Session of 2003

SENATE BILL No. 111

By Committee on Judiciary

1-30

AN ACT concerning crimes, criminal procedure and punishment; relating to sentencing for burglary; expansion or construction of minimum security facilities; amending K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 21-4704 and repealing the existing section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 21-4704 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4704. (a) For purposes of sentencing, the following sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes shall be applied in felony cases for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993:

SENTENCING RANGE - NONDRUG OFFENSES

			ı								
I	1 Misdemeanor No Record	147	109	55	38		1.7	11	7	S	2
		155	117	65	4 1		18	12	00	9	9
		165	123	6.1	43		13	13	6	7	7
н	2 + Misdemeanors	166	123	61	42		19	1.2	6	9	r)
		176	131	99	45		20	13	10	7	9
		186	138	7.1	48		21	14	11	8	7
Ŋ	1 Nonperson Felony	184	138	89	4.7	38		1.5	6	7	5
		195	146	7.2	2.0	4.1		16	10	80	9
		203	154	7.7	52	43		17	11	6	4
ĬΉ	2 Nonperson Felonies	203	152	7.4	52	41	25	17	11	80	9
		214	160	79	99	44	27	18	12	ō	7
		226	168	83	65	47	29	19	13	10	8
Ш	3 + Nonperson Felonies	221	165	8 2	5.7	4 6	2.8	1.9	13	6	7
		234	174	88	09	4.9	30	21	14	10	80
		246	184	9.2	6.4	5.1	3.2	23	1.5	11	6
D	1 Person Felony	240	181	68	62	20	32	22	1.5	11	80
		253	190	9-6	99	52	34	24	16	12	6
		267	200	100	69	55	36	26	17	13	10
C	1 Person & 1 Nonperson Felonies	258	194	96	89	53	34	25	1.7	11	6
		272	205	102	7.1	57	36	27	18	12	10
		285	216	107	75	0.9	38	29	19	13	11
В	2 Person Felonies	554	416	206	144	114	3.7	2.7	1.8	13	1.0
		586	438	216	154	120	39	2.9	19	14	11
		618	4 60	228	162	128	4.1	3.1	2.0	15	12
A	3 + Person Felonies	592	4422	221	154	122	40	30	19	15	11
		620	467	233	162	130	43	32	21	16	12
		653	493	247	172	136	46	34	23	17	13
ίΣ	Ϋ́										
Category $f 8$	Severity Level	н	II	III	ΙΛ	Λ	NI	VII	VIII	IX	×
Ω	S										



8 9

 $\frac{41}{42}$

- (b) The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes. Sentences expressed in such grid represent months of imprisonment.
- (c) The sentencing guidelines grid is a two-dimensional crime severity and criminal history classification tool. The grid's vertical axis is the crime severity scale which classifies current crimes of conviction. The grid's horizontal axis is the criminal history scale which classifies criminal histories.
- (d) The sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes as provided in this section defines presumptive punishments for felony convictions, subject to judicial discretion to deviate for substantial and compelling reasons and impose a different sentence in recognition of aggravating and mitigating factors as provided in this act. The appropriate punishment for a felony conviction should depend on the severity of the crime of conviction when compared to all other crimes and the offender's criminal history.
- (e) (1) The sentencing court has discretion to sentence at any place within the sentencing range. The sentencing judge shall select the center of the range in the usual case and reserve the upper and lower limits for aggravating and mitigating factors insufficient to warrant a departure.
- (2) In presumptive imprisonment cases, the sentencing court shall pronounce the complete sentence which shall include the prison sentence, the maximum potential reduction to such sentence as a result of good time and the period of postrelease supervision at the sentencing hearing. Failure to pronounce the period of postrelease supervision shall not negate the existence of such period of postrelease supervision.
- (3) In presumptive nonprison cases, the sentencing court shall pronounce the prison sentence as well as the duration of the nonprison sanction at the sentencing hearing.
- (f) Each grid block states the presumptive sentencing range for an offender whose crime of conviction and criminal history place such offender in that grid block. If an offense is classified in a grid block below the dispositional line, the presumptive disposition shall be nonimprisonment. If an offense is classified in a grid block above the dispositional line, the presumptive disposition shall be imprisonment. If an offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G, the court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making the following findings on the record:
- (1) An appropriate treatment program exists which is likely to be more effective than the presumptive prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism; and
- (2) the recommended treatment program is available and the offender can be admitted to such program within a reasonable period of time; or
 - (3) the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by

4

5 6

8 9

10

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38 39

40

41 42 promoting offender reformation.

Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of an optional nonprison sentence if the offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

- (g) The sentence for the violation of K.S.A. 21-3411, and amendments thereto, aggravated assault against a law enforcement officer or K.S.A. 21-3415, and amendments thereto, aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer and amendments thereto which places the defendant's sentence in grid block 6-H or 6-I shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making a finding on the record that the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence, if the offense is classified in grid block 6-H or 6-I, shall not be considered departure and shall not be subject to appeal.
- (h) When a firearm is used to commit any person felony, the offender's sentence shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making a finding on the record that the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.
- (i) The sentence for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567 and, subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3412a, and subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of K.S.A. 21-3710, and amendments thereto, shall be as provided by the specific mandatory sentencing requirements of that section and shall not be subject to the provisions of this section or K.S.A. 21-4707 and amendments thereto. If because of the offender's criminal history classification the offender is subject to presumptive imprisonment or if the judge departs from a presumptive probation sentence and the offender is subject to imprisonment, the provisions of this section and K.S.A. 21-4707, and amendments thereto, shall apply and the offender shall not be subject to the mandatory sentence as provided in K.S.A. 21-3710, and amendments thereto. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other section, the term of imprisonment imposed for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3412a and subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of K.S.A. 21-3710, and amendments thereto shall not be served in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections.
- (j) The sentence for any persistent sex offender whose current convicted crime carries a presumptive term of imprisonment shall be double the maximum duration of the presumptive imprisonment term. The sentence for any persistent sex offender whose current conviction carries a

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41 42

presumptive nonprison term shall be presumed imprisonment and shall be double the maximum duration of the presumptive imprisonment term. 3 Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, as used in this subsection, 4 "persistent sex offender" means a person who: (1) Has been convicted in this state of a sexually violent crime, as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717 and 5 6 amendments thereto; and (2) at the time of the conviction under subsection (1) has at least one conviction for a sexually violent crime, as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717 and amendments thereto in this state or comparable 8 9 felony under the laws of another state, the federal government or a for-10 eign government. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any person whose current convicted crime is a severity level 1 or 2 felony.

- (k) If it is shown at sentencing that the offender committed any felony violation for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, with the specific intent to promote, further or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, the offender's sentence shall be presumed imprisonment. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal. As used in this subsection, "criminal street gang" means any organization, association or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more person felonies or felony violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq., and amendments thereto, which has a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, whose members, individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in the commission, attempted commission, conspiracy to commit or solicitation of two or more person felonies or felony violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq., and amendments thereto, or any substantially similar offense from another iurisdiction.
- (l) The sentence for a violation of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3715 and amendments thereto when such person being sentenced has a prior conviction for a violation of subsection (a) or (b) of K.S.A. 21-3715 or 21-3716 and amendments thereto or any comparable juvenile adjudication or out of state conviction shall be presumed imprisonment at a correctional facility that houses inmates having a minimum custody or security classification. The sentence for a violation of subsection (b) or (c) of K.S.A. 21-3715, and amendments thereto, when such person has three prior convictions for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3715 or 21-3716, and amendments thereto, or any comparable juvenile adjudication or out of state conviction shall be presumed imprisonment at a correctional facility that houses inmates having a custody or security classification of minimum. There shall be a presumption of a minimum custody or security classification, except that if the secretary of corrections determines that such classification is

SB 111

not in the best interests of the inmate, or the public or the department of corrections, the secretary shall otherwise classify such person and serve in a correctional facility as determined by the secretary. Such determination of custody or security classification by the secretary is not subject to judicial review.

New Sec. 2. Subject to the provisions of appropriation acts and the availability of appropriations therefor, the department of corrections is hereby authorized to initiate and complete capital improvements for the expansion or construction of additional housing for inmates having a minimum custody or security classification. In making such expenditures the secretary shall give priority to such expansion or construction at correctional facilities that already house inmates having a minimum custody or security classification.

- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 21-4704 is hereby repealed.
- Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.