



2007 ASSEMBLY BILL 405

June 14, 2007 - Introduced by Representatives STASKUNAS, KERKMAN, MUSSER, HRAYCHUCK, GUNDERSON, ZEPNICK, SINICKI, A. OTT, SHERIDAN, KAUFERT, J. OTT and TOWNSEND, cosponsored by Senators PLALE, COWLES, ROESSLER, SCHULTZ, KEDZIE, LEIBHAM and DARLING. Referred to Committee on Criminal Justice.

1 **AN ACT** *to renumber* 973.014 (2); and *to create* 939.646 and 973.014 (2) (b) of
2 the statutes; **relating to:** penalty for first-degree intentional homicide if
3 victim is a law enforcement officer and providing a penalty.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under current law, a person who commits first-degree intentional homicide is guilty of a Class A felony and subject to life imprisonment. When the court sentences a person to life imprisonment, the court must make a parole eligibility determination (for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1988, but before December 31, 1999) or an extended supervision eligibility date (for crimes committed on or after December 31, 1999). If the determination is for parole eligibility, the court must decide if the person is eligible for parole, eligible for parole on a certain date, or not eligible for parole. If the determination is eligibility for release to extended supervision, the court must decide if the person is eligible after serving 20 years, eligible on a certain later date, or not eligible. A person who is a persistent repeater is not eligible for parole or extended supervision.

Under this bill, a person who commits first-degree homicide if the person knew, or should have known, that the victim is a law enforcement officer is not eligible for parole or extended supervision.

