



# Fiscal Impact Statement for Proposed Legislation

## Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission

### Senate Bill 1098 Floor Amendment in the Nature of Substitute (Patron prior to substitute – Hashmi)

LD #: 25106684

Date: 02/05/2025

Topic: Protected health care activity

#### Fiscal Impact Summary:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>State Adult Correctional Facilities:</b> \$50,000 *</li> <li>• <b>Local Adult Correctional Facilities:</b> Cannot be determined</li> <li>• <b>Adult Community Corrections Programs:</b> Cannot be determined</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Juvenile Correctional Centers:</b> Cannot be determined **</li> <li>• <b>Juvenile Detention Facilities:</b> Cannot be determined **</li> </ul> <p>** Provided by the Department of Juvenile Justice</p>
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\* The estimated amount of the necessary appropriation cannot be determined for periods of imprisonment in state adult correctional facilities; therefore, Chapter 2 of the Acts of Assembly of 2024, Special Session I, requires the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission to assign a minimum fiscal impact of \$50,000.

Pursuant to § 30-19.1:4, fiscal impact statements prepared by the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission only include the estimated increase in operating costs associated with additional state-responsible prison beds and do not reflect any other costs or savings that may be associated with the proposed legislation.

#### Summary of Proposed Legislation:

The proposal adds § 19.2-87.1 to prohibit the extradition of persons for protected health care activity. The proposal defines “protected health care activity” and specifies that no demand for extradition of a person charged with a criminal violation of the laws of another state shall be recognized by the Governor if the alleged criminal violation involves a protected health care activity, unless the alleged criminal violation would also constitute a criminal offense under the laws of the Commonwealth. Certain exceptions are provided. As proposed, the Governor may act on a demand for extradition of a person charged with a criminal violation of the laws of another state that involves a protected health care activity only if the demand for extradition is accompanied with an attestation, made under penalty of perjury, by a person with direct knowledge of the facts, including the fact that the person who is the subject of the extradition demand was physically present in the demanding state at the time of the commission of the alleged offense and thereafter fled from such state. Such an attestation subjects the attester to the jurisdiction of the courts of the Commonwealth for any suit, penalty, or damages arising out of a false attestation. Under § 18.2-434, perjury is a Class 5 felony punishable by imprisonment of 1 to 10 years.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Under current law, felony offenses defined in § 18.2-434 are eligible for the enhanced sentence credits specified in § 53.1-202.3, whereby offenders will serve a minimum of 67% of the sentence ordered by the court. The proposed legislation does not change the earned sentence credits available to offenders convicted of these felonies.

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**Analysis:**

Existing data sources do not contain sufficient detail to identify the number of individuals who could be convicted of perjury if the proposal were enacted. However, affected offenders may be sentenced similarly to those currently convicted of perjury under § 18.2-434.

According to Sentencing Guidelines data for fiscal year (FY) 2023 and FY2024, 58 offenders were convicted of perjury under § 18.2-434. The perjury offense was the primary, or most serious, offense at sentencing in 36 of the cases. Of these, 47.2% of the offenders did not receive an active term of incarceration to serve after sentencing. Another 41.7% of the offenders were given a local-responsible (jail) term for which the median sentence was 6.0 months. The remaining 11.1 % (four offenders) received a state-responsible (prison) term with a median sentence of 1.2 years.

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**Impact of Proposed Legislation:**

**State adult correctional facilities.** The proposal potentially expands the applicability of an existing felony offense for which imprisonment is authorized. In this way, the proposal could increase the future state-responsible (prison) bed space needs of the Commonwealth. Existing databases do not provide sufficient detail to estimate the number of new felony convictions that may result from enactment of the proposal; therefore, the magnitude of the impact cannot be determined.

**Local adult correctional facilities.** Similarly, the impact of the proposal on local-responsible (jail) bed space needs cannot be quantified.

**Adult community corrections resources.** Because the proposal could result in felony convictions and subsequent supervision requirements for an additional number of offenders, the proposal may increase the need for adult community corrections resources. Since the number of affected cases cannot be determined, the potential impact on community corrections cannot be estimated.

**Virginia’s Sentencing Guidelines.** Felony convictions under § 18.2-434 (perjury) are covered by the Sentencing Guidelines. Felony offenses in § 18.2-434 are not defined as violent under § 17.1-805(C) for the purposes of the Guidelines. No adjustment to the Guidelines would be necessary under the proposal.

**Juvenile correctional centers.** According to the Department of Juvenile Justice, the impact of the proposal on direct care (juvenile correctional center or alternative commitment placement) bed space needs cannot be determined.

**Juvenile detention facilities.** The Department of Juvenile Justice reports that the proposal’s impact on the bed space needs of juvenile detention facilities cannot be determined.

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**Pursuant to § 30-19.1:4, the estimated amount of the necessary appropriation cannot be determined for periods of imprisonment in state adult correctional facilities; therefore, Chapter 2 of the Acts of Assembly of 2024, Special Session I, requires the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission to assign a minimum fiscal impact of \$50,000.**

**Pursuant to § 30-19.1:4, the estimated amount of the necessary appropriation cannot be determined for periods of commitment to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice.**