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MENS REA AS AN ELEMENT NECESSARY FOR CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Enmund v. Florida

In an attempt to establish a relationship between culpability and capital punishment, the United States Supreme Court has directly addressed the issue of the mens rea required to impose the death penalty. In Enmund v. Florida, the Court examined application of the death penalty in a case where the defendant did not kill, did not intend the victims' deaths, did not anticipate the use of lethal force, and was absent from the scene. The defendant was found guilty of aiding and abetting a robbery, which provided the basis for his felony-murder conviction. The Court has recently discussed the importance of considering the defendant's intent in sentencing. In Enmund, the Court emphasized that intent is also an element necessary for capital punishment. The Court did not, however, specify the mens rea required before the death penalty can be constitutionally imposed.

Thomas and Eunice Kersey were robbed and fatally shot outside their home. The evidence showed that Sampson and Jeanette Armstrong had gone to the Kersey home under the pretext of borrowing water for their overheated car. When Mr. Kersey brought the water, Sampson took him at gunpoint and told Jeanette to take his money. Mrs. Kersey, hearing her husband's cries for help, emerged from the house and shot Jeanette. Sampson and possibly Jeanette returned the fire, killing Mrs. Kersey and her husband. The Armstrongs robbed the bodies and fled to a waiting car.

The evidence showed that Earl Enmund's car was used in the robbery. Two witnesses testified they had seen a man sitting in the car around the time the robbery occurred. Although the extent of Enmund's participation in the robbery was disputed, the Florida Supreme Court concluded

1. 102 S. Ct. 3368 (1982).
2. Id.
3. See note 10 and accompanying text infra.
5. 102 S. Ct. at 3370.
6. Id.
7. Id.
8. The trial judge concluded that he was a major participant, finding that Enmund had planned the robbery, shot the Kerneys, and disposed of the weapons. Enmund v. State, 399 So. 2d 1362, 1372 (Fla. 1981), rev'd, 102 S. Ct. 3368 (1982). The Florida Supreme Court found that Enmund had only driven the getaway car, but affirmed the finding of an absence of mitigating circumstances. Id. at 1370,
that the jury could have found that Enmund was in the car waiting to help the Armstrongs escape.9

Enmund and Sampson Armstrong were tried together and found guilty on two counts of first degree murder and one count of robbery.10 The trial court accepted the jury's recommendation of the death penalty for both defendants.11 The Florida capital sentencing statute12 listed aggravating and mitigating circumstances, and the trial court applied only aggravating circumstances to Enmund’s sentence: (1) the murders were committed while he was engaged in or assisted an armed robbery,13 (2) the murders were committed for pecuniary gain,14 (3) the murders were especially heinous, atrocious or cruel,15 and (4) Enmund had a previous conviction for a felony involving violence.16

The Florida Supreme Court held that two of the four circumstances did not apply.17 First, the court decided that the pecuniary gain and armed robbery factors were to be treated as a single circumstance. Second, the court found no evidence indicating that the murders were especially heinous.18 Nevertheless, the court found no mitigating circumstances, and affirmed the imposition of the death penalty.19

The United States Supreme Court questioned whether the sentence was unconstitutionally disproportionate to the crime, given that Enmund neither killed nor intended to kill, and that he did not anticipate the use of

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10. Id.
11. Id.
17. 399 So. 2d at 1373.
19. 399 So. 2d at 1373. See also Hall v. State, 403 So. 2d 1321 (Fla. 1981).
Based on the eighth and fourteenth amendments, the Court held the sentence was unconstitutional and reversed. The Court observed that the penalty could not deter crimes similar to Enmund's, and found that Enmund's responsibility and moral guilt did not justify retributive application of the death penalty.

The history of the felony-murder rule helps place the Enmund decision in perspective. The common law rule originated to deter criminals from negligently or accidently killing while committing felonies. Almost half of the states classify felony-murder with premeditated murder as a capital offense. While premeditated murder requires the "conscious object" to kill, most felony-murder statutes require only that the defendant have the intent to commit the underlying felony. This intent is the equivalent of premeditation.

The following citations are from McKerrow: McKerrow: Mens Rea as an Element Necessary for Capital Punishment, Published by University of Missouri School of Law Scholarship Repository, 1983.
tions like Florida, the felony-murderer enters the sentencing procedure bearing an aggravating circumstance—the aiding in or commission of a felony.\textsuperscript{27} If this circumstance is not mitigated, the death penalty can be constitutionally imposed.\textsuperscript{28}

The trial court’s findings regarding Enmund’s participation differed from the findings of the Florida Supreme Court,\textsuperscript{29} but the state supreme court found the evidence sufficient to support the felony-murder conviction and the death sentence without examining the question of Enmund’s intent. Thus, \textit{Enmund} gave the United States Supreme Court an opportunity to examine whether capital punishment constituted cruel and unusual punishment when the defendant did not intend to kill, kill, or anticipate that lethal force would be used. The Court applied the analysis of \textit{Coker v. Georgia}\textsuperscript{30} to decide the question.

\textit{Coker} held unconstitutional punishment which: (1) is grossly disproporti-
tional to the severity of the crime, or (2) makes no measurable contribution to an acceptable punishment goal and thus is a purposeless infliction of suffering. Capital sentences must satisfy both tests.31

The Enmund Court observed that proportionality must not be based solely on judges' moral values,33 but on objective criteria that reflect the public attitude,34 including legislative judgments,35 international opinion,36 and jury sentences.37 The Court considered the number of jurisdictions that would have imposed the death penalty on felony-murderers who had not actually killed or intended to kill.38 The Court concluded that this standard weighed against imposing the death penalty.39 The Court was divided, however, in counting the jurisdictions that would impose the death penalty in a similar case. The majority found that only nine jurisdictions would have given Enmund the death penalty,40 while the minority found twenty-four.41

The Court next examined the eighth amendment's history. While conceding some deference to legislatures, the Court held that it was the ultimate arbiter of whether a punishment is constitutional.42 This judicial power can be determinative in cases like Enmund, where the objective crite-

31. Id. at 592.
32. Id.
34. Gregg, 428 U.S. at 173.
35. 102 S. Ct. at 3372. There is some danger in this approach. First, legislators may tailor statutes to fit prior court decisions. Second, not all laws accurately reflect public opinion, and it is doubtful whether the public understands the felony-murder rule. See Comment, supra note 26, at 373. In Robinson v. California, 370 U.S. 660 (1962), the Court indicated that the question was whether the public, if fully informed, would condemn the punishment. Id. at 666. See Goldberg & Dershowitz, Declaring the Death Penalty Unconstitutional, 83 HARV. L. REV. 1773, 1780-82 (1970).
36. 102 S. Ct. at 3376 n.22.
37. The Court concluded that juries have refused to apply the death penalty in cases like Enmund. Id. at 3375.
38. Id. at 3374-75. In Coker, the Court relied heavily on this standard. It struck down the death penalty for rape, finding that only three jurisdictions permitted capital punishment for raping an adult woman. 433 U.S. at 592.
39. 102 S. Ct. at 3374-75.
40. Id. at 3372.
41. Id. at 3390 (O'Connor, J., dissenting). The dissent characterized the majority's figures as "curious." For example, the majority did not count six statutes that include as a statutory mitigating circumstance the defendant's minor participation in a capital felony committed by another. Id. at 3374-75 n.15. FLA. STAT. ANN. § 921.141(6)(d) (West Supp. 1981) provides that an accomplice's minor participation is a mitigating circumstance.
42. 102 S. Ct. at 3376. See Furman v. Georgia, 408 U.S. at 313-14 (White, J.,
ria are not dispositive. 43 "[N]othing less than the dignity of man" underlies the Eighth Amendment. 44 Punishment should be "graduated and proportioned to the offense." 45 These principles form the touchstones of constitutional punishment analysis. 46 Therefore, consideration of a defendant's personal culpability and the circumstances surrounding the crime is "constitutionally indispensable." 47

The Florida statute was flawed in this respect, for it treated all the Enmund defendants alike; it attributed the Armstrongs' culpability to Enmund. 48 The key was Enmund's blameworthiness, not the culpability of those who shot the victims. 49 The Court recognized that Armstrong had committed murder and thus could constitutionally receive the death penalty. 50 The issue was not, however, whether the death penalty was disproportionate to the murder, but whether it fit robbery, the only offense that Enmund had committed. 51

The Court could have decided the case solely on the first Coker test and found that the death penalty was disproportionate to Enmund's conviction for robbery. 52 Nevertheless, the Court addressed the second Coker test: whether giving Enmund the death penalty measurably contributed to an acceptable punishment goal. 53 The Supreme Court has recognized two legitimate goals for punishment: deterrence and retribution. 54 Capital pun-

43. See 102 S. Ct. at 3390 (O'Connor, J., dissenting). The dissent found that legislative judgments indicated that "our evolving standards of decency" still embrace capital punishment for this crime. Id.
48. 102 S. Ct. at 3377.
49. Id. at 3378.
50. Id. at 3377.
51. Id.
52. In Coker, the Court invalidated the death penalty statute based solely on the first prong. 433 U.S. at 588. See Comment, supra note 26, at 360 n.31 (Coker did not hold that the death penalty would not be retributive or deter rape and this highlighted the significance of proportionality as distinct from a punishment's rational utility when determining constitutionality).
53. 102 S. Ct. at 3377.
ishment can deter only murders based on premeditation and deliberation.\textsuperscript{55} In \textit{Enmund}, the Court found the death penalty had no deterrent value because the defendant had no intent to kill.\textsuperscript{56} The Court also recognized that over the past twenty-five years, no felony-murderer who had not killed, attempted to kill, intended the victim's death, or anticipated the use of lethal force had been given the death penalty, although three persons had been sentenced and were awaiting punishment.\textsuperscript{57} A penalty imposed so rarely could not be a credible deterrent.\textsuperscript{58}

The Court also rejected retribution as a justification. Although retribution is no longer considered the primary objective of penology,\textsuperscript{59} it is not necessarily inconsistent with a respect for the dignity of man.\textsuperscript{60} The criminal justice system recognizes that mens rea is a condition to punishment.\textsuperscript{61} The Court found it fundamental that "causing harm intentionally must be punished more severely than causing the same harm unintentionally."\textsuperscript{62} The death penalty is not invariably disproportionate to the crime of deliberately taking a life.\textsuperscript{63} Capital punishment is "an extreme sanction, suitable to the most extreme of crimes."\textsuperscript{64} Yet an unintentional felony-murder is not as extreme a crime as a premeditated killing. Punishing both crimes with the same penalty, the Court found, would not "measurably contribute to the retributive end of insuring that the criminal gets his just deserts."\textsuperscript{65}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{55} 102 S. Ct. at 3377. The threat of the death penalty may have the opposite effect. \textit{A} and \textit{B} rob a store and during the robbery \textit{V}, the store's proprietor, grabs the gun and the weapon fires, killing \textit{A}. Assuming that \textit{B} is familiar with the law of felony-murder (which must be assumed in any discussion of deterrence), \textit{B} now has an incentive to kill \textit{V} to eliminate her as a witness. See \textit{People v. Mitchell}, 61 Cal. 2d 353, 360, 392 P.2d 526, 530, 38 Cal. Rptr. 726, 730 (1964); Comment, \textit{supra} note 26, at 378.
\item \textsuperscript{56} 102 S. Ct. at 3377 (citing Fisher v. United States, 328 U.S. 463, 484 (1946) (Frankfurter, J., dissenting)).
\item \textsuperscript{57} 102 S. Ct. at 3376.
\item \textsuperscript{58} \textit{Id.} at 3378. See \textit{Furman v. Georgia}, 408 U.S. 238, 312 (1972) (White, J., concurring).
\item \textsuperscript{60} \textit{Gregg}, 428 U.S. at 183. See also Berns, \textit{Defending the Death Penalty}, 26 Crime and Delinq. 503 (1980).
\item \textsuperscript{62} 102 S. Ct. at 3377 (quoting H. \textit{Hart}, \textit{supra} note 61, at 162).
\item \textsuperscript{63} \textit{Gregg v. Georgia}, 428 U.S. 153 (1976).
\item \textsuperscript{64} \textit{Id.} at 187. Some would apply the death penalty only to deliberate killings. See, \textit{e.g.}, \textit{Vellenga, Christianity and the Death Penalty}, in \textit{The Death Penalty in America} 129 (1964).
\item \textsuperscript{65} 102 S. Ct. at 3378.
\end{itemize}
Based on the Coker tests, the Court concluded that Enmund's punishment violated the eighth and fourteenth amendments. The holding invalidates statutes that ignore the defendant's mens rea and impose the death penalty on felony-murderers who do not intend or attempt to kill. Conversely, if the defendant intends to kill and death results, the death penalty is constitutionally permissible. Enmund leaves open, however, the question of whether the felony-murderer who kills without intent can constitutionally be given the death penalty. Given the Court's emphasis on individual culpability and moral guilt, it seems that an accidental killing cannot be punished with the death penalty, even though it occurs during the commission of a felony.

Another question is whether defendants like Sampson Armstrong, who kill in response to armed resistance, can be given the death penalty. Proof of a "conscious object" cannot be a prerequisite to capital punishment, or all felony-murder laws would be unconstitutional. Enmund indicates that some analysis of the defendant's intent is required. In Sampson's case, the defendant's intent to kill may be inferred from the taking of the life. This is what Justice White concluded, concurring in Lockett v. Ohio. He acknowledged that the death penalty may not be constitutionally imposed unless the defendant had the "purpose to cause the death of the victim." It is rare that the person pulling the trigger lacks the intent to cause the victim's death. Thus it is unlikely that Enmund prevents applying the death penalty to one who actually kills during a felony.

Finally, Enmund leaves open the case where a felony-murderer only anticipates that lethal force will be used to commit the crime. Enmund may have been subject to the death penalty had he planned the robbery and disposed of the murder weapons. Defendants who anticipate the use of lethal force may have enough culpability to justify constitutional application of the death penalty. A recent case, Newlon v. Missouri, supports this conclusion. In Newlon, two men robbed a store and the owner was killed. The evidence was unclear as to which defendant pulled the trigger. Both were convicted of capital murder and sentenced to death. The Supreme Court denied certiorari, Justices Marshall and Brennan dissenting.

66. Id. at 3379.
67. Gregg, 428 U.S. at 186.
68. 102 S. Ct. at 3376-77.
69. Id. at 3379.
71. Id. at 624.
72. Id. at 625 n.7.
73. 102 S. Ct. at 3391 n.40.
74. 103 S. Ct. 185 (1982), denying cert. to State v. Newlon, 627 S.W.2d 606 (Mo. 1982).
75. State v. Newlon, 627 S.W.2d 606, 609 (Mo. 1982).
76. Id.
77. 103 S. Ct. at 185.
tice Marshall, relying on Enmund, found the Newlon jury instructions on guilt impermissible because the verdict could have been based solely on accomplice liability. \(^7\) Justice Marshall could not determine whether any separate findings had been made on Newlon's culpability for the murder. \(^8\)

Newlon is distinguishable from Enmund. Newlon, whether or not he pulled the trigger, was an equal participant in the robbery. There was evidence that before the crime his accomplice had raised the possibility of shooting the owner to avoid detection, and there was evidence that Newlon supplied the murder weapon. \(^9\) These factors indicate that Newlon at least anticipated the use of lethal force. By denying certiorari, perhaps the Court has implied that anticipation of use of lethal force may constitutionally justify imposition of the death penalty, even if it is not clear that the defendant has done the killing. \(^10\)

States should look to Enmund and evaluate their death penalty statutes. The case is particularly important because it is the first time the Court has discussed intent in a death penalty context, and only the second time the Court has decided a capital punishment case on substantive grounds. \(^11\) It is difficult to formulate objective criteria in this area, but the majority arguably achieved this goal by grounding its holding on objective legislative criteria. The decision also shows the Court's willingness to depart from looking

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78. Id. at 186-87 (Marshall, J., dissenting).
79. Id. The jury was instructed as follows:
   
   If you find and believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt:
   
   First, that . . . the defendant or another caused the death . . . by
   
   shooting . . . , and
   
   Second, that the defendant or another intended to take the life . . . ,
   
   and
   
   Third, that the defendant or another knew that they were practically certain to cause the death . . . , and
   
   Fourth, that the defendant or another considered taking the life . . . and reflected upon this matter coolly and fully before doing so, and
   
   Fifth, that the defendant acted either alone or knowingly and with common purpose together with another in the conduct referred to in the above paragraphs, then you will find the defendant guilty of capital murder.
627 S.W.2d at 613 (emphasis added).
80. Id. at 611.
81. A more recent Missouri case explains what evidence is required to find an accomplice had the intent necessary to be convicted of capital murder. In State v. Betts, 646 S.W.2d 94 (Mo. 1983) (en banc), the court held that if a defendant knew others were "practically certain to commit a capital murder" during the commission of a felony, he has the same intent as the active participants, including knowledge, premeditation, and deliberation. Id. at 97.
82. The first was Coker v. Georgia, 433 U.S. 584 (1977) (death penalty disproportionate punishment for rape of adult woman).
only at procedure in death penalty cases and evaluate moral guilt and its relationship to the theory of punishment.

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