen (18) years of age, is eligible for release on parole after the person has served twenty-five (25) years of incarceration, unless by law the person is eligible for earlier parole eligibility.
- 2. The provisions of subparagraph b of paragraph 1 of this subsection shall apply prospectively only to defendants sentenced on or after November 1, 2019; provided, however, the parole eligibility provisions of this section shall not apply to any person sentenced to life without the possibility of parole, unless a judge later

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modifies his or her sentence under the provisions of Section 2 of this act to life with the possibility of parole.

- B. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, including paragraph 2 of subsection A of this section, a person who was sentenced to life without the possibility of parole before

 November 1, 2019, for first-degree murder that was committed before the person was eighteen (18) years of age, shall be retroactively eligible for release on parole after the person has served thirty-five (35) years of incarceration.
- C. The provisions of this section apply regardless of any mandatory minimums, sentencing enhancements or sentences ordered to be served consecutively or concurrently.
- D. The Governor and Pardon and Parole Board shall ensure that a hearing to consider the parole eligibility of a person under this section takes into account how a juvenile offender is different from an adult offender and provides the person with a meaningful opportunity to be released on parole based on demonstrated maturity and rehabilitation.
- E. During a parole hearing involving a person under the provisions of this section, the Board shall take into consideration in addition to other factors required by law to be considered by the Board, the following:
- 1. The diminished culpability of children as compared to that of adults;

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1	2. The hallmark features of youth;
2	3. Subsequent growth and increased maturity of the person
3	during incarceration;
4	4. Age of the person at the time of the offense;
5	5. Immaturity of the person at the time of the offense;
6	6. The family of the person and community circumstances at the
7	time of the offense, including any history of abuse, trauma and
8	involvement in the child welfare system;
9	7. The participation of the person in available rehabilitative
10	and educational programs while in prison, if those programs have
11	been made available, or use of self-study for self-improvement;
12	8. Any statement made by a victim or family member of a victim;
13	and
14	9. Other factors the Board deems relevant.
15	F. A person eligible for parole under this section may have an
16	attorney present to represent him or her at the parole eligibility
17	hearing.
18	SECTION 4. This act shall become effective November 1, 2019.
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20	COMMITTEE REPORT BY: COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, dated 02/26/2019 - DO
21	PASS, As Coauthored.
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