IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA IN AND FOR PINELLAS COUNTY CRIMINAL DIVISION

STATE OF FLORIDA,

v.

CASE NO.: 23-02935-CF
DIVISION: D
UCN: 522023CF002935000APC

TOMASZ KOSOWSKI
Person ID: 312109281, Defendant.
_____/

SENTENCING ORDER

The Defendant was tried before the Court from September 14, 2026, through September 23, 2026. The Defendant elected to represent himself. Numerous *Faretta* Hearings were heard before trial and the Court found that the Defendant waived his right to court appointed counsel freely and voluntarily. Stand-by counsel was appointed for the benefit of the Defendant. The Defendant further elected to proceed non-jury, and the Defendant signed a written waiver of jury trial for the guilt phase. On September 23, 2026, the Court found the Defendant guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

The Defendant elected to represent himself during the penalty phase. A *Faretta* Hearing was held before the penalty phase, and the Court found that the Defendant waived his right to court appointed counsel freely and voluntarily. Stand-by counsel was appointed for the penalty phase. The Defendant further elected to proceed without a jury for the penalty phase, and he signed a written waiver of jury findings.

Before trial, the Defendant indicated to defense counsel that he wanted no mitigation presented. The Defendant reaffirmed his desire during various colloquies with the Court. The Court then ordered a Comprehensive Presentencing Investigation (PSI) and appointed a special counsel to present any mitigation, pursuant to Rule 3.710 and *Marquard v. State,* 156 So. 3d 464, 490–91 (Fla. 2015).

The penalty phase was heard before the Court in the afternoon of September 23, 2026. The State relied upon the evidence presented during the guilt phase. As promised, the Defendant presented no mitigation whatsoever, which he had every right to do. *See Figueroa–Sanabria v. State,* 366 So. 3d 1035, 1053–54 (Fla. 2023).

The State alleged three aggravating factors. After the penalty phase, the Court found that the State proved two factors beyond a reasonable doubt: cold, calculated, and premeditated and

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pecuniary gain. However, the Court found that the State failed to prove heinous, atrocious, or cruel beyond a reasonable doubt.

The *Spencer* Hearing was held on October 8, 2026. The Defendant declined to present any mitigation at the *Spencer* Hearing. However, special counsel conducted a thorough investigation and presented mitigation evidence to the Court.

The Court has reviewed the record, has heard the evidence presented in the penalty phase, has reviewed the matters presented at the *Spencer* Hearing, and has reviewed the sentencing memoranda from the State and from special counsel. After carefully considering each of the foregoing, the Court finds as follows:

I. AGGRAVATING FACTORS

"The State has the burden to prove beyond a reasonable doubt each and every aggravating circumstance that it alleges." *Williams v. State*, 37 So. 3d 187, 194–95 (Fla. 2010). "A trial court has the independent responsibility of 'weighing the aggravating and mitigating circumstances.'" *Bevel v. State*, 983 So. 2d 505, 523 (Fla. 2008) (quoting § 921.141(3), Fla. Stat. (2005)). The Court has not considered any evidence in aggravation except for factors proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

A. The capital felony was a homicide and was committed in a cold, calculated, and premeditated manner without any pretense of moral or legal justifications § 921.141(6)(i), Fla. Stat.

The Defendant is a plastic surgeon who graduated from Dartmouth Medical School. On May 2, 2019, the Defendant filed suit against numerous entities, including his former employer, Laufer Institute. Through counsel, the Defendant alleged over $15,000 in damages for billing issues. The Defendant represented himself in the lawsuit after his counsel moved to withdraw in March of 2022. Laufer Institute was represented by local lawyer Steven Cozzi.

The Defendant became very emotionally involved in the case and made things personal. The Defendant alleged discovery violations. The judge appointed a special master. The special master found that there no discovery violations. Mr. Cozzi then moved for costs to pay for his

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client's share of the fee for the special master. The Defendant moved for sanctions in excess of $50,000, and moved to have Mr. Cozzi removed from the case.

Things only got worse on January 26, 2023. The Defendant took the deposition of a witness at the law office of Steven Cozzi in Largo. The Defendant was aggressive and emotionally invested. The Defendant was "way over the top" in "drilling" the witness. During a break, Mr. Cozzi went into the bathroom at his law office. The Defendant followed Mr. Cozzi into the bathroom. The Defendant called Cozzi a "scumbag" and stated that he would prevail in the lawsuit. About two months later, the Defendant would murder Steven Cozzi in that same bathroom.

The Defendant began to investigate, obsess, and plan right after the deposition. The Defendant engaged in a plethora of internet searches regarding Cozzi and his residence. The Defendant searched online for Gorilla carts and license plate flippers. The Defendant downloaded photographs of Cozzi's residence. On February 16, the Defendant went to Cozzi's residence and took a photograph of a vehicle parked outside of the residence. On February 22, the Defendant took a video of Cozzi's law office.

On March 7, the Defendant was observed peering into the windows of the law firm. Cell phone data reveals that the Defendant actually entered the law office that day without any legitimate reason for his presence.

The preparation intensified on March 14, 2023. The Defendant drove his gray Toyota Tundra to the law office of Steven Cozzi. The Defendant purchased the truck from an individual in Broward County back in December. The Defendant never registered the vehicle. The Defendant placed a New Jersey tag that last belonged to a dead person onto the truck.

The Defendant parked the truck in the parking lot of the law office. The Defendant entered the law office and went into the electrical closet. Thereafter, the cleaning lady went into the electrical closet to check on the timers. She confronted the Defendant inside the closet. The Defendant told her that there was a power outage, which obviously was not true.

The Defendant then fled from the closet. The cleaning lady followed the Defendant into the parking lot. The Defendant entered the Toyota Tundra with the New Jersey tag and drove off.

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When the Defendant fled, he left a box containing a wagon in the electrical closet. The Defendant's fingerprints were later located inside the closet.

The preparation continued on March 17, 2023. Cell phone data reveals that the Defendant once again entered the law office when he had no legitimate reason to be there.

On March 20, 2023, the Defendant continued to prepare by conducting research on the internet. The Defendant searched the uses and dangers of succinylcholine, a paralytic. An unopened vial of succinylcholine and syringes were found in the trunk of his Corolla four days after the murder. The vial had been taken from a surgical center in Miami. The Defendant is a surgeon, not an anesthesiologist, and he would have no legitimate reason to possess the paralytic. Succinylcholine is a muscle relaxant administered to patients before surgery to paralyze them for their own safety. The drug can be lethal at high doses, especially if breathing is not assisted by medical personnel.

The plan was complete. The Defendant would execute the plan on March 21, 2023. A case management conference on the civil case was scheduled for a phone hearing at 10:30 that morning before Judge Muscarella. The Defendant had pending motions, including motions for sanctions. Steven Cozzi had a pending motion for summary judgement, which was described as a "winner" by another lawyer. The Defendant took action before the hearing could take place.

Although the 10:30 hearing was by teleconference, the Defendant drove his Toyota Tundra to the law office of Steven Cozzi. Video surveillance and cell phone data establish the timeline. The Defendant left his home at 7:51 a.m. and arrived at the law office at 8:32 a.m. The Defendant powered off his cell phone at 8:08 until 10:24, when he had to use his cell phone for the case management conference. The Defendant entered the law office at 8:34 that morning. The Defendant was carrying a large box and appeared to be wearing dark gloves. The victim arrived at 8:37 that morning and he went into his office. The victim went into the restroom at 9:50, as evidenced by the sensor affixed to his office.

The Defendant had his opportunity. The Defendant killed Mr. Cozzi in the bathroom. After the murder, the victim's blood was found throughout the bathroom. The blood evidence established a bloodletting event near the floor that was "dynamic and forceful." According to the State's theory,

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the Defendant finished off Mr. Cozzi with succinylcholine. The Defendant attempted to cover up the blood evidence with a cleaning solution.

The Defendant then exited the law office at 10:22 wearing a surgical mask and hat. The Defendant was pulling a wagon that appeared to contain a body. The body was covered by a red blanket. The Defendant placed the wagon and body into the bed of the trunk.

The Defendant then appeared for the 10:30 hearing by phone from the law office parking lot. Mr. Cozzi failed to call into the hearing, for obvious reasons. The Defendant demanded that his motions be heard and he asked for sanctions against the victim for failing to appear.

After the hearing, the Defendant powered off his phone, and he repositioned the wagon in the truck. At 11:16, the Defendant exited the parking lot and he headed north to his residence in Tarpon Springs. Video surveillance from residences, businesses, buses, and flock cameras track the Defendant from the parking lot to his home in northern Pinellas County.

The wagon and contents that contain the shape of a body can clearly be seen in the surveillance video. Affixed to the Toyota Tundra was the New Jersey tag that was registered to a dead person. The Defendant arrived home at 11:58 that morning, and he turned his phone back on three minutes later.

When the police arrived at the law office after the murder, they found Mr. Cozzi's cell phone, keys and wallet in his office. His car was still parked in the parking lot. Mr. Cozzi was nowhere to be found in the building and surveillance video showed that he never left the building on his own volition. No one has heard or seen Steven Cozzi since the morning of March 21, 2023. His financial activity stopped on March 20, 2023. The only reasonable hypothesis is that Mr. Cozzi's body was in that wagon.

The Defendant remained home for nearly four hours after arriving with the body of Steven Cozzi. The Defendant transferred the body, the wagon, and the New Jersey plate into his red Toyota Corolla. The Defendant left his residence in his Corolla at 4:48 p.m. and then returned at 4:51 p.m. The Defendant once again left his residence in the red Corolla at 4:56 p.m. and headed south.

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The Defendant then drove toward his Miami residence since he had surgery in Miami the next day. Disposing of the body on the way was part of the plan. The State argues that the Defendant dumped the body into a dumpster in a remote area of Collier County off of Loop Road which was off of the Tamiami Trail.

This theory makes sense based upon a collection of facts. First, the waste management driver observed a red Corolla parked right next to the dumpster a week or two prior to March 21, 2023. Second, a license plate reader places the Defendant in the area of the dumpster at 9:34 on the evening of March 21. Third, surveillance video captured the waste management driver unloading the dumpster contents at the landfill on March 23. Video showed heavy objects in black construction bags which could be consistent with a body or body parts. The waste management driver described the odor of the contents as "vile" and worse than anything that he had ever encountered. Fourth, cell phone data establishes that the Defendant left his Miami home at 8:04 p.m. and drove to the area of the dumpster on March 23. The Defendant stayed very briefly to check on things, and then he arrived back home in Miami at 9:09 that evening. Fifth, Connor, a K-9 trained to alert on human remains, alerted on that dumpster on March 31, 2023.

Law enforcement searched for Cozzi's body in the landfill. The exercise was described as "worse than looking for a needle in a haystack." Not surprisingly, law enforcement was unable to locate the body in the landfill. Regardless, the evidence establishes that the Defendant methodically planned the murder and he methodically executed that plan, including successfully disposing of the most important piece of evidence in any murder case, the body of the victim.

Law enforcement executed a search warrant on the Defendant's Tarpon Springs residence on March 23 and on the Defendant's Corolla on March 25, 2023. Cozzi's blood was identified on the tailgate of the Toyota Tundra driven by the Defendant. Cozzi's blood was identified in the middle of the garage floor of the Defendant's residence in Tarpon Springs. A license plate flipper was found inside of the Defendant's truck. Cozzi's blood was identified on the interior trunk back wall of the Defendant's Corolla. Cozzi's blood was identified on a black ballistic vest found in the trunk of the Defendant's Corolla. The police found a plethora of license tags inside the Defendant's garage, but the infamous New Jersey plate belonging to the dead person was nowhere to be found.

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Further, what the State described as a "murder kit" was discovered in the trunk of the Defendant's Corolla. Inside of a Pelican bag were duct tape, a stun gun, brass knuckles, a mini crowbar, law enforcement patches, a variety of masks, a hat, binoculars, passports, checkbooks, cash, an unopened vile of succinylcholine and needles. Also found in the Corolla were a license plate flipper, a remote control for the license plate flipper, a license tag, a GPS tracker, ballistic vests, an EMS vest, huge black construction bags, and a total of $282,120 in cash. These contents are consistent with a "get away kit" had the defendant become a fugitive, further evidence of his meticulous preparation.

The cold, calculated, and premeditated aggravating factor requires proof that the killing was the product of cool and calm reflection and not an act prompted by emotional frenzy, panic, or fit of rage (cold); that the defendant had a careful plan or prearranged design to commit murder before the fatal incident (calculated); that the defendant exhibited heightened premeditation (premeditated); and that the defendant had no pretense of moral or legal justification. *Franklin v. State,* 965 So 2d 79, 98 (Fla. 2007).

The evidence demonstrates all of these requirements. The Defendant spent at least two months of cool, calm reflection planning the murder. During that time, he researched Mr. Cozzi, succinylcholine, license-plate flippers, and Gorilla carts. He visited Mr. Cozzi's residence, and visited the scene of the crimes multiple times. He took pictures and videos. Whether it was actually the cause of Mr. Cozzi's death or not, the Defendant acquired succinylcholine in advance as a potential weapon. He waited for an opportunity where Mr. Cozzi would be in the bathroom. He planned the murder for the morning of the case management conference where his motions would be heard. He planned how to incapacitate Mr. Cozzi, clean the murder scene, transport the body, hide his vehicle tag, attend the case management conference, and dispose of the body.

There is overwhelming evidence of cool reflection, a prearranged design, and heightened premeditation. While the Defendant and Mr. Cozzi had heated exchanges in the past, he had more than enough time to cooly reflect before the murder occurred. *C.f. Harris v. State*, 843 So. 2d 856, 867–68 (Fla. 2003) (affirming CCP where the defendant planned the murder over weeks, chose the time and place of the murder, and planned how to dispose of evidence); *Jean–Philippe v. State*, 123 So. 3d 1071, 1081–82 (Fla. 2013) (affirming CCP despite heated domestic disputes where the

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defendant traveled to find the victim, armed himself beforehand, and laid in wait for the victim); *Gill v. State*, 14 So. 3d 946, 962 (Fla. 2009) (affirming CCP where the defendant was motivated by anger, but executed a "long-simmering plan"); *Davis v. State*, 859 So. 2d 465, 479 (Fla. 2003) (affirming CCP where the defendant procured a needle as a weapon and established a plan in advance of the murder).

The Defendant also had no pretense of moral or legal justification. As explained below, pecuniary gain, by prevailing on his lawsuit, was one motive for the murder. The Defendant also likely hated Mr. Cozzi. The Defendant was emotionally invested in the lawsuit and extremely antagonistic towards Mr. Cozzi. These two motives were the only possible reasons for the murder. The Defendant attacked and murdered Mr. Cozzi without any provocation. No evidence suggests even a hint of a moral or legal justification.

Cold, calculated, and premeditated is one of the weightiest aggravating factors. *Woodbury v. State*, 320 So. 3d 631, 653 (Fla. 2021); *Silvia v. State*, 60 So. 3d 959, 974 (Fla. 2011). The Court finds that the State proved this aggravating factor beyond a reasonable doubt and the Court gives this aggravating factor great weight.

B. The capital felony was committed for pecuniary gain § 921.141(6)(f), Fla. Stat.

To establish the aggravating factor of pecuniary gain, the State does not have to prove that pecuniary gain was the sole or dominant motive for the murder. Instead, the State must prove that "'the murder was motivated, *at least in part,* by a desire to obtain money, property, or other financial gain.'" *See Hildwin v. State*, 727 So. 2d 193, 195 (Fla. 1998) (quoting *Finney v. State,* 660 So. 2d 674, 680 (Fla. 1995)).

In *Durousseau v. State*, 55 So. 3d 543, 558–59 (Fla 2010), the Defendant contended that the trial court erred in finding pecuniary gain because it was at least as reasonable that the motive was sexual. The Court found pecuniary gain applicable because the murder was motivated in part by money, property, or financial gain.

In *Orme v. State,* 25 So. 3d 536, 550 (Fla. 2009), the victim threw the Defendant's cocaine into the toilet at which point the Defendant got angry and proceeded to beat, rape, and murder the

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victim. The Court found that the Defendant was motivated in part by pecuniary gain since he took the victim's money, jewelry, and car to purchase more cocaine.

In the case at bar, the Defendant may have been motivated by anger, revenge, hatred, ill-will, or evil intent, but he also wanted to prevail in his civil suit and collect a substantial amount of money. The Defendant represented himself in the civil suit and things were not going well. The Defendant alleged discovery violations against Steven Cozzi, the lawyer for the primary defendant in the civil case, and the special master found that the Defendant's allegations were without merit. Mr. Cozzi moved to have the Defendant pay for his client's fee for the special master. The Defendant moved for sanctions against Mr. Cozzi in excess of $50,000, and moved to have Mr. Cozzi removed from the case. Mr. Cozzi filed a motion for summary judgement that very well could have been granted.

The Defendant murdered Steven Cozzi right before the case management conference to increase his chances in the civil suit. After Mr. Cozzi failed to appear because he had just been killed, the Defendant moved to have his motions heard and he asked for sanctions. The Defendant wanted Mr. Cozzi dead, but he also wanted to win that lawsuit.

The Court finds that the State proved pecuniary gain beyond a reasonable doubt and gives this aggravating factor moderate weight.

C. The capital felony was especially heinous, atrocious or cruel. § 921.141(6)(h), Fla. Stat.

After the penalty phase, the Court found that the State failed to prove heinous, atrocious, or cruel beyond a reasonable doubt. The State proved that Steven Cozzi was murdered, and the Defendant is the one who murdered him. However, the State was unable to prove exactly how Mr. Cozzi was killed.

The State argues that Mr. Cozzi was attacked in the bathroom of the law office. This makes sense since Mr. Cozzi's blood was found all over the bathroom. The blood evidence established a bloodletting event that was dynamic and forceful. However, the volume of external bleeding alone could not have caused death.

The State alleges that the Defendant finished off the victim with succinylcholine, causing paralysis and death. The State's theory is based upon the Defendant's internet searches for succinylcholine and the fact that an unopened vile of the paralytic was found in the Defendant's

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Corolla on March 25, 2023. This evidence certainly establishes reasonable suspicion but fails to prove the method of the murder beyond a reasonable doubt.

II. MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES

The defendant elected to have no mitigation presented during the penalty phase. The Court appointed special counsel to present mitigation for the Court. The *Spencer* hearing took place on October 8, 2026. Once again, the Defendant elected to present no mitigation during the *Spencer* hearing. Special counsel presented mitigation to the Court. Special counsel's sentencing memorandum proposes that a statutory mitigating circumstance applies because the Defendant has no prior criminal history. It also suggests three non-statutory mitigating factors.

Since the Defendant and his mother were not cooperative, special counsel relied upon a newspaper article from 1986 in the Kansas City Times, the Defendant's curriculum vitae, the defendant's inmate records from the Pinellas County Jail, and a stipulation from the State.

While the Defendant has elected not to present mitigation, the Court still has a duty "to consider *all* mitigating evidence 'contained anywhere in the record, to the extent it is believable and uncontroverted.'" *Muhammad v. State*, 782 So. 2d 343, 363 (Fla. 2001) (quoting *Farr v. State*, 621 So. 2d 1368, 1369 (Fla. 1993)). A mitigating circumstance must be established by the greater weight of the evidence. *In re Standard Jury Instr. In Crim. Cases*, 22 So. 3d 17, 21 (Fla. [redacted] The Court has considered the mitigating circumstances advanced by special counsel and has considered all other potential mitigating evidence in the record.

A. Statutory Mitigation

1. Tomaz Kosowski has no significant history of criminal activity. § 921.141(7)(9), Fla. Stat.

The State stipulated that the Defendant has no prior arrests or convictions. The Court finds that this mitigating circumstance has been established, and the Court gives it moderate weight.

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B. Non-Statutory Mitigation.

1. Tomaz Kosowski maintains meaningful relationships with his friends and mother, and may continue to relate well to inmates in prison.

Special counsel introduced sixty pages of jail visitation records, which show that the Defendant's mother, Dorota Prysak, visited him over 150 times in jail, through either in person or video visitation, and spoke to him on the phone over a hundred times. Defendant's father, Roman J. Kosowski, passed away in 2014 and special counsel was unable to determine any additional information about their relationship. The same visitation records indicate at least five other people identified as "friends" of the Defendant who repeatedly visited or called him while in jail. Special counsel also provided jail records showing that Defendant was referenced in only ten incident reports, the majority of which refer to refusal to accept meals. The remaining reports indicate that the Defendant was involved with a fight with another inmate in 2025, a personal radio was seized from him as contraband in 2025, bibles and religious books were confiscated from the Defendant's cell in 2026, and an extra pair of earbuds were confiscated from the Defendant's cell in 2026. The Court finds that this mitigating circumstance has been established, and the Court gives it some weight.

2. Tomaz Kosowski had led an accomplished life prior to the murder.

Tomaz Kosowski was born in Poland in 1979 and his family escaped to West Berlin. In 1986, a group of parishioners sponsored the Kosowski family to come to the United States. The Defendant learned English and made friends with his classmates. The Kosowski family moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The Defendant graduated with degrees in music and biochemistry and earned a master's degree in biomedical sciences from the University of New Mexico. In 2007, the Defendant graduated from Dartmouth Medical School, where he was class president and ice hockey team

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captain. After his residency and fellowships, the Defendant worked as a plastic surgeon, including with the Laufer Institute of Plastic Surgery in Dunedin from 2016 to 2019.

Defendant overcame personal obstacles in his childhood to graduate medical school and become a surgeon. The Court finds that this mitigating circumstance is established and the Court gives it some weight.

3. Tomaz Kosowski made major contributions, in the form of research and writing, to the medical and scientific communities.

The Defendant is a named author of several scholarly publications. In 2005, while at Dartmouth, he published "Impact of secondary pulmonary hypertension of lung transplant outcome" in the *Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation*. In 2009, he published "A systematic review of patient-reported outcome measures after facial cosmetic surgery and/or nonsurgical facial rejuvenation" in *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*. Also in 2009, he published "DExD/H-box Prp5 protein is in the splicesosome during most of the splicing cycle" in the *RNA Journal*. In 2012, he published "Cleft palate" in *Seminars in Plastic Surgery*. In 2015, he published "Tissue-engineered autologous breast reconstruction with Brava-assisted fat grafting" in *Clinics in Plastic Surgery*. And, also in 2015, he published "Analysis comparing the sartorius versus the rectus femoris flap in the treatment of the infected vascular groin graft wound," in *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*.

The Defendant has contributed to the scientific and medical communities through these publications. The Court finds that this mitigating circumstance is established, and the Court gives it some weight.

4. Tomaz Kosowski is likely adaptable to the prison environment and has the capacity to make positive contributions to the prison community.

As explained above, special counsel presented evidence showing that the Defendant received no major disciplinary violations, with the most serious incident report being one for "mutual combat" with another inmate. As also explained above, the Defendant led an accomplished life prior to the murders. This evidence also tends to support the conclusion that the

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Defendant can adapt to the prison environment and can make positive contributions to the prison community. The Court has also observed the Defendant's conduct in court leading up to and during the trial. The Defendant displayed appropriate behavior in court.

Defendant's past life and behavior after being arrested suggest that he can adapt to a life in prison. The Court finds that this mitigating circumstance is established and the Court gives it some weight.

5. Tomaz Kosowski cared for two dogs prior to his arrest.

In text messages introduced by special counsel, the Defendant sends a friend a picture of two dachshunds. He tells the friend that they are named Rigby and Gibson. The Court finds that this mitigating circumstance is established and the Court gives it very little weight.

III. CONCLUSION

The Court finds that the State has established two statutory aggravating factors beyond a reasonable doubt. While the Defendant, representing himself, presented no mitigation, special counsel has presented mitigation on behalf of the Court, and the Court has reviewed the record for mitigating circumstances. The Court finds that the evidence establishes one statutory mitigating circumstance and five non-statutory mitigating circumstances. In weighing the aggravating factors against the mitigating circumstances, the Court has carefully and thoroughly assessed the significance of every factor and circumstance. The Court recognizes that, in considering the aggravating and mitigating factors, there is no mathematical formula. It is not enough to weigh the number of aggravators against the number of mitigators. The Court has carefully and thoroughly considered the nature and quality of each of the aggravators and mitigators.

The Court has given great weight to the aggravating factor that the homicide was committed in a cold, calculated and premeditated manner without any pretense of moral or legal justification. The Court also gives moderate weight to the aggravating factor that the murder was committed, in part, for pecuniary gain. While the record demonstrates several mitigating circumstances, they are outweighed by these two aggravating factors. Further, the Court finds that

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the aggravating factor of cold, calculated, and premeditated found by the Court, standing alone, would be sufficient to outweigh any and all mitigation presented in this case.

Therefore, the Court concludes that the Defendant, under the laws of the State of Florida, has forfeited his right to live.

Accordingly, it is

ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the Defendant, Tomaz Kosowski, is sentenced to death for the murder of Steven Cozzi.

The Defendant will be committed to the custody of the Florida Department of Corrections for this sentence to be carried out as provided by law. The Defendant is notified that his judgement and sentence are subject to automatic review by the Florida Supreme Court.

DONE AND ORDERED at Clearwater, Pinellas County, Florida, this 20th day of November, 2026. A true and correct copy of the foregoing has been furnished to the parties listed below.

Joseph A. Bulone, Circuit Judge

Copies furnished to:
Nathan Vonderheide
Alexandra Spadaro
John Nohlgren
Tomaz Kosowski
Daniel Hernandez
Jane McNeill

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