



## Fiscal Impact Statement for Proposed Legislation

*Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission*

### Senate Bill 47 Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute (Patron prior to substitute – Craig)

**LD #:** 26105928

**Date:** 01/22/2026

**Topic:** Impersonating law enforcement officer

#### Fiscal Impact Summary:

- **State Adult Correctional Facilities:**  
\$50,000 (likely to be small) \*
- **Local Adult Correctional Facilities:**  
Cannot be determined, likely to be small
- **Adult Community Corrections Programs:**  
Cannot be determined, likely to be small

- **Juvenile Correctional Centers:**  
Cannot be determined \*\*
- **Juvenile Detention Facilities:**  
Cannot be determined \*\*

\*\* Provided by the Department of Juvenile Justice

\* The estimated amount of the necessary appropriation cannot be determined for periods of imprisonment in state adult correctional facilities; therefore, Chapter 725 of the Acts of Assembly of 2025 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 amends §18.2-174 of the *Code of Virginia* to prohibit the impersonation of a law enforcement officer specifically while committing certain violent crimes such as murder, kidnapping, or a variety of sex crimes. In addition, the proposal prohibits the impersonation of a law enforcement officer to bypass or circumvent any security measure of a business, commercial building, or residence. These two new offenses are punishable as a Class 6 felony, while any second or subsequent violation of the same provisions is punishable as a Class 5 felony.

Under the currently existing version of § 18.2-174, it is a Class 1 misdemeanor to impersonate a sheriff, police officer, marshal, or other peace officer. This offense applies regardless of additional conduct or additional offenses committed. A second or subsequent offense is a Class 6 felony.<sup>1</sup>

#### Analysis:

Existing data sources do not contain sufficient detail to identify the number of individuals who would be affected by the proposal. However, affected offenders may be sentenced similarly to those currently convicted of the Class 1 misdemeanor or the Class 6 felony under the existing § 18.2-174.

<sup>1</sup> Under current law, the felony offense under § 18.2-174 is 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 this felony.

According to General District Court Case Management System (CMS) data for fiscal year (FY) 2024 through FY2025, there were 110 Class 1 misdemeanor convictions for violations of § 18.2-174. In all but one case, this conviction was the primary, or most serious, offense. Of these 109 offenders, 56.9% received no incarceration, while 43.1% received a local-responsible (jail) sentence. The median sentence length for those who were incarcerated was 2 months.

According to Circuit Court CMS data for the same six-year period, there were nine Class 6 felony convictions for a second or subsequent offense under § 18.2-174. This crime was the primary, or most serious, offense in eight cases. Of those eight offender offenders, one was given a local-responsible (jail) sentence of 5 months, while three were sentenced to a state-responsible (prison) sentence, of which the median length was 1 year.

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### **Impact of Proposed Legislation:**

**State adult correctional facilities.** By creating a new Class 6 and Class 5 felony, the proposal may increase the future state-responsible (prison) bed space needs of the Commonwealth. Available information is insufficient to estimate the number of new felony convictions that may result from enactment of the proposal. Although the magnitude of the impact on prison beds cannot be quantified, the impact, if any, is likely to be small.

**Local adult correctional facilities.** Similarly, the proposal may increase local-responsible (jail) bed space needs, but the magnitude of the impact cannot be determined. The impact, if any, is likely to be small.

**Adult community corrections resources.** Because the proposal could result in additional convictions with supervision requirements for the offenders, the proposal may affect adult community corrections resources. While the potential impact on community corrections resources cannot be quantified, any impact is likely to be small.

**Virginia's Sentencing Guidelines.** Convictions under § 18.2-174 are not covered by the Sentencing Guidelines as the primary, or most serious, offense. Such convictions, however, may augment the Guidelines recommendation (as additional offenses) if the most serious offense at sentencing is covered by the Guidelines. These felonies are not defined as violent by § 17.1-805(C) for Guidelines purposes. No adjustment to the Guidelines would be necessary under the proposal.

**Juvenile direct care.** 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 725 of the Acts of Assembly of 2025 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**