**South Carolina General Assembly**

125th Session, 2023-2024

**S. 267**

**STATUS INFORMATION**

General Bill

Sponsors: Senators Hutto, Jackson and Shealy

Document Path: SMIN-0063AA23.docx

Introduced in the Senate on January 10, 2023

Currently residing in the Senate Committee on **Judiciary**

Summary: Juvenile Life Without Parole

**HISTORY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS**

Date Body Action Description with journal page number

12/7/2022 Senate Prefiled

12/7/2022 Senate Referred to Committee on **Judiciary**

1/10/2023 Senate Introduced and read first time

1/10/2023 Senate Referred to Committee on **Judiciary**

View the latest  [legislative information](https://www.scstatehouse.gov/billsearch.php?billnumbers=267&session=125&summary=B)  at the website

**VERSIONS OF THIS BILL**

[12/07/2022](https://www.scstatehouse.gov/sess125_2023-2024/prever/267_20221207.docx)

A bill

to amend the South Carolina Code of Laws by adding Section 16‑3‑15 so as to PROHIBIT THE PENALTY OF LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR ANY INDIVIDUAL WHO IS UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN AT THE TIME OF COMMITTING AN OFFENSE AND TO PROVIDE MAXIMUM SENTENCES FOR THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO COMMITTED AN OFFENSE enumerated in this section AS A MINOR BEFORE THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE ACT; by adding Section 17‑25‑35 so as to make conforming changes; by adding Section 17‑25‑40 so as to Provide parole eligibility FOR ANY INDIVIDUAL WHO IS UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN AT THE TIME OF COMMITTING AN OFFENSE AND to provide that these subsections apply retroactively; by amending Section 17‑25‑45, relating to Life sentence for person convicted for certain crimes, so as to provide for representation by counsel and to provide factors for consideration by the department; by amending Section 17‑25‑45, relating to Life sentence for person convicted for certain crimes, so as to provide for parole eligibility for INDIVIDUALS WHO COMMITTED AN OFFENSE AS A MINOR; by adding Section 63‑19‑1690 so as to PROHIBIT THE USE OF RESTRAINTS, ISOLATION, AND ROOM CONFINEMENT FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS, WITH EXCEPTIONS; by amending Section 16‑11‑311, relating to Burglary; first degree, so as to MAKE CONFORMING CHANGES; by amending Section 17‑25‑20, relating to Punishment for felony when not specially provided, so as to PROHIBIT THE USE OF SOLITARY CONFINEMENT FOR A PERSON WHO IS YOUNGER THAN EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE; and by amending Section 24‑13‑100, relating to Definition of no parole offense; classification, so as to MAKE CONFORMING CHANGES.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Article 1, Chapter 3, Title 16 of the S.C. Code is amended by adding:

Section 16‑3‑15. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a court may not sentence a person to death or to “life imprisonment”, as defined in Section 16‑3‑20, who was younger than eighteen years of age at the time of committing the relevant offense.

SECTION 2. Article 1, Chapter 25, Title 17 of the S.C. Code is amended by adding:

Section 17‑25‑35. (A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a court may not sentence a person to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for an offense if the person was younger than eighteen years of age at the time of committing the offense.

(B) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a court may issue a sentence less than the minimum term otherwise required by law for an offense if that person was younger than eighteen years of age at the time of committing the offense.

Section 17‑25‑40. (A) A person who was convicted and sentenced for an offense committed before the person was eighteen years of age and in which the death of another person did not occur, and that was committed before, on, or after the effective date of this act is eligible for release on parole no later than after twenty years of incarceration, including any applicable sentencing enhancements, and including an instance in which multiple sentences are to be served consecutively or concurrently, unless by law the person is eligible for earlier parole.

(B) A person who was convicted and sentenced for an offense committed before the person was eighteen years of age, in which the death of another person occurred, and that was committed before, on, or after the effective date of this act is eligible for release on parole no later than after twenty‑five years of incarceration, including any applicable sentencing enhancements, unless by law the person is eligible for earlier parole.

(C) Subsections (A) and (B) apply retroactively to a person whose offense was committed before the person was eighteen years of age, regardless of the original sentences that were imposed.

SECTION 3.A. Section 17‑25‑45 of the S.C. Code is amended by adding new subsections at the end to read:

(I) A person who was younger than eighteen years of age at the time of committing an offense and who is eligible for parole pursuant to subsection (E)(2) is entitled to representation by counsel. If the person cannot afford counsel, the court of original sentencing jurisdiction shall appoint a public defender to represent the person.

(J) In determining if it is appropriate to grant a person parole pursuant to subsection (E)(2), the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services shall consider any factor it deems appropriate, including all of the following:

(1) the person’s age at the time of the offense;

(2) the nature of the offense and the history and characteristics of the person;

(3) whether the person has substantially complied with the rules of the institution to which the person has been confined and whether the person has completed any educational, vocational, or other program, if available;

(4) whether the person has demonstrated maturity, rehabilitation, and a fitness to reenter society sufficient to justify a sentence reduction;

(5) any statement, provided orally or in writing, by a victim of the offense for which the person is imprisoned, or by a family member of the victim if the victim is deceased;

(6) any report from a physical, mental, or psychiatric examination of the person conducted by a licensed health care professional;

(7) the person’s family and community circumstances at the time of the offense, including any history of abuse, trauma, or involvement in the child welfare system;

(8) the extent of the person’s role in the offense and whether and to what extent an adult was involved in the offense; and

(9) the diminished culpability of juveniles as compared to that of adults, and the hallmark features of youth, including immaturity, impetuosity, and failure to appreciate risks and consequences, which counsel against sentencing juveniles to a lifetime in prison.

B. Section 17‑25‑45(E) of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

(E) For the purpose of this section only, a person sentenced pursuant to this section may be paroled if:

(1)(a) the Department of Corrections requests the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services to consider the person for parole; and

(2)(b) the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services determines that due to the person’s health or age he is no longer a threat to society; and

(a)(c)(i) the person has served at least thirty years of the sentence imposed pursuant to this section and has reached at least sixty‑five years of age; or

(b)(ii) the person has served at least twenty years of the sentence imposed pursuant to this section and has reached at least seventy years of age; or

(c)(iii) the person is afflicted with a terminal illness where life expectancy is one year or less; or

(d)(iv) the person can produce evidence comprising the most extraordinary circumstances; or

(2) the person was younger than eighteen years of age at the time of committing the relevant offense.

SECTION 4. Article 15, Chapter 19, Title 63 of the S.C. Code is amended by adding:

Section 63‑19‑1690. Mechanical or chemical restraint, isolation, or room confinement only may be used to ensure the immediate safety of an individual or others if no less restrictive intervention has been, or is likely to be, effective in averting danger. Mechanical or chemical restraint, isolation, or room confinement must never be used for coercion, retaliation, or humiliation; as a threat or form of punishment; in lieu of adequate staffing; as a replacement for active treatment; for staff convenience; or for property damage not involving imminent danger.

SECTION 5. Section 16‑11‑311(B) of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

(B) Burglary in the first degree is a felony punishable by life imprisonment. For purposes of this section, ‘life’ means until death. The court, in its discretion, may sentence the defendant to a term of not less than fifteen years The court may not sentence a person to ‘life’, as defined in this section, who was younger than eighteen years of age at the time of committing the relevant offense.

SECTION 6. Section 17‑25‑20 of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

Section 17‑25‑20. When no special punishment is provided for a felony, it shall, at the discretion of the court, be by one or more of the following modes, to wit: confinement in the penitentiary or in a workhouse or penal farm, when such institutions shall exist, for a period of not less than three months nor more than ten years, with such imposition of hard labor and solitary confinement as may be directed. Solitary confinement may not be directed for a person who is younger than eighteen years of age.

SECTION 7. Section 24‑13‑100 of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

Section 24‑13‑100. For purposes of definition under South Carolina law, a ‘no parole offense’ means a class A, B, or C felony or an offense exempt from classification as enumerated in Section 16‑1‑10(d), which is punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment for twenty years or more, unless the offense was committed by a person who was younger than eighteen years of age at the time of committing the relevant offense.

SECTION 8. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

‑‑‑‑XX‑‑‑‑