

## Racial and Ethnic Impact Statement

### 2026 General Assembly Session

**Bill number:** HB 853 (Introduced); Petition for modification of a sentence; eligibility and procedures

**Review requested by:** Chairman Hope; House Courts of Justice Committee

**Date:** February 4, 2026

#### **JLARC Staff Assessment of Potential for Disproportionate Impact**

HB 853 would establish a process for individuals to petition for modification of their sentence if incarcerated for at least 15, 20, or 25 years, depending on their felony offense. Approximately 13 percent of inmates in state correctional facilities would be eligible to petition for sentence modification under HB 853 as of December 31, 2025.

JLARC staff estimate that HB 853 would have disproportionate racial impacts. Black inmates are 3.3 times more likely to be eligible to petition for sentence modification relative to the proportion of Black persons in Virginia's adult population. Black inmates are also 1.3 times more likely to be eligible to petition relative to their proportion of Virginia's total incarcerated population.

*An explanation of the JLARC staff review is included on the pages that follow.*

## **Bill summary**

HB 853 would establish a process for inmates to petition for the suspension or reduction of their sentence(s) if they meet one of the following criteria. Those who could petition for sentence modification include:

- (1) Inmates who have been convicted of certain felonies, including a Class 1 felony, aggravated murder, sexual assault of a minor, human trafficking, terrorism, producing or filming child pornography, lynching, or treason, and who have served at least 25 years of their sentence.
- (2) Inmates who have been convicted of certain felonies, including a first and single offense of second-degree murder or sexual assault of an adult, and have served at least 20 years of their sentence.
- (3) Inmates with a felony conviction that is not in one of the categories above and who have served at least 15 years of their sentence.

The petition would be filed with the circuit court that entered the original judgment or order. Upon good cause shown by the petitioner, the court could (1) suspend the unserved portion of any sentence or allow the unserved portion to run concurrently with another sentence; (2) place the person on probation for a period determined by the court; or (3) otherwise modify the sentence, except that no modification could exceed the court's original confinement length.

## **Impact on aggregate criminal justice outcomes**

HB 853 would provide a new option for eligible inmates serving long sentences to petition for a reduction in their sentence. Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC) research staff estimate that 3,468 inmates (as of December 31, 2025) would be eligible to petition under one of the three criteria in HB 853, approximately 13 percent of the total state-responsible inmate population. (Some of these inmates may also be eligible to be considered for discretionary parole or geriatric release under separate existing processes.) VADOC staff estimate that an additional 1,535 inmates would become eligible under one of the three criteria between January 1, 2026, and June 30, 2031, should the bill become law.

## **Evidence of disproportionate impacts on racial or ethnic subgroups**

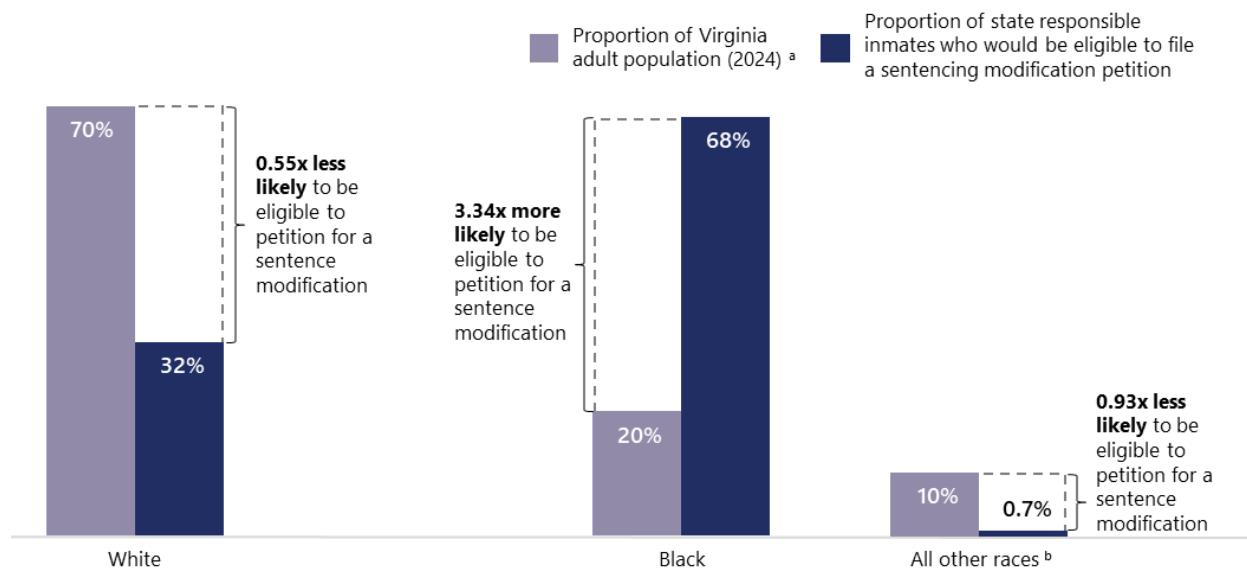
To estimate whether there would be disproportionate racial impacts if HB 853 were enacted, JLARC staff compared the racial composition of inmates who would be eligible under any of the three criteria to petition for modified sentences under HB 853 to (1) the racial composition of Virginia's adult population and (2) to the racial composition of

all inmates. Under both analyses, Black inmates would be disproportionately affected by HB 853.

***HB 853 would disproportionately impact Black inmates because a higher proportion of eligible inmates are Black relative to the proportion of Black persons in Virginia***

Inmates eligible to petition for sentence modification under the three criteria in HB 853 are 3.3 times more likely to be Black relative to the proportion of Black adults living in Virginia. Black inmates account for approximately 68 percent of inmates who would be eligible to petition under HB 853, but only approximately 20 percent of Virginia adults are Black (Figure 1). White inmates are less likely to be eligible to petition for sentence modification relative to their proportion of Virginia's population, as 32 percent of inmates who would be eligible to petition under HB 853 are white, and 70 percent of Virginia adults are white. Similar levels of disproportionality hold for each of the three criteria.

**FIGURE 1**  
**Black inmates are 3.3 times more likely to be eligible to petition for sentence modification under HB 853 compared with the proportion of Black adults in Virginia**



SOURCE: JLARC analysis of VADOC inmate data as of December 31, 2025.

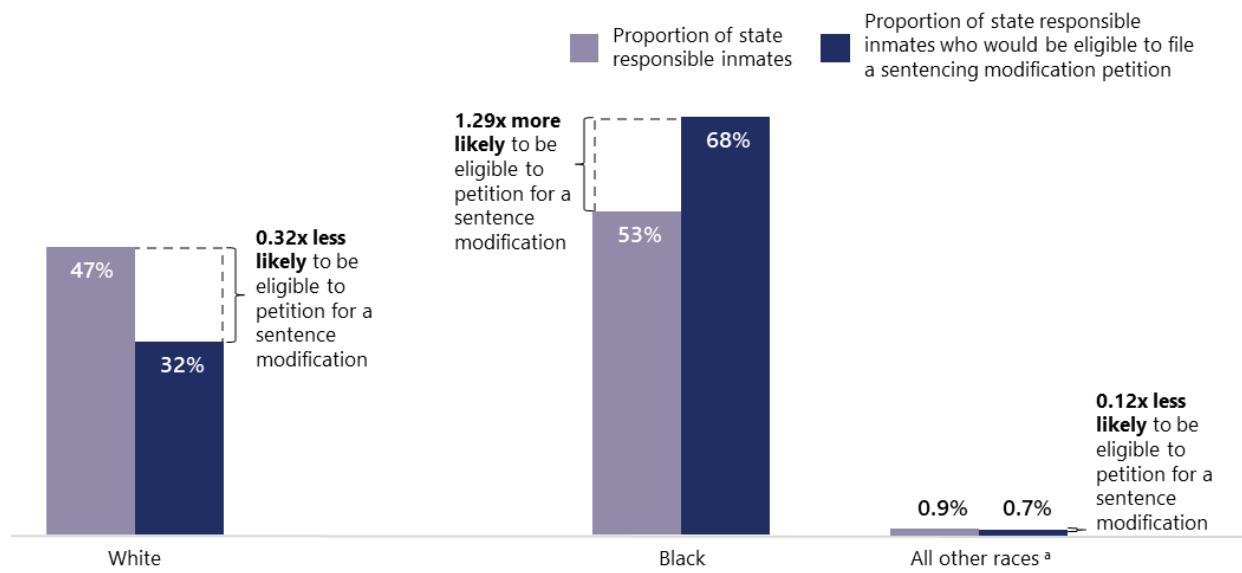
NOTE: <sup>a</sup> Population data from Virginia 2024 Census estimates of adult population. <sup>b</sup> Accounts for state-responsible inmates in DOC facilities identified as American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, or unknown race.

***HB 853 would disproportionately impact Black inmates because a higher proportion of eligible inmates are Black relative to their proportion in Virginia's prison system***

Inmates eligible to petition under the three criteria for sentence modification in HB 853 are 1.3 times more likely to be Black relative to their proportion of the state-responsible inmate population (Figure 2). Black inmates account for approximately 68 percent of inmates who would be eligible to petition under HB 853, but only approximately 53 percent of inmates are Black. White inmates are 0.3 times less likely to be eligible to petition for sentence modification relative to their proportion of state-responsible inmates under HB 853, as 32 percent of inmates who would be eligible to petition are white, and 47 percent of Virginia's inmate population is white. Similar levels of disproportionality hold for each of the three criteria.

**FIGURE 2**

**Black inmates are 1.3 times more likely to be eligible compared with the total incarcerated population**



SOURCE: JLARC analysis of VADOC inmate data as of December 31, 2025.

NOTE: <sup>a</sup>Accounts for state-responsible inmates in DOC facilities identified as American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, or unknown race.

**Patron:** Delegate Cousins

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