- 1 HB351
- 2 148791-1
- 3 By Representatives Farley, Johnson (W), Jones, Treadaway,
- 4 McCutcheon, Tuggle, Carns, Wallace, Collins and Nordgren
- 5 RFD: Judiciary
- 6 First Read: 26-FEB-13

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8 SYNOPSIS:

Under existing law, a person convicted of capital murder is sentenced to either the term of life without the possibility of parole or death. A person also must be sentenced to a minimum term of life without the possibility of parole for certain non-homicide offenses.

This bill would provide that a person under the age of 18 years at the time of the offense convicted of a capital offense or certain non-capital offenses punishable by a mandatory life sentence without the possibility of parole, may, in the alternative, be sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for 40 years, in order to comply with recent United States Supreme Court decisions in Miller v. Alabama and Graham v. Florida.

This bill also would provide that the juvenile defendant subject to this alternative sentence is eligible to apply for parole consideration only once, 40 years after the date

the defendant began serving the sentence. If parole is denied at that time, the defendant will not be eligible for parole again, and the defendant is not eligible for any incentive time deductions under current law. The bill would provide that in capital murder cases, the procedures of this act would apply to defendants who have not yet been sentenced for capital murder on or after the effective date of the act, with certain exceptions.

11 A BILL

TO BE ENTITLED

13 AN ACT

To amend Sections 13A-5-2, 13A-5-39, 13A-5-43, and 13A-6-2, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to capital offenses, to provide that a person convicted of a capital offense committed when under the age of 18 years may, in the alternative, be sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for 40 years; to provide generally that a person convicted of a non-homicide crime committed when under the age of 18 years is subject to a maximum sentence of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for 40 years, rather than life imprisonment without parole; to provide a burden of proof; to further provide for definitions; and to add Section 13A-5-53.1 to the Code of Alabama 1975, to specify that in capital murder cases, the provisions of the

- act apply to defendants who have not yet been sentenced for
- 2 capital murder on or after the effective date of the act; and
- 3 to provide exceptions.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
- 5 Section 1. Sections 13A-5-2, 13A-5-39, 13A-5-43, and
- 6 13A-6-2, Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:
- 7 "\$13A-5-2.
- 8 "(a) Every person convicted of a felony shall be
- 9 sentenced by the court to imprisonment for a term authorized
- 10 by Sections 13A-5-6, 13A-5-9, and 13A-5-10.
- "(b) In addition to imprisonment, every person
- 12 convicted of a felony may be sentenced by the court to pay a
- fine authorized by Section 13A-5-11.
- "(c) Every person convicted of a misdemeanor or
- violation shall be sentenced by the court to:
- "(1) Imprisonment for a term authorized by Section
- 17 13A-5-7; or
- "(2) Pay a fine authorized by Section 13A-5-12; or
- 19 "(3) Both such imprisonment and fine.
- "(d) Every person convicted of a felony,
- 21 misdemeanor, or violation, except for the commission of a
- 22 criminal sex offense involving a child as defined in Section
- 15-20-21(5), may be placed on probation as authorized by law.
- "(e) This article does not deprive a court of
- authority conferred by law to forfeit property, dissolve a
- corporation, suspend or cancel a license or permit, remove a
- 27 person from office, cite for contempt, or impose any other

- lawful civil penalty. Such a judgment, order, or decree may be included as part of the sentence.
 - "(f) Every person convicted of murder shall be sentenced by the court to imprisonment for a term, or to death, or to life imprisonment without parole, or life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for 40 years, as authorized by subsection (c) of Section 13A-6-2.

8 "\$13A-5-39.

"As used in this article, these terms shall be defined as follows:

- "(1) CAPITAL OFFENSE. An offense for which a defendant shall be punished by a sentence of death or life imprisonment without parole, or in the case of a defendant who establishes that he or she was under the age of 18 years at the time of the capital offense, life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for 40 years, according to the provisions of this article.
- "(2) DURING. The term as used in Section 13A-5-40(a) means in the course of or in connection with the commission of, or in immediate flight from the commission of the underlying felony or attempt thereof.
- "(3) EXPLOSIVES and EXPLOSION. The terms shall have the meanings provided in Section 13A-7-40(2) and (3).
- "(4) BURDEN OF INTERJECTING THE ISSUE. Shall be defined as provided in Section 13A-1-2(14).
- "(5) MURDER and MURDER BY THE DEFENDANT. Shall be defined as provided in Section 13A-5-40(b).

"(6) PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED and PRIOR CRIMINAL

ACTIVITY. As used in Sections 13A-5-49(2) and 13A-5-51(1),

these terms refer to events occurring before the date of the sentence hearing.

"(7) UNDER SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT. As used in Section 13A-5-49(1), the term means while serving a term of imprisonment, while under a suspended sentence, while on probation or parole, or while on work release, furlough, escape, or any other type of release or freedom while or after serving a term of imprisonment, other than unconditional release and freedom after expiration of the term of sentence.

PAROLE FOR 40 YEARS. A life sentence under which the defendant is eliqible to apply for parole consideration only once, 40 years after the date the defendant began serving the sentence. If parole is denied at that time, the defendant will not be eliqible for parole again. Defendants on whom this sentence is imposed are not eliqible for any incentive time deductions under Section 14-9-40 or any other law.

"\$13A-5-43.

"(a) In the trial of a capital offense the jury shall first hear all the admissible evidence offered on the charge or charges against the defendant. It shall then determine whether the defendant is guilty of the capital offense or offenses with which he is charged or of any lesser included offense or offenses considered pursuant to Section 13A-5-41.

"(b) If the defendant is found not guilty of the capital offense or offenses with which he is charged, and not guilty of any lesser included offense or offenses considered pursuant to Section 13A-5-41, the defendant shall be discharged.

- "(c) If the defendant is found not guilty of the capital offense or offenses with which he is charged, and is found guilty of a lesser included offense or offenses considered pursuant to Section 13A-5-41, sentence shall be determined and imposed as provided by law.
- "(d) If the defendant is found guilty of a capital offense or offenses with which he is charged and the defendant does not establish to the court by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she was under the age of 18 years at the time of the capital offense or offenses with which he or she is found quilty, the sentence shall be determined as provided in Sections 13A-5-45 through 13A-5-53.
- "(e) If the defendant is found guilty of a capital offense or offenses with which he or she is charged and the defendant establishes to the court by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she was under the age of 18 years at the time of the capital offense or offenses, the sentence shall be either life without the possibility of parole or, in the alternative, life without the possibility of parole for 40 years, and the sentence shall be determined by the procedures set forth in the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure for judicially imposing sentences within the range set by statute

without a jury, rather than as provided in Sections 13A-5-45 to 13A-5-53, inclusive.

3 "\$13A-6-2.

- "(a) A person commits the crime of murder if he or she does any of the following:
 - "(1) With intent to cause the death of another person, he or she causes the death of that person or of another person.
 - "(2) Under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to human life, he or she recklessly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death to a person other than himself or herself, and thereby causes the death of another person.
 - "(3) He or she commits or attempts to commit arson in the first degree, burglary in the first or second degree, escape in the first degree, kidnapping in the first degree, rape in the first degree, robbery in any degree, sodomy in the first degree, any other felony clearly dangerous to human life and, in the course of and in furtherance of the crime that he or she is committing or attempting to commit, or in immediate flight therefrom, he or she, or another participant if there be any, causes the death of any person.
 - "(4) He or she commits the crime of arson and a qualified governmental or volunteer firefighter or other public safety officer dies while performing his or her duty resulting from the arson.

"(b) A person does not commit murder under subdivisions (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section if he or she was moved to act by a sudden heat of passion caused by provocation recognized by law, and before there had been a reasonable time for the passion to cool and for reason to reassert itself. The burden of injecting the issue of killing under legal provocation is on the defendant, but this does not shift the burden of proof. This subsection does not apply to a prosecution for, or preclude a conviction of, manslaughter or other crime.

"(c) Murder is a Class A felony; provided, that the punishment for murder or any offense committed under aggravated circumstances by a person 18 years of age or older, as provided by Article 2 of Chapter 5 of this title, is death or life imprisonment without parole, which punishment shall be determined and fixed as provided by Article 2 of Chapter 5 of this title or any amendments thereto. The punishment for murder or any offense committed under aggravated circumstances by a person under the age of 18 years, as provided by Article 2 of Chapter 5, is either life imprisonment without parole, or life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for 40 years, which punishment shall be determined and fixed as provided by Article 2 of Chapter 5 of this title or any amendments thereto and the applicable Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Section 2. Section 13A-5-53.1 is added to the Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows:

1 §13A-5-53.1.

(a) The procedures set forth in this title providing that life without the possibility of parole for 40 years is a possible sentence for a person convicted of a capital murder committed before reaching the age of 18 years are intended to apply only to defendants who have not yet been sentenced for capital murder on or after the effective date of this act.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), if a court of competent jurisdiction orders that such a defendant is entitled to retroactively seek a lesser sentence than life without parole under the Constitution of Alabama 1901, or the United States Constitution, the provisions set forth in this title, making life without the possibility of parole for at least 40 years an option for a person convicted of a capital murder committed before reaching the age of 18 years, are to be applied to such a defendant.

Section 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a defendant is found guilty of any non-homicide crime for which the only sentence provided by law is life imprisonment without the possibility of parole and that defendant proves by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she was under the age of 18 years at the time of the offense, the sentence shall be life without the possibility of parole for 40 years.

Section 4. The provisions of this act are severable. If any part of this act is declared invalid or

- 1 unconstitutional, that declaration shall not affect the part
- 2 which remains.
- 3 Section 5. This act shall become effective
- 4 immediately following its passage and approval by the
- 5 Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.