

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA
IN AND FOR BAY COUNTY**

CASE NO.: 19-2281-CFMA

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

MICHAEL HARRISON HUNT,

Defendant.

SENTENCING ORDER

Facts & Procedural History

P.O.'s childhood was less than ideal. Her father was not part of her life; her mother would spend her paycheck on alcohol and be unable to pay rent, which would force the small family to find new accommodations. This cycle was perpetual and resulted in P.O. and her mother living "everywhere." When P.O. was in third grade, her mother's long-term boyfriend James began molesting her. She waited several years to report his conduct because he repeatedly told her that no one would ever believe her. When she was in seventh grade, she finally reported the abuse to her mother, who, as she had been warned, did not believe her.

One particularly hot day as she was walking home from high school, a man in a black Ford Explorer offered her a ride home. She accepted, and the man took her home. When they arrived, James recognized the man as Michael "Mike" Hunt, a coworker at the shipyard. P.O. began spending time with Mike and Kaitlyn West, who Mike introduced to P.O. as his girlfriend. P.O. would primarily visit with Kait to help with their dogs or help around their house. She began living with the couple after a particularly bad fight with her mother. Only after she took refuge with them did she realize that Mike physically abused Kait. Unfortunately, Mike's abuse was not limited to physical aggression. Unbeknownst to P.O., Mike also prostituted Kait and threatened to hurt her if she reported him.

One evening, sixteen-year-old P.O. asked Mike for ibuprofen to help with a headache. At the time, she did not realize that what he gave her was Xanax. Once the medication began to take effect and P.O. laid on the couch, Mike sent Kait out to get something, covered the camera in the living room, and looked outside to make sure that Kait was gone. When he confirmed that they were alone, he took off his boxers, took off P.O.'s clothes, put his hand over her mouth, and raped her by inserting his penis into her vagina. Because she had witnessed Mike be physically violent with Kait, P.O. was scared to report the rape to law enforcement.

After that incident, Mike asked P.O. if she would sell her body for sex and offered to pay her for her “work.” She originally said no but ultimately agreed out of fear. Mike ran a business known as “Polecats,” which was portrayed as a “dance studio” for hosting parties but was used by him for trafficking P.O. and Kait. The trafficking lasted approximately a year and a half and occurred primarily in Panama City and Biloxi, Mississippi. At some point during that period, Mike walked up behind P.O. at Polecats, pulled her head back, and held a knife to her exposed throat, stating, “If you ever tell anyone whatever happens, I’m going to kill you.” P.O. believed him.

Mike held a party for P.O.’s seventeenth birthday, which was attended by P.O.’s long-time friend and then-boyfriend G.W. The day after P.O.’s birthday, Mike, Kait, and P.O. stayed at Polecats as Hurricane Michael battered the Panama City area. Shortly after the hurricane, Mike and Kait spoke with G.W.’s parents about the possibility of renting a room at their home due to the damage that Mike’s residence sustained in the storm. Mike and Kait were permitted to tour the back room, which was accessible only by entering the home’s only hallway, passing the living room, entering the kitchen on the left, and walking through the pantry. Mike ultimately decided against renting the room and instead took Kait, P.O., and G.W. to Mississippi and Louisiana for a few months. During that time, the group stayed together in a motel room, and, unbeknownst to G.W., Mike continued to traffic P.O. and Kait in the evenings, telling G.W. only that they had “family business” to address. After they returned to Panama City in early 2019, G.W. continued staying with Mike, Kait, and P.O. In mid-March, however, he moved back into his parents’ home, and Mike allowed P.O. to go with him.

G.W.’s mother Jenna was married to James “Danny” Scoggins, who lived at 120 Allen Avenue in a quiet neighborhood where he had never experienced any trouble. In early April 2019, seven people lived at the Scoggins’s residence: James and Jenna Scoggins; P.O.; G.W.; G.W.’s sister, Alexandra “Lexi” Elise Peck; and G.W.’s best friends, Izac Kade Rocker and Brentley Riley. James and Jenna occupied the master bedroom at the end of the hallway opposite the front door. G.W. and P.O. shared G.W.’s room, which was accessible from the living room to the left of the front door. On one side of G.W.’s room was Lexi’s room; a bathroom was on the other side. Izac and Brentley jointly rented the back room that Mike and Kait toured after the storm. Around March 2019, Lexi, a natural redhead, dyed her hair a darker red and helped Jenna and P.O. dye their hair red as well. Although the girls were not strikingly similar in appearance, a quick glance at P.O. and Lexi or a view of them from the back would likely not allow a person to tell them apart.

One afternoon in March 2019, an investigator from the Florida Department of Children and Families’ Child Protection Team (CPT) arrived at the Scoggins home to ask P.O. if she was living with Mike and knew who he was. Terrified, she lied to the CPT investigator. To this point, P.O. had been too scared to tell anyone what Mike had done to her. However, after the investigator left, P.O. went inside and said to Izac, “Hey, I need to talk to you[.] I need you to not be mad at me.” P.O. revealed the abuse to Izac and then to Jenna. She also called the CPT investigator, told her that she had lied, and spoke to a Panama City Police Department detective about the abuse. She ultimately signed criminal complaints based on the abuse she suffered at the hands of Michael Hunt.

On Monday, April 1, 2019, Michael Hunt appeared at the Bay County Courthouse for a hearing in an unrelated criminal case. During the hearing, the prosecutor informed the Court that

there was an active warrant for Mr. Hunt's arrest based on a charge of sexual battery on a person under eighteen. However, because the Court's electronic system did not reflect a pending warrant, the Court directed Mr. Hunt to take a seat until the matter could be resolved. Disregarding the Court's directive, Michael Hunt left the courthouse and was not present when his case was recalled. The Court issued a *capias* for his arrest. Concerned for P.O.'s safety, law enforcement ordered a regular patrol for 120 Allen Avenue.

The evening of April 4, 2019, began just as any other for the Scoggins family. Jenna, a nurse, was called into work when a coworker failed to come in. Danny, a nurse intern, came home from a nine- or ten-hour shift around 6:00 p.m. Izac and Brentley arrived home from their jobs at Leitz Office Supply around the same time. After Lexi cooked dinner and the family ate, Danny went to his bedroom to watch the local news. Lexi, Izac, and Brentley went to the boys' room to watch a movie, G.W. went to the living room to play a video game, and P.O. went to take a shower. Once P.O. finished her shower, G.W. went into the bathroom to take his. Because they had an early shift the next morning, Izac and Brentley went to bed early; Izac promptly went to sleep, and Brentley put in earbuds and played on his phone. A few minutes after 10:30 p.m., P.O. and Lexi heard a knock at the door. They asked G.W. to open the door, but he told them to have Danny do it since he was getting in the shower. P.O., who was still wrapped in a towel, went to her room to change, while Lexi went to Danny's bedroom, notified him that someone was at the door, and asked if he would answer it.

Danny went to the door and cracked it about ten inches to see what appeared to be a pizza delivery person standing on the porch out of the rain. Although Danny told the person that he had not ordered a pizza, the person insisted that the pizza was for him. Danny asked the person to please go away and attempted to shut the door, but the person forced the door open, nearly knocking Danny to the ground. He exclaimed, "What the hell are you doing?" The man, who was wearing a black hoodie pulled down over his face, said "shut the fuck up" as he pulled a gun from the waistband of his pants and put the barrel to Danny's chin. The man grabbed the phone in Danny's hand, and Danny yelled "Run!" to alert the kids that an intruder was in the home. The man's movements had caused his hoodie to slide back, revealing his face. The face and voice of the man standing two feet in front of Danny and holding a gun to his head belonged to someone Danny knew—Michael Hunt. Before Danny could react, Michael Hunt pulled the trigger of his .380 caliber pistol and shot Danny in the throat.

Danny fell to the floor. With every heartbeat, he felt the blood pump from his neck and run down his throat. As he laid on the ground, he heard several gunshots followed by his stepdaughter's plea: "Dad, help me! Please don't kill me!" Brentley looked up from his phone to see Lexi run into the room with a terrified expression on her nineteen-year-old face. She ran over to the foot of Izac's bed followed closely by a black man wearing a bandana. Izac had awoken to the sound of Danny screaming "Run!", but before he was able to roll over, he was hit in the back with a bullet. Izac turned around to see what was happening, and he and Brentley watched helplessly as the man placed the barrel of the gun no more than an inch from the back of Lexi's head. She cringed, knowing that she was about to die. The man pulled the trigger twice, and Lexi's body fell to the bedroom floor. He then turned to Izac, firing a single .45 caliber bullet into his jaw, rendering him unconscious. Finally, the man fired two shots at Brentley; one bullet passed through his arm and lodged in his chest, and the other was fired into his abdomen.

From the bathroom, G.W. heard the sound of his stepfather yelling followed by the sound of brief gunfire. In his attempt to avoid being discovered, he locked the door, turned off the light, turned off the shower, and stuffed his clothes in the drain to stop the water from flowing. He ripped the towel bar off the wall to use as a weapon if someone forced their way into the bathroom, and he crouched on top of the vanity to wait. From that position, he heard several more shots ring out followed by about thirty seconds of silence. Suddenly, he heard the sound of a police scanner and two male voices, one of which was that of Michael Hunt.

Still wrapped in a towel, P.O. stood in the doorway of the bedroom she shared with G.W. and watched two intruders enter the Scoggins home. One of the men stood in front of Danny while the other ran past him. As soon as P.O. saw the first man's gun, she stepped behind the partially open door and attempted to put clothes on so that she would not be naked if she had to fight someone off. She was very afraid and believed that she and G.W. may be in danger because of the criminal complaint she had filed against Michael Hunt.

Danny heard the gunshots from the back room and decided that he had to get out of his house before the men came back through so that they would not kill him as they left. Because of his medical training, Danny knew that he had to apply pressure to his gunshot wound if he wanted to live. He managed to find a cloth item in the floor nearby and wrapped it around his throat to control the bleeding as much as possible. Elsewhere in his home, he could hear a police scanner as well as an unfamiliar voice—different than that of Michael Hunt. Danny somehow got to his knees, stumbled out of the front door and down the porch stairs, and crawled to the home of his neighbors, the Millirons. Their son, Jerred, was watching television when he heard a pounding on the carport door. He opened it and found Danny holding his throat as blood came out of his mouth. Danny indicated to Jerred that he had been shot, repeatedly stated “help me,” and then said a man's name—“Mike.” Danny was choking on his blood, and Jerred believed that he was dying. Jerred called for his mother, who came outside to assist while Jerred called 911.

Inside the Scoggins home, another 911 call was placed. As soon as Izac regained consciousness, his adrenaline set in. After pulling the bullet out of his back, he quickly went throughout the rest of the home to see if anyone was still inside. The living room was covered in blood, but the intruders were gone. He went back to his room and picked up his phone, but he was unable to place the call due to the significant amount of blood that he had lost. Brentley stood up and used Izac's phone to dial 911 before collapsing back onto his bed. Brentley remained on the line with emergency personnel until law enforcement found him in the back room.

At 10:38 p.m., emergency dispatchers notified law enforcement of a shooting at 120 Allen Avenue. Sergeant Troy Shramek of the Panama City Police Department (PCPD) was the closest officer to that address, and he responded to the residence within approximately two minutes. When he was two blocks from the residence, he observed a small SUV sitting at an intersection one block from the Scoggins home; the vehicle appeared to have tinted windows and be gray or silver in color. Given the time of night, the weather, the nature of the call, and the vehicle's static position in the road, Sergeant Shramek put out a “be on the lookout” alert for a small silver SUV similar to a Honda Pilot. He then continued to his intended destination of 120 Allen Avenue.

The first officer to arrive at the scene, Sergeant Shramek initially went to the Millirons residence, where he quickly began providing medical assistance to Danny. Sergeant Shramek asked Danny who was responsible, and Danny responded by saying "Mike" or "Michael." The sergeant was intrigued by this information because he knew that law enforcement had recently ordered an extra patrol for the Scoggins residence due to a possible threat by a "Michael Hunt." Because Sergeant Shramek knew that other persons had also been shot, he left Danny in the Millirons's care while he went to investigate the Scoggins home. However, Sergeant Eric Beaty of the PCPD quickly arrived at the Millirons residence and immediately began rendering aid to Danny. Believing that Danny was going to die, Sergeant Beaty asked, "Who shot you?" Danny was able to vocalize his response: "Mike." He continued mouthing the name but was unable to speak any more. Sergeant Beaty broadcast the suspect's name on his radio so that other officers would have the information. Once EMS arrived to care for Danny, Sergeant Beaty went to the Scoggins home to assist the other officers there.

In spite of his injuries, Izac managed to walk outside and make contact with law enforcement. Sergeant Shramek was the first officer to enter the home. He immediately encountered G.W. and P.O., both of whom he took outside to be monitored by other officers. Sergeant Shramek returned inside to clear the front left side of the home, which consisted of the bedrooms belonging to Lexi and G.W. as well as the bathroom in which G.W. had been hiding. Other officers then cleared the master bedroom and the kitchen. Realizing that an additional bedroom was accessible through the pantry, law enforcement made their way into the space, where they discovered Lexi's body lying on the floor in a pool of blood. Seeing a bullet hole in the side of her head and a second bullet hole in the side of her neck, Sergeant Shramek knew that the young woman was dead. He promptly turned his attention to Brentley, who was screaming in pain. Because Brentley had multiple gunshot wounds and was unable to maintain consciousness, Sergeant Shramek and at least one other officer carried him outside to a waiting stretcher. Danny, Izac, and Brentley were each transported to the hospital to receive treatment for their injuries.

Danny Scoggins woke up in Shands Hospital in Gainesville a week after the shooting. He had suffered two strokes during that time. He remained at Shands for six weeks before spending a few days in a rehabilitation center, but he had to return to Shands upon the discovery of multiple infections; he was unable to return to his home for a total of two months. The single shot to his throat had ricocheted off of his cervical spine, damaging the brachial plexus nerves that control the muscles of his right arm. He was on oxygen and under heavy sedation. The tracheostomy tube that was put in to allow him to breathe is unlikely to ever be removed. He has had at least forty and possibly as many as sixty surgeries since the date of the shooting because of the significant injuries he sustained.

Twenty-year-old Izac Rocker was shot once in his scapula and once in his jaw. He was in the hospital for approximately three-and-a-half weeks receiving treatment for his injuries. As a result of the shooting, he sustained a shattered scapula and a shattered jaw, lost an inch-and-a-half of his tongue, and suffered permanent damage to his saliva glands.

Twenty-year-old Brentley Riley was shot once through the arm and into the chest; that bullet remains lodged in his T-12 vertebra. He was shot again in his abdomen; that bullet remains lodged in his pelvis. He was in the hospital for two or three weeks receiving treatment for his

injuries and was in a medically induced coma for the first week. As a result of the shooting, he lost an inch-and-a-half of his radius, his left kidney, and a third of his small intestine. He had to relearn how to use his left hand and had to make lifestyle changes due to having lost a kidney.

Lexi Peck was nineteen years old when her life was violently taken from her. She died as a result of two gunshot wounds. One of the .45 caliber bullets entered her left temple and exited her forehead above her right eyebrow. The bullet traveled through her brain, where fragments of projectile were collected during the autopsy. The other .45 caliber bullet entered near the lower left side of her neck and was recovered from the lower right side of her chest. The bullet hit her jugular vein and traveled through the structures of her neck. During her autopsy, the medical examiner noted the aspirated blood in her lungs, which revealed that Lexi was alive and breathing for a period of time after the infliction of her ultimately fatal wounds.

As a member of the U.S. Marshal's Service Investigative Operations Division, United States Marshal Chris Mask is responsible, in part, for assisting state and local partners with fugitive investigations. On April 5, 2019, Investigator Mask received intelligence that Michael Hunt was traveling southbound on Highway 231 toward Panama City in a tan 2008 Ford Escape and wearing a woman's wig. Once he was in Bay County, law enforcement conducted a pin maneuver to stop Mr. Hunt's vehicle and arrest him. At the time of his arrest, Michael Hunt was wearing a black hoodie and a plaid shirt.

Law enforcement had their suspect in custody, but their investigation was just beginning. The PCPD Crime Scene Unit spent seven days processing the scene at 120 Allen Avenue. In doing so, investigators took over a thousand photographs; conducted a video walkthrough of the home; and collected physical evidence, including latent prints, blood samples, DNA swabs, projectiles, and spent cartridge casings. During the course of their investigation in and around the Scoggins home, officers located Danny's cell phone in the roadway one street over from the residence. Law enforcement searched the Ford Escape, collecting a wig, multiple cell phones, a Metro PCS bag, several receipts, the unused portion of a window tint kit, and two hotel key cards. They also searched a storage unit belonging to Mr. Hunt, where they found a newspaper article about how Apple is encrypting its phones so that government officials cannot access them. Handwritten notations appeared on the article, and law enforcement also located a handwritten note about how police are intercepting unencrypted cell phone communications.

Aware of the relationship between Kaitlyn West and Michael Hunt, law enforcement spoke with Ms. West, who had turned herself in around noon on April 4 on an unrelated warrant, to inquire as to Mr. Hunt's whereabouts around the time of the crime. Ms. West explained that Mr. Hunt called her on April 1 and claimed that his court proceeding had been continued. They borrowed a vehicle—a tan 2008 Ford Escape—from a friend of Ms. West's mother and drove to Dothan. They stopped at an Auto Zone for Mr. Hunt to buy window tint, which he applied to the vehicle without the owner's permission. They stayed at a hotel in Dothan that evening and continued to Atlanta on Tuesday, April 2. On the way up to Atlanta, they stopped at a Metro PCS, where Mr. Hunt bought two cell phones. He turned off his personal Apple phone and used the two new phones, explaining to Ms. West that he purchased the phones so that the police could not track him. During the trip, Mr. Hunt revealed to Ms. West that P.O. had filed a criminal charge of sexual

battery against him. On two separate occasions during their conversation about P.O.'s allegations, Mr. Hunt stated that "he has to do what he has to do, no witness, no case."

When they arrived at a Motel 6 northeast of Atlanta, Ms. West rented a room for the night. Rather than identifying Mr. Hunt as the second occupant, Ms. West listed the fictional name of "Jermaine Smith." During their brief trip, they went shopping for Mr. Hunt to purchase black sweatpants and a black hoodie. Multiple times during their stay, Mr. Hunt stepped out of the motel room to talk to someone on the phone, which was unusual because he had always previously taken phone calls in Ms. West's presence. He also left the motel for periods of time without Ms. West. On Wednesday, April 3, Mr. Hunt drove Ms. West to Dothan, where she rented a vehicle at an Enterprise location. They both then returned to Panama City, where they met with the owner of the Ford Escape to give her money to allow them to keep the vehicle longer. After the meeting, the couple parted ways, with Ms. West driving the rental car to her mother's home and Mr. Hunt driving the tan SUV elsewhere. The two spoke on the phone several times over the next several hours, but they only discussed Ms. West's outstanding warrant. Law enforcement was able to corroborate the information provided by Ms. West using various evidence collected throughout the investigation.

Although Ms. West provided information about Mr. Hunt's location through the early afternoon of April 3, law enforcement had no known associates to question regarding his whereabouts after that time. Law enforcement conducted a diligent and detailed investigation using receipts, hotel key cards, license plate readers, and data from the seized cell phones to create an approximate route utilized by Mr. Hunt between his final in-person contact with Ms. West on April 3 and his arrest on April 5. Around 4:00 a.m., Eastern Daylight Time (EDT), on Thursday, April 4, surveillance footage shows Mr. Hunt and an unknown female at a Hampton Inn northwest of Atlanta; cell phone data and a Hilton property key card located in the Ford Escape further confirm his presence at that location. Beginning around 2:00 p.m. (EDT) on April 4, cell phone data reveals that Mr. Hunt used both of his newly acquired cell phones as he traveled southbound. Around 4:45 p.m. (EDT), surveillance footage shows Mr. Hunt and two associates arriving at a Pilot Travel Center in Temple, Georgia, in the tan Ford Escape; this video depicts him wearing the same plaid shirt he was wearing at the time of his arrest on April 5, and a receipt found in the Ford Escape further confirms this stop. Around 7:00 p.m. (EDT), surveillance footage shows one of Mr. Hunt's associates entering the Dollar General in Pine Mountain, Georgia; a receipt found in the Ford Escape confirms this stop. At 8:32 p.m. (CDT), cell phone data reveals that Mr. Hunt used his new T-Mobile cell phone as he arrived in Dothan, Alabama.

No additional cell phone data was available for the evening of April 4. However, a vehicle matching the description of the tan Ford Escape was captured on video surveillance at My Thai, a restaurant around the corner from the Scoggins residence, that evening. This surveillance footage reveals that at approximately 10:23 p.m. (CDT), a tan SUV traveled down Cherry Street, turned right onto Wilson Avenue, and turned right again onto First Court—the road that ends directly in front of the Scoggins residence at 120 Allen Avenue.

At 4:06 a.m. (EDT) on April 5, a Georgia license plate reader captured the Ford Escape traveling northbound on I-85. At 5:28 a.m. (EDT), cell phone data revealed that Mr. Hunt was again using his T-Mobile device north of Atlanta. Beginning around 8:25 a.m. (EDT), cell phone

data revealed that Mr. Hunt used both cell phones in the area of the same Hampton Inn at which he was captured on video surveillance the day before. Between 10:00 a.m. and 12:40 p.m. (EDT), cell phone data shows that Mr. Hunt was using both cell phones as he traveled north, nearly to the Tennessee state line. Then, beginning around 1:00 p.m. (EDT), cell phone data and license plate readers track Mr. Hunt as he traveled southbound from his location near the Tennessee state line all the way to Panama City, where he was ultimately taken into custody.

Once law enforcement established the route that Mr. Hunt utilized, PCPD Investigator Richard Thore was assigned to travel the same path from 120 Allen Avenue to the Dollar General in Pine Mountain, Georgia, and record the time it took to reach that location and return to the scene of the homicide. Investigator Thore left 120 Allen Avenue at 1:10 p.m. (CDT) and followed the speed limit the entire way to the identified Dollar General, arriving four hours and three minutes later at 5:13 p.m. (CDT). He then made the return trip, leaving the Dollar General at 6:07 p.m. (CDT)—the time noted on the Dollar General receipt found in the Ford Escape—and traveled no more than seven miles over the speed limit to arrive three hours and forty minutes later at 9:47 p.m. (CDT). Also on his return trip, Investigator Thore noted that the travel time between the cell phone data point just north of Dothan, Alabama, that was identified from the night of the shooting and the scene of the homicide was one hour and thirty-two minutes.

On January 4, 2020, PCPD received a call from Charles Long with a report that he had found a .380 caliber handgun in his azalea bushes. Mr. Long is a Bay County resident whose home on Williams Street was one block from Fifth Street, the road on which Polecats was located. PCPD Detective Shannon Chaix responded and retrieved the firearm, which was later sent to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement laboratory for testing. It was ultimately determined that the .380 caliber handgun retrieved from Mr. Long's property was the same weapon used to shoot Danny Scoggins.

Law enforcement believed they had sufficient evidence to charge Michael Harrison Hunt with the crimes committed at 120 Allen Avenue on the evening of April 4, 2019. On June 27, 2019, the Defendant was indicted for the First Degree Murder of Alexandra Elise Peck (Count I), Armed Burglary of a Dwelling (Count II), the Attempted First Degree Murder of James ("Danny") Scoggins (Count III), the Attempted First Degree Murder of Izac Kade Rocker (Count IV), and the Attempted First Degree Murder of Brentley Riley (Count V). The State filed its Notice of Intent to Seek the Death Penalty on July 11, 2019. In that filing, the State noted its intent to prove the following aggravating factors: (1) that the Defendant was previously convicted of another capital felony or of a felony involving the use or threat of violence to the person; (2) that the Defendant committed the capital felony while he was engaged, or was an accomplice, in the commission of, or an attempt to commit, or flight after committing or attempting to commit, one of the felonies enumerated in section 921.141(6)(d), Florida Statutes; (3) that the Defendant committed the capital felony for the purpose of avoiding or preventing a lawful arrest or effecting an escape from custody; (4) that the Defendant committed the capital felony to disrupt or hinder the lawful exercise of any governmental function or the enforcement of laws; (5) that the capital felony was especially heinous, atrocious, or cruel; and (6) that the capital felony was a homicide that was committed in a cold, calculated, and premeditated manner without any pretense of moral or legal justification.

At the conclusion of a jury trial in September 2023, the jury found the Defendant guilty as charged as to each offense. As to Counts I, IV, and V, the jury specially found that the Defendant acted with premeditation and during the commission of a burglary. As to Count II, the jury specially found that the Defendant was or became armed inside a dwelling and actually possessed and discharged a firearm causing great bodily harm or death to James Scoggins. As to Count III, the jury specially found that the Defendant acted with premeditation and during the commission of a burglary and that he actually possessed and discharged a firearm causing great bodily harm to James Scoggins during the commission of the offense.

During the penalty phase, the State presented evidence as to the following aggravating factors: (1) that the Defendant was previously convicted of Attempted First Degree Murder, a felony involving the use or threat of violence to another person; (2) that the Defendant committed the First Degree Murder while he was engaged or an accomplice in the commission of, an attempt to commit, or flight after committing or attempting to commit a burglary; (3) that the Defendant committed the First Degree Murder to disrupt or hinder the lawful exercise of any governmental function or the enforcement of laws; (4) that the First Degree Murder was especially heinous, atrocious, or cruel; and (5) that the Defendant committed the First Degree Murder in a cold, calculated, and premeditated manner without any pretense of moral or legal justification. At the conclusion of the penalty phase, the same jury found the existence of each aggravating factor beyond a reasonable doubt and recommended by a vote of ten to two that the Defendant be sentenced to death.

After receiving the parties' written sentencing memoranda, the Court conducted a Spencer hearing on November 21, 2023. The defense called as its only witness Dr. Micah Johnson, a sociologist trained in criminology and psychiatric socio-epidemiology who studies how trauma affects an individual's development. Based on his interview of Mr. Hunt, his interviews of several of Mr. Hunt's family members, and his review of multiple records, the doctor opined that Mr. Hunt's exposure to diverse forms of trauma and adversity during his childhood, paired with his multiple risk factors and limited protective factors, significantly affected him and negatively impacted his development as an adult. Prior to the conclusion of the hearing, the Defendant gave his allocution statement. The sentencing hearing was scheduled for January 19, 2024.

Aggravating Factors

The Court has considered each of the aggravating factors found by the jury to exist beyond a reasonable doubt. See § 921.141(6)(b), (d), (g)–(i), Fla. Stat. (2023).

The Defendant was previously convicted of a felony involving the use or threat of violence to the person. Contemporaneous with the murder of Lexi Peck, the Defendant committed and was convicted of the following offenses involving the use of violence: Attempted First Degree Murder of James Scoggins (Count III), Attempted First Degree Murder of Izac Kade Rocker (Count IV), and Attempted First Degree Murder of Brentley Riley (Count V). The Defendant shot Danny Scoggins in the throat, causing great bodily harm, and acted as a principal to the shootings of Izac Rocker and Brentley Riley. Although the Defendant has multiple qualifying convictions, the Court

considers this as a single aggravating factor. The Court finds that this aggravating factor has been proven to exist beyond a reasonable doubt¹ and affords it very great weight.

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, a burglary. Lexi Peck was murdered while the Defendant was engaged in the commission of a burglary at the Scoggins residence on April 4, 2019. The evidence is clear that the Defendant entered the residence of James Scoggins with the intent to commit murder therein. The Defendant posed as a pizza delivery person as a ruse to gain entry to the Scoggins residence. When Danny opened the door, the Defendant and his accomplice forced their way inside with the intent of eliminating P.O.—the only witness to the sexual offenses with which the Defendant was charged. The Defendant shot Danny Scoggins, and his accomplice shot Lexi Peck, Izac Rocker, and Brentley Riley. The Court finds that this aggravating factor has been proven to exist beyond a reasonable doubt² and affords it great weight.

The capital felony was committed to disrupt or hinder the lawful exercise of any governmental function or the enforcement of laws. “No witness, no case.” On April 1, 2019, the Defendant learned that there was an active warrant for his arrest based on a charge of sexual battery on a person under eighteen. At no time prior to the Defendant absconding from the courthouse did anyone mention P.O.’s name in relation to the warrant, but it is clear that doing so would have been unnecessary. The Defendant’s conversation with Kaitlyn West on their way to Atlanta demonstrated that he knew precisely who had filed the charges, and the Defendant wasted no time setting into motion his plan to eliminate the witness. Within thirty-six hours of learning of the warrant, he borrowed a vehicle, traveled to Atlanta, tinted the vehicle’s front compartment windows without permission, purchased two burner phones, and made unusual phone calls and trips away from the motel. He returned to Panama City on April 3 but immediately made his way back to Atlanta. When he began his return travel to Panama City the next day, he was accompanied by two other men, one of whom presumably entered the Scoggins home with him. The Defendant and his accomplice entered the residence to effectuate his plan to kill P.O. While the Defendant was at the door with Danny, his accomplice ran past him toward a redheaded young woman, chased her into another part of the home, and murdered her. Elsewhere in the home, another redheaded young woman was alive and undetected, hiding behind a bedroom door and fearing that Michael Hunt had come for her. The Defendant and his accomplice left the home where a redheaded young woman lay dead, but the Defendant’s plan had failed. The evidence is clear that Lexi Peck was murdered because the Defendant intended to hinder the enforcement of laws by killing a witness

¹ See Bright v. State, 90 So. 3d 249, 261 (Fla. 2012) (“If a defendant has multiple convictions for prior violent felonies, the trial court can find only a single aggravating circumstance, but it may give that circumstance greater weight based upon the existence of multiple convictions.”); LeCroy v. State, 533 So. 2d 750, 755 (Fla. 1988) (“[C]ontemporaneous prior convictions involving another victim may be used as aggravation.”); Mann v. State, 420 So. 2d 578 (Fla. 1982) (holding that this aggravating factor is established where the judgment of conviction discloses that the crime involved violence).

² Cf. Pietri v. State, 644 So. 2d 1347, 1353 n.11 (Fla. 1994) (finding that the aggravator applied even where the State proceeded only on a theory of premeditation because the elements of the underlying felony were established).

against him in a separate criminal proceeding. The Court finds that this aggravating factor has been proven to exist beyond a reasonable doubt³ and affords it very great weight.

The capital felony was especially heinous, atrocious, or cruel. On the rainy evening of April 4, 2019, Lexi Peck heard a knock at the door and asked her stepfather, Danny, to answer it. She had no idea that a man on the other side of the door would end her young life in matter of moments. Danny answered the door, and Lexi saw two armed men force their way inside. She watched as one man pointed a gun at her stepfather's chin. She screamed "Dad, help me!" as she followed Danny's command and ran from the other intruder. A .380 caliber shot went off in the living room where her stepfather had been. She pleaded with her pursuer, "Please don't kill me!" She ran into the back room but stopped at the foot of her friend's bed. She had nowhere else to flee. The armed man followed her, firing multiple shots into the room as he did so. He placed his .45 caliber handgun no more than an inch from her skull. Terrified, Lexi cringed, acutely aware of her impending death. The man fired two .45 caliber bullets—one into the young woman's temple and another into her neck. She fell to the floor. No one knows how long she lived, but her autopsy revealed that she aspirated blood, meaning that she was alive for some period of time after the first bullet tore through her body. Lexi Peck was unnecessarily tortured emotionally, and possibly physically, as she ran from her attacker, heard her stepfather get shot, begged for her life, and stood helpless, knowing that death was swiftly coming for her. The Defendant's decision to orchestrate the death of this redheaded young woman was both conscienceless and pitiless. His only concern was for himself, as his sole goal was to eliminate a witness to an alleged criminal offense. The evidence is clear that he wanted the witness dead and that he was indifferent to any emotional or physical torture that she suffered prior to her death. That the young woman who was murdered was not the intended target makes no difference to the heinous, atrocious, and cruel manner in which her life was taken. The Court finds that this aggravating factor has been proven to exist beyond a reasonable doubt⁴ and affords it very great weight.

³ See Lara v. State, 464 So. 2d 1173, 1180 (Fla. 1985) (finding that the aggravator applied where the victim was expected to be a state witness at defendant's upcoming trial); Shere v. State, 579 So. 2d 86, 95 (Fla. 1991) (finding that the aggravator applied where defendant believed that the victim had become a witness against him in an unrelated criminal case).

⁴ The Court recognizes that this aggravating factor can be vicariously applied to a defendant only under appropriate circumstances and finds that it can be properly applied in the present case based on either direct or circumstantial evidence that the Defendant meticulously planned to murder a witness who filed criminal charges against him, personally carried a firearm, was present in the residence at the time of the murder, discharged his firearm when the victim could hear it, heard the victim pleading for her life, and heard multiple gunshots from the back room into which the victim ran. Thus, because there is evidence that the Defendant planned the murder, was present in the home for the murder, intended for the victim to be murdered with a firearm, and was indifferent to what physical or emotional turmoil the victim may suffer, the application of this aggravating factor is appropriate. See Craven v. State, 310 So. 3d 891, 904 (Fla. 2020) (finding the HAC aggravator where there was evidence that defendant "was indifferent to the victim's suffering"); Preston v. State, 607 So. 2d 404, 409–10 (Fla. 1992) ("Fear and emotional strain may be considered as contributing to the heinous nature of the murder, even where the victim's death was almost instantaneous."). Compare Cave v. State, 727 So. 2d 227, 229 (Fla. 1998) (finding that the HAC aggravator applied because defendant drove the victim to the location where his codefendants would murder her and heard her plead for her life during the drive), and Cave v. McDonough, No. 05-14137-CIV, 2009 WL 9083920, at *14 n.6 (S.D. Fla. Sept. 28, 2009) ("[T]here is no precedent in Florida law that precludes the vicarious imposition of this aggravating factor where circumstantial evidence allows for the reasonable inference that the defendant knew how the murder would be committed."), with Cole v. State, 36 So. 3d 597, 608–09 (Fla. 2010) (finding that the HAC aggravator did not apply because, although defendant was involved in planning the murders, there was no evidence to suggest that

The capital felony was committed in a cold, calculated, and premeditated manner without any pretense of moral or legal justification. The murder of Lexi Peck was cold. Michael Hunt had four days of cool and calm reflection to reconsider his plan to eliminate the witness in his criminal case; yet, he persisted. The murder of Lexi Peck was calculated. Michael Hunt spent four days finding accomplices, arming himself, planning the murder, and executing his plan to kill the witness in his criminal case. The murder of Lexi Peck was committed with heightened premeditation. Having threatened P.O. that he would kill her if she ever told anyone about his abusive behaviors, Michael Hunt spent four long days crafting and executing a methodical plot to eliminate P.O. and avoid criminal prosecution for his alleged sexual misconduct. He procured burner phones and made lodging reservations under fictitious names; he made phone calls and brief trips away from the motel outside of the presence of Kaitlyn West; he made two trips to the Atlanta area to find and pick up accomplices willing to assist him in his violent plan; and he made multiple stops on his way to Panama City to carry out his plot. At any point in those four days, he could have stopped. He could have abandoned his plan. He had ample opportunity. Yet, after four days of substantial reflection, his mind remained unchanged, and he traveled through the rain and under the cover of darkness to 120 Allen Avenue to execute his evil plan. The murder of Lexi Peck was committed with no pretense of moral or legal justification. Michael Hunt has no excuse, justification, or defense for his plan to murder P.O., which resulted in the murder of Lexi Peck. He intended to eliminate the witness in his criminal case to avoid prosecution. The plan may have gone awry, but a redheaded young woman was dead in the Scoggins home, and it was due solely to the cold, calculated, and premeditated plan of Michael Hunt. The Court finds that this aggravating factor has been proven to exist beyond a reasonable doubt⁵ and affords it very great weight.

Mitigating Circumstances

The Defendant did not present evidence related to any of the mitigating circumstances specifically delineated in section 921.141(7), Florida Statutes. Rather, the Defendant's mitigation evidence was premised on section 921.141(7)(h), which allows the presentation of evidence as to "any other factors in the defendant's background that would mitigate against imposition of the death penalty." The Court has considered all of the evidence presented throughout the entirety of the proceedings in the present case and finds it appropriate to consider all potential mitigating circumstances that may exist based on that evidence. Upon an independent review of the evidence,

she directed her codefendants to kill the victims or knew how the murders would be accomplished), and Perez v. State, 919 So. 2d 347, 380–81 (Fla. 2005) (finding that the HAC aggravator did not apply because, although defendant was significantly involved in planning the robbery, there was no evidence to suggest that he knew that the victim would be killed), and Williams v. State, 622 So. 2d 456, 463–64 (Fla. 1993) (finding that the HAC aggravator did not apply because the State failed to prove that defendant "knew or ordered the particular manner in which the victims were killed"), and Archer v. State, 613 So. 2d 446, 448 (Fla. 1993) (finding that the HAC aggravator did not apply because, although defendant was involved in planning the murder, he was not present for the murder and did not know how the murder would be accomplished), and Omelus v. State, 584 So. 2d 563, 566–67 (Fla. 1991) (finding that HAC aggravator did not apply because, although defendant was involved in planning the murder, he was not present for the murder and did not know how the murder would be accomplished).

⁵ That Lexi was not the intended victim does not preclude the application of this aggravating factor in the present case. See Sweet v. State, 624 So. 2d 1138, 1142 (Fla. 1993) ("It is the manner of the killing, not the target, which is the focus of this aggravator."); Provenzano v. State, 497 So. 2d 1177, 1183 (Fla. 1986) ("Heightened premeditation necessary for this circumstance does not have to be directed toward the specific victim.").

the Court finds that no mitigation exists as to the specific circumstances delineated in section 921.141(7)(a)–(g). Notwithstanding, the Court finds that mitigation exists as to other factors in the Defendant’s background. See § 921.141(7)(h), Fla. Stat. (2023).

The Defendant’s family dynamic. Early in his formative years, the Defendant was raised by his mother and father in and around the nightclub that they owned and in a community known for systemic racism. His father was married four times and had twelve children by three different women. He also had a second family that lived down the street from the Defendant’s home. Once, when his mother learned of his father’s infidelity, the Defendant witnessed her point a gun at his father. He also witnessed his father, who had a criminal history and liquor law violations, shoot a .22 caliber pistol into a stove. As a child, he received spankings from his father, his mother, and his grandmother. One sister was verbally abusive, and another sister once hit in him in the head with a shoe. His mother was an alcoholic, and one of his uncles suffered from cirrhosis⁶ of the liver. The Court finds that this mitigating circumstance has been established by the greater weight of the evidence but affords it little weight.

The Defendant’s childhood trauma. The Defendant’s childhood was peppered with instances of trauma. When the Defendant was seven years old, his father died of a heart attack, leaving the Defendant with no male role model until he moved in with his sister and her husband approximately seven years later. When the Defendant was twelve years old, he was forced to escape a house fire in the middle of the night, and he stood outside watching as the flames fully engulfed his home. On the same night, the family also learned that their nightclub had been destroyed by a fire. When the Defendant was fourteen years old, he watched his mother suffer and die from cancer. After his mother’s death, he felt that no one loved him, and he was sent to live with a foster family where he suffered verbal abuse from his foster father. He eventually returned to his family, who fought over custody of him due to the social security benefits that he received. When the Defendant was fifteen years old, both of his grandmothers passed away. Thus, by age fifteen, he was deprived of the love and nurturing of all non-sibling adult members of his immediate family. He also lost one of his sisters when he was twenty-one years old. The Defendant never received grief counseling or therapy following his losses. According to at least one expert, the Defendant experienced significant trauma, chaos, and disruption during his childhood with no positive intervention. The Court finds that this mitigating circumstance has been established by the greater weight of the evidence and affords it some weight.

The Defendant’s childhood achievements. The Defendant performed well in school and earned good grades. He was a good athlete, playing junior varsity football and varsity basketball. He participated in a Future Business Leaders of America class in high school and ultimately earned his high school diploma. Additionally, he did not have a juvenile criminal record. Because the Defendant performed well during his childhood as to the things that he could control in spite of his largely negative family dynamic and childhood trauma, the Court finds that the Defendant’s childhood achievements are not a mitigating circumstance and, therefore, affords it no weight.

⁶ The defense sentencing memorandum identifies this condition as “sclerosis” of the liver, but the Court is not aware of any such condition. The medical records attached to the defense sentencing memorandum do not mention the uncle’s medical condition. Regardless of the precise condition, the Court has considered as part of its analysis that the Defendant’s uncle suffered from significant liver disease/dysfunction.

The Defendant's military career. At age seventeen, the Defendant enlisted in the United States Army, which he formally joined at age eighteen. Although the military environment was one of toxic masculinity, the Defendant loved his six years in the armed services and had an excellent experience. Throughout the course of his military career, the Defendant received multiple letters of commendation⁷; medals, ribbons, and badges⁸; certificates of recognition, achievement, and completion⁹; and diplomas¹⁰. He was accepted into an intelligence training course in September 1987, and the annual report issued the following month noted that he “demonstrated outstanding leadership ability[,]” “display[ed] a level of professionalism that is far beyond reproach[,]” and “set high but attainable standards for himself and his soldiers.” However, the Defendant was ultimately dishonorably discharged following a court-martial for sexual assault and other minor offenses. At the time of his discharge, the Defendant had achieved the rank of Sergeant. Dr. Johnson opined that the labels of felon, sex offender, and dishonored veteran caused the Defendant to lose personal pride and ultimately to lose hope. Because the Defendant demonstrated his ability to perform well in the military environment that he loved yet still chose to commit a terrible offense that resulted in his dishonorable discharge, the Court finds that the Defendant's military career is not a mitigating circumstance and, therefore, affords it no weight.

The Defendant's adult achievements and personal life. The Defendant received an Associates in Applied Science degree from the Kansas City Kansas Community College and a certificate in Food and Beverage Management from the Johnson County Community College. As a talented rapper, he helped his cousin create a video to encourage children to sign up for a local basketball clinic. The Defendant is religious and believes in God. He loves and is loved by his family, and they continue to support him in spite of his serious criminal charges and convictions. Because the Defendant has committed this terrible crime in spite of his demonstrated ability as an adult to achieve educational milestones and be a positive influence in his family and community, the Court finds that the Defendant's adult achievements are not a mitigating circumstance and, therefore, affords it no weight.

The Defendant's physical health. The Defendant is currently fifty-eight years old. His prior medical history includes a cardiac ablation procedure and the removal of a hydrocele from his left

⁷ In May 1984, he received a letter of commendation for being the Soldier of the Month. Also in 1984, he received a letter of commendation for being Soldier of the Year. In March 1986, he received a letter of commendation for his selection as an honors graduate for an Army education course.

⁸ The Defendant was awarded the Good Conduct Medal, the Army Achievement Medal, the NCO Professional Development Ribbon, the Army Service Ribbon, the Parachutist Badge, and the Honduran Parachutist Badge.

⁹ In November 1983, the Defendant received a certificate for special recognition in Izzy Dizzy. Also in November 1983, the Defendant received a certificate of achievement for attaining the maximum score on the Army's physical readiness test. In June 1984, the Defendant received a certificate of achievement for completing the 35th Brigade Soldier of the Year competition. In December 1984, the Defendant received a certificate of completion for the three-hour XVIII Airborne Corps Joint Interior Intrusion Detection System Monitor's educational course. In April 1985, the Defendant received a certificate of completion for the two-week Recondo Course training. In November 1985, the Defendant received a certificate of completion for the one-month Basic Noncommissioned Officers Development Course.

¹⁰ In November 1983, the Defendant received a diploma for completing the ten-week Combat Telecommunications Center Operator course. In May 1987, the Defendant received a diploma for completing the one-month Primary Leadership Development Course, where he was reported to have “displayed outstanding leadership”; it was also reported that his “way of motivating and helping his peers was outstanding[,]” and his evaluation noted that he demonstrated potential for selection to a higher level of training.

testicle. Multiple motor vehicle accidents left the Defendant with several injuries, including chronic back pain and knee sprains that required pain management treatment. The accidents also resulted in temporary conditions such as headaches and sleep disturbances. Notably, the Defendant reported in a December 2022 assessment that he experienced minimal pain symptoms and normal sleep patterns. The Court finds that the Defendant's physical health is not a mitigating circumstance and, therefore, affords it no weight.

The Defendant's mental health. Prior to receiving any formal mental health diagnosis, the Defendant was prescribed Xanax on two occasions for anxiety. The Defendant remained in Panama City as Hurricane Michael hit the area, personally witnessed the destruction that it caused, and was displaced from his home as a result of damage from the storm. Following a neuropsychological evaluation in December 2022, the Defendant was found to meet the clinical criteria for Bipolar Mood Disorder II and for Borderline Personality Disorder based on his clinical history that includes "high mood states in the form of grandiosity and attention seeking behavior." The evaluating psychologist noted that the Defendant "displays erratic mood symptoms with dramatic expressivity[,] "seeks to be seen in a positive light[,] and "attempts to portray himself in a desirable way." Following a separate evaluation, Dr. Micah Johnson opined that the Defendant's mental health suffered as a result of a high number of risk factors and a deficit of protective factors during his childhood and posited that the Defendant's criminal conduct developed as a result of his failure to deal with his trauma. The Court finds that this mitigating circumstance has been established by the greater weight of the evidence but affords it little weight.

The Defendant's conduct while awaiting trial. Although the Court did not receive any formal evidence of the Defendant's conduct at the Bay County Jail, the defense sentencing memorandum indicates that he has had no disciplinary infractions, that he has formed respectful relationships with corrections officers and other inmates, and that he moderates a Bible Fellowship Group where he is known as "Brother Mike." However, the Court recognizes that if a person's conduct is ever going to be good, it will be while he is awaiting trial. The Court finds that the Defendant's conduct while awaiting trial is not a relevant mitigating circumstance and, therefore, affords it no weight.

The Defendant's potential for rehabilitation. "Every life has value." The Court certainly does not disagree with this statement, which was the theme of defense counsel's request to the penalty phase jury to return a recommended sentence of life in prison. However, the Court is skeptical of the claim in the defense sentencing memorandum that the Defendant "has rehabilitation potential." While the Defendant experienced certain difficulties and traumas throughout his childhood and into his adult life, other aspects of his childhood and young adult life—particularly those things over which he had control—were very positive. He engaged and performed well in a career that he enjoyed, yet he chose to make an extremely poor decision that resulted in his dishonorable discharge from the military. Following his discharge, he made the positive decision to further his education, obtaining a degree and a certificate. He also engaged with his family and participated in his community by helping his niece create a rap video to encourage children in the community to participate in sports. But when he acquired criminal charges, he did not make a positive decision to face them. Instead, he made an unthinkable decision to eliminate the witness against him. The Defendant's history clearly demonstrates his proclivity to act in whatever manner suits him. Sometimes, this results in his ability to achieve remarkable

things; other times, however, it results in unfathomable decisions followed by conduct that is nothing short of evil. The Court finds that the Defendant's potential for rehabilitation is not a relevant mitigating circumstance and, therefore, affords it no weight.

Conclusion

Having considered the entire record in the present case as well as the arguments and evidence presented by counsel at the penalty phase proceedings, the Court makes the following findings:

1. Five aggravating factors exist beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt.
2. Three mitigating circumstances exist by a greater weight of the evidence.
3. The aggravating factors, both collectively and individually, are sufficient to warrant the death penalty.
4. In weighing the aggravating factors and mitigating circumstances, the Court assigned the weight it feels each of the established aggravating factors and mitigating circumstances is due. The aggravating factors, both collectively and individually, far outweigh the mitigating circumstances based on the Court's qualitative analysis of the record evidence as to each.
5. The Defendant is eligible for a sentence of death, and a careful review of the aggravating factors determined to exist beyond a reasonable doubt, which far outweigh the mitigating circumstances established by a greater weight of the evidence, makes clear that a sentence of death is the only appropriate penalty in the present case.

Sentence

As to the charge of First Degree Murder of Alexandra Elise Peck, the Court sentences you, MICHAEL HARRISON HUNT, to death in a manner prescribed by law. You are entitled to 1,716 days of jail credit as to this Count.

As to Count II, Armed Burglary of a Dwelling, the Court sentences you to life in prison with a minimum mandatory sentence of twenty-five years. This sentence shall run consecutive to the sentence imposed for Count I.

As to Count III, Attempted First Degree Murder of James Scoggins, the Court sentences you to life in prison with a minimum mandatory sentence of twenty-five years. This sentence shall run consecutive to the sentence imposed for Count II.

As to Count IV, Attempted First Degree Murder of Izac Kade Rocker, the Court sentences you to twenty years in prison. This sentence shall run consecutive to the sentence imposed for Count III.

As to Count V, Attempted First Degree Murder of Brentley Riley, the Court sentences you to twenty years in prison. This sentence shall run consecutive to the sentence imposed for Count IV.

The Clerk of Court is directed to assess the mandatory costs and enter judgment for those costs.

IT IS ORDERED that you, MICHAEL HARRISON HUNT, be taken by the proper authority to the Florida Department of Corrections to be housed there until the date of your execution.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, on such scheduled date, you, MICHAEL HARRISON HUNT, be put to death.

You are hereby notified that this sentence is subject to automatic review by the Florida Supreme Court, and the Office of the Public Defender is appointed to represent you on appeal.

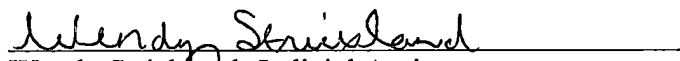
May God have mercy on your soul.

DONE AND ORDERED in open court in Bay County, Florida, this 19th day of January, 2024.



SHONNA YOUNG GAY
CIRCUIT JUDGE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and exact copy of the foregoing has been provided by e-portal, email, U.S. Mail, and/or hand delivery to the Defendant, Michael Harrison Hunt, Inmate #0214994, 5700 Star Ln., Panama City, FL 32404; Phillip Massa, Attorney for the Defendant, at philip@philipmassa.com; Donald Witmyer, Attorney for the Defendant, at don@witmyerlaw.com and kelly@witmyerlaw.com; Mark Graham, Assistant State Attorney, at mark.graham@sa14.fl.gov; and Peter Overstreet, Assistant State Attorney, at peter.overstreet@sa14.fl.gov, this 19th day of January, 2024.



Wendy Strickland, Judicial Assistant