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A bill to be entitled An act relating to punishment of capital felons; amending s. 921.141, F.S., relating to further proceedings to determine sentence of death or life imprisonment for capital felonies; providing that the judgment of conviction and sentence of death imposed in a capital case are not subject to being held invalid, overturned, reduced, or otherwise affected because a codefendant in the same case accepted a plea offer in exchange for trial testimony, or an agreement to testify, and was not sentenced to death; prohibiting the Florida Supreme Court from engaging in any form of proportionality review of a death sentence; providing that criteria for review regarding aggravating or mitigating circumstances shall not be utilized except as authorized under specified provisions; providing additional aggravating circumstances to be weighed by the court; providing for an aggravating circumstance that the capital felony was committed when the victim had an injunction for protection in effect against the defendant; providing for an aggravating circumstance that the defendant inflicted multiple physical injuries upon the victim; providing for an aggravating circumstance that the defendant mutilated, dismembered, or sexually abused the victim's body, during or after commission of the capital felony; providing for an

aggravating circumstance that the victim of a 1 2 homicide had asked that his or her life be 3 spared; providing an effective date. 4 5 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 6 7 Section 1. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 921.141, 8 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 921.141 Sentence of death or life imprisonment for 9 10 capital felonies; further proceedings to determine sentence .--(1) SEPARATE PROCEEDINGS ON ISSUE OF PENALTY. -- Upon 11 conviction or adjudication of guilt of a defendant of a 12 13 capital felony, the court shall conduct a separate sentencing 14 proceeding to determine whether the defendant should be sentenced to death or life imprisonment as authorized by s. 15 16 775.082. The proceeding shall be conducted by the trial judge before the trial jury as soon as practicable. If, through 17 impossibility or inability, the trial jury is unable to 18 19 reconvene for a hearing on the issue of penalty, having 20 determined the guilt of the accused, the trial judge may summon a special juror or jurors as provided in chapter 913 to 21 22 determine the issue of the imposition of the penalty. If the trial jury has been waived, or if the defendant pleaded 23 guilty, the sentencing proceeding shall be conducted before a 24 25 jury impaneled for that purpose, unless waived by the 26 defendant. In the proceeding, evidence may be presented as to 27 any matter that the court deems relevant to the nature of the 28 crime and the character of the defendant and shall include 29 matters relating to any of the aggravating or mitigating circumstances enumerated in subsections (5) and (6). Any such 30

31 evidence which the court deems to have probative value may be

received, regardless of its admissibility under the exclusionary rules of evidence, provided the defendant is accorded a fair opportunity to rebut any hearsay statements. However, this subsection shall not be construed to authorize the introduction of any evidence secured in violation of the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Florida. The state and the defendant or the defendant's counsel shall be permitted to present argument for or against sentence of death.

- (2) ADVISORY SENTENCE BY THE JURY.--After hearing all the evidence, the jury shall deliberate and render an advisory sentence to the court, based upon the following matters:
- (a) Whether sufficient aggravating circumstances exist as enumerated in subsection (5);
- (b) Whether sufficient mitigating circumstances exist which outweigh the aggravating circumstances found to exist; and
- (c) Based on these considerations, whether the defendant should be sentenced to life imprisonment or death.
- (3) FINDINGS IN SUPPORT OF SENTENCE OF
 DEATH.--Notwithstanding the recommendation of a majority of
 the jury, the court, after weighing the aggravating and
 mitigating circumstances, shall enter a sentence of life
 imprisonment or death, but if the court imposes a sentence of
 death, it shall set forth in writing its findings upon which
 the sentence of death is based as to the facts:
- (a) That sufficient aggravating circumstances exist as enumerated in subsection (5), and
- (b) That there are insufficient mitigating circumstances to outweigh the aggravating circumstances.

 In each case in which the court imposes the death sentence, the determination of the court shall be supported by specific written findings of fact based upon the circumstances in subsections (5) and (6) and upon the records of the trial and the sentencing proceedings. If the court does not make the findings requiring the death sentence within 30 days after the rendition of the judgment and sentence, the court shall impose sentence of life imprisonment in accordance with s. 775.082.

- (4) REVIEW OF JUDGMENT AND SENTENCE. -- The judgment of conviction and sentence of death shall be subject to automatic review by the Supreme Court of Florida and disposition rendered within 2 years after the filing of a notice of appeal. Such review by the Supreme Court shall have priority over all other cases and shall be heard in accordance with rules promulgated by the Supreme Court.
- (a) In any case in which the court has imposed the death sentence, the judgment of conviction and sentence of death shall not be held invalid, overturned, reduced, or otherwise affected because a codefendant in the same case accepted a plea offer from the state in exchange for trial testimony, or an agreement to testify, and was not sentenced to death.
- (b) No criteria for review by the court regarding aggravating or mitigating circumstances shall be utilized except as authorized in this section. The court shall not engage in any form of proportionality review of a death sentence, including, but not limited to, review of a capital case based on comparable aggravating or mitigating circumstances in other capital cases, based on comparable factors in the defendant's background in other capital cases,

or based on the rate of imposition or execution of the death sentence in other capital cases.

- (5) AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES.--Aggravating circumstances shall be limited to the following:
- (a) The capital felony was committed by a person previously convicted of a felony and under sentence of imprisonment or placed on community control or on felony probation.
- (b) The defendant was previously convicted of another capital felony or of a felony involving the use or threat of violence to the person.
- (c) The defendant knowingly created a great risk of death to many persons.
- (d) The capital felony was committed while the defendant was engaged, or was an accomplice, in the commission of, or an attempt to commit, or flight after committing or attempting to commit, any: robbery; sexual battery; aggravated child abuse; abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult resulting in great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement; arson; burglary; kidnapping; aircraft piracy; or unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a destructive device or bomb.
- (e) The capital felony was committed for the purpose of avoiding or preventing a lawful arrest or effecting an escape from custody.
- $\qquad \qquad \text{(f)} \quad \text{The capital felony was committed for pecuniary} \\ \text{gain.}$
- (g) The capital felony was committed to disrupt or hinder the lawful exercise of any governmental function or the enforcement of laws.

- (h) The capital felony was especially heinous, atrocious, or cruel.
- (i) The capital felony was a homicide and was committed in a cold, calculated, and premeditated manner without any pretense of moral or legal justification.
- (j) During the course of committing the capital felony, the defendant inflicted multiple physical injuries upon the victim.
- (k) The defendant mutilated, dismembered, or sexually abused the victim's body, during or after commission of the capital felony.
- $\underline{\text{(1)}}$ The victim of the capital felony was a law enforcement officer engaged in the performance of his or her official duties.
- $\underline{\text{(m)}(k)}$ The victim of the capital felony was an elected or appointed public official engaged in the performance of his or her official duties if the motive for the capital felony was related, in whole or in part, to the victim's official capacity.
- $\underline{\text{(n)}}$ (1) The victim of the capital felony was a person less than 12 years of age.
- $\underline{\text{(o)}}$ The victim of the capital felony was particularly vulnerable due to advanced age or disability, or because the defendant stood in a position of familial or custodial authority over the victim.
- (p) The victim had an injunction for protection in effect against the defendant when the capital felony was committed.
- (q) The victim was aware of the impending homicide and asked that his or her life be spared or otherwise requested that the homicide not occur.

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(r) The capital felony was committed by a criminal street gang member, as defined in s. 874.03.

- (6) MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES. -- Mitigating circumstances shall be the following:
- (a) The defendant has no significant history of prior criminal activity.
- (b) The capital felony was committed while the defendant was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbance.
- (c) The victim was a participant in the defendant's conduct or consented to the act.
- (d) The defendant was an accomplice in the capital felony committed by another person and his or her participation was relatively minor.
- (e) The defendant acted under extreme duress or under the substantial domination of another person.
- (f) The capacity of the defendant to appreciate the criminality of his or her conduct or to conform his or her conduct to the requirements of law was substantially impaired.
 - (g) The age of the defendant at the time of the crime.
- The existence of any other factors in the defendant's background that would mitigate against imposition of the death penalty.

However, the court shall not engage in any form of proportionality review of a death sentence, as prohibited in subsection (4).

(7) VICTIM IMPACT EVIDENCE. -- Once the prosecution has provided evidence of the existence of one or more aggravating circumstances as described in subsection (5), the prosecution 31 | may introduce, and subsequently argue, victim impact evidence. Such evidence shall be designed to demonstrate the victim's uniqueness as an individual human being and the resultant loss to the community's members by the victim's death.

Characterizations and opinions about the crime, the defendant, and the appropriate sentence shall not be permitted as a part of victim impact evidence.

(8) APPLICABILITY.--This section does not apply to a person convicted or adjudicated guilty of a capital drug trafficking felony under s. 893.135.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law and shall apply to offenses committed on or after that date.

HOUSE SUMMARY

Provides that the judgment of conviction and sentence of death imposed in a capital case are not subject to being held invalid, overturned, reduced, or otherwise affected because a codefendant in the same case accepted a plea offer in exchange for trial testimony, or an agreement to testify, and was not sentenced to death. Prohibits the Florida Supreme Court from engaging in any form of proportionality review of a death sentence. Provides that criteria for review regarding aggravating or mitigating circumstances shall not be utilized except as authorized under specified provisions.

Provides additional aggravating circumstances to be weighed by the court for purposes of sentencing capital felons. Provides for an aggravating circumstance that the capital felony was committed when the victim had an injunction for protection in effect against the defendant. Provides for an aggravating circumstance that the defendant inflicted multiple physical injuries upon the victim. Provides for an aggravating circumstance that the defendant mutilated, dismembered, or sexually abused the victim's body, during or after commission of the capital felony. Provides for an aggravating circumstance that the victim of a homicide had asked that his or her life be spared.