

078349204

HOUSE BILL NO. 1895

Offered January 10, 2007

Prefiled January 4, 2007

A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 19.2-295, 19.2-298.01 and 19.2-303 of the Code of Virginia, relating to judge sentencing and mandatory reports to the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission.

Patrons—Albo and Cosgrove

Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 19.2-295, 19.2-298.01 and 19.2-303 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 19.2-295. Ascertainment of punishment.

A. Within the limits prescribed by law, the term of confinement in the state correctional facility or in jail and the amount of fine, if any, of a person convicted of a criminal offense, shall be ascertained by the jury, or by the court in cases tried without a jury.

B. *In any case in which a jury has fixed a sentence as provided in this chapter and the sentence is modified by the court pursuant to the authority contained within this chapter, the court shall file with the record of the case a written explanation of such modification including the cause therefor.*

§ 19.2-298.01. Use of discretionary sentencing guidelines.

A. In all felony cases, other than Class 1 felonies, the court shall (i) have presented to it the appropriate discretionary sentencing guidelines worksheets and (ii) review and consider the suitability of the applicable discretionary sentencing guidelines established pursuant to Chapter 8 (§ 17.1-800 et seq.) of Title 17.1. Before imposing sentence, the court shall state for the record that such review and consideration have been accomplished and shall make the completed worksheets a part of the record of the case and open for inspection. In cases tried by a jury, the jury shall not be presented any information regarding sentencing guidelines.

B. In any felony case, other than Class 1 felonies, in which the court imposes a sentence which is either greater or less than that indicated by the discretionary sentencing guidelines, the court shall file with the record of the case a written explanation of such departure.

C. In felony cases, other than Class 1 felonies, tried by a jury and in felony cases tried by the court without a jury upon a plea of not guilty, the court shall direct a probation officer of such court to prepare the discretionary sentencing guidelines worksheets. In felony cases tried upon a plea of guilty, including cases which are the subject of a plea agreement, the court shall direct a probation officer of such court to prepare the discretionary sentencing guidelines worksheets, or, with the concurrence of the accused, the court and the attorney for the Commonwealth, the worksheets shall be prepared by the attorney for the Commonwealth.

D. Except as provided in subsection E, discretionary sentencing guidelines worksheets prepared pursuant to this section shall be subject to the same distribution as presentence investigation reports prepared pursuant to subsection A of § 19.2-299.

E. Following the entry of a final order of conviction and sentence in a felony case, the clerk of the circuit court in which the case was tried shall cause a copy of such order or orders, the original of the discretionary sentencing guidelines worksheets prepared in the case, and a copy of any departure explanation prepared pursuant to subsection B to be forwarded to the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission within five days. *Similarly, the statement required by § 19.2-303 and 19.2-295 regarding departure from or modification of a sentence fixed by a jury shall be forwarded to the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission.*

F. The failure to follow any or all of the provisions of this section or the failure to follow any or all of the provisions of this section in the prescribed manner shall not be reviewable on appeal or the basis of any other post-conviction relief.

G. The provisions of this section shall apply only to felony cases in which the offense is committed on or after January 1, 1995, and for which there are discretionary sentencing guidelines. For purposes of the discretionary sentencing guidelines only, a person sentenced to a boot camp incarceration program pursuant to § 19.2-316.1, a detention center incarceration program pursuant to § 19.2-316.2 or a diversion center incarceration program pursuant to § 19.2-316.3 shall be deemed to be sentenced to a term of incarceration.

§ 19.2-303. Suspension or modification of sentence; probation; taking of fingerprints as condition of probation.

INTRODUCED

HB1895

59 After conviction, whether with or without jury, the court may suspend imposition of sentence or
60 suspend the sentence in whole or part and in addition may place the defendant on probation under such
61 conditions as the court shall determine or may, as a condition of a suspended sentence, require the
62 defendant to make at least partial restitution to the aggrieved party or parties for damages or loss caused
63 by the offense for which convicted, or to perform community service, or both, under terms and
64 conditions which shall be entered in writing by the court. *If, however, the court suspends or modifies*
65 *any sentence fixed by a jury pursuant to § 19.2-295, the court shall file a statement of the reasons for*
66 *the suspension or modification in the same manner as the statement required pursuant to subsection B*
67 *of § 19.2-298.01.* The judge, after convicting the defendant of a felony, shall determine whether a copy
68 of the defendant's fingerprints are on file at the Central Criminal Records Exchange. In any case where
69 fingerprints are not on file, the judge shall require that fingerprints be taken as a condition of probation.
70 Such fingerprints shall be submitted to the Central Criminal Records Exchange under the provisions of
71 subsection D of § 19.2-390.

72 After conviction and upon sentencing of an active participant or member of a criminal street gang,
73 the court may, as a condition for suspending the imposition of the sentence in whole or in part or for
74 placing the accused on probation, place reasonable restrictions on those persons with whom the accused
75 may have contact. Such restrictions may include prohibiting the accused from having contact with
76 anyone whom he knows to be a member of a criminal street gang, except that contact with a family or
77 household member, as defined in § 16.1-228, shall be permitted unless expressly prohibited by the court.

78 In any case where a defendant is convicted of a violation of § 18.2-48, 18.2-61, 18.2-63, 18.2-67.1,
79 18.2-67.2, 18.2-67.3, 18.2-370, or 18.2-370.1, committed on or after July 1, 2006, and some portion of
80 the sentence is suspended, the judge shall order that the period of suspension shall be for a length of
81 time at least equal to the statutory maximum period for which the defendant might originally have been
82 sentenced to be imprisoned, and the defendant shall be placed on probation for that period of suspension
83 subject to revocation by the court. The conditions of probation may include such conditions as the court
84 shall determine, including active supervision. Where the conviction is for a violation of clause (iii) of
85 subsection A of § 18.2-61, subdivision A 1 of § 18.2-67.1, or subdivision A 1 of § 18.2-67.2, the court
86 shall order that at least three years of the probation include active supervision of the defendant under a
87 postrelease supervision program operated by the Department of Corrections, and for at least three years
88 of such active supervision, the defendant shall be subject to electronic monitoring by means of a GPS
89 (Global Positioning System) tracking device, or other similar device.

90 If a person is sentenced to jail upon conviction of a misdemeanor or a felony, the court may, at any
91 time before the sentence has been completely served, suspend the unserved portion of any such sentence,
92 place the person on probation for such time as the court shall determine, or otherwise modify the
93 sentence imposed.

94 If a person has been sentenced for a felony to the Department of Corrections but has not actually
95 been transferred to a receiving unit of the Department, the court which heard the case, if it appears
96 compatible with the public interest and there are circumstances in mitigation of the offense, may, at any
97 time before the person is transferred to the Department, suspend or otherwise modify the unserved
98 portion of such a sentence. The court may place the person on probation for such time as the court shall
99 determine.