CL0BWJ-1 11/02/2022 CNB (L) CNB 2022-5040





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6	A BILL
7	TO BE ENTITLED
8	AN ACT
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10	Relating to sentencing; to add Section 13A-5-14, to the
11	Code of Alabama 1975; to further provide for sentencing under
12	the habitual felony offender law; to add Section 13A-5-14 to
13	the Code of Alabama 1975, to provide that an individual
14	sentenced pursuant to the habitual felony offender law may be
15	resentenced in certain circumstances; and to provide for the
16	repeal of this seciton in five years.
17	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
18	Section 1. Section 13A-5-9, Code of Alabama 1975, is
19	amended to read as follows:
20	" §13A-5-9
21	(a) In Except as provided in subsection (f), in all
22	cases when it is shown that a criminal defendant has been
23	previously convicted of a Class A, Class B, or Class C felony
24	and after the conviction has committed another Class A, Class
25	B, or Class C felony, he or she must shall be punished as
26	follows:
27	(1) On conviction of a Class C felony, he or she must
28	shall be punished for a Class B felony.



29	(2) On conviction of a Class B felony, he or she must
30	shall be punished for a Class A felony.
31	(3) On conviction of a Class A felony, he or she must
32	shall be punished by imprisonment for life or for any term of
33	not more than 99 years but not less than 15 years.
34	(b) In Except as provided in subsection (f), in all
35	cases when it is shown that a criminal defendant has been
36	previously convicted of any two felonies that are Class A,
37	Class B, or Class C felonies and after such the convictions
38	has committed another Class A, Class B, or Class C felony, he
39	or she must shall be punished as follows:
40	(1) On conviction of a Class C felony, he or she must
41	shall be punished for a Class A felony.
42	(2) On conviction of a Class B felony, he or she must
43	shall be punished by imprisonment for life or for any term of
44	not more than 99 years but not less than 15 years.
45	(3) On conviction of a Class A felony, he or she must
46	shall be punished by imprisonment for life or for any term of
47	not less than 99 years.
48	(c) In Except as provided in subsection (f), in all
49	cases when it is shown that a criminal defendant has been
50	previously convicted of any three felonies that are Class A,
51	Class B, or Class C felonies and after such the convictions
52	has committed another Class A, Class B, or Class C felony, he
53	or she must shall be punished as follows:
54	(1) On conviction of a Class C felony, he or she must
55	shall be punished by imprisonment for life or for any term of
56	not more than 99 years but not less than 15 years.



57	(2) On conviction of a Class B felony, he or she must
58	<pre>shall be punished by imprisonment for life or any term of not</pre>
59	less than 20 years.
60	(3) On conviction of a Class A felony, where the
61	defendant has no prior convictions for any Class A felony, he
62	or she must shall be punished by imprisonment for life or life
63	without the possibility of parole, in the discretion of the
64	trial court.
65	(4) On conviction of a Class A felony, where the
66	defendant has one or more prior convictions for any Class A
67	felony, he or she must shall be punished by imprisonment for
68	life without the possibility of parole.
69	(d) In all cases when it is shown that a criminal
70	defendant has been previously convicted of any two or more
71	felonies that are Class A or Class B felonies and after such
72	the convictions has committed a Class D felony, upon
73	conviction, he or she must shall be punished for a Class C
74	felony.
75	(e) In all cases when it is shown that a criminal
76	defendant has been previously convicted of any three or more
77	felonies and after such the convictions has committed a Class
78	D felony, upon conviction, he or she must shall be punished
79	for a Class C felony.
80	(f) A conviction for a nonviolent offense, as defined
81	in Section 12-25-32, may not be used to enhance a sentence
82	pursuant to subsection (a), (b), or (c)."
83	Section 2. Section 13A-5-14 is added to the Code of
8.4	Alabama 1975, to read as follows:

85 \$13A-5-14

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- (a) On or after the effective date of this act, an individual serving a sentence in the Department of Corrections may file a motion for a reduction in sentence if he or she satisfies all of the following:
- 90 (1) The individual was sentenced pursuant to Section 91 13A-5-9, for any offense other than: (i) homicide, as defined 92 in Article 1 of Chapter 13A; (ii) a sex offense, as defined in 93 Section 15-20A-5; or (iii) an offense that caused serious 94 physical injury to another person, as defined in Section 95 13A-1-2.
- 96 (2) The individual was sentenced to life without the 97 possibility of parole.
- 98 (3) The individual received a final sentence at the 99 tiral court prior to May 26, 2000.
 - (4) The individual has reached 50 years of age.
- 101 (b) The venue for a motion for a reduction in sentence
 102 shall be the criminal division of the circuit court in the
 103 county in which the individual was convicted. The motion shall
 104 be heard by the original sentencing judge or his or her
 105 successor, the presiding judge of the circuit, or a retired
 106 judge as assigned by the Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme
 107 Court.
 - (c) (1) The motion for a reduction in sentence shall be served upon the district attorney in the county of conviction. The district attorney shall have a right to be heard on any motion filed pursuant to this section.
- 112 (2) The victim shall have a right to be heard on any



- motion filed pursuant to this section. The victim may file a statement with the court, or may testify at the hearing, if the court determines a hearing is necessary. The judge shall give considerable weight to any objection made by the victim.
- 117 (3) The clerk of the court shall notify the law
 118 enforcement agency that investigated the crime for which he or
 119 she was convicted.
- (d) The court may impose a reduced sentence pursuant to
 the laws in effect at the time of the motion or a sentence of
 time served. When considering a motion made pursuant to this
 section, the court shall consider all of the following:
- 124 (1) The underlying offense.
- 125 (2) The individual's conduct while in the custody of 126 the Department of Corrections.
- 127 (3) The age of the individual at the time the motion is 128 filed, including relevant research regarding the decline in 129 criminal behavior as individuals grow older.
- 130 (4) The individual's likelihood of success after

 131 release based on the availability of a structured, supportive

 132 re-entry program.
- (5) Whether the individual used a firearm in furtherance of the offense. If so, the judge shall give considerable weight to this fact.
- 136 (e) A court may not entertain a motion made pursuant to
 137 this section if a previous motion for a reduction of sentence
 138 under this section was denied.
- 139 (1) Less than five years has elapsed since the individual has been returned to incarceration after a



141	violation of parole or probation.
142	(2) A previous motion for a reduction of sentence under
143	this section was denied. Where a judge has denied a motion for
144	a reduction of sentence based on evidence of behavior during
145	incarceration that is inconsistent with fitness for
146	resentencing, the court may hear a subsequent motion for a
147	reduction of sentence if the individual shows the existence of
148	evidence of behavior consistent with fitness for resentencing
149	during a period of two years.
150	(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to
151	require a court to reduce any sentence pursuant to this
152	section.
153	(g) Any motion for a reduction in sentence filed shall
154	be granted a hearing within 90 days of the court receiving the
155	motion.
156	(h) This section shall be repealed five years after the
157	effective date of the act adding this section.
158	Section 3. This act shall become effective on the first
159	day of the third month following its passage and approval by

160 the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.