Terry Lenamon on the

Death Penalty

Sidebar with a Board Certified Expert Criminal Trial Attorney



Terence M. Lenamon is a Florida Bar certified expert in the area of criminal trial law. With over 17 years experience he has built a reputation as one of Florida's most respected criminal defense lawyers. His defense has been sought by many highprofile clients and has led him through 20 first-degree murder trials and eight death penalty cases. That experience has brought him national recognition as a go-to commentator on death penalty issues. He is the force behind both deathpenaltyblog.com and Florida Capital Resource Center (floridacapitalresourcecent er.org), and can be reached at terry@lenamonlaw.com.

John Paul Stevens Retires from the U.S. Supreme Court: How Does This Impact the Death Penalty?

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John Paul Stevens is retiring. It's understandable: the man is turning 90 years old, and has served his country well.

As a revered member of the United States Supreme Court, Justice Stevens will be remembered in American History for many things, not the least of which is his 2008 concurring opinion in *Baze v. Rees* where he wrote:

...The thoughtful opinions written by The Chief Justice and by Justice Ginsburg have persuaded me that current decisions by state legislatures, by the Congress of the United States, and by this Court to retain the death penalty as a part of our law are the product of habit and inattention rather than an acceptable deliberative process that weighs the costs and risks of administering that penalty against its identifiable benefits, and rest in part on a faulty assumption about the retributive force of the death penalty....

...Full recognition of the diminishing force of the principal rationales for retaining the death penalty should lead this Court and legislatures to reexamine the question recently posed by Professor Salinas, a former Texas prosecutor and judge: "Is it time to Kill the Death Penalty?" See Salinas, 34Am. J. Crim. L. 39 (2006). The time for a dispassionate, impartial comparison of the enormous costs that death penalty litigation imposes on society with the benefits that it produces has surely arrived.

... In sum, just as Justice White ultimately based his conclusion in Furman on his extensive exposure to countless cases for which death is the authorized penalty, I have relied on my own experience in reaching the conclusion that the imposition of the death penalty represents "the pointless and needless extinction of life with only marginal contributions to any dis-

cernible social or public purposes. A penalty with such negligible returns to the State [is] patently excessive and cruel and unusual punishment violative of the Eighth Amendment." Furman, 408 U. S., at 312 (White, J., concurring).

At the time that the *Baze v Rees* decision came down, Justice Stevens was recognized as the first Supreme Court Justice setting on the bench at that time to come out and announce that he believed the death penalty to be unconstitutional. That capital punishment violates the Eighth Amendment because it is, by definition, cruel and unusual punishment.

Where will his replacement stand on the death penalty? Can Justice Stevens' replacement be this brave, this courageous?