- 1 SB128
- 2 188379-1
- 3 By Senator Pittman
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 09-JAN-18

1	188379-1:n:10/10/2017:MA/tgw LSA2017-3127
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8	SYNOPSIS: Under existing law, a capital defendant may
9	be executed by means of lethal injection or
10	electrocution, upon the election of the defendant.
11	This bill would allow executions by means of
12	nitrogen hypoxia if lethal injection is
13	unavailable.
14	This bill would allow a capital defendant to
15	elect to be executed by means of nitrogen hypoxia.
16	This bill would allow a capital defendant
17	who has been sentenced to death to elect to serve a
18	sentence of life without the possibility of parole.
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20	A BILL
21	TO BE ENTITLED
22	AN ACT
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24	To amend Sections 15-18-82 and 15-18-82.1, Code of
25	Alabama 1975; to allow executions by means of nitrogen hypoxia
26	if lethal injection is unavailable, to allow for capital
27	defendants to elect to be executed by nitrogen hypoxia, and to

allow for a capital defendant who has been sentenced to death,

to elect to serve a sentence of life without the possibility

of parole in lieu of the sentence of death.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. Sections 15-18-82 and 15-18-82.1, Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:

"§15-18-82.

- "(a) Where the sentence of death is pronounced against a convict, the sentence shall be executed at any hour on the day set for the execution, not less than 30 nor more than 100 days from the date of sentence, as the court may adjudge, by lethal injection unless the convict elects execution by electrocution or nitrogen hypoxia as provided by law. If electrocution or nitrogen hypoxia are held unconstitutional, the method of execution shall be lethal injection. If lethal injection is held unconstitutional or otherwise becomes unavailable, the method of execution shall be by nitrogen hypoxia.
- "(b) Executions shall take place at the William C. Holman unit of the prison system at Atmore in a room <u>or area</u> arranged for that purpose. It shall be the duty of the Department of Corrections of this state to provide the necessary <del>room and appliances</del> <u>facilities</u>, <u>instruments</u>, and accommodations to carry out the execution.
- "(c) The warden of the William C. Holman unit of the prison system at Atmore or, in case of his or her death, disability, or absence, his or her deputy, shall be the

executioner. In the case of execution by lethal injection, the warden, or in the case of his or her death, disability, or absence, his or her deputy, may designate an employee of the unit to administer the lethal injection. In the event of the death or disability or absence of both the warden and deputy, the executioner shall be that person appointed by the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections.

"\$15-18-82.1.

- "(a) A death sentence shall be executed by lethal injection, unless the person sentenced to death affirmatively elects to be executed by electrocution or nitrogen hypoxia.

  The sentence shall be executed pursuant to Section 15-18-82.
- "(b) A person convicted and sentenced to death for a capital crime at any time shall have one opportunity to elect that his or her death sentence be executed by electrocution or nitrogen hypoxia.
- "(1) The election for death by electrocution is waived unless it is personally made by the person in writing and delivered to the warden of the correctional facility within 30 days after the certificate of judgment pursuant to a decision by the Alabama Supreme Court affirming the sentence of death or, if a certificate of judgment is issued before July 1, 2002, the election must be made and delivered to the warden within 30 days after July 1, 2002. If a warrant of execution is pending on July 1, 2002, or if a warrant is issued within 30 days after July 1, 2002, the person sentenced to death who is the subject of the warrant shall waive

election of electrocution as the method of execution unless a written election signed by the person is submitted to the warden of the correctional facility no later than 48 hours after a new date for execution of the death sentence is set.

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"(2) The election for death by nitrogen hypoxia is waived unless it is personally made by the person in writing and delivered to the warden of the correctional facility within 30 days after the certificate of judgment pursuant to a decision by the Alabama Supreme Court affirming the sentence of death. If a certificate of judgment is issued before the effective date of the act adding this language, the election must be made and delivered to the warden within 30 days of that date. If a warrant of execution is pending on the effective date of the act adding this language, or if a warrant is issued within 30 days of that date, the person who is the subject of the warrant shall waive election of nitrogen hypoxia as the method of execution unless a written election signed by the person is submitted to the warden of the correctional facility not later than 48 hours after the effective date of the act adding this language, or after the warrant is issued, whichever is later.

"(c) If electrocution, nitrogen hypoxia, or and lethal injection is are all held to be unconstitutional by the Alabama Supreme Court under the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, or held to be unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court under the United States Constitution, or if the United States Supreme Court declines to review any judgment

holding a method of execution to be unconstitutional under the United States Constitution made by the Alabama Supreme Court or the United States Court of Appeals that has jurisdiction over Alabama, then all persons sentenced to death for a capital crime shall be executed by any constitutional method of execution based on the sole discretion of the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections.

"(d) The provisions of the opinion and all points of law decided by the United States Supreme Court in Malloy v. South Carolina, 237 U.S. 180 (1915), finding that the Ex Post Facto Clause of the United States Constitution is not violated by a legislatively enacted change in the method of execution for a sentence of death validly imposed for previously committed capital murders, are adopted by the Legislature as the law of this state.

"(e) A change in the method of execution shall not increase the punishment or modify the penalty of death for capital murder. Any legislative change to the method of execution for the crime of capital murder shall not violate Section 22 of Article I of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901.

"(f) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a person authorized by state law to prescribe medication and designated by the Department of Corrections may prescribe the drug or drugs necessary to compound a lethal injection.

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a person authorized by state law to prepare, compound, or dispense medication and

designated by the Department of Corrections may prepare, compound, or dispense a lethal injection. For purposes of this section, prescription, preparation, compounding, dispensing, and administration of a lethal injection shall not constitute the practice of medicine, nursing, or pharmacy. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a person designated by the Department of Corrections to participate in an execution in any capacity shall be exempt from criminal liability for necessary actions taken to carry out the execution.

"(g) The policies and procedures of the Department of Corrections for execution of persons sentenced to death shall be exempt from the Alabama Administrative Procedure Act, Chapter 22 of Title 41.

"(h) No sentence of death shall be reduced as a result of a determination that a method of execution is declared unconstitutional under the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, or the Constitution of the United States. In any case in which an execution method is declared unconstitutional, the death sentence shall remain in force until the sentence can be lawfully executed by any valid method of execution.

"(i) An election for a choice of a method of

execution made by a convict shall at no time supersede the

means of execution available to the Department of Corrections.

"(i)(j) Nothing contained in this section is intended to require any physician, nurse, pharmacist, or employee of the Department of Corrections or any other person

to assist in any aspect of an execution which is contrary to
the person's moral or ethical beliefs."

Section 2. This act shall become effective on the
first day of the third month following its passage and
approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.