As Amended by House Committee

Session of 2019

HOUSE BILL No. 2048

By Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice

1-22

AN ACT concerning crimes, punishment and criminal procedure; relating to sentencing; determination of offender's criminal history classification, comparable offense; *appeal of sentence; correction of sentence;* amending K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 21-6811, *21-6820 and 22-3504* and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 21-6811c.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 21-6811 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-6811. In addition to the provisions of K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 21-6810, and amendments thereto, the following shall apply in determining an offender's criminal history classification as contained in the presumptive sentencing guidelines grids:

- (a) Every three prior adult convictions or juvenile adjudications of class A and class B person misdemeanors in the offender's criminal history, or any combination thereof, shall be rated as one adult conviction or one juvenile adjudication of a person felony for criminal history purposes. Every three prior adult convictions or juvenile adjudications of assault as defined in K.S.A. 21-3408, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 21-5412(a), and amendments thereto, occurring within a period commencing three years prior to the date of conviction for the current crime of conviction shall be rated as one adult conviction or one juvenile adjudication of a person felony for criminal history purposes.
- (b) A conviction of criminal possession of a firearm as defined in K.S.A. 21-4204(a)(1) or (a)(5), prior to its repeal, criminal use of weapons as defined in K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 21-6301(a)(10) or (a)(11), and amendments thereto, or unlawful possession of a firearm as in effect on June 30, 2005, and as defined in K.S.A. 21-4218, prior to its repeal, will be scored as a select class B nonperson misdemeanor conviction or adjudication and shall not be scored as a person misdemeanor for criminal history purposes.
- (c) (1) If the current crime of conviction was committed before July 1, 1996, and is for K.S.A. 21-3404(b), as in effect on June 30, 1996, involuntary manslaughter in the commission of driving under the

influence, then, each prior adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, shall count as one person felony for criminal history purposes.

- (2) If the current crime of conviction was committed on or after July 1, 1996, and is for a violation of K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 21-5405(a)(3) or (a) (5), and amendments thereto, each prior adult conviction, diversion in lieu of criminal prosecution or juvenile adjudication for: (A) Any act described in K.S.A. 8-2,144 or 8-1567, and amendments thereto; or (B) a violation of a law of another state or an ordinance of any city, or resolution of any county, which prohibits any act described in K.S.A. 8-2,144 or 8-1567, and amendments thereto, shall count as one person felony for criminal history purposes.
- (3) If the current crime of conviction is for a violation of K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 21-5413(b)(3) *or* (*b*)(4), and amendments thereto:
- (A) The first prior adult conviction, diversion in lieu of criminal prosecution or juvenile adjudication for the following shall count as one nonperson felony for criminal history purposes: (i) Any act described in K.S.A. 8-2,144 or 8-1567, and amendments thereto; or (ii) a violation of a law of another state or an ordinance of any city, or resolution of any county, which prohibits any act described in K.S.A. 8-2,144 or 8-1567, and amendments thereto; and
- (B) each second or subsequent prior adult conviction, diversion in lieu of criminal prosecution or juvenile adjudication for the following shall count as one person felony for criminal history purposes: (i) Any act described in K.S.A. 8-2,144 or 8-1567, and amendments thereto; or (ii) a violation of a law of another state or an ordinance of any city, or resolution of any county, which prohibits any act described in K.S.A. 8-2,144 or 8-1567, and amendments thereto.
- (d) Prior burglary adult convictions and juvenile adjudications will be scored for criminal history purposes as follows:
- (1) As a prior person felony if the prior conviction or adjudication was classified as a burglary as defined in K.S.A. 21-3715(a), prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 21-5807(a)(1), and amendments thereto.
- (2) As a prior nonperson felony if the prior conviction or adjudication was classified as a burglary as defined in K.S.A. 21-3715(b) or (c), prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 21-5807(a)(2) or (a)(3), and amendments thereto.

The facts required to classify prior burglary adult convictions and juvenile adjudications shall be established by the state by a preponderance of the evidence.

- (e) (1) Out-of-state convictions and juvenile adjudications shall be used in classifying the offender's criminal history.
 - (2) An out-of-state crime will be classified as either a felony or a

misdemeanor according to the convicting jurisdiction.

- (A) If a crime is a felony in the convicting jurisdiction, it will be counted as a felony in Kansas.
- (B) If a crime is a misdemeanor in the convicting jurisdiction, the state of Kansas shall refer to the comparable offense under the Kansas criminal code in effect on the date the current crime of conviction was committed to classify the out-of-state crime as a class A, B or C misdemeanor. If the comparable offense in the state of Kansas is a felony, the out-of-state crime shall be classified as a class A misdemeanor. If the state of Kansas does not have a comparable offense in effect on the date the current crime of conviction was committed, the out-of-state crime shall not be used in classifying the offender's criminal history.
- (C) If a crime is not classified as either a felony or a misdemeanor in the convicting jurisdiction, the state of Kansas shall refer to the comparable offense under the Kansas criminal code in effect on the date the current crime of conviction was committed to classify the out-of-state crime as either a felony or a misdemeanor. If the state of Kansas does not have a comparable offense in effect on the date the current crime of conviction was committed, the out-of-state crime shall not be used in classifying the offender's criminal history.
- (3) The state of Kansas shall classify the crime as person or nonperson.
- (A) In designating a—erime misdemeanor as person or nonperson, comparable offenses under the Kansas criminal code in effect on the date the current crime of conviction was committed shall be referred to. If the state of Kansas does not have a comparable person offense in effect on the date the current crime of conviction was committed, the out-of-state crime shall be classified as a nonperson crime.
- (B) (ii) In designating a felony crime as person or nonperson, the felony crime shall be classified as follows:
- (i) An out-of-state conviction or adjudication for the commission of a felony offense, or an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation to commit a felony offense, shall be classified as a person felony if one or more of the following circumstances is present as defined by the convicting jurisdiction in the elements of the out-of-state offense:
 - (a) Death or killing of any human being;
- (b) threatening or causing fear of bodily or physical harm or violence, causing terror, physically intimidating or harassing any person;
- (c) bodily harm or injury, physical neglect or abuse, restraint, confinement or touching of any person, without regard to degree;
- (d) the presence of a person, other than the defendant, a charged accomplice or another person with whom the defendant is engaged in

 the sale, distribution or transfer of a controlled substance or noncontrolled substance;

- (e) possessing, viewing, depicting, distributing, recording or transmitting an image of any person;
- (f) lewd fondling or touching, sexual intercourse or sodomy with or by any person or an unlawful sexual act involving a child under the age of consent;
- (g) being armed with, using, displaying or brandishing a firearm or other weapon, excluding crimes of mere unlawful possession; or
- (h) entering or remaining within any residence, dwelling or habitation.
- (ii) An out-of-state conviction or adjudication for the commission of a felony offense, or an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation to commit a felony offense, shall be classified as a person felony if the elements of the out-of-state felony offense that resulted in the conviction or adjudication necessarily prove that a person was present during the commission of the offense that resulted in the out-of-state conviction. For purposes of this clause, the person present must be someone other than the defendant, a charged accomplice or another person with whom the defendant is engaged in the sale, distribution or transfer of a controlled substance or non-controlled substance. The presence of a person includes physical presence and presence by electronic or telephonic communication.
- (iii) An out-of-state conviction or adjudication for the commission of a felony offense, or an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation to commit a felony offense, shall be classified as a nonperson felony if the elements of the offense-that resulted in the out-of-state conviction or adjudication do not require proof of any of the circumstances in subparagraph (B)(i) or (ii).
- (4) Convictions or adjudications occurring within the federal system, other state systems, the District of Columbia, foreign, tribal or military courts are considered out-of-state convictions or adjudications.
- (5) The facts required to classify out-of-state adult convictions and juvenile adjudications shall be established by the state by a preponderance of the evidence.
- (f) Except as provided in K.S.A. 21-4710(d)(4), (d)(5) and (d)(6), prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 21-6810(d)(3)(B), (d)(3)(C), (d) (3)(D), (d)(4) and (d)(5), and amendments thereto, juvenile adjudications will be applied in the same manner as adult convictions. Out-of-state juvenile adjudications will be treated as juvenile adjudications in Kansas.
- (g) A prior felony conviction of an attempt, a conspiracy or a solicitation as provided in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, prior to their repeal, or K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 21-5301, 21-5302 or 21-5303, and

amendments thereto, to commit a crime shall be treated as a person or nonperson crime in accordance with the designation assigned to the underlying crime.

- (h) Drug crimes are designated as nonperson crimes for criminal history scoring.
- (i) If the current crime of conviction is for a violation of K.S.A. 8-1602(b)(3) through (b)(5), and amendments thereto, each of the following prior convictions for offenses committed on or after July 1, 2011, shall count as a person felony for criminal history purposes: K.S.A. 8-235, 8-262, 8-287, 8-291, 8-1566, 8-1567, 8-1568, 8-1602, 8-1605 and 40-3104, and amendments thereto, and K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 21-5405(a)(3) or (a)(5) and 21-5406, and amendments thereto, or a violation of a city ordinance or law of another state which would also constitute a violation of such sections
- (j) (1) For the purposes of determining whether an offense is comparable, the following shall be considered:
 - (A) The name of the out-of-state offense;
 - (B) the elements of the out-of-state offense; and
- (C) whether the out-of-state offense prohibits similar conduct to the conduct prohibited by the closest approximate Kansas offense.
- (2) The legislature intends that this provision related to comparability of an out-of-state offense to a Kansas offense shall beliberally construed to allow comparable offenses, regardless of whether the elements are identical to or narrower than the corresponding Kansas offense, to be used in classifying the offender's criminal history.
- (k)—The amendments made to this section by chapter 5 of the 2015 Session Laws of Kansas are procedural in nature and shall be construed and applied retroactively.
- (k) The amendments made to this section by this act are procedural in nature and shall be construed and applied retroactively.
- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 21-6820 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-6820. (a) A departure sentence is subject to appeal by the defendant or the state. The appeal shall be to the appellate courts in accordance with rules adopted by the supreme court.
- (b) Pending review of the sentence, the sentencing court or the appellate court may order the defendant confined or placed on conditional release, including bond.
- (c) On appeal from a judgment-or of conviction entered for a felony committed on or after July 1, 1993, the appellate court shall not review:
- (1) Any sentence that is within the presumptive sentence for the crime; or
- (2) any sentence resulting from an agreement between the state and the defendant which the sentencing court approves on the record.

- (d) In any appeal from a judgment of conviction imposing a sentence that departs from the presumptive sentence prescribed by the sentencing grid for a crime, sentence review shall be limited to whether the sentencing court's findings of fact and reasons justifying a departure:
 - (1) Are supported by the evidence in the record; and
 - (2) constitute substantial and compelling reasons for departure.
- (e) In any appeal from a judgment of conviction, the appellate court may review a claim that:
- (1) A sentence that departs from the presumptive sentence resulted from partiality, prejudice, oppression or corrupt motive;
- (2) the sentencing court erred in either including or excluding recognition of a prior conviction or juvenile adjudication for criminal history scoring purposes; or
- (3) the sentencing court erred in ranking the crime severity level of the current crime or in determining the appropriate classification of a prior conviction or juvenile adjudication for criminal history purposes.
- (f) The appellate court may reverse or affirm the sentence. If the appellate court concludes that the trial court's factual findings are not supported by evidence in the record or do not establish substantial and compelling reasons for a departure, it shall remand the case to the trial court for resentencing.
- (g) The appellate court shall issue a written opinion whenever the judgment of the sentencing court is reversed. The court may issue a written opinion in any other case when it is believed that a written opinion will provide guidance to sentencing judges and others in implementing the sentencing guidelines adopted by the Kansas sentencing commission. The appellate courts may provide by rule for summary disposition of cases arising under this section when no substantial question is presented by the appeal.
- (h) A review under summary disposition shall be made solely upon the record that was before the sentencing court. Written briefs shall not be required unless ordered by the appellate court and the review and decision shall be made in an expedited manner according to rules adopted by the supreme court.
- (i) The sentencing court shall retain authority irrespective of any notice of appeal for 90 days after entry of judgment of conviction to modify its judgment and sentence to correct any arithmetic or clerical errors.
- (j) The amendments made to this section by this act are procedural in nature and shall be construed and applied retroactively.
- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 22-3504 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3504. (1) (a) The court may correct an illegal sentence at

any time while the defendant is serving such sentence. The defendant shall receive full credit for time spent in custody under the sentence prior to correction. Unless the motion and the files and records of the case conclusively show that the defendant is entitled to no relief, the defendant shall have a right to a hearing, after reasonable notice to be fixed by the court, to be personally present and to have the assistance of counsel in any proceeding for the correction of an illegal sentence.

- (2)(b) Clerical mistakes in judgments, orders or other parts of the record and errors in the record arising from oversight or omission may be corrected by the court at any time and after such notice, if any, as the court orders.
 - $\frac{(3)}{(c)}$ For the purposes of this section:
- (1) "Illegal sentence" means a sentence: Imposed by a court without jurisdiction; that does not conform to the applicable statutory provision, either in character or punishment; or that is ambiguous with respect to the time and manner in which it is to be served at the time it is pronounced. A sentence is not an "illegal sentence" because of a change in the law that occurs after the sentence is pronounced.
- (2) "Change in the law" means a statutory change or an opinion by an appellate court of the state of Kansas, unless the opinion is issued while the sentence is pending an appeal from the judgment of conviction.
- (d) The amendments made to this section by this act are procedural in nature and shall be construed and applied retroactively.
- New Sec. 4. If any provision or provisions of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.
- 29 Sec. <u>2.</u> 5. K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 21-6811 and, 21-6811c, 21-6820 and 22-3504 are hereby repealed.
- Sec. <u>3.</u> 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Kansas register.