HOUSE BILL No. 2081

By Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice

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AN ACT concerning crimes, punishment and criminal procedure; relating to sentencing; multiple sentences for people convicted of a new crime; modifying how certain prior convictions are counted for the special sentencing rule related to possession of a controlled substance; amending K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 21-6606 and 21-6805 and repealing the existing sections.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 21-6606 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-6606. (a) When separate sentences of imprisonment for different crimes are imposed on a defendant on the same date, including sentences for crimes for which suspended sentences, probation or assignment to a community correctional services program have been revoked, such sentences shall run concurrently or consecutively, as the court directs. Whenever the record is silent as to the manner in which two or more sentences imposed at the same time shall be served, they shall be served concurrently, except as otherwise provided in subsections (c), (d) and (e).

- (b) Any person who is convicted and sentenced for a crime committed while on probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, parole or conditional release for a misdemeanor shall serve the sentence concurrently with or consecutively to the term or terms under which the person was on probation, assigned to a community correctional services program or on parole or conditional release, as the court directs.
- (c) Any person who is convicted and sentenced for a crime committed while on probation, assigned to a community correctional services program, on parole, on conditional release or on postrelease supervision for a felony shall serve the sentence consecutively to the term or terms under which the person was on probation, assigned to a community correctional services program or on parole or conditional release
- (d) Any person who is convicted and sentenced for a crime committed while on release for a felony pursuant to article 28 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, shall serve the sentence *concurrently or* consecutively to the term or terms under

which the person was released, as the court directs.

- (e) (1) Any person who is convicted and sentenced for a crime committed while such person is incarcerated and serving a sentence for a felony in any place of incarceration shall serve the sentence consecutively to the term or terms under which the person was incarcerated.
- (2) If a person is sentenced to prison for a crime committed on or after July 1, 1993, while the person was imprisoned for an offense committed prior to July 1, 1993, and the person is not eligible for the retroactive application of the sentencing guidelines act, the new sentence shall not be aggregated with the old sentence but shall begin when the person is paroled or reaches the conditional release date on the old sentence, whichever is earlier. If the offender was past the offender's conditional release date at the time the new offense was committed, the new sentence shall not be aggregated with the old sentence but shall begin when the person is ordered released by the prisoner review board or reaches the maximum sentence date on the old sentence, whichever is earlier. The new sentence shall then be served as otherwise provided by law. The period of post incarceration supervision shall be based on the longest term of post incarceration supervision imposed for all crimes upon which sentence was imposed or until discharged from supervision by the prisoner review board. The term of post incarceration supervision imposed by this paragraph shall apply retroactively to crimes committed prior to July 1, 2008.
- (3) As used in this subsection, "post incarceration supervision" includes parole and postrelease supervision.
- (f) The provisions of this subsection relating to parole eligibility shall be applicable to persons convicted of crimes committed prior to January 1, 1979, but shall be applicable to persons convicted of crimes committed on or after that date only to the extent that the terms of this subsection are not in conflict with the provisions of K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto. In calculating the time to be served on concurrent and consecutive sentences, the following rules shall apply:
- (1) When indeterminate terms run concurrently, the shorter minimum terms merge in and are satisfied by serving the longest minimum term and the shorter maximum terms merge in and are satisfied by conditional release or discharge on the longest maximum term if the terms are imposed on the same date.
- (2) When concurrent terms are imposed on different dates, computation will be made to determine which term or terms require the longest period of imprisonment to reach parole eligibility, conditional release and maximum dates, and that sentence will be considered the controlling sentence. The parole eligibility date may be computed and projected on one sentence and the conditional release date and maximum

may be computed and projected from another to determine the controlling sentence.

- (3) When indeterminate terms imposed on the same date are to be served consecutively, the minimum terms are added to arrive at an aggregate minimum to be served equal to the sum of all minimum terms and the maximum terms are added to arrive at an aggregate maximum equal to the sum of all maximum terms.
- (4) When indeterminate sentences are imposed to be served consecutively to sentences previously imposed in any other court or the sentencing court, the aggregated minimums and maximums shall be computed from the effective date of the subsequent sentences—which that have been imposed as consecutive. For the purpose of determining the sentence begins date and the parole eligibility and conditional release dates, the inmate shall be given credit on the aggregate sentence for time spent imprisoned on the previous sentences, but not exceeding an amount equal to the previous minimum sentence less the maximum amount of good time credit that could have been earned on the minimum sentence. For the purpose of computing the maximum date, the inmate shall be given credit for all time spent imprisoned on the previous sentence. This method for computation of the maximum sentence shall be utilized for all sentences computed pursuant to this subsection after July 1, 1983.

Nothing in this-subsection (f)(4) paragraph shall affect the authority of the prisoner review board to determine the parole eligibility of inmates pursuant to subsection (d) of K.S.A. 22-3717(d), and amendments thereto.

- (5) When consecutive sentences are imposed—which that are to be served consecutive to sentences for which a prisoner has been on probation, assigned to a community correctional services program, on parole or on conditional release, the amount of time served on probation, on assignment to a community correctional services program, on parole or on conditional release shall not be credited as service on the aggregate sentence in determining the parole eligibility, conditional release and maximum dates, except that credit shall be given for any amount of time spent in a residential facility while on probation or assignment to a community correctional residential services program.
- (g) When a definite and an indefinite term run consecutively, the period of the definite term is added to both the minimum and maximum of the indeterminate term and both sentences are satisfied by serving the indeterminate term. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993.
- (h) When a defendant is sentenced in a state court and is also under sentence from a federal court or other state court or is subject to sentence in a federal court or other state court for an offense committed prior to the defendant's sentence in a Kansas state court, the court may direct that

custody of the defendant may be relinquished to federal or other state authorities and that such state sentences as are imposed may run concurrently with any federal or other state sentence imposed.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 21-6805 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-6805. (a) The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes. The following sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes shall be applicable to felony crimes under K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 21-5701 through 21-5717, and amendments thereto, except as otherwise provided by law:

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SENTENCING RANGE - DRUG OFFENSES

I	1 Misdemeanor No Record	154 146 138	103 98 92	51 49 46		12 11 10
Н	2+ Misdemeanors	161 150 142	108 100 96	54 51 49		14 13 12
Ð	1 Nonperson Felony	162 154 146	110 104 99	57 54 51		16 15 14
£	2 Nonperson Felonies	167 158 150	113 108 101	56 52		18 17 16
Я	3 + Nonperson Felonies	170 162 154	116 111 105	62 59 55		22 20 18
D	1 Person Felony	179 170 161	124 117 111	64 60	36 34 32	
C	1 Person & 1 Nonperson Felonies	187 178 169	130 123 117	72 68 65	42 40 37	
В	2 Person Felonies	196 186 176	137 130 122	77 73 68	47 44 41	36 34 32
A	3 + Person Felonies	204 194 185	144 136 130	93 78 74	51 49 46	42 40 37
Category →	Severity Level	н	II	III	ΛĪ	Λ

 (b) Sentences expressed in the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes in subsection (a) represent months of imprisonment.

- (c) (1) The sentencing court has discretion to sentence at any place within the sentencing range. In the usual case it is recommended that the sentencing judge select the center of the range and reserve the upper and lower limits for aggravating and mitigating factors insufficient to warrant a departure. The sentencing court shall not distinguish between the controlled substances cocaine base (9041L000) and cocaine hydrochloride (9041L005) when sentencing within the sentencing range of the grid block.
- (2) In presumptive imprisonment cases, the sentencing court shall pronounce the complete sentence which shall include the:
 - (A) Prison sentence;
- (B) maximum potential reduction to such sentence as a result of good time: and
- (C) 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.
- (d) 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 4-E, 4-F, 4-G, 4-H, 4-I, 5-C or 5-D, the court may impose an optional nonprison sentence as provided in subsection (q) of K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 21-6804(q), and amendments thereto.
- (e) The sentence for a-second or subsequent conviction for unlawful manufacturing of a controlled substance, K.S.A. 65-4159, prior to its repeal, K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a03, prior to its transfer, K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 21-5703, and amendments thereto, or a substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction, when such person being sentenced has two or more prior felony convictions for a violation of K.S.A. 65-4159, prior to its repeal, K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a03, prior to its transfer, K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 21-5703, and amendments thereto, or a substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction, if the controlled substance in any prior conviction was methamphetamine, as defined by subsection (d)(3) or (f)(1) of K.S.A. 65-4107(d)(3) or (f)(1), and amendments thereto, or an analog thereof, shall be a presumptive term of imprisonment of two times the maximum duration of the presumptive term of imprisonment. The court

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may impose an optional reduction in such sentence of not to exceed 50% of the mandatory increase provided by this subsection upon making a finding on the record that one or more of the mitigating factors as specified in K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 21-6815, and amendments thereto, justify such a reduction in sentence. Any decision made by the court regarding the reduction in such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

- (f) (1) The sentence for a third or subsequent felony conviction of K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162, prior to their repeal, K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a06, prior to its transfer, or K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 21-5706, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has two or more prior felony convictions for a violation of K.S.A. 65-4610 or 65-4162, prior to their repeal, K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a06, prior to its transfer, or K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 21-5706, and amendments thereto, shall be a presumptive term of imprisonment and the defendant shall be sentenced to prison as provided by this section. The defendant's term of imprisonment shall be served in the custody of the secretary of corrections in a facility designated by the secretary. Subject to appropriations therefore, the defendant shall participate in an intensive substance abuse treatment program, of at least four months duration, selected by the secretary of corrections. If the secretary determines that substance abuse treatment resources are otherwise available, such term of imprisonment may be served in a facility designated by the secretary of corrections in the custody of the secretary of corrections to participate in an intensive substance abuse treatment program. The secretary's determination regarding the availability of treatment resources shall not be subject to review. Upon the successful completion of such intensive treatment program, the offender shall be returned to the court and the court may modify the sentence by directing that a less severe penalty be imposed in lieu of that originally adjudged. If the offender's term of imprisonment expires, the offender shall be placed under the applicable period of postrelease supervision.
 - (2) Such defendant's term of imprisonment shall not be subject to modification under paragraph (1) if:
- (A) The defendant has previously completed a certified drug abuse treatment program, as provided in K.S.A. 75-52,144, and amendments thereto;
- (B) has been discharged or refused to participate in a certified drug abuse treatment program, as provided in K.S.A. 75-52,144, and amendments thereto:
- (C) has completed an intensive substance abuse treatment program under paragraph (1); or
 - (D) has been discharged or refused to participate in an intensive

 substance abuse treatment program under paragraph (1).

The sentence under this subsection shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

- (g) (1) Except as provided further, if the trier of fact makes a finding that an offender carried a firearm to commit a drug felony, or in furtherance of a drug felony, possessed a firearm, in addition to the sentence imposed pursuant to K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 21-6801 through 21-6824, and amendments thereto, the offender shall be sentenced to:
- (A) Except as provided in subsection (g)(1)(B), an additional 6 months' imprisonment; and
- (B) if the trier of fact makes a finding that the firearm was discharged, an additional 18 months' imprisonment.
- (2) The sentence imposed pursuant to subsection (g)(1) shall be presumptive imprisonment. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.
- (3) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to violations of K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 21-5706 or 21-5713, and amendments thereto.
 - Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 21-6606 and 21-6805 are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.