



Fiscal Impact Statement for Proposed Legislation

Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission

Senate Bill No. 520 (Patron – Norment)

LD#: 10102212

Date: 12/14/2009

Topic: Capital murder of auxiliary law enforcement officers

Fiscal Impact Summary:

- **State Adult Correctional Facilities:**
None (\$0)
- **Local Adult Correctional Facilities:**
None (\$0)
- **Adult Community Corrections Programs:**
None (\$0)

- **Juvenile Correctional Centers:**
None (\$0)
- **Juvenile Detention Facilities:**
None (\$0)

Summary of Proposed Legislation:

The proposal expands the crimes defined as capital murder to include the willful, deliberate and premeditated killing of an auxiliary police officer (as defined in §§ 15.2-1731 and 15.2-1733) or an auxiliary deputy sheriff (as defined in § 15.2-1603), when the killing is for the purpose of interfering with the victim's official duties.

Currently, under § 18.2-10, an offender convicted of a Class 1 felony who was at least 18 years of age¹ at the time of the offense and is not found to be mentally retarded may be sentenced to either life imprisonment or death. Conspiracy to commit an offense punishable by death is a Class 3 felony (§ 18.2-22), while an attempt to commit such an offense is a Class 2 felony (§ 18.2-25).

Analysis:

According to the Department of Corrections (DOC), there were 14 Virginia inmates serving under a death sentence as of December 10, 2009. Since January 1, 2007, four offenders have been received onto death row.

DOC data indicate that inmates remain on death row for an average of 6.2 years prior to execution (based on the last 65 inmates executed).

Impact of Proposed Legislation:

State adult correctional facilities. The proposed legislation is not expected to increase the state-responsible (prison) bed space needs of the Commonwealth during the six-year window specified by § 30-19.1:4 for legislative impact statements. Offenders who may be affected by this proposal can currently be convicted of first degree murder, a Class 2 felony carrying a maximum penalty of life in

¹ In *Roper v. Simmons*, the U.S. Supreme Court held "(t)hat execution of individuals who were under 18 years of age at the time of their capital crimes is prohibited by the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments" (125 S. Ct. 1183 (2005), p. 1183).

prison. Nearly all offenders convicted of first degree murder receive sentences in excess of six years. Therefore, any potential impact associated with additional offenders being given life sentences would occur beyond the six-year forecast window required by § 30-19.1:4. The potential impact, if any, associated with increased death penalty cases may lead to a reduction in prison beds needed, as some offenders given the death penalty are executed within six years of their sentence.

Local adult correctional facilities. The proposal will not affect local-responsible (jail) bed space needs.

Adult community corrections programs. The proposal will not affect adult community corrections programs.

Virginia's sentencing guidelines. Virginia's sentencing guidelines do not cover capital murder offenses defined in § 18.2-31. Attempted capital offenses are covered by the guidelines when there is an accompanying conviction for a crime with a maximum penalty of life imprisonment; in those situations, the attempted capital murder is an additional offense that augments the guidelines recommendation.

Juvenile correctional centers. According to the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), the proposal will not increase juvenile correctional center (JCC) bed space needs.

Juvenile detention facilities. According to the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), the proposal will not affect juvenile detention facility bed space needs.

Pursuant to § 30-19.1:4, the estimated amount of the necessary appropriation is \$0 for periods of imprisonment in state adult correctional facilities and is \$0 for periods of commitment to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice.

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