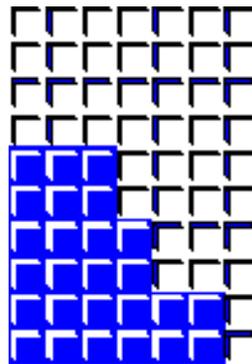


MINNESOTA SENTENCING GUIDELINES COMMISSION

Guidelines Revision Project

Adopted Modifications

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Revision Project Overview

1. Project Description

In March, 2010, the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission approved a plan to revise the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines. The project was approached in two phases. Phase 1, which was completed with the publication of the 2011 Guidelines, focused on reformatting the Guidelines to improve their visual appearance and organization. Phase 2, which was commenced in September 2011, involved revising the Guidelines to make them easier to read, use, and understand. Although the Guidelines are a dynamic document, and are frequently updated to keep in step with changing laws and public policy initiatives, the Guidelines have not been comprehensively reviewed since they were first promulgated in 1981. This phase of the project allowed the Commission to focus on the Guidelines as a whole when making revisions.

2. Objectives

The objectives for the revision project were as follows:

- Restructure individual sections of the Guidelines to make them easier to read (e.g., break up long passages; apply standard grammar rules to improve flow and readability).
- Clarify intended meaning.
- Focus Guidelines content on policies established by the Commission; remove text that merely repeats language from statutes, rules, or policies that exist outside of the Guidelines. (Where content such as this has been retained, it has been placed in the comments rather than the Guidelines themselves.)
- Wherever possible, simplify the language and content.
- To the extent feasible, change the passive voice to active voice.
- Achieve a level of clarity that will enable those who have not used the Guidelines previously to feel confident that they understand them.
- Establish parameters for appropriate inclusion of case law.

3. Scope

The scope of the revision was primarily stylistic, that is, focused on achieving the objectives above rather than substantively rewriting the Guidelines. It was inevitable, however that substantive issues would be discovered during the course of the revision. When that occurred:

- Minor substantive changes were made if the Commission determined that the changes would be relatively noncontroversial and should be addressed.
- All other areas where substantive issues were identified were documented for future discussion and consideration by the Commission.

4. Format of Proposed Revisions

A complete set of Guidelines with proposed modifications immediately follows this Revision Project Overview. Because the stylistic revisions resulted in an extensive set of proposed

modifications, the Commission wanted to present the proposed modifications in a format that would make it easier for the reader to see and understand the proposed modifications and how the Guidelines will read if the proposed modifications are adopted. The Guidelines are presented in a side-by-side template as follows:

- The overall template is a two-column table.
- The left column contains the original text of the Guidelines broken out by section, and the proposed modifications are indicated in track-changes format (an overstrike indicates that the text has been deleted or moved; underlining indicates new or relocated text).
- The right column contains the text of the Guidelines as the Commission proposes they will read if the modifications are adopted.
- Additional spacing is used in the right column so that the various sections, paragraphs, subparagraphs, etc. are aligned horizontally with the same part of the Guideline in the left column, which should make it easier to compare the original and the revised texts.
- Notes are provided to point out the major revisions to each section.

Sections 4 through Appendix 2 are presented in track changes format only because these sections contain the Grids and other reference tables that would not have fit easily into the side-by-side template. The notes that precede section 4 explain the major components of the revisions to sections 4 through Appendix 2.

Proposed Revisions to Sentencing Guideline 1

Notes:

- The definitions have been moved from the Appendix to a new section B under this Guideline.
- The definitions for Community Work Orders, Day Fines, and Good Time have been removed because they are not used in the Guidelines.
- Several new definitions have been added for terms and phrases used frequently throughout the Guidelines.
- The definitions for Term of Imprisonment and Supervised release do not include the pre-1993 definitions for these terms because it is presumed that enough time has passed to make those definitions less relevant, and because they still exist in statute if one needs to know them.

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>1. <u>Purpose and Definitions</u></p> <p><u>A. Statement of Purpose and Principles</u></p> <p>The purpose of the sSentencing gGuidelines is to establish rational and consistent sentencing standards which<u>that</u> reduce sentencing disparity and ensure that the sanctions following<u>imposed for felony</u> convictions of a felony are proportional to the severity of the <u>conviction</u> offense of conviction and the extent of the offender's criminal history. Equity in sentencing requires <u>that</u>: (a) that convicted felons <u>with</u> similar with respect to relevant sentencing criteria ought to<u>should</u> receive similar sanctions; and (b) that convicted felons <u>with</u> <u>relevant sentencing criteria</u> substantially different from a typical case with respect to relevant criteria ought to <u>should</u> receive different sanctions.</p> <p>The Ssentencing gGuidelines embody the following principles:</p> <p>1. Sentencing should be neutral with respect to the race, gender, social, or economic status of convicted felons.</p>	<p>1. Purpose and Definitions</p> <p>A. Statement of Purpose and Principles</p> <p>The purpose of the Sentencing Guidelines is to establish rational and consistent sentencing standards that reduce sentencing disparity and ensure that the sanctions imposed for felony convictions are proportional to the severity of the conviction offense and the offender's criminal history. Equity in sentencing requires that: (a) convicted felons with similar relevant sentencing criteria should receive similar sanctions; and (b) convicted felons with relevant sentencing criteria substantially different from a typical case should receive different sanctions.</p> <p>The Sentencing Guidelines embody the following principles:</p> <p>1. Sentencing should be neutral with respect to the race, gender, social, or economic status of convicted felons.</p>

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<p>2. While commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections is the most severe sanction that can follow conviction of a felony, it is not the only significant sanction available to the sentencing judge. Development of a rational and consistent sentencing policy requires that theThe severity of <u>the</u> sanctions <u>should</u> increase in direct proportion to <u>an</u> increases in the offense severity of <u>eriminal offenses and/or</u> the severity of <u>convicted felon's</u> criminal histories of convicted felons, or both. This promotes a rational and consistent sentencing policy.</p> <p>3. <u>Commitment to the Commissioner or Corrections is the most severe sanction that can be imposed for a felony conviction, but it is not the only significant sanction available to the court.</u></p> <p>34. Because the capacities of state and local correctional <u>facilities</u> <u>facility capacity</u> isare finite, use of incarceration <u>sanctions</u> <u>confinement</u> should be <u>limited to</u> <u>imposed only for those offenders who are</u> convicted of more serious offenses or those who have longer criminal histories. To ensure such usage of finite resources, sanctions used in sentencing convicted felons should be the least restrictive necessary to achieve the purposes of the sentence.</p> <p>45. While<u>Although</u> the sSentencing <u>g</u>Guidelines are advisory to the sentencing judge<u>court</u>, <u>the presumptive sentences are deemed appropriate for the felonies covered by them. Therefore,</u> departures from the presumptive sentences established in the <u>Sentencing g</u>Guidelines should be made only when substantial and compelling circumstances exist<u>can be identified and articulated.</u></p>	<p>2. The severity of the sanction should increase in direct proportion to an increase in offense severity or the convicted felon's criminal history, or both. This promotes a rational and consistent sentencing policy.</p> <p>3. Commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections is the most severe sanction that can be imposed for a felony conviction, but it is not the only significant sanction available to the court.</p> <p>4. Because state and local correctional facility capacity is finite, confinement should be imposed only for offenders who are convicted of more serious offenses or who have longer criminal histories. To ensure such usage of finite resources, sanctions used in sentencing convicted felons should be the least restrictive necessary to achieve the purposes of the sentence.</p> <p>5. Although the Sentencing Guidelines are advisory to the court, the presumptive sentences are deemed appropriate for the felonies covered by them. Therefore, departures from the presumptive sentences established in the Sentencing Guidelines should be made only when substantial and compelling circumstances can be identified and articulated.</p>

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<p><u>B. Definitions</u></p> <p><u>As used in these Sentencing Guidelines (or “Guidelines”), the following terms have the meanings given.</u></p> <p><i>DEFINITION OF TERMS</i></p> <p><i>Community Work Orders</i> are a form of restitution. They are services to be performed by the offender to the community at large for a specified period of time as directed by the judge. For example, a lawyer may be directed to provide one day per week of free legal services to the community for a period of five years; or a youth may be directed to rake leaves and/or shovel snow two days per week for the elderly in the community for a period of one year.</p> <p><i>Day Fines</i> are a monetary penalty assessed on an equality formula determined by the seriousness of the offense and the offender's financial status—e.g., a burglary conviction may be assigned a value of "50 day fines"; the annual income of an offender with earnings of \$20,000 would be reduced to a 'one-tenth of one percent' per diem figure of \$20, and would be assessed a "day fine" penalty of \$1,000, whereas an offender with annual earnings of \$10,000, based on the same formula, would be assessed a penalty of \$500.</p> <p><u>1. Commitment. “Commitment” occurs when the offender is sentenced to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections.</u></p> <p><u>2. Concurrent Sentence. When the court orders sentences to be</u></p>	<p>B. Definitions</p> <p>As used in these Sentencing Guidelines (or “Guidelines”), the following terms have the meanings given.</p> <p>1. <u>Commitment.</u> “Commitment” occurs when the offender is sentenced to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections.</p> <p>2. <u>Concurrent Sentence.</u> When the court orders sentences to be</p>

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<p><u>“concurrent,” the court is ordering that multiple sentences be served at the same time.</u></p> <p><u>3. Consecutive Sentence. When the court orders sentences to be “consecutive,” the court is ordering that multiple sentences be served one after the other.</u></p> <p><u>4. Departures. from the presumptive fixed sentence occur when the judge givesA “departure” is a pronounced sentence that differs from that provided in the Sentencing Guidelinesother than that recommended in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grids, including a stayed or imposed gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor sentence. When substantial and compelling aggravating or mitigating circumstances exist, the judge may depart from the presumptive sentence and provide any sentence authorized by law. When departing from the presumptive sentence, the judge must provide written reasons which articulate the substantial and compelling circumstances, and which demonstrate why the sentence given is more appropriate or fair than the presumptive sentence.</u></p> <p><u>a. Dispositional Departure. A “dispositional departure” occurs when the court orders a disposition other than that recommended in the Guidelines.</u></p> <p><u>(1) Aggravated Dispositional Departure. An “aggravated dispositional departure” occurs when the Guidelines recommend a stayed sentence but the court pronounces a prison sentence.</u></p> <p><u>(2) Mitigated Dispositional Departure. A “mitigated</u></p>	<p>“concurrent,” the court is ordering that multiple sentences be served at the same time.</p> <p>3. <u>Consecutive Sentence.</u> When the court orders sentences to be “consecutive,” the court is ordering that multiple sentences be served one after the other.</p> <p>4. <u>Departure.</u> A “departure” is a pronounced sentence other than that recommended in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid, including a stayed or imposed gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor sentence.</p> <p>a. <u>Dispositional Departure.</u> A “dispositional departure” occurs when the court orders a disposition other than that recommended in the Guidelines.</p> <p>(1) <u>Aggravated Dispositional Departure.</u> An “aggravated dispositional departure” occurs when the Guidelines recommend a stayed sentence but the court pronounces a prison sentence.</p> <p>(2) <u>Mitigated Dispositional Departure.</u> A “mitigated</p>

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<p><u>dispositional departure” occurs when the Guidelines recommend a prison sentence but the court stays the sentence.</u></p> <p><u>b. Durational Departure. A “durational departure” occurs when the court orders a sentence with a duration other than the presumptive fixed duration or range in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid.</u></p> <p><u>(1) Aggravated Durational Departure. An “aggravated durational departure” occurs when the court pronounces a duration that is more than 20 percent higher than the fixed duration displayed in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid.</u></p> <p><u>(2) Mitigated Durational Departure. A “mitigated durational departure” occurs when the court pronounces a sentence that is more than 15 percent lower than the fixed duration displayed in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid.</u></p> <p><u>5. Departure Report. A “departure report” is a form completed by the sentencing court when the court pronounces a sentence that is a departure from the presumptive sentence. Under Minn. R. Crim. P. 27.03, subd. 4(c), the form must be completed and submitted to the Sentencing Guidelines Commission within 15 days after sentencing.</u></p> <p><u>6. Executed Sentence. An “executed sentence” is means the total period of time for which an inmate is committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections <u>(sent to prison).</u> Under Minn.</u></p>	<p>dispositional departure” occurs when the Guidelines recommend a prison sentence but the court stays the sentence.</p> <p>b. <u>Durational Departure.</u> A “durational departure” occurs when the court orders a sentence with a duration other than the presumptive fixed duration or range in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid.</p> <p>(1) <u>Aggravated Durational Departure.</u> An “aggravated durational departure” occurs when the court pronounces a duration that is more than 20 percent higher than the fixed duration displayed in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid.</p> <p>(2) <u>Mitigated Durational Departure.</u> A “mitigated durational departure” occurs when the court pronounces a sentence that is more than 15 percent lower than the fixed duration displayed in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid.</p> <p>5. <u>Departure Report.</u> A “departure report” is a form completed by the sentencing court when the court pronounces a sentence that is a departure from the presumptive sentence. Under Minn. R. Crim. P. 27.03, subd. 4(c), the form must be completed and submitted to the Sentencing Guidelines Commission within 15 days after sentencing.</p> <p>6. <u>Executed Sentence.</u> An “executed sentence” is the total period of time for which an inmate is committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections (sent to prison). Under Minn. Stat.</p>

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<p><u>Stat. § 244.101, the sentence consists of two parts: a minimum term of imprisonment and a maximum period of supervised release.</u></p> <p><u>a. Term of Imprisonment. For offenders committed to the Commissioner of Corrections for crimes committed on or after August 1, 1993, the “term of imprisonment” (incarceration) is equal to two-thirds of the executed sentence.</u></p> <p><u>b. Supervised Release Term. For offenders committed to the Commissioner of Corrections for crimes committed on or after August 1, 1993, the “supervised release term” is a period of mandatory community supervision, which is served following the end of the term of imprisonment, and is equal to one-third of the executed sentence less any applicable disciplinary confinement period.</u></p> <p><u>7. Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile (EJJ). An “extended jurisdiction juvenile” is a child who, under the procedures in Minn. Stat. § 260B.130, has been given a stayed adult sentence and a juvenile disposition, and for whom jurisdiction of the juvenile court may continue until the child’s twenty-first birthday.</u></p> <p><u>8. Factfinder. The “factfinder” or finder of fact determines the facts in the case, and may be either the court or the jury.</u></p> <p><u><i>Good Time</i> will reduce the term of imprisonment one day for every two days of good behavior for those committed to the Commissioner of Corrections following conviction of crimes which occurred on or after May 1, 1980 and prior to August 1, 1993. Good time earned accrues to a period of supervised</u></p>	<p>§ 244.101, the sentence consists of two parts: a minimum term of imprisonment and a maximum period of supervised release.</p> <p>a. <u>Term of Imprisonment.</u> For offenders committed to the Commissioner of Corrections for crimes committed on or after August 1, 1993, the “term of imprisonment” (incarceration) is equal to two-thirds of the executed sentence.</p> <p>b. <u>Supervised Release Term.</u> For offenders committed to the Commissioner of Corrections for crimes committed on or after August 1, 1993, the “supervised release term” is a period of mandatory community supervision, which is served following the end of the term of imprisonment, and is equal to one-third of the executed sentence less any applicable disciplinary confinement period.</p> <p>7. <u>Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile (EJJ).</u> An “extended jurisdiction juvenile” is a child who, under the procedures in Minn. Stat. § 260B.130, has been given a stayed adult sentence and a juvenile disposition, and for whom jurisdiction of the juvenile court may continue until the child’s twenty-first birthday.</p> <p>8. <u>Factfinder.</u> The “factfinder” or finder of fact determines the facts in the case, and may be either the court or the jury.</p>

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<p>release. Earned good time is vested, and cannot be taken away for misconduct. Earning of future good time may be restricted upon conviction for disciplinary violations promulgated by the Commissioner of Corrections.</p> <p><u>9. Hernandize. “Hernandize” (or “Hernandizing”) is the unofficial term for the process described in section 2.B.1.e of counting criminal history when multiple offenses are sentenced on the same day before the same court.</u></p> <p><u>10. Local Confinement. “Local confinement” is a term of incarceration of up to one year served in a local facility, and may be pronounced by the court as a condition of probation.</u></p> <p><u>11. Mandatory Minimum. The “mandatory minimum” is a minimum executed sentence duration specified in statute for offenders convicted of certain felony offenses.</u></p> <p><u>12. Presumptive Fixed Sentences. “Presumptive sentences” are those sentences provided i<u>o</u>n the sentencing guidelines and the Sentencing Guidelines Grids. They are presumptive because they are presumed to be appropriate for all typical cases sharing criminal history and offense severity characteristics. They are fixed because there is no discretionary release authority.</u></p> <p><u>a. Presumptive Disposition. The “presumptive disposition” is the recommendation for either a commitment or a stayed sentence.</u></p> <p><u>(1) Presumptive Commitment. A “presumptive commitment” is a recommended disposition of</u></p>	<p>9. <u>Hernandize.</u> “Hernandize” (or “Hernandizing”) is the unofficial term for the process described in section 2.B.1.e of counting criminal history when multiple offenses are sentenced on the same day before the same court.</p> <p>10. <u>Local Confinement.</u> “Local confinement” is a term of incarceration of up to one year served in a local facility, and may be pronounced by the court as a condition of probation.</p> <p>11. <u>Mandatory Minimum.</u> The “mandatory minimum” is a minimum executed sentence duration specified in statute for offenders convicted of certain felony offenses.</p> <p>12. <u>Presumptive Sentence.</u> “Presumptive sentences” are those sentences provided on the Sentencing Guidelines Grids. They are presumptive because they are presumed to be appropriate for all typical cases sharing criminal history and offense severity characteristics.</p> <p>a. <u>Presumptive Disposition.</u> The “presumptive disposition” is the recommendation for either a commitment or a stayed sentence.</p> <p>(1) <u>Presumptive Commitment.</u> A “presumptive commitment” is a recommended disposition of</p>

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<p><u>imprisonment for cases contained in cells outside of the shaded area on the Grids.</u></p> <p><u>(2) Presumptive Stayed Sentence. A “presumptive stayed sentence” is a recommendation for a stayed sentence for cases contained in the cells within the shaded area on the Grids.</u></p> <p><u>b. Presumptive Duration. The “presumptive duration” is the recommended fixed sentence length in months found in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid.</u></p> <p><u>c. Presumptive Range. The “presumptive range” is provided for a sentence that is a presumptive commitment. Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 244.09, subd. 5(2), the range is 15 percent lower and 20 percent higher than the fixed duration displayed in each cell on the Grids.</u></p> <p><u>13. Sentence Modifier. A “sentence modifier” is a statute that aids in defining the punishment for the underlying offense. A sentence modifier can affect either or both the duration and the disposition of the presumptive sentence. See section 2.G for policies relating to determining the presumptive sentence for offenses that include a sentence modifier.</u></p> <p><u>14. Sentencing Guidelines Grids. The “Sentencing Guidelines Grids” (or “Grids”) display presumptive sentences for felony offenses according to the severity level of the offense (vertical axis) and offender’s criminal history score (horizontal axis).</u></p> <p><u>a. Sex Offender Grid. The “Sex Offender Grid” displays the</u></p>	<p>imprisonment for cases contained in cells outside of the shaded area on the Grids.</p> <p>(2) <u>Presumptive Stayed Sentence.</u> A “presumptive stayed sentence” is a recommendation for a stayed sentence for cases contained in the cells within the shaded area on the Grids.</p> <p>b. <u>Presumptive Duration.</u> The “presumptive duration” is the recommended fixed sentence length in months found in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid.</p> <p>c. <u>Presumptive Range.</u> The “presumptive range” is provided for a sentence that is a presumptive commitment. Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 244.09, subd. 5(2), the range is 15 percent lower and 20 percent higher than the fixed duration displayed in each cell on the Grids.</p> <p>13. <u>Sentence Modifier.</u> A “sentence modifier” is a statute that aids in defining the punishment for the underlying offense. A sentence modifier can affect either or both the duration and the disposition of the presumptive sentence. See section 2.G for policies relating to determining the presumptive sentence for offenses that include a sentence modifier.</p> <p>14. <u>Sentencing Guidelines Grids.</u> The “Sentencing Guidelines Grids” (or “Grids”) display presumptive sentences for felony offenses according to the severity level of the offense (vertical axis) and offender’s criminal history score (horizontal axis).</p> <p>a. <u>Sex Offender Grid.</u> The “Sex Offender Grid” displays the</p>

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<p><u>presumptive sentences for criminal sexual conduct, failure to register as a predatory offender, and related offenses as shown on the Sex Offender Grid.</u></p> <p><u>b. Standard Grid. The “Standard Grid” displays the presumptive sentences for felony offenses not on the Sex Offender Grid.</u></p> <p><u>15. Sentencing Worksheet. The “Sentencing Worksheet” (or “Worksheet”) is a form completed by probation at the direction of the court under Minn. Stat. § 609.115, subd. 2a. The Worksheet reflects the severity of the current conviction offense, applicable history as calculated under Sentencing Guidelines policies, and the presumptive sentence as reflected in the appropriate cell of the applicable Grid. A separate Worksheet should be completed for all felony-level offenses receiving a stayed or imposed sentence, or a stay of imposition. This includes offenses that receive a life sentence and felony convictions for which the court imposes a gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor sentence.</u></p> <p><u>16. Statutory Maximum. The “statutory maximum” is the maximum sentence duration provided for the offense in statute (e.g., “imprisonment for not more than 15 years”).</u></p> <p><u>17. Stay of Imposition/Stay of ExecutionStayed Sentenced. There are two steps in sentencing: the imposition of a sentence, and the execution of the sentence which was imposed. The imposition of sentence consists of pronouncing the sentence to be served in prison (for example, three years imprisonment). The execution of an imposed sentence consists of transferring the</u></p>	<p>presumptive sentences for criminal sexual conduct, failure to register as a predatory offender, and related offenses as shown on the Sex Offender Grid.</p> <p>b. <u>Standard Grid.</u> The “Standard Grid” displays the presumptive sentences for felony offenses not on the Sex Offender Grid.</p> <p>15. <u>Sentencing Worksheet.</u> The “Sentencing Worksheet” (or “Worksheet”) is a form completed by probation at the direction of the court under Minn. Stat. § 609.115, subd. 2a. The Worksheet reflects the severity of the current conviction offense, applicable history as calculated under Sentencing Guidelines policies, and the presumptive sentence as reflected in the appropriate cell of the applicable Grid. A separate Worksheet should be completed for all felony-level offenses receiving a stayed or imposed sentence, or a stay of imposition. This includes offenses that receive a life sentence and felony convictions for which the court imposes a gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor sentence.</p> <p>16. <u>Statutory Maximum.</u> The “statutory maximum” is the maximum sentence duration provided for the offense in statute (e.g., “imprisonment for not more than 15 years”).</p> <p>17. <u>Stayed Sentenced.</u> A “stayed sentence” may be accomplished by either a stay of imposition or a stay of execution.</p>

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<p>felon to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections to serve the prison sentence. A “stayed sentence” may be accomplished by either a stay of imposition or a stay of execution.</p> <p>a. Stay of Imposition. If a <u>A “stay of imposition” is granted</u>occurs when the court accepts and records a finding or plea of guilty, but the imposition (or pronouncement) of a prison sentence is delayed to some future date, provided that until that date the offender comply with conditions established by the court. If the offender does comply with those conditions until that date, the case is discharged, and for civil purposes (employment applications, etc.) the offender has a record of a misdemeanor rather than a felony conviction.</p> <p>b. Stay of Execution. If a <u>A “stay of execution” is granted</u>, occurs when the court accepts and records a finding or plea of guilty, and a prison sentence is pronounced, but the execution (transfer to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections) is delayed to some future date, provided that until that date the offender comply with conditions established by the court. If the offender does comply with those conditions, the case is discharged, but the offender continues to have a record of a felony conviction.</p> <p><i>Supervised Release</i> is a period of mandatory community supervision following the end of the term of imprisonment for offenders committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections for offenses occurring on or after May 1, 1980. For offenders committed to the Commissioner of Corrections for crimes committed on or after August 1, 1993, the period of supervised release is defined by Minn. Stat. § 244.101 to be one</p>	<p>a. <u>Stay of Imposition.</u> A “stay of imposition” occurs when the court accepts and records a finding or plea of guilty, but the imposition (or pronouncement) of a prison sentence is delayed to some future date.</p> <p>b. <u>Stay of Execution.</u> A “stay of execution” occurs when the court accepts and records a finding or plea of guilty, and a prison sentence is pronounced, but the execution (transfer to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections) is delayed to some future date.</p>

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<p>third of the total executed sentence pronounced by the court. For offenders sentenced for crimes committed on or after May 1, 1980 and prior to August 1, 1993, the period of supervised release equals the amount of good time earned. The Commissioner of Corrections establishes conditions which the offender must obey during supervised release, and if those conditions are violated, the Commissioner of Corrections may revoke the supervised release and return the offender to prison for a period not to exceed the time left on the sentence.</p> <p><i>Term of Imprisonment</i> is defined differently for offenders who commit their offense prior to August 1, 1993 and those who commit their offense on or after that date. For offenders who are committed to the Commissioner of Corrections for crimes occurring on or after August 1, 1993, the term of imprisonment is defined by Minn. Stat. § 244.101 as two-thirds of the total executed sentence. For offenders who are committed to the Commissioner of Corrections for crimes occurring on or after May 1, 1980 and prior to August 1, 1993, term of imprisonment is the length of the prison sentence reduced by earned good time. When such an offender is committed, the sentence and the term of imprisonment are the same; as the offender earns good time, the sentence remains the same, but the term of imprisonment is shortened by the amount of good time earned.</p>	

Proposed Revisions to Sentencing Guideline 2.A

Notes:

- The bullets preceding section 2.A. have been moved up from section 2.A.1.
- Section 2.A.1 has been reorganized so that the general rule about finding the offense severity is stated first, and variations or exceptions follow.
- The criteria for the court to consider when assigning a severity level to an unranked offense has been moved from the comments into section 2.A.4.
- Guidance for finding the severity level for attempt, conspiracy, and offenses with other sentence modifiers has been added in section 2.A.5.
- The citation for *State v. DeRosier* was moved from section 2.A.1 to new comment 2.A.03.
- New comment 2.A.06 was added to provide guidance for completing a sentencing worksheet when the offense is first-degree murder.

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>2. Determining Presumptive Sentences The presumptive sentence for any offender convicted of a felony committed on or after May 1, 1980, is determined by locating the Sentencing Guidelines in effect on the date of the conviction offense, except that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If multiple offenses are an element of the conviction offense, the date of the conviction offense must be determined by the factfinder. • If offenses have been aggregated under Minn. Stat. § 609.52, subd. 3(5), or § 609.595, the date of the earliest offense should be used as the date of the conviction offense. <p>The presumptive sentence is found in the cell of the appropriate cell of the Sentencing Guidelines Grids located at the intersection of the criminal history score and the severity level. The Grids</p>	<p>2. Determining Presumptive Sentences The presumptive sentence for any offender convicted of a felony committed on or after May 1, 1980, is determined by the Sentencing Guidelines in effect on the date of the conviction offense, except that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If multiple offenses are an element of the conviction offense, the date of the conviction offense must be determined by the factfinder. • If offenses have been aggregated under Minn. Stat. § 609.52, subd. 3(5), or § 609.595, the date of the earliest offense should be used as the date of the conviction offense. <p>The presumptive sentence is found in the cell of the appropriate Grid located at the intersection of the criminal history score and the severity level. The Grids represent the two dimensions most</p>

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<p>represent the two dimensions most important in current sentencing and releasing decisions — offense severity and criminal history.</p> <p>A. Offense Severity:</p> <p><u>1. General Rule.</u> The offense severity level is determined by the offense of conviction <u>offense</u>. When an offender is convicted of two or more felonies, the severity level is determined by the most severe offense of conviction <u>offense</u>. <u>Felony offenses, other than sex offenses, are arranged on the Standard Grid into eleven levels of severity, ranging from high (Severity Level 11) to low (Severity Level 1). Sex offenses are arranged on a separate Sex Offender Grid into eight severity levels, ranging from high (Severity Level A) to low (Severity Level H). Offenses listed within each severity level are deemed to be equally serious. The severity level for each felony offense is governed by section 5A, Offense Severity Reference Table. For persons convicted under Minn. Stat. §§ 609.2241—Knowing Transfer of Communicable Disease, 609.229, subd. 3 (a)—Crime Committed for Benefit of a Gang, 609.3453—Criminal Sexual Predatory Conduct, or 609.714—Offense in Furtherance of Terrorism, the severity level is the same as that for the underlying crime with the highest severity level.</u></p> <p>For those convicted of multiple offenses when theft and damage to property aggregation procedures are used for sentencing purposes or when multiple offenses are an element of the conviction offense, the following rules apply:</p> <p><u>a. If offenses have been aggregated under Minn. Stat. § 609.52,</u></p>	<p>important in sentencing decisions.</p> <p>A. Offense Severity:</p> <p>1. <u>General Rule.</u> The offense severity level is determined by the conviction offense. When an offender is convicted of two or more felonies, the severity level is determined by the most severe conviction offense. Felony offenses, other than sex offenses, are arranged on the Standard Grid into eleven levels of severity, ranging from high (Severity Level 11) to low (Severity Level 1). Sex offenses are arranged on a separate Sex Offender Grid into eight severity levels, ranging from high (Severity Level A) to low (Severity Level H). Offenses listed within each severity level are deemed to be equally serious. The severity level for each felony offense is governed by section 5A, Offense Severity Reference Table.</p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>subd. 3(5), or § 609.595, the date of the earliest offense should be used as the date of the conviction offense;</p> <p>b. If multiple offenses are an element of the conviction offense, such as in subd. 1(h)(iii) of first degree criminal sexual conduct, the date of the conviction offense must be determined by the factfinder. See, <i>State v. DeRosier</i>, 719 N.W.2d 900 (Minn. 2006).</p> <p><u>2. Theft and Damage to Property; Foreseeable Risk of Bodily Harm.</u> For persons<u>an offender</u> sentenced <u>for theft</u> under Minn. Stat. § 609.52, subd. 3a, <u>the severity level ranking is elevated by one severity level from that listed on the Offense Severity Reference Table if the offense creates a foreseeable risk of bodily harm to another and:</u></p> <p><u>a. for which a the violation involves a monetary value over \$1,000;</u> or</p> <p><u>b. the violation involves a monetary value between \$500 and \$1,000, and the personoffender has been convicted within the preceding five years for an offense under this sectionMinn. Stat. § 609.52, subd. 3, and creates a reasonably foreseeable risk of bodily harm to another, the severity level ranking is elevated by one severity level from that listed on the Offense Severity Reference Table.</u></p> <p>Felony offenses, other than specified sex offenses, are arrayed into eleven levels of severity, ranging from low (Severity Level 1) to high (Severity Level 11). Specified sex offenses are arrayed on a separate grid into eight severity levels labeled A thru H.</p>	<p>2. <u>Theft and Damage to Property; Foreseeable Risk of Bodily Harm.</u> For an offender sentenced for theft under Minn. Stat. § 609.52, subd. 3a, the severity level ranking is elevated by one severity level from that listed on the Offense Severity Reference Table if the offense creates a foreseeable risk of bodily harm to another and:</p> <p>a. the violation involves a monetary value over \$1,000; or</p> <p>b. the violation involves a monetary value between \$500 and \$1,000, and the offender has been convicted within the preceding five years for an offense under Minn. Stat. § 609.52, subd. 3.</p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p><u>3. First Degree Murder. A severity level has not been assigned to first-degree murder and sex offenses under Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, subdivision 2, because are excluded from the sentencing guidelines, because by law the sentence punishment is a mandatory life imprisonment sentence for life. Offenses listed within each level of severity are deemed to be generally equivalent in severity. The severity level for each felony offense is governed by Section 5: Offense Severity Reference Table.</u></p> <p><u>4. Unranked Offenses. Some offenses are designated as unranked offenses in the Offense Severity Reference Table. When the court sentences an unranked offenses are being sentenced, the sentencing judges shall exercise their discretion by court must assign an appropriate severity level for that the offense and specify on the record the reasons a why that particular level was assigned. The court may consider, but is not limited to, the following factors:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>a. the gravity of the specific conduct underlying the unranked offense;</u> <u>b. the severity level assigned to any ranked offense with elements that are similar to the elements of the unranked offense;</u> <u>c. the conduct of and severity level assigned to other offenders for the same unranked offense; and</u> <u>d. the severity level assigned to other offenders engaged in similar conduct.</u> 	<p>3. <u>First Degree Murder.</u> A severity level has not been assigned to first-degree murder because by law the punishment is a mandatory life sentence.</p> <p>4. <u>Unranked Offenses.</u> Some offenses are designated as unranked offenses. When the court sentences an unranked offense, the court must assign an appropriate severity level for the offense and specify on the record why that particular level was assigned. The court may consider, but is not limited to, the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the gravity of the specific conduct underlying the unranked offense; b. the severity level assigned to any ranked offense with elements that are similar to the elements of the unranked offense; c. the conduct of and severity level assigned to other offenders for the same unranked offense; and d. the severity level assigned to other offenders engaged in similar conduct.

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<p>If an offense is inadvertently omitted from the Offense Severity Reference Table, the offense shall be considered unranked and the above procedures followed.</p> <p><u>5. Attempts, Conspiracies, and Other Sentence Modifiers. When the current offense includes a sentence modifier, such as attempt or conspiracy, the severity level is found by determining the severity level for the underlying offense. Determining the presumptive sentence for these offenses is described in section 2.G.</u></p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.A.01. Offense severity is determined by the offense of conviction. The Commission thought that serious legal and ethical questions would be raised if punishment were to be determined on the basis of alleged, but unproven, behavior, and prosecutors and defenders would be less accountable in plea negotiation. It follows that if the offense of conviction is the standard from which to determine severity, departures from the guidelines should not be permitted for elements of offender behavior not within the statutory definition of the offense of conviction. Thus, if an offender is convicted of simple robbery, a departure from the guidelines to increase the severity of the sentence should not be permitted because the offender possessed a firearm or used another dangerous weapon.</p> <p>2.A.0201. The date of the offense is important because the offender's age at the time of the offense will determine whether or not the juvenile record is considered, <u>and</u> the date of the offense</p>	<p>If an offense is omitted from the Offense Severity Reference Table, the offense is considered unranked.</p> <p>5. <u>Attempts, Conspiracies, and Other Sentence Modifiers.</u> When the current offense includes a sentence modifier, such as attempt or conspiracy, the severity level is found by determining the severity level for the underlying offense. Determining the presumptive sentence for these offenses is described in section 2.G.</p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.A.01. The date of the offense is important because the offender's age at the time of the offense will determine whether the juvenile record is considered, and the date of the offense</p>

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<p>might determine whether a custody status point should be given, and the date of offense determines and the order of sentencing with multiple convictions. For those convicted of a single offense, there is generally no problem in determining the date of the offense.</p> <p><u>2.A.02. If multiple offenses are an element of the offense and the determination of which presumptive sentence applies depends on the offense date, the date of the conviction offense must be determined by the factfinder. See State v. DeRosier, 719 N.W.2d 900 (Minn. 2006) (where defendant was charged with first-degree criminal sexual conduct occurring from June through August of 2000 and the presumptive sentence increased on August 1, 2000 from 86 to 144 months, the court erred when it made a finding without a jury that the offense occurred after the effective date of the increased presumptive sentence).</u></p> <p><u>2.A.03. If the date of offense established by the above rules is occurred on or before April 30, 1980, the Sentencing Guidelines should not be used to sentence the case.</u></p> <p>2.A.03. Some offenses, including Minn. Stat. §§ 609.2241—Knowing Transfer of Communicable Disease, 609.229, subd. 3 (a)—Crime Committed for Benefit of a Gang, 609.3453—Criminal Sexual Predatory Conduct, and 609.714—Offense in Furtherance of Terrorism, involve other offenses committed under specific circumstances. The severity level for these offenses is the same as that of the underlying offense. The presumptive sentence for some of these offenses, however, is increased from that of the underlying offense as described in 2.G: Convictions for Attempts, Conspiracies, and Other Sentence Modifiers.</p>	<p>might determine whether a custody status point should be given and the order of sentencing with multiple convictions.</p> <p>2.A.02. If multiple offenses are an element of the offense and the determination of which presumptive sentence applies depends on the offense date, the date of the conviction offense must be determined by the factfinder. See State v. DeRosier, 719 N.W.2d 900 (Minn. 2006) (where defendant was charged with first-degree criminal sexual conduct occurring from June through August of 2000 and the presumptive sentence increased on August 1, 2000 from 86 to 144 months, the court erred when it made a finding without a jury that the offense occurred after the effective date of the increased presumptive sentence).</p> <p>2.A.03. If the offense occurred on or before April 30, 1980, the Sentencing Guidelines should not be used to sentence the case.</p> <p>2.A.04. An unranked offense typically has one or more of the following characteristics: (1) the offense is rarely prosecuted; (2) the offense covers a wide range of underlying conduct; or (3) the offense is new and the severity of a typical offense cannot yet be determined. If a significant number of future convictions are obtained under one or more of the unranked offenses, the Commission will reexamine the ranking of these offenses and assign an appropriate severity level for a typical offense. Practitioners can contact the Commission for information on severity levels assigned to unranked offenses.</p> <p>2.A.05. For Theft of a Motor Vehicle to be ranked at Severity Level 4, the offender must be convicted under the general theft statute, Minn. Stat. § 609.52, subd. 2(1), and the offense must</p>

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<p>2.A.04. Offenses are generally left unranked because prosecutions for <u>An unranked offense typically has one or more of the following characteristics: (1) these offenses are is rarely initiated prosecuted;</u> because <u>(2) the offense covers a wide range of underlying conduct;</u> or because <u>(3) the offense is new and the severity of a typical offense cannot yet be determined.</u> When exercising their discretion by assigning an appropriate severity level, sentencing judges may consider, but are not limited to, the following factors: 1) the gravity of the specific conduct underlying the unranked offense; 2) the severity level assigned to any ranked offense whose elements are similar to those of the unranked offense; 3) the conduct of and severity level assigned to other offenders for the same unranked offense; and 4) the severity level assigned to other offenders engaged in similar conduct. If a significant number of future convictions are obtained under one or more of the unranked offenses, the Commission will reexamine the ranking of these offenses and assign an appropriate severity level for a typical offense. Practitioners can contact the Commission for information on severity levels assigned to unranked offenses.</p> <p>Incest was left unranked because, since 1975, the great majority of incest cases are prosecuted under the criminal sexual conduct statutes. If an offender is convicted of incest and the offense would have been a violation of one of the criminal sexual conduct statutes, the severity level of the applicable criminal sexual conduct statute should be used. For example, if a father is convicted of incest for the sexual penetration of his ten year old daughter, the appropriate severity level would be the same as eriminal sexual conduct in the first degree. Conversely, when incest consists of behavior not included in the criminal sexual conduct statutes (for example, consenting sexual penetration</p>	<p><i>involve theft of a motor vehicle. It is the Commission's intent that any conviction involving the permanent theft of a motor vehicle be ranked at Severity Level 4, regardless of the value of the motor vehicle.</i></p> <p>2.A.06. <i>When a sentencing worksheet is completed under Minn. Stat. §. 609.115, subd. 2a for first-degree murder, Severity Level 12 should be used.</i></p>

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<p>involving individuals over age 18), sentencing judges should exercise their discretion to assign an appropriate severity level, as described above.</p> <p>If a significant number of future convictions are obtained under one or more of the unranked offenses, the Commission will reexamine the ranking of these offenses and assign an appropriate severity level for a typical offense.</p> <p>2.A.05. There are two theft offenses involving a motor vehicle that are ranked individually on the Offense Severity Reference Table. For Theft of a Motor Vehicle, to be ranked at <u>S</u>severity <u>H</u>Level 4, the offender must be convicted under the general theft statute, Minn. Stat. § 609.52, subd. 2-(1), and the offense must involve theft of a motor vehicle, in order for severity level 4 to be the appropriate severity level ranking. It is the Commission's intent that any conviction involving the permanent theft of a motor vehicle be ranked at <u>s</u>Severity <u>H</u>Level 4, regardless of the value of the motor vehicle. If an offender is convicted of Motor Vehicle Use Without Consent under Minn. Stat. § 609.52, subd. 2 (17), the appropriate severity level is 3, regardless of whether the sentencing provision that is cited is Minn. Stat. § 609.52, subd. 3 (3)(d)(v).</p> <p><u>2.A.06. When a sentencing worksheet is completed under Minn. Stat. §. 609.115, subd. 2a for first-degree murder, Severity Level 12 should be used.</u></p>	

Proposed Revisions to Sentencing Guideline 2.B

Notes:

- The text of section 2.B.7, explaining that the criminal history score is the sum of the points from the prior record and custody status, has been moved into the first paragraph of section 2.B.
- The second full paragraph of section 2.B. relating to monetary thresholds and the classification of offenses has been moved to section 2.B.7.
- Section 2.B.1 contains Guidelines for assigning criminal history points when there are multiple convictions. There are two situations:
 - (1) the multiple convictions happened in the past and are being used today in criminal history; and
 - (2) the multiple convictions are happening right now, and each new conviction is being used as criminal history on the next one.Previously, the text ran together, and these distinctions were not clear. To make the two situations more obvious, they have been broken out into paragraphs 2.B.1.d and 2.B.1.e. Some text that appears to be new is really just repeated text in the second circumstance. In addition multiple convictions can be for multiple sentences arising from a single course of conduct or from a single course of conduct for multiple victims. The rules for counting priors in these two circumstances, which are currently in section 2.B.1 relating to prior felonies, have been repeated in the sections relating to gross misdemeanors/misdemeanors (2.B.3) and juvenile adjudications (2.B.4). Previously the applicability of the rules to priors other than felonies was only mentioned in the comments.
- Section 2.B.2 relating to custody status was reorganized to make the three conditions applicable to assigning a custody status point stand out more.
- Escape was added as a custody status in section 2.B.2.a(3). Escape status is referenced in section 2.F. for presumptive consecutive sentences but it's not currently listed here as a custody status.
- Section 2.B.3 was reorganized so that the general rule for assigning gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor units is stated first, and variations or exceptions follow.
- The explanation for counting gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor units as criminal history points was moved from the comments into section 2.B.3.
- In section 2.B.5 the phrase “out-of-state convictions” was changed to “jurisdictions other than Minnesota” or “non-Minnesota” to clarify that the policies in this section apply to military convictions and convictions from other countries (e.g., Canada) and territories, not just convictions from other states. This section and the language added to comment 2.B.502 also try to emphasize that the equivalency is determined by *both* the offense definition and the sentence received in that other jurisdiction.
- The cite to *State v. Marquetti* was moved from section 2.B.5 to comment 2.B.504.

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<p>B. Criminal History:</p> <p><u>The horizontal axis on the Sentencing Guidelines Grids is the</u>A criminal history <u>score</u>index <u>constitutes the horizontal axis of the</u> <u>Sentencing Guidelines Grids. An offender's criminal history</u> <u>score is the sum of points from eligible:</u></p> <p>—The criminal history index is comprised of the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>(1) prior felonies</u>record; • <u>(2) custody status at the time of the offense;</u> • <u>(3) prior misdemeanors</u> and gross misdemeanors<u> record;</u> <u>and</u> • <u>(4) prior juvenile</u> record <u>adjudications for young adult</u> <u>felons.</u> <p><u>This section details the requirements for calculating the criminal</u> <u>history points in each of these areas. This section also details the</u> <u>requirements for calculating criminal history points for</u> <u>convictions from jurisdictions other than Minnesota and</u> <u>convictions for enhanced felonies.</u></p> <p>The classification of prior offenses as petty misdemeanors, misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors, or felonies is determined on the basis of current Minnesota offense definitions and sentencing policies, except that when a monetary threshold determines the offense classification, the monetary classification in effect at the time the prior offense was committed, not the current threshold, determines the offense classification in calculating the criminal</p>	<p>B. Criminal History</p> <p>The horizontal axis on the Sentencing Guidelines Grids is the criminal history score. An offender's criminal history score is the sum of points from eligible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prior felonies; • custody status at the time of the offense; • prior misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors; and • prior juvenile adjudications. <p>This section details the requirements for calculating the criminal history points in each of these areas. This section also details the requirements for calculating criminal history points for convictions from jurisdictions other than Minnesota and convictions for enhanced felonies.</p>

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<p>history index. Offenses which are petty misdemeanors by statute, or which are deemed petty misdemeanors by Minn. R. Crim. P. 23.02 (the only sanction is a fine less than the misdemeanor fine level defined in statute) and 23.04, are not used to compute the criminal history index.</p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.B.01. The <u>sentencing</u> Guidelines reduce the emphasis given to criminal history in sentencing decisions. Under past judicial practice, criminal history was the primary factor in dispositional decisions. Under <u>the sentencing</u> Guidelines, the <u>conviction</u> offense of conviction is the primary factor, and criminal history is a secondary factor in dispositional decisions. In the past <u>Prior to enactment of the Guidelines</u>, there were no uniform standards regarding what should be included in an offender's criminal history, no weighting format for different types of offenses, and no systematic process to check the accuracy of the information on criminal history.</p> <p>2.B.02. The <u>G</u>uidelines provide uniform standards for the inclusion and weighting of criminal history information. The sentencing hearing provides a process to assure the accuracy of the information in individual cases. <u>These improvements will increase fairness and equity in the consideration of criminal history.</u></p> <p>2.B.03. No system of criminal history record keeping ever will be totally accurate and complete, and any sentencing system will have to rely on the best available criminal history information.</p>	<p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.B.01. <i>The Guidelines reduce the emphasis given to criminal history in sentencing decisions. Under past judicial practice, criminal history was the primary factor in dispositional decisions. Under the Guidelines, the conviction offense is the primary factor, and criminal history is a secondary factor in dispositional decisions. Prior to enactment of the Guidelines, there were no uniform standards regarding what should be included in an offender's criminal history, no weighting format for different types of offenses, and no systematic process to check the accuracy of the information on criminal history.</i></p> <p>2.B.02. <i>The Guidelines provide uniform standards for the inclusion and weighting of criminal history information. The sentencing hearing provides a process to assure the accuracy of the information in individual cases.</i></p>

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<p>The offender's criminal history index score is computed in the following manner:</p> <p>1. <u>Prior Felonies</u></p> <p>Subject to the conditions listed below, the offender is assigned a Assign a particular weight, as set forth in paragraphs a and b, to for everyeach extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) conviction and for everyeach felony conviction, provided that for which a felony sentence was stayed or imposed before the current sentencing or for which a stay of imposition of sentence was given before the current sentencing. Multiple offenses are sentenced in the order in which they occurred. For purposes of this section, prior extended jurisdiction juvenile convictions are treated the same as prior felony sentences.</p> <p>The severity level ranking to be used in assigning weights to prior offenses shall be based on the severity level ranking of the prior offense of conviction that is in effect at the time the offender commits the current offense <u>was committed determines the weight assigned to the prior offense.</u></p> <p>a. <u>Current Offense on Standard Grid.</u> If the current offense is not a specified sex offense on the Sex Offender Grid, <u>determine</u> the weight assigned to each prior felony sentence is determined according to its severity level, as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SEVERITY LEVEL</th> <th>POINTS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1-2</td> <td>½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3-5</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6-8</td> <td>1 ½</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SEVERITY LEVEL	POINTS	1-2	½	3-5	1	6-8	1 ½	<p>1. Prior Felonies</p> <p>Assign a particular weight, as set forth in paragraphs a and b, to each extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) conviction and each felony conviction, provided that a felony sentence was stayed or imposed before the current sentencing or a stay of imposition of sentence was given before the current sentencing.</p> <p>The severity level ranking in effect at the time the current offense was committed determines the weight assigned to the prior offense.</p> <p>a. <u>Current Offense on Standard Grid.</u> If the current offense is not on the Sex Offender Grid, determine the weight assigned to each prior felony sentence according to its severity level, as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SEVERITY LEVEL</th> <th>POINTS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1-2</td> <td>½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3-5</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6-8</td> <td>1 ½</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SEVERITY LEVEL	POINTS	1-2	½	3-5	1	6-8	1 ½
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H	½ (for first offense) 1 (for subsequent offenses)																																														

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<p><u>computing the criminal history score if a period of fifteen years has elapsed since the date of discharge from or expiration of the sentence to the date of the current offense.</u></p> <p><u>b. d. Assigning Felony Weights – Previous Court Appearances Resulting in Multiple Sentences. Following are exceptions to including prior felonies in criminal history when multiple felony sentences were imposed in a previous court appearance:</u></p> <p><u>(1) Single Course of Conduct / Multiple Sentences. When multiple sentences for a single course of conduct were imposed pursuant to under Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585 or 609.251, include in criminal history only the weight from the offense at the highest severity level is considered;</u></p> <p><u>(2) Single Course of Conduct / Multiple Victims. When multiple offenses arising from a single course of conduct involving multiple victims were sentenced, include in criminal history only the weights from the two offenses at the highest severity levels.</u></p> <p><u>e. Assigning Felony Weights – Current Multiple Sentences. Multiple offenses sentenced at the same time before the same court must be sentenced in the order in which they occurred. As each offense is sentenced, include it in the criminal history on the next offense to be sentenced (also known as “Hernandizing”) except as follows:</u></p> <p><u>(1) Single Course of Conduct / Multiple Sentences.</u></p>	<p>computing the criminal history score if a period of fifteen years has elapsed since the date of discharge from or expiration of the sentence to the date of the current offense.</p> <p>d. <u>Assigning Felony Weights – Previous Court Appearances Resulting in Multiple Sentences.</u> Following are exceptions to including prior felonies in criminal history when multiple felony sentences were imposed in a previous court appearance:</p> <p>(1) <u>Single Course of Conduct / Multiple Sentences.</u> When multiple sentences for a single course of conduct were imposed under Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585 or 609.251, include in criminal history only the weight from the offense at the highest severity level.</p> <p>(2) <u>Single Course of Conduct / Multiple Victims.</u> When multiple offenses arising from a single course of conduct involving multiple victims were sentenced, include in criminal history only the weights from the two offenses at the highest severity levels.</p> <p>e. <u>Assigning Felony Weights – Current Multiple Sentences.</u> Multiple offenses sentenced at the same time before the same court must be sentenced in the order in which they occurred. As each offense is sentenced, include it in the criminal history on the next offense to be sentenced (also known as “Hernandizing”) except as follows:</p> <p>(1) <u>Single Course of Conduct / Multiple Sentences.</u></p>

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<p>wWhen multiple current convictions arise from a single course of conduct and multiple sentences are imposed on the same day pursuant tounder Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585, or 609.251, the conviction and sentence for the “earlier” offense shoulddoes not increase the criminal history score for the “later” offense.</p> <p>e. <u>(2) Single Course of Conduct / Multiple Victims.</u> Only the two offenses at the highest severity levels are considered for priorWhen multiple sentences arisingcurrent convictions arise out of a single course of conduct in which there were multiple victims, weights are given only to the two offenses at the highest severity levels.</p> <p><u>f. Prior Offense with Attempt, Conspiracy, or Other Sentence Modifier.</u> <u>When a prior offense included a sentence modifier, such as attempt, conspiracy, or other sentence modifier as described in section 2.G, the prior conviction must be given the same felony weight as a completed offense.</u></p> <p><u>g. Prior Offenses with No Conviction.</u> <u>Assign no weight to an offense for which a judgment of guilty has not been entered before the current sentencing, such as a stay of adjudication or continuance for dismissal.</u></p> <p>d. <u>h. Non-Felony Sentence.</u> <u>Except when a monetary threshold determines the offense classification of the prior offense (see section 2.B.7),</u> Wwhen a prior felony conviction resulted in a <u>non-felony sentence</u> (misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor) sentence, that the conviction shallmust be</p>	<p>When multiple current convictions arise from a single course of conduct and multiple sentences are imposed on the same day under Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585, or 609.251, the conviction and sentence for the “earlier” offense does not increase the criminal history score for the “later” offense.</p> <p>(2) <u>Single Course of Conduct / Multiple Victims.</u> <u>When multiple current convictions arise out of a single course of conduct in which there were multiple victims, weights are given only to the two offenses at the highest severity levels.</u></p> <p>f. <u>Prior Offense with Attempt, Conspiracy, or Other Sentence Modifier.</u> <u>When a prior offense included a sentence modifier, such as attempt, conspiracy, or other sentence modifier as described in section 2.G, the prior conviction must be given the same felony weight as a completed offense.</u></p> <p>g. <u>Prior Offenses with No Conviction.</u> <u>Assign no weight to an offense for which a judgment of guilty has not been entered before the current sentencing, such as a stay of adjudication or continuance for dismissal.</u></p> <p>h. <u>Non-Felony Sentence.</u> <u>Except when a monetary threshold determines the offense classification of the prior offense (see section 2.B.7), when a prior felony conviction resulted in a non-felony sentence (misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor), the conviction must be counted in the criminal history score</u></p>

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<p>counted <u>in the criminal history score</u> as a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor conviction for purposes of computing the criminal history score, and shall be governed by <u>as indicated in</u> section 2.B.3 below;</p> <p>e. Prior felony sentences or stays of imposition following felony convictions will not be used in computing the criminal history score if a period of fifteen years has elapsed since the date of discharge from or expiration of the sentence, to the date of the current offense.</p> <p>a. i. Total Felony Points. The felony point total is the sum of these the felony weights. ; no <u>If the sum of the weights results in a partial points, are given the point value must be rounded down to the nearest whole number.</u></p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.B.101. <i>The basic rule for computing the number of prior felony points in the criminal history score is that the offender is assigned a particular weight for every felony conviction for which a felony sentence was stayed or imposed before the current sentencing or for which a stay of imposition of sentence was given for a felony level offense, no matter what period of probation is pronounced, before the current sentencing. Prior felony convictions for an attempt or conspiracy for which a felony sentence was stayed or imposed before the current sentencing are weighted the same as completed offenses. The felony point total is the sum of these weights.</i></p> <p>2.B.102. <i>No partial points are given -- thus, <u>an offender person</u></i></p>	<p>as a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor conviction as indicated in section 2.B.3.</p> <p>i. <u>Total Felony Points.</u> The felony point total is the sum of the felony weights. If the sum of the weights results in a partial point, the point value must be rounded down to the nearest whole number.</p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.B.101. <i>The basic rule for computing the number of prior felony points in the criminal history score is that the offender is assigned a particular weight for every felony conviction for which a felony sentence was stayed or imposed before the current sentencing or for which a stay of imposition of sentence was given for a felony level offense, no matter what period of probation is pronounced, before the current sentencing.</i></p> <p>2.B.102. <i>No partial points are given -- thus, an offender with less</i></p>

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<p>with less than a full point is not given that point. For example, an offender with a total weight of 2 ½ would have 2 felony points.</p>	<p>than a full point is not given that point. For example, an offender with a total weight of 2 ½ would have 2 felony points.</p>
<p>2.B.1023. The Commission determined that it was important to establish a weighting scheme for prior felony sentences to assure a greater degree of proportionality in the current sentencing. Offenders who have a history of serious felonies are considered more culpable than those offenders whose prior felonies consist primarily of low severity, nonviolent offenses.</p>	<p>2.B.103. The Commission determined that it was important to establish a weighting scheme for prior felony sentences to assure a greater degree of proportionality in the current sentencing. Offenders who have a history of serious felonies are considered more culpable than those offenders whose prior felonies consist primarily of low severity, nonviolent offenses.</p>
<p>2.B.1034. The Commission recognized that determining the severity level of the prior felonies may be difficult in some instances. <u>For that reason, the appropriate severity level shall of the prior offense is be based on the severity level ranking of the prior offense of conviction that is in effect at the time when the offender commits the current offense.</u></p>	<p>2.B.104. The Commission recognized that determining the severity level of the prior felonies may be difficult in some instances. For that reason, the severity level of the prior offense is based on the severity level in effect when the offender commits the current offense.</p>
<p>2.B.105. If an offense has been repealed, but the elements of that offense have been incorporated into another felony statute, <u>determine the appropriate severity level shall be based on the current severity level ranking for the current felony offense containing those similar elements. For example, in 2010, the Legislature recodified violations of domestic abuse no contact orders from Minn. Stat. § 518B.01, subd. 22(d) into Minn. Stat. § 629.75, subd. 2(d).</u> This policy also applies to offenses that are currently assigned a severity level ranking, but were previously unranked and excluded from the Offense Severity Reference Table. <u>For example, possession of pornographic work involving minors under Minn. Stat. § 6172.247, subd. 3(a) was unranked until August 1, 2006. It is currently ranked at Severity Level E, and receives a weight of 1 1/2 points.</u></p>	<p>2.B.105. If an offense has been repealed, but the elements of that offense have been incorporated into another felony statute, determine the appropriate severity level based on the severity level ranking for the current felony offense containing those similar elements. For example, in 2010, the Legislature recodified violations of domestic abuse no contact orders from Minn. Stat. § 518B.01, subd. 22(d) into Minn. Stat. § 629.75, subd. 2(d). This policy also applies to offenses that are currently assigned a severity level ranking, but were previously unranked and excluded from the Offense Severity Reference Table. For example, possession of pornographic work involving minors under Minn. Stat. § 617.247, subd. 3(a) was unranked until August 1, 2006. It is currently ranked at Severity Level E, and receives a weight of 1 1/2 points.</p>

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<p>2.B.1046. If an offense has been redefined by the <u>Legislature</u>, <u>base</u> the appropriate severity level shall be based on how the prior felony offense would currently be ranked in consideration of any new or removed elements. For example, in 1989, the controlled substance laws were restructured and the current severity level rankings are in most situations determined on the basis of the amount and type of controlled substance involved in the conviction. For prior Minnesota controlled substance crimes committed before August 1, 1989, and all prior out of state controlled substance convictions, the amount and type of the controlled substance should, therefore, be considered in the determination of the appropriate weight to be assigned to a prior felony sentence for a controlled substance offense. In those instances where multiple severity levels are possible for a prior felony sentence but the information on the criteria that determine the severity level ranking is unavailable, the lowest possible severity level should be used. However, for prior controlled substance crimes committed on or after August 1, 1989, the current severity level ranking for the degree of the prior controlled substance conviction offense should determine the appropriate weight. This particular policy application is necessary to take into account any plea negotiations or evidentiary problems that occurred with regard to the prior offense. It was contemplated that the sentencing court, in its discretion, should make the final determination as to the weight accorded prior felony sentences.</p> <p>2.B.1057. In cases of multiple offenses occurring in a single <u>course of conduct</u>behavioral incident in which state law prohibits the offender <u>from</u> being sentenced on more than one offense, only</p>	<p>2.B.106. If an offense has been redefined by the Legislature, base the appropriate severity level on how the prior felony offense would currently be ranked in consideration of any new or removed elements. It was contemplated that the sentencing court, in its discretion, should make the final determination as to the weight accorded prior felony sentences.</p> <p>2.B.107. In cases of multiple offenses occurring in a single course of conduct in which state law prohibits the offender from being sentenced on more than one offense, only the offense at the</p>

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<p><i>the offense at the highest severity level should be considered. The phrase “before the current sentencing” means that in order for prior convictions to be used in computing <u>the</u> criminal history score, the felony sentence for the prior offense must have been stayed or imposed before sentencing for the current offense. When multiple current offenses are sentenced on the same day before the same <u>judge</u>court, sentencing shall<u>must</u> occur in the order in which the offenses occurred. The dates of the offenses shall<u>must</u> be determined according to the procedures in <u>S</u>ection 2.A.b.</i></p> <p><i>2.B.106. When the judge determines that permissive consecutive sentences will be imposed or determines that a departure regarding consecutive sentences will be imposed, the procedure in Section 2.F shall be followed in determining the appropriate sentence duration under the guidelines.</i></p> <p><i>2.B.1078. The Commission established policies to deal with several specific situations which<u>that</u> arise under Minnesota law: a conviction under Minn. Stat. § 152.137, under which persons<u>offenders</u> convicted of methamphetamine-related crimes involving children and vulnerable adults are subject to conviction and sentence for other crimes resulting from the same criminal behavior; Minn. Stat. § 609.585, under which persons<u>offenders</u> committing theft or another felony offense during the course of a burglary could be convicted of and sentenced for both the burglary and the other felony; and a conviction under Minn. Stat. § 609.251 under which persons<u>offenders</u> who commit another felony during the course of a kidnapping can be convicted of and sentenced for both offenses. For purposes of computing criminal history, the Commission decided that</i></p>	<p><i>highest severity level should be considered. The phrase “before the current sentencing” means that in order for prior convictions to be used in computing the criminal history score, the felony sentence for the prior offense must have been stayed or imposed before sentencing for the current offense. When multiple current offenses are sentenced on the same day before the same court, sentencing must occur in the order in which the offenses occurred. The dates of the offenses must be determined according to the procedures in section 2.A.</i></p> <p><i>2.B.108. The Commission established policies to deal with several specific situations that arise under Minnesota law: a conviction under Minn. Stat. § 152.137, under which offenders convicted of methamphetamine-related crimes involving children and vulnerable adults are subject to conviction and sentence for other crimes resulting from the same criminal behavior; Minn. Stat. § 609.585, under which offenders committing another felony offense during the course of a burglary could be convicted of and sentenced for both the burglary and the other felony; and a conviction under Minn. Stat. § 609.251 under which offenders who commit another felony during the course of a kidnapping can be convicted of and sentenced for both offenses. For purposes of computing criminal history, the Commission decided that consideration should only be given to the most severe</i></p>

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<p><i>consideration should only be given to the most severe offense when there are prior multiple sentences under provisions of Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585, or 609.251. This was done to prevent inequities due to past variability in prosecutorial and sentencing practices with respect to these statutes, to prevent systematic manipulation of these statutes in the future, and to provide a uniform and equitable method of computing criminal history scores for all cases of multiple convictions arising from a single course of conduct, when single victims are involved.</i></p> <p><i>When multiple current convictions arise from a single course of conduct and multiple sentences are imposed on the same day pursuant to under Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585, or 609.251, the conviction and sentence for the “earlier” offense should not increase the criminal history score for the “later” offense.</i></p> <p><u>2.B.109.</u> <i>The Commission has carefully considered the application of the Hernandez method to sentencing in provisions of Minnesota law other than Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585, and 609.251. The Commission’s decision not to amend the Sentencing Guidelines is deliberate. See, State v. Williams, 771 N.W.2d 514 (Minn. 2009).</i></p> <p><u>2.B.10810.</u> <i>To limit the impact of past variability in prosecutorial discretion, the Commission decided that for prior multiple felony sentences arising out of a single course of conduct in which there were multiple victims, consideration should be given only for the two most severe offenses. For example, if an offender had robbed a crowded liquor store, he could be convicted of and sentenced for the robbery, as well as one count of assault for every person in the store at the time of</i></p>	<p><i>offense when there are prior multiple sentences under provisions of Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585, or 609.251. This was done to prevent inequities due to past variability in prosecutorial and sentencing practices with respect to these statutes, to prevent systematic manipulation of these statutes in the future, and to provide a uniform and equitable method of computing criminal history scores for all cases of multiple convictions arising from a single course of conduct, when single victims are involved.</i></p> <p><i>When multiple current convictions arise from a single course of conduct and multiple sentences are imposed on the same day under Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585, or 609.251, the conviction and sentence for the “earlier” offense should not increase the criminal history score for the “later” offense.</i></p> <p><u>2.B.109.</u> <i>The Commission has carefully considered the application of the Hernandez method to sentencing in provisions of Minnesota law other than Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585, and 609.251. The Commission’s decision not to amend the Sentencing Guidelines is deliberate. See, State v. Williams, 771 N.W.2d 514 (Minn. 2009).</i></p> <p><u>2.B.110.</u> <i>To limit the impact of past variability in prosecutorial discretion, the Commission decided that for prior multiple felony sentences arising out of a single course of conduct in which there were multiple victims, consideration should be given only for the two most severe offenses. For example, if an offender had robbed a crowded liquor store, he could be convicted of and sentenced for the robbery, as well as one count of assault for every person in the store at the time of the offense. Past</i></p>

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<p><i>the offense. Past variability in prosecutorial charging and negotiating practices could create substantial variance in the number of felony sentences arising from comparable criminal behavior. To prevent this past disparity from entering into the computation of criminal histories, and to prevent manipulation of the system in the future, the Commission limited consideration to the two most severe offenses in such situations. This still allows differentiation between those getting multiple sentences in such situations from those getting single sentences, but it prevents the perpetuation of gross disparities from the past.</i></p> <p><i>This limit in calculating criminal history when there are multiple felony sentences arising out of a single course of conduct with multiple victims also applies when such sentences are imposed on the same day.</i></p> <p>2.B.1091. <i>When an offender was convicted of a felony but was given a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor sentence, the offense will be counted as a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor for purposes of computing the criminal history score. The Commission recognized that the classification of criminal conduct as a felony, misdemeanor, or gross misdemeanor is determined, legally, by the sentence given rather than the conviction offense. They <u>The Commission</u> also recognized that where such sentences were given, it was the opinion of the judge<u>court</u> that the offending behavior did not merit felonious punishment, or other circumstances existed which<u>that</u> justified a limit on the severity of the sanction.</i></p> <p>2.B.1102. <i>The decision to stay execution of sentence rather than to stay imposition of sentence as a means to a probationary term</i></p>	<p><i>variability in prosecutorial charging and negotiating practices could create substantial variance in the number of felony sentences arising from comparable criminal behavior. To prevent this past disparity from entering into the computation of criminal histories, and to prevent manipulation of the system in the future, the Commission limited consideration to the two most severe offenses in such situations. This still allows differentiation between those getting multiple sentences in such situations from those getting single sentences, but it prevents the perpetuation of gross disparities from the past.</i></p> <p><i>This limit in calculating criminal history when there are multiple felony sentences arising out of a single course of conduct with multiple victims also applies when such sentences are imposed on the same day.</i></p> <p>2.B.111. <i>When an offender was convicted of a felony but was given a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor sentence, the offense will be counted as a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor for purposes of computing the criminal history score. The Commission also recognized that where such sentences were given, it was the opinion of the court that the offending behavior did not merit felonious punishment, or other circumstances existed that justified a limit on the severity of the sanction.</i></p> <p>2.B.112. <i>The decision to stay execution of sentence rather than to stay imposition of sentence as a means to a probationary term</i></p>

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<p>following a felony conviction is discretionary with the judge<u>court</u>. Considerable disparity appears to exist in the use of these options. In the case of two similar offenders it is not uncommon for one to receive a stay of execution and another to receive the benefit of a stay of imposition. There is<u>may</u> also <u>be</u> geographical disparity<u>disparities with stays of imposition much less common in Ramsey County, for example, than in most other counties</u>. As a result of the disparity that exists in the use of stays of imposition, the Commission determined that to treat stays of execution and stays of imposition shall be treated the same with respect to criminal history point accrual. Similar treatment has the additional advantage of a simplified procedure for computing criminal history scores.</p> <p>2.B.1143. The Commission established a “decay factor” for the consideration of prior felony offenses in computing criminal history scores. The Commission decided it was important to consider not just the total number of felony sentences and stays of imposition, but also the age of the sentences and stays of imposition. A person who was sentenced for three felonies within a five-year period is more culpable than one sentenced for three felonies within a twenty-five year period.—The Commission decided that the presence of old felony sentences and stays of imposition should not be considered in computing criminal history scores after a significant period of time has elapsed. A prior felony sentence or stay of imposition would not be counted in criminal history score computation if fifteen years had elapsed from the date of discharge or expiration of that sentence or stay of imposition to the date of the current offense. While this procedure does not include a measure of the offender’s subsequent criminality, it has the overriding advantage of</p>	<p>following a felony conviction is discretionary with the court. Considerable disparity appears to exist in the use of these options. In the case of two similar offenders it is not uncommon for one to receive a stay of execution and another to receive the benefit of a stay of imposition. There may also be geographical disparities. As a result of the disparity that exists in the use of stays of imposition, the Commission determined to treat stays of execution and stays of imposition the same with respect to criminal history point accrual. Similar treatment has the additional advantage of a simplified procedure for computing criminal history scores.</p> <p>2.B.113. The Commission established a “decay factor” for the consideration of prior felony offenses in computing criminal history scores. The Commission decided it was important to consider not just the total number of felony sentences and stays of imposition, but also the age of the sentences and stays of imposition. The Commission decided that the presence of old felony sentences and stays of imposition should not be considered in computing criminal history scores after a significant period of time has elapsed. A prior felony sentence or stay of imposition would not be counted in criminal history score computation if fifteen years had elapsed from the date of discharge or expiration of that sentence or stay of imposition to the date of the current offense. While this procedure does not include a measure of the offender’s subsequent criminality, it has the overriding advantage of accurate and simple application.</p>

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<p><i>accurate and simple application.</i></p> <p>2.B.1124. <i>An offense upon which a judgment of guilty has not been entered before the current sentencing; (e.g., pursuant tounder Minn. Stat. § 152.18, subd. 1), shallmust not be assigned any weight in computing the criminal history score.</i></p> <p>2.B.1135. <i>Under Minn. Stat. § 260B.130, a child alleged to have committed a felony offense under certain circumstances may be prosecuted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ). If the prosecution results in a guilty plea or finding of guilt and the court imposes a disposition according to Minn. Stat. § 260B.130, subd. 4 (a), the extended jurisdiction juvenile conviction shallmust be treated inthe same manneras an adult felony sentence for purposes of calculating the prior felony record component of the criminal history score. All of the policies under Sections 2.B.1.a—f, and corresponding commentary apply to extended jurisdiction juvenileEJJ convictions. If the extended jurisdiction juvenileEJJ conviction resulted in execution of the stayed adult prison sentence, the offense can only be counted once in the criminal history.</i></p> <p>2.B.116. <i>Legal authorities use the terms “single course of conduct” and “single behavioral incident” interchangeably. In the Guidelines, this is referred to as “single course of conduct.”</i></p> <p>2. <u>Custody Status at the Time of the Offense</u></p> <p>a. <u>One Custody Status Point:</u> Assign One custody status point is assigned if the offenderwhen the conditions in paragraphs (1) through (3) are met:</p>	<p>2.B.114. <i>An offense upon which a judgment of guilty has not been entered before the current sentencing (e.g., under Minn. Stat. § 152.18, subd. 1), must not be assigned any weight in computing the criminal history score.</i></p> <p>2.B.115. <i>Under Minn. Stat. § 260B.130, a child alleged to have committed a felony offense under certain circumstances may be prosecuted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ). If the prosecution results in a guilty plea or finding of guilt and the court imposes a disposition according to Minn. Stat. § 260B.130, subd. 4 (a), the extended jurisdiction juvenile conviction must be treated the same as an adult felony sentence for purposes of calculating the prior felony record component of the criminal history score. All of the policies under section 2.B.1, and corresponding commentary apply to EJJ convictions. If the EJJ conviction resulted in execution of the stayed adult prison sentence, the offense can only be counted once in the criminal history.</i></p> <p>2.B.116. <i>Legal authorities use the terms “single course of conduct” and “single behavioral incident” interchangeably. In the Guidelines, this is referred to as “single course of conduct.”</i></p> <p>2. Custody Status at the Time of the Offense</p> <p>a. <u>One Custody Status Point:</u> Assign one custody status point when the conditions in paragraphs (1) through (3) are met:</p>

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<p><u>(1) The offender was under one of the following custody statuses:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>(i) probation;</u> <u>(ii) parole;</u> <u>(iii) supervised release;</u> <u>(iv) conditional release following release from an executed prison sentence (see conditional release terms listed in section 2.E.);</u> <u>(v) release pending sentencing;</u> <u>(vi) confinement in a jail, workhouse, or prison pending or after sentencing; or</u> <u>(vii) escape from confinement following an executed sentence.</u> <p>a.<u>(2) The offender was on probation, parole, supervised release, conditional release, released pending sentencing, or confined in a jail, workhouse, or prison pending sentencing, following under one of the custody statuses in paragraph (1) after entry of a guilty plea, guilty verdict, or conviction. This includes a guilty plea for an offense under Minn. Stat. § 152.18, subd. 1.</u></p> <p><u>(3) The offender was under one of the custody statuses in paragraph (1) for one of the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>(i) in a felony;</u> <u>(ii) extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) conviction;</u> <u>(iii) non-traffic gross misdemeanor; or</u> <u>(iv) gross misdemeanor driving while impaired or refusal to submit to a chemical test ease; or</u> <u>(v) misdemeanor on the targeted misdemeanor list</u> 	<p>(1) The offender was under one of the following custody statuses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) probation; (ii) parole; (iii) supervised release; (iv) conditional release following release from an executed prison sentence (see conditional release terms listed in section 2.E.); (v) release pending sentencing; (vi) confinement in a jail, workhouse, or prison pending or after sentencing; or (vii) escape from confinement following an executed sentence. <p>(2) The offender was under one of the custody statuses in paragraph (1) after entry of a guilty plea, guilty verdict, or conviction. This includes a guilty plea for an offense under Minn. Stat. § 152.18, subd. 1.</p> <p>(3) The offender was under one of the custody statuses in paragraph (1) for one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a felony; (ii) extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) conviction; (iii) non-traffic gross misdemeanor; (iv) gross misdemeanor driving while impaired or refusal to submit to a chemical test; or (v) targeted misdemeanor.

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<p>provided in Minn. Stat. § 299C.10, subd. 1(e); or,</p> <p>b. (4) Early Discharge From Probation. Assign a custody point if the offender is discharged from probation but committed the current an offense within the initial period of the initial probationary sentence pronounced by the court. If an offender is given an initial term of probation that provides a range of years (e.g. “not to exceed three years,” “three to five years,” “up to the statutory maximum”), rather than a specified number of years, and commits a new crime at any time prior to the end date of the pronounced range, a custody status point will be assigned. This policy applies to a conviction in a prior felony, extended jurisdiction juvenile, non traffic gross misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor driving while impaired or refusal to submit to a chemical test case or misdemeanor on the targeted misdemeanor list provided in Minn. Stat. § 299C.10, subd. 1(e). Do not assign a point if This policy does not apply if the probationary sentence for the prior offense is revoked; and the offender serves an executed sentence; or,</p> <p>e. (5) Assigning Points to Offenses Committed Over Time. Assign a custody status point when the offender meets the conditions in paragraphs (1) through (3) and the offender was placed under one of the custody statuses in paragraph (1) became subject to one of the criminal justice supervision statuses listed in 2.a above at any point in time during which the offense occurred when:</p> <p>(i) multiple offenses are an element of the conviction offense; or</p>	<p>(4) <u>Early Discharge From Probation.</u> Assign a custody point if the offender is discharged from probation but commits an offense within the initial period of probation pronounced by the court. Do not assign a point if probation is revoked and the offender serves an executed sentence.</p> <p>(5) <u>Assigning Points to Offenses Committed Over Time.</u> Assign a custody status point when the offender meets the conditions in paragraphs (1) through (3) and the offender was placed under one of the custody statuses in paragraph (1) at any point in time during which the offense occurred when:</p> <p>(i) multiple offenses are an element of the conviction offense; or</p> <p>(ii) the conviction offense is an aggregated offense.</p>

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<p><u>(ii)</u> the conviction offense is an aggregated offense.</p> <p>d. <u>b. Two Custody Status Points. An additional</u> Assign two custody status points shall be assigned if:</p> <p><u>(1) the current conviction offense is an offense on the Sex Offender Grid other than Failure to Register as a Predatory Offender (243.166);</u></p> <p><u>(2) the offender was under any of the custody statuses conditions in paragraph a(1) through d above for an specified sex offense currently found on the Sex Offender Grid;</u> other than Failure to Register as a Predatory Offender (Minn. Stat. § 243.166), and the current offense of conviction is a specified sex offense, other than Failure to Register as a Predatory Offender (243.166).</p> <p>The offender will not be assigned a point under this item when:</p> <p>a. the person was committed for treatment or examination pursuant to Minn. R. Crim. P. 20; or</p> <p>b. the person was on juvenile probation or parole status at the time the felony was committed for which he or she is being sentenced and was not on probation or supervised release status for an extended jurisdiction juvenile conviction.</p>	<p>b. <u>Two Custody Status Points.</u> Assign two custody status points if:</p> <p>(1) the current conviction offense is an offense on the Sex Offender Grid other than Failure to Register as a Predatory Offender (243.166);</p> <p>(2) the offender was under any of the custody statuses in paragraph a(1) for an offense currently found on the Sex Offender Grid other than Failure to Register as a Predatory Offender (Minn. Stat. § 243.166).</p>

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<p><u>c. Additional Duration.</u> An additional three months shall<u>must</u> be added to the duration of the appropriate cell time, which then becomes the presumptive duration, when:</p> <p>a.<u>(1)</u> a custody status point is assigned; and</p> <p>b.<u>(2)</u> the <u>offender's total Criminal History Score</u> points that accrue to the offender without the addition of the custody status point places the offender in the far right hand column of the Sentencing Guidelines Grids; exceeds the maximum score on the applicable Grid (i.e., 7 or more).</p> <p>Three months shall<u>must</u> also be added to the lower and upper end of the range provided in the appropriate cell <u>on the applicable Grid.</u></p> <p>If the current conviction is an attempt, or conspiracy, or other offense with a sentence modifier that reduces the presumptive sentence, under Minn. Stats. §§ 609.17 or 609.175 and three months is added to the cell duration under this section, the three months shall<u>must</u> be added to the cell duration before that<u>the</u> duration is halved<u>reduced pursuant to as outlined in</u> section 2.G: Convictions for Attempts, Conspiracies, and Other Sentence Modifiers when determining the presumptive sentence duration. No<u>The</u> presumptive duration, however, shall<u>cannot</u> be less than one year and one day.</p> <p><u>d. No Custody Status Points Assigned. The offender must not be assigned custody status points when:</u></p>	<p>c. <u>Additional Duration.</u> An additional three months must be added to the duration of the appropriate cell time, which then becomes the presumptive duration, when:</p> <p>(1) a custody status point is assigned; and</p> <p>(2) the offender's total Criminal History Score exceeds the maximum score on the applicable Grid (i.e., 7 or more).</p> <p>Three months must also be added to the lower and upper end of the range provided in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid.</p> <p>If the current conviction is an attempt, conspiracy, or other offense with a sentence modifier that reduces the presumptive sentence, the three months must be added to the cell duration before the duration is reduced as outlined in section 2.G. The presumptive duration, however, cannot be less than one year and one day.</p> <p>d. <u>No Custody Status Points Assigned.</u> The offender must not be assigned custody status points when:</p>

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<p><u>(1) The offender was committed for treatment or examination under Minn. R. Crim. P. 20; or</u></p> <p><u>(2) The offender was on juvenile custody status other than for an extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) conviction, at the time the adult felony was committed.</u></p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.B.201. <i>The basic rule assigns offenders one point if they were under some form of <u>eligible</u> criminal justice custody <u>status</u> when they <u>offense was</u> committed <u>the offense</u> for which they are now being sentenced.</i></p> <p>2.B.202. <i>The Commission has determined that the potential for a custody status point should remain for the entire period of the probationary sentence. If an offender receives an initial term of probation that is definite, is released from probation prior to the expiration of that term and commits a new crime within the initial term, it is clear that a custody point will be assigned. For example, if <u>if</u> the offender is put on probation for five years, is released from probation in three years, and commits a new crime in year four, at least one <u>at least one</u> custody status point will be added to the individual's <u>offender's</u> criminal history. When an <u>the</u> offender is given an indefinite initial term of probation and commits a new crime at any time prior to the end date of the pronounced range, the <u>the offender</u> will be assigned a custody status point. Thus, an initial term of probation “not to exceed three years” is, for this purpose, three years; “three to five years” is five years; “up to the statutory maximum” is the statutory maximum. If probation</i></p>	<p>(1) The offender was committed for treatment or examination under Minn. R. Crim. P. 20; or</p> <p>(2) The offender was on juvenile custody status other than for an extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) conviction, at the time the adult felony was committed.</p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.B.201. <i>The basic rule assigns offenders one point if they were under some form of eligible criminal justice custody status when they committed the offense for which they are now being sentenced.</i></p> <p>2.B.202. <i>The Commission determined that the potential for a custody status point should remain for the entire period of the probationary sentence. If an offender receives an initial term of probation that is definite, is released from probation prior to the expiration of that term and commits a new crime within the initial term, it is clear that a custody point will be assigned. For example, if the offender is put on probation for five years, is released from probation in three years, and commits a new crime in year four, at least one custody status point will be added to the offender's criminal history. When the offender is given an indefinite initial term of probation and commits a new crime at any time prior to the end date of the pronounced range, the offender will be assigned a custody status point. Thus, an initial term of probation “not to exceed three years” is, for this purpose, three years; “three to five years” is five years; “up to the statutory maximum” is the statutory maximum. If probation</i></p>

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<p><i>is revoked and the offender serves an executed <u>prison</u> sentence for the prior offense, eligibility for the custody status point ends with discharge from the sentence.</i></p>	<p><i>is revoked and the offender serves an executed prison sentence for the prior offense, eligibility for the custody status point ends with discharge from the sentence.</i></p>
<p>2.B.2023. Probation given for an offense treated pursuant to<u>under</u> Minn. Stat. § 152.18, subd. 1, will result in the assignment of a custody status point because a guilty plea has previously been entered and the offender has been on a probationary status.</p>	<p>2.B.203. Probation given for an offense under Minn. Stat. § 152.18, subd. 1, will result in the assignment of a custody status point because a guilty plea has previously been entered and the offender has been on a probationary status.</p>
<p>2.B.204. Commitments under Minn. R. Crim. P. 20, and <u>juvenile parole, probation, or other forms of</u> juvenile custody status are not included because, in those situations, there has been no conviction for a felony, non-traffic gross misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor driving while impaired or refusal to submit to a chemical test case or misdemeanor on the targeted misdemeanor list provided in Minn. Stat. § 299C.10, subd. 1(e), which resulted in the individual being under such status. However, a custody point will be assigned if the offender committed the current offense while under some form of custody following an extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) conviction. Probation, parole, and supervised release will be the custodial statuses that most frequently will result in the assignment of a point.</p>	<p>2.B.204. Commitments under Minn. R. Crim. P. 20, and juvenile custody status are not included because, in those situations, there has been no conviction. However, a custody point will be assigned if the offender committed the current offense while under some form of custody following an extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) conviction.</p>
<p>2.B.2035. It should be emphasized that<u>The</u> custodial statuses covered by this policy are those occurring after conviction of a felony, non-traffic gross misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor driving while impaired or refusal to submit to a chemical test case<u>or</u> misdemeanor on the targeted misdemeanor list provided in Minn. Stat. § 299C.10, subd. 1(e). Thus, <u>an offender-person</u> who commits a new felony while on pre-trial diversion or</p>	<p>2.B.205. The custodial statuses covered by this policy are those occurring after conviction of a felony, non-traffic gross misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor driving while impaired or refusal to submit to a chemical test or misdemeanor on the targeted misdemeanor list provided in Minn. Stat. § 299C.10, subd. 1(e). Thus, an offender who commits a new felony while on pre-trial diversion or pre-trial release on another charge does</p>

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<p>pre-trial release on another charge would<u>does</u> not get a custody status point. Likewise, persons<u>offenders</u> serving a misdemeanor sentence for an offense not on the targeted misdemeanor list provided in Minn. Stat. § 299C.10, subd. 1(e), would<u>do</u> not receive a custody status point, even if the <u>court imposed the</u> was imposed upon conviction of a gross misdemeanor or felony.</p>	<p>not get a custody status point. Likewise, persons<u>offenders</u> serving a misdemeanor sentence for an offense not on the targeted misdemeanor list provided in Minn. Stat. § 299C.10, subd. 1(e), do not receive a custody status point, even if the court imposed the misdemeanor sentence upon conviction of a gross misdemeanor or felony.</p>
<p>2.B.2046. As a general rule, the Commission excludes traffic offenses from consideration in computing the criminal history score. Given the increased penalties associated with driving while impaired (DWI) offenses and <u>the</u> serious impact on public safety, the Commission determined that these offenses should be considered for custody status points in the same manner as non-traffic offenses.</p>	<p>2.B.206. As a general rule, the Commission excludes traffic offenses from consideration in computing the criminal history score. Given the increased penalties associated with driving while impaired (DWI) offenses and the serious impact on public safety, the Commission determined that these offenses should be considered for custody status points in the same manner as non-traffic offenses.</p>
<p>2.B.2057. The most problematic consequence of a e<u>Criminal</u> h<u>History</u> s<u>Score of 7 or more</u> (in excess of the maximum points differentiated by the Sentencing Guidelines Grids) is that no additional penalty accrues for engaging in felonious behavior while under custody supervision. For example, if an offender has a e<u>Criminal</u> h<u>History</u> s<u>Score of 7</u> seven and is released pending sentencing for a S<u>Severity</u> L<u>Level 3</u> three offense, and he or she commits another s<u>Severity</u> L<u>Level 3</u> three offense while awaiting sentencing, the presumptive sentence for the most recent offense is the same as for the prior offense. There is a<u>A</u> presumption exists against consecutive sentences for <u>most</u> property offenses, and therefore no additional penalty is provided<u>results</u> when this type of situation occurs. The addition of three months to the cell duration provides a uniform presumptive standard for dealing with this situation.</p>	<p>2.B.207. The most problematic consequence of a Criminal History Score of 7 or more (in excess of the maximum points differentiated by the Sentencing Guidelines Grids) is that no additional penalty accrues for engaging in felonious behavior while under custody supervision. For example, if an offender has a Criminal History Score of 7 and is released pending sentencing for a Severity Level 3 offense, and he or she commits another Severity Level 3 offense while awaiting sentencing, the presumptive sentence for the most recent offense is the same as for the prior offense. A presumption exists against consecutive sentences for most property offenses, and therefore no additional penalty results when this situation occurs. The addition of three months to the cell duration provides a uniform presumptive standard for dealing with this situation.</p>

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<p>2.B.2068. While the Commission believes that the impact of the custody status provision should be maintained for all cases, incrementing the sanction for each criminal history point above seventhat displayed by the Sentencing Guidelines Grids is deemed inappropriate. The primary determinant of the sentence is the seriousness of the current <u>conviction</u> offense of conviction. Criminal history is of secondary importance, and the Commission believes that proportionality in sentencing is served sufficiently with the criminal history differentiations incorporated in the Sentencing Guidelines Grids and with the special provision for maintaining the impact of the custody status provision. <u>The Commission deems</u> F further differentiation is deemed unnecessary to achieve proportionality in sentencing.</p>	<p>2.B.208. While the Commission believes that the impact of the custody status provision should be maintained for all cases, incrementing the sanction for each criminal history point above seven is deemed inappropriate. The primary determinant of the sentence is the seriousness of the current conviction offense. Criminal history is of secondary importance, and the Commission believes that proportionality in sentencing is served sufficiently with the criminal history differentiations incorporated in the Sentencing Guidelines Grids and with the special provision for maintaining the impact of the custody status provision. The Commission deems further differentiation unnecessary to achieve proportionality in sentencing.</p>
<p>2.B.2079. The Commission believes that when multiple offenses are an element of the conviction offense or the conviction offense is an aggregated offense, the offenders should receive a custody status point if they become subject to one of the <u>custody status types</u> eriminal justice supervision statuses outlined listed in <u>2.B.2.a(1)</u> at any point during the time period in which the offenses occurred. While the Commission recognizes that its policy for determining the presumptive sentence states that for aggregated offenses, the earliest offense date determines the date of offense, it believes that eligibility for a custody status point should not be limited to the offender's status at the time of the earliest date of offense.</p>	<p>2.B.209. The Commission believes that when multiple offenses are an element of the conviction offense or the conviction offense is an aggregated offense, offenders should receive a custody status point if they become subject to one of the custody status types listed in 2.B.2.a(1) at any point during the time period in which the offenses occurred. While the Commission recognizes that its policy for determining the presumptive sentence states that for aggregated offenses, the earliest offense date determines the date of offense, it believes that eligibility for a custody status point should not be limited to the offender's status at the time of the earliest date of offense.</p>
<p>2.B.20810. When an offenders <u>who is</u> on any custody status condition listed above <u>in section 2.B.2.b</u> for a sex offense commits another sex offense, they are assigned an additional custody</p>	<p>2.B.210. When offenders on any custody status condition listed in section 2.B.2.b for a sex offense commit another sex offense, they are assigned an additional custody status point. The</p>

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<p><i>status point. The Commission believes that offenders who commit a subsequent sex offense pose suchso significant a risk to public safety that their criminal history scores should be enhanced to reflect this risk. This policy does not apply to the offense of Failure to Register as a Predatory Offender (Minn. Stat. § 243.166).</i></p> <p><u>2.B.20911.</u> Assign a custody status point shall be assigned to an offender who is on any custody status typecondition listed above who absconds and commits a new felony offense. The custody status type depends on the form of supervision whichthat exists when the offender commits a new offense. For example, assign a custody status point is assigned to an offenderperson who absconds from supervised release and commits a new felony offense. The custody status type would be “supervised release.”</p> <p><u>3. Prior Gross Misdemeanors and Misdemeanors</u></p> <p><u>Prior gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor convictions count as units comprising criminal history points. Four units equal one criminal history point; give no partial point for fewer than four units. Determine units as specified in this section.</u></p> <p>a. <u>General Assignment of Units. If the current conviction is for an offense other than criminal vehicular homicide or operation or felony driving while impaired (DWI), Subject to the conditions listed below, assign</u> the offender is assigned one unit for each <u>prior conviction of the following offenses provided the offender received a stayed or imposed sentence or stay of imposition for the conviction before the current sentencing:</u></p>	<p><i>Commission believes that offenders who commit a subsequent sex offense pose so significant a risk to public safety that their criminal history scores should be enhanced to reflect this risk. This policy does not apply to the offense of Failure to Register as a Predatory Offender (Minn. Stat. § 243.166).</i></p> <p><u>2.B.211.</u> Assign a custody status point to an offender on any custody status type who absconds and commits a new felony offense. The custody status type depends on the form of supervision that exists when the offender commits a new offense. For example, assign a custody status point to an offender who absconds from supervised release and commits a new felony offense. The custody status type would be “supervised release.”</p> <p><u>3. Prior Gross Misdemeanors and Misdemeanors</u></p> <p>Prior gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor convictions count as units comprising criminal history points. Four units equal one criminal history point; give no partial point for fewer than four units. Determine units as specified in this section.</p> <p>a. <u>General Assignment of Units. If the current conviction is for an offense other than criminal vehicular homicide or operation or felony driving while impaired (DWI), assign the offender one unit for each prior conviction of the following offenses provided the offender received a stayed or imposed sentence or stay of imposition for the conviction before the current sentencing:</u></p>

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<p>(1) misdemeanor conviction on the targeted misdemeanor, list provided as defined in Minn. Stat. § 299C.10, subd. 1(e); (2) for each non-traffic gross misdemeanor; (3) conviction and for each gross misdemeanor driving while impaired; or (4) gross misdemeanor refusal to submit to a chemical test case for which a sentence was stayed or imposed before the current sentencing or for which a stay of imposition of sentence was given before the current sentencing; (5) a felony conviction resulting in a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor sentence.</p> <p>Four such units shall equal one point on the criminal history score, and no offender shall receive more than one point for prior misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor convictions.</p> <p>There is the following exception to this policy when the current conviction is for criminal vehicular homicide or operation or first degree (felony) driving while impaired: previous violations of Minn. Stats. §§ 169A.20, 169A.31, 169.121, 169.1211, 169.129, 360.0752, or 609.21, are assigned two units each and there is no limit on the total number of misdemeanor points included in the criminal history score due to DWI or criminal vehicular homicide or operation violations.</p> <p>a. Only convictions of statutory misdemeanors on the targeted misdemeanor list provided in Minn. Stat. § 299C.10, subd. 1(e); non-traffic gross misdemeanors and gross misdemeanor driving</p>	<p>(1) targeted misdemeanor, as defined in Minn. Stat. § 299C.10, subd. 1(e); (2) non-traffic gross misdemeanor; (3) gross misdemeanor driving while impaired; (4) gross misdemeanor refusal to submit to a chemical test; (5) a felony conviction resulting in a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor sentence.</p>

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<p>while impaired or refusal to submit to a chemical test case shall be used to compute units. All felony convictions resulting in a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor sentence shall also be used to compute units.</p> <p>b. <u>Gross Misdemeanors Sentenced as Misdemeanors.</u> Any gross misdemeanor convictions resulting in a misdemeanor sentence for an offenses not defined as a on the targeted misdemeanor list provided inunder Minn. Stat § 299C.10, subd. 1(e); shallmust not be used to compute units.</p> <p>c. <u>Single Course of Conduct/Multiple Sentences.</u> When multiple sentences for a single course of conduct are givenwere imposed pursuant tounder Minn. Stat. §§ 152.137, 609.585, or 609.251, nothe offender shallmust not be assigned more than one unit.</p> <p><u>d. Single Course of Conduct / Multiple Victims.</u> When <u>multiple offenses arising from a single course of conduct involving multiple victims were sentenced, assign only the two most severe offenses units in criminal history.</u></p> <p>e. <u>Decay Factor.</u> A prior misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor sentence or stay of imposition following a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor conviction shallmust not be used in computing the criminal history score if a period of ten years has elapsed sincebetween the date of discharge from or expiration of the sentence, to and the date of the current offense. However, this does not apply to misdemeanor sentences that result from <u>the</u> successful completion of a stay of imposition for a felony conviction <u>are subject to the felony</u></p>	<p>b. <u>Gross Misdemeanors Sentenced as Misdemeanors.</u> A gross misdemeanor conviction resulting in a misdemeanor sentence for an offense not defined as a targeted misdemeanor under Minn. Stat § 299C.10, subd. 1(e) must not be used to compute units.</p> <p>c. <u>Single Course of Conduct/Multiple Sentences.</u> When multiple sentences for a single course of conduct were imposed under Minn. Stat. §§ 152.137, 609.585, or 609.251, the offender must not be assigned more than one unit.</p> <p>d. <u>Single Course of Conduct / Multiple Victims.</u> When multiple offenses arising from a single course of conduct involving multiple victims were sentenced, assign only the two most severe offenses units in criminal history.</p> <p>e. <u>Decay Factor.</u> A prior misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor sentence or stay of imposition following a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor conviction must not be used in computing the criminal history score if ten years has elapsed between the date of discharge from or expiration of the sentence and the date of the current offense. However, misdemeanor sentences that result from the successful completion of a stay of imposition for a felony conviction are subject to the felony decay factor in section 2.B.1.c.</p>

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<p>decay factor in section 2.B.1.c.</p> <p>f. Maximum Assignment of Points. Except as provided in paragraph g, an offender cannot receive more than one point for prior misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor convictions.</p> <p>g. Assignment of Units for Criminal Vehicular Homicide or Operation or Felony Driving While Impaired (DWI). If the current conviction is for criminal vehicular homicide or operation or felony DWI, assign previous violations of Minn. Stat. §§ 169A.20, 169A.31, 169.121, 169.1211, 169.129, 360.0752, or 609.21 two units each. There is no limit to the total number of misdemeanor points that can be included in the offender’s criminal history score due to criminal vehicular homicide or operation or DWI offenses. For DWI offenses, see section 2.B.6 for exceptions to this policy relating to predicate offenses used for enhancement purposes.</p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.B.301. <i>The Commission established a measurement procedure based on units for misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor sentences, which are totaled and then converted to a point value. The purpose of this procedure is to provide different weightings for convictions of felonies, gross misdemeanors, and misdemeanors. Under this procedure, misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors are assigned one unit. An offender must have a total of four units to receive one point in the criminal history score. No partial points are given—thus, an offender-person with three units is assigned no point value.</i></p>	<p>f. <u>Maximum Assignment of Points.</u> Except as provided in paragraph g, an offender cannot receive more than one point for prior misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor convictions.</p> <p>g. <u>Assignment of Units for Criminal Vehicular Homicide or Operation or Felony Driving While Impaired (DWI).</u> If the current conviction is for criminal vehicular homicide or operation or felony DWI, assign previous violations of Minn. Stat. §§ 169A.20, 169A.31, 169.121, 169.1211, 169.129, 360.0752, or 609.21 two units each. There is no limit to the total number of misdemeanor points that can be included in the offender’s criminal history score due to criminal vehicular homicide or operation or DWI offenses. For DWI offenses, see section 2.B.6 for exceptions to this policy relating to predicate offenses used for enhancement purposes.</p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.B.301. <i>The Commission established a measurement procedure based on units for misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor sentences, which are totaled and then converted to a point value. The purpose of this procedure is to provide different weightings for convictions of felonies, gross misdemeanors, and misdemeanors. Under this procedure, misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors are assigned one unit. An offender must have a total of four units to receive one point in the criminal history score, thus an offender with three units is assigned no point value.</i></p>

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<p>2.B.302. <i>The Commission decided to reduce the weight of prior gross misdemeanors (other than DWI-related offenses) in order to create a more proportional weighting scheme with respect to the weight of prior felonies at Severity Levels 1-1 and Severity Level H2 which receive a weight of 1/2 point each. The Commission believes that a weighting scheme that sets the same weight for both misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors is more consistent and equitable.</i></p>	<p>2.B.302. <i>The Commission decided to reduce the weight of prior gross misdemeanors (other than DWI-related offenses) to create a more proportional weighting scheme for prior felonies at Severity Level 1 and Severity Level 2 which receive a weight of 1/2 point each. The Commission believes that a weighting scheme that sets the same weight for both misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors is more consistent and equitable.</i></p>
<p>2.B.303. <i>The Commission placed a limit of one point on the consideration of misdemeanors or gross misdemeanors in the criminal history score. This was done because, with no limit on point accrual, persons-offenders with lengthy, but relatively minor, misdemeanor records could accrue high criminal history scores and, thus, be subject to inappropriately severe sentences upon their first felony conviction. The Commission limited consideration of misdemeanors to particularly relevant misdemeanors under existing state statute. Offenders whose criminal record includes at least four prior sentences for misdemeanors on the targeted misdemeanor list provided in Minn. Stat. § 299C.10, subd. 1(e), non-traffic gross misdemeanors and gross misdemeanor driving while impaired or refusal to submit to a chemical test are considered more culpable and are given an additional criminal history point under the guidelines.</i></p>	<p>2.B.303. <i>The Commission placed a limit of one point on the consideration of misdemeanors or gross misdemeanors in the criminal history score. This was done because, with no limit on point accrual, offenders with lengthy, but relatively minor, misdemeanor records could accrue high criminal history scores and thus be subject to inappropriately severe sentences upon their first felony conviction. The Commission limited consideration of misdemeanors to particularly relevant misdemeanors under existing state statute. Offenders whose criminal record includes at least four prior sentences for misdemeanors on the targeted misdemeanor list provided in Minn. Stat. § 299C.10, subd. 1(e), non-traffic gross misdemeanors and gross misdemeanor driving while impaired or refusal to submit to a chemical test are considered more culpable and are given an additional criminal history point.</i></p>
<p>2.B.304. <i>The Commission believes that offenders whose current conviction is for criminal vehicular homicide or operation or first degree (felony) driving while impaired, and who have prior violations under Minn. Stats. §§ 169A.20, 169A.31, 169.121, 169.1211, 169.129, 360.0752, or 609.21, are also more culpable.</i></p>	<p>2.B.304. <i>The Commission believes that offenders whose current conviction is for criminal vehicular homicide or operation or first degree (felony) driving while impaired, and who have prior violations under Minn. Stats. §§ 169A.20, 169A.31, 169.121, 169.1211, 169.129, 360.0752, or 609.21, are also more culpable.</i></p>

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<p><i>and for these offenders there is no limit to the total number of misdemeanor points included in the criminal history score due to DWI or criminal vehicular homicide or operation (CVO) violations. To determine the total number of misdemeanor points under these circumstances, first add together any non DWI/CVO misdemeanor units. If there are less than four units, add in any DWI/CVO units. Four or more units would equal one point. Only DWI/CVO units can be used in calculating additional points. Each set of four DWI/CVO units would equal an additional point. For example, if an offender had two theft units and six DWI/CVO units, the theft would be added to the two DWI/CVO units to equal one point. The remaining four DWI/CVO units would equal a second point. In a second example, if an offender had six theft units and six DWI/CVO units, the first four theft units would equal one point. Four of the DWI/CVO units would equal a second point. The remaining two theft units could not be added to the remaining two DWI/CVO units for a third point. The total misdemeanor score would be two.</i></p> <p>2.B.305. <i>For purposes of computing criminal history, the Commission decided that consideration should only be given to the most severe offense when there are prior multiple sentences under provisions of Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585 or 609.251. This was done to prevent inequities due to past variability in prosecutorial and sentencing practices with respect to these statutes, to prevent systematic manipulation of these statutes in the future, and to provide a uniform and equitable method of computing criminal history scores for all cases of multiple convictions arising from a single course of conduct, when single victims are involved. References are made to felony convictions under Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585, and 609.251, in the</i></p>	<p><i>and for these offenders there is no limit to the total number of misdemeanor points included in the criminal history score due to DWI or criminal vehicular homicide or operation (CVO) violations. To determine the total number of misdemeanor points under these circumstances, first add together any non DWI/CVO misdemeanor units. If there are less than four units, add in any DWI/CVO units. Four or more units would equal one point. Only DWI/CVO units can be used in calculating additional points. Each set of four DWI/CVO units would equal an additional point. For example, if an offender had two theft units and six DWI/CVO units, the theft would be added to the two DWI/CVO units to equal one point. The remaining four DWI/CVO units would equal a second point. In a second example, if an offender had six theft units and six DWI/CVO units, the first four theft units would equal one point. Four of the DWI/CVO units would equal a second point. The remaining two theft units could not be added to the remaining two DWI/CVO units for a third point. The total misdemeanor score would be two.</i></p> <p>2.B.305. <i>For purposes of computing criminal history, the Commission decided that consideration should only be given to the most severe offense when there are prior multiple sentences under provisions of Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585 or 609.251. This was done to prevent inequities due to past variability in prosecutorial and sentencing practices with respect to these statutes, to prevent systematic manipulation of these statutes in the future, and to provide a uniform and equitable method of computing criminal history scores for all cases of multiple convictions arising from a single course of conduct, when single victims are involved. References are made to felony convictions under Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585, and 609.251, in the</i></p>

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<p><i>event that they result in a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor sentence.</i></p> <p><i>The Commission has carefully considered the application of the Hernandez method to sentencing in provisions of Minnesota law other than Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585 and 609.251. The Commission's <u>made a deliberate</u> decision not to amend the <u>S</u>sentencing <u>g</u>Guidelines is deliberate. See, State v. Williams, 771 N.W.2d 514 (Minn. 2009).</i></p> <p>2.B.306. <i>The Commission also adopted a “decay” factor for prior misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses for the same reasons articulated <u>above</u> for felony offenses; however, given that these offenses are less serious, the decay period is 10 years rather than 15 years.</i></p> <p>2.B.307. <i>Convictions <u>which—that</u> are petty misdemeanors by statutory definition, or—whichthat have been certified as petty misdemeanors under Minn. R. Crim. P. 23.04, or <u>whichthat</u> are deemed to be petty misdemeanors under Minn. R. Crim. P. 23.02; <u>willare</u> not be used to compute the criminal history score.</i></p> <p>2.B.308. <i>When there are multiple misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor sentences <u>arising—arose</u> out of a single course of conduct in which there were multiple victims, consideration should be given only for the two most severe offenses for purposes of computing criminal history. These are the same policies that apply to felony convictions and juvenile adjudications.</i></p>	<p><i>event that they result in a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor sentence.</i></p> <p><i>The Commission has carefully considered the application of the Hernandez method to sentencing in provisions of Minnesota law other than Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585 and 609.251. The Commission made a deliberate decision not to amend the Sentencing Guidelines. See, State v. Williams, 771 N.W.2d 514 (Minn. 2009).</i></p> <p>2.B.306. <i>The Commission also adopted a “decay” factor for prior misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses for the same reasons articulated for felony offenses; however, given that these offenses are less serious, the decay period is 10 years rather than 15.</i></p> <p>2.B.307. <i>Convictions that are petty misdemeanors by statutory definition, that have been certified as petty misdemeanors under Minn. R. Crim. P. 23.04, or that are deemed to be petty misdemeanors under Minn. R. Crim. P. 23.02 are not used to compute the criminal history score.</i></p> <p>2.B.308. <i>When multiple misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor sentences arose out of a single course of conduct in which there were multiple victims, consideration should be given only for the two most severe offenses for purposes of computing criminal history. These are the same policies that apply to felony convictions and juvenile adjudications.</i></p>

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<p>4. <u>Prior Juvenile Adjudications</u></p> <p>a. <u>Assignment of Points for Juvenile Adjudications.</u> The Assign an offender is assigned one point for every two adjudications for felony offenses the offender committed, and for which the offender was prosecuted as a juvenile that are felonies under Minnesota law, provided that:</p> <p>a.(1) Eeach adjudication must have represented been for a separate offense behavioral incident or must have involved separate victims in a single behavioral incident <u>course of conduct, except as provided in paragraphs c and d below; and</u>;</p> <p>b.(2) The juvenile adjudications were <u>must have been for offenses pursuant to offenses occurring committed</u> after the offender's fourteenth birthday; <u>and</u></p> <p>c.(3) The offender had <u>must</u> not <u>have</u> attained the age of twenty-five at the time when the offender committed the current felony was committed for which he or she is being currently sentenced; and.</p> <p>d. <u>Maximum Points for Juvenile Adjudications.</u> <u>Generally,</u> aAn offender may receive only one point for <u>juvenile adjudications committed and prosecuted as a juvenile that are felonies under Minnesota law as described in this section,</u> <u>except that</u> This point limit does not apply to <u>offenses committed and prosecuted as a juvenile juvenile adjudications for offenses</u> for which the s <u>Sentencing Guidelines would presume imprisonment if the offenses had</u></p>	<p>4. Prior Juvenile Adjudications</p> <p>a. <u>Assignment of Points for Juvenile Adjudications.</u> Assign an offender one point for every two adjudications for felony offenses the offender committed, and for which the offender was prosecuted as a juvenile, provided that:</p> <p>(1) each adjudication must have been for a separate offense or must have involved separate victims in a single course of conduct, except as provided in paragraphs c and d below; and</p> <p>(2) the juvenile adjudications must have been for offenses committed after the offender's fourteenth birthday; and</p> <p>(3) the offender must not have attained the age of twenty-five when the offender committed the current felony.</p> <p>b. <u>Maximum Points for Juvenile Adjudications.</u> An offender may receive only one point for juvenile adjudications as described in this section, except that the point limit does not apply to juvenile adjudications for offenses for which the Sentencing Guidelines would presume imprisonment if the offenses had been committed by an adult. Make this determination regardless of the criminal history score, and include offenses that carry a mandatory minimum prison</p>

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<p>been committed by an adult. The presumptive disposition for the juvenile offense is considered to be imprisonment if the presumptive disposition for that offense under the Sentencing Guidelines is imprisonment. Make This determination is made regardless of the criminal history score, and includes those offenses that carry a mandatory minimum prison sentence and other presumptive imprisonment offenses described in sSection 2.C. Presumptive Sentence.</p> <p><u>c. Single Course of Conduct / Multiple Sentences. When multiple adjudications for a single course of conduct were imposed under Minn. Stat. §§ 152.137, 609.585, or 609.251, only one offense may be used in the criminal history calculation.</u></p> <p><u>d. Single Course of Conduct / Multiple Victims. When the prior adjudications involve multiple offenses arising from a single course of conduct involving multiple victims, include only the two most severe offenses in criminal history.</u></p>	<p>sentence and other presumptive imprisonment offenses described in section 2.C.</p> <p>c. <u>Single Course of Conduct / Multiple Sentences.</u> When multiple adjudications for a single course of conduct were imposed under Minn. Stat. §§ 152.137, 609.585, or 609.251, only one offense may be used in the criminal history calculation.</p> <p>d. <u>Single Course of Conduct / Multiple Victims.</u> When the prior adjudications involve multiple offenses arising from a single course of conduct involving multiple victims, include only the two most severe offenses in criminal history.</p>
<p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.B.401. The juvenile history item is included in the criminal history indexscore to identify those young adult felons whose criminal careers were preceded by repeated felony-type offenses committed as a juvenile. The Commission held several public hearings devoted to the issue of using juvenile records in the criminal history scoreindex. Those hearings pointed out differences in legal procedures and safeguards between adult and juvenile courts, differing availability of juvenile records, and</p>	<p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.B.401. Juvenile history is included in the criminal history score to identify those young adult felons whose criminal careers were preceded by repeated felony-type offenses committed as a juvenile. The Commission held several public hearings devoted to the issue of using juvenile records in the criminal history score. Those hearings pointed out differences in legal procedures and safeguards between adult and juvenile courts, differing availability of juvenile records, and differing procedures among</p>

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<p><i>differing procedures among juvenile courts. As a result of these issues, the Commission originally decided to establish rigorous standards regulating the consideration of juvenile records in computing the criminal history score.</i></p> <p><i>Effective January 1, 1995, the Legislature enacted many substantive changes to the juvenile justice system. Included in these changes are the right to effective assistance of counsel in connection with a proceeding in juvenile court and the right to a jury trial on the issue of guilt for a child who is prosecuted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile. Because these rights are now afforded to juveniles, the standards regulating the consideration of juvenile records in computing the criminal history score are broadened.</i></p> <p>2.B.402. <i>Only juvenile adjudications for offenses that are felonies under Minnesota law will be considered in computing the criminal history score. <u>Exclude from consideration</u> status offenses, dependency and neglect proceedings, and misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor-type offenses will be excluded from consideration.</i></p> <p>2.B.403. <i>Consistent with Minn. Stat. § 609.035, which provides for a single sentence for adult offenders when multiple convictions arise from a single course of conduct, only juvenile adjudications for offenses arising from separate courses of conduct contribute to the juvenile point(s), unless multiple victims were involved.</i></p> <p>2.B.404. <i>The juvenile adjudications must result from offenses committed after the offender's fourteenth birthday. The</i></p>	<p><i>juvenile courts. As a result of these issues, the Commission decided to establish rigorous standards regulating the consideration of juvenile records in computing the criminal history score.</i></p> <p>2.B.402. <i>Only juvenile adjudications for offenses that are felonies under Minnesota law will be considered in computing the criminal history score. Status offenses, dependency and neglect proceedings, and misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor-type offenses will be excluded from consideration.</i></p> <p>2.B.403. <i>Consistent with Minn. Stat. § 609.035, which provides for a single sentence for adult offenders when multiple convictions arise from a single course of conduct, only juvenile adjudications for offenses arising from separate courses of conduct contribute to the juvenile point(s), unless multiple victims were involved.</i></p> <p>2.B.404. <i>The juvenile adjudications must result from offenses committed after the offender's fourteenth birthday. The</i></p>

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<p>Commission chose the date of the offense rather than the date of adjudication to eliminate variability in application based on differing juvenile court practices.</p> <p>2.B.405. Juvenile adjudications will be considered in computing the criminal history score only for adult offenders who had not attained the age of 25 at the time when they committed the felony was committed for which they are now being sentenced. Again, the Commission chose to examine the age of the offender at the time of the offense rather than at time of sentencing to prevent disparities resulting from system processing variations.</p> <p>2.B.406. The Commission decided that, provided the above conditions are met, it would take two juvenile adjudications to equal one point on the criminal history score, and generally, an offender may not receive more than one point on the basis of prior juvenile adjudications. This point limit does not apply to offenses committed and prosecuted as a juvenile for which the Guidelines would presume imprisonment, regardless of criminal history, if committed by an adult. The presumptive disposition for a prior juvenile offense is considered to be imprisonment if the presumptive disposition for that offense under the sentencing guidelines is imprisonment regardless of criminal history. Included in this determination are any <u>This includes offenses in the non-shaded portions of the applicable Grids at a Criminal History Score of 0 (e.g., Severity Level 8 or H), offenses subject to mandatory minimum laws (e.g., Assault in the Second Degree) that apply to the offense,</u> or any other applicable policies under Section 2.C. Presumptive Sentence. The criminal history record is not used to determine whether the juvenile offense carries a presumptive imprisonment sentence because of</p>	<p>Commission chose the date of the offense rather than the date of adjudication to eliminate variability in application based on differing juvenile court practices.</p> <p>2.B.405. Juvenile adjudications will be considered in computing the criminal history score only for adult offenders who had not attained the age of 25 when they committed the felony for which they are now being sentenced. Again, the Commission chose to examine the age of the offender at the time of the offense rather than at time of sentencing to prevent disparities resulting from system processing variations.</p> <p>2.B.406. The Commission decided that it would take two juvenile adjudications to equal 1 point on the criminal history score, and generally, an offender may not receive more than 1 point on the basis of prior juvenile adjudications. This point limit does not apply to offenses committed and prosecuted as a juvenile for which the Guidelines would presume imprisonment, regardless of criminal history, if committed by an adult. This includes offenses in the non-shaded portions of the applicable Grids at a Criminal History Score of 0 (e.g., Severity Level 8 or H), offenses subject to mandatory minimum laws (e.g., Assault in the Second Degree), or any other applicable policies under section 2.C. The criminal history record is not used to determine whether the juvenile offense carries a presumptive imprisonment sentence because of the difficulty in applying criminal history score computations to prior juvenile offenses. Two juvenile adjudications are required for each additional point. Again, no partial points are allowed, so an offender with only one juvenile adjudication meeting the above criteria would receive no point on the criminal history score.</p>

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<p><i>the difficulty in applying criminal history score computations to prior juvenile offenses. Two juvenile adjudications are required for each additional point. Again, no partial points are allowed, so an offender with only one juvenile adjudication meeting the above criteria would receive no point on the criminal history score.</i></p> <p>2.B.407. In order to provide a uniform and equitable method of computing criminal history scores for cases of multiple felony offenses with adjudications arising from a single course of conduct when single victims are involved, and when the adjudications involved provisions of Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585 or 609.251, consideration should be given to <u>only</u> the most severe offense with an adjudication for purposes of when computing criminal history.</p> <p><i>When there are multiple felony offenses with adjudications arising out of a single course of conduct in which there were multiple victims, consideration should be given only for to the two most severe felony offenses with adjudications for purposes of when computing criminal history. These are the same policies that apply to felony, gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor convictions for adults.</i></p> <p><i>The Commission has carefully considered the application of the Hernandez method to sentencing in provisions of Minnesota law other than Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585 and 609.251. The Commission's <u>made a deliberate</u> decision not to amend the sSentencing gGuidelines is deliberate. See, State v. Williams, 771 N.W.2d 514 (Minn. 2009).</i></p>	<p>2.B.407. <i>To provide a uniform and equitable method of computing criminal history scores for cases of multiple felony offenses with adjudications arising from a single course of conduct when single victims are involved, and when the adjudications involved provisions of Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585 or 609.251, consideration should be given to only the most severe offense with an adjudication when computing criminal history.</i></p> <p><i>When there are multiple felony offenses with adjudications arising out of a single course of conduct in which there were multiple victims, consideration should be given only to the two most severe felony offenses with adjudications when computing criminal history. These are the same policies that apply to felony, gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor convictions for adults.</i></p> <p><i>The Commission has carefully considered the application of the Hernandez method to sentencing in provisions of Minnesota law other than Minn. Stats. §§ 152.137, 609.585 and 609.251. The Commission made a deliberate decision not to amend the Sentencing Guidelines. See, State v. Williams, 771 N.W.2d 514 (Minn. 2009).</i></p>

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<p>5. <u>Convictions From Jurisdictions Other Than Minnesota</u></p> <p><u>a. In General.</u> The <u>offense definitions in effect when the offense was committed govern the</u> designation of out-of-state convictions <u>from jurisdictions other than Minnesota</u> as felonies, gross misdemeanors, or misdemeanors shall be governed by the offense definitions and sentences provided in Minnesota law. Sections 2.B.1 through 2.B.7 govern the use of these convictions.</p> <p><u>b. Offense Equivalent.</u> The court makes the final determination of the Minnesota offense that is equivalent to the non-Minnesota offense. Where to place the offense in criminal history depends on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>whether the offense is defined as a felony, gross misdemeanor, or targeted misdemeanor in Minnesota; and</u> • <u>the sentence imposed.</u> <p><u>An offense may be counted as a felony only if it would both be defined as a felony in Minnesota, and the offender received a sentence that in Minnesota would be a felony-level sentence, which includes the equivalent of a stay of imposition.</u></p> <p><u>c. Assigning Felony Weights.</u> Section 2.B.1 governs tthe weighting of a prior out-of-state felonies conviction from a jurisdiction other than Minnesota is governed by Section 2.B.1, and shall<u>must</u> be based on the severity level of the equivalent Minnesota felony offense.;</p>	<p>5. Convictions From Jurisdictions Other Than Minnesota</p> <p>a. <u>In General.</u> The offense definitions in effect when the offense was committed govern the designation of convictions from jurisdictions other than Minnesota as felonies, gross misdemeanors, or misdemeanors. Sections 2.B.1 through 2.B.7 govern the use of these convictions.</p> <p>b. <u>Offense Equivalent.</u> The court makes the final determination of the Minnesota offense that is equivalent to the non-Minnesota offense. Where to place the offense in criminal history depends on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether the offense is defined as a felony, gross misdemeanor, or targeted misdemeanor in Minnesota; and • the sentence imposed. <p>An offense may be counted as a felony only if it would both be defined as a felony in Minnesota, and the offender received a sentence that in Minnesota would be a felony-level sentence, which includes the equivalent of a stay of imposition.</p> <p>c. <u>Assigning Felony Weights.</u> Section 2.B.1 governs the weight of a prior felony conviction from a jurisdiction other than Minnesota, and must be based on the severity level of the equivalent Minnesota felony offense.</p>

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<p><u>d. Federal Offenses; No Minnesota Equivalent.</u> Federal felony offenses <u>that received a sentence that in Minnesota would be a felony-level sentence, but</u> for which there is no comparable Minnesota offense <u>exists,</u> shall<u>must</u> receive a weight of one in computing the criminal history index score. The determination of the equivalent Minnesota felony for an out-of-state felony is an exercise of the sentencing court's discretion and is based on the definition of the out-of-state offense and the sentence received by the offender.</p> <p><u>e. Juvenile Offenses From Other Jurisdictions.</u> <u>Minnesota law governs</u> the determination as to whether<u>inclusion of</u> a prior <u>felony offense from jurisdictions other than Minnesota out-of-state conviction for a felony offense</u> committed by an offender who was less than<u>under</u> 18 years old should be included in the juvenile section or adult section of the criminal history score is governed by Minnesota law. The conviction<u>offense</u> should be included in the juvenile history section <u>only</u> if it meets the requirements outlined in <u>section 2.B.4.</u> The prior can be included in the adult history section only if the factfinder determines that it is an offense for which the offender would have been certified to adult court if it <u>had</u> occurred in Minnesota. See State v. Marquetti, 322 N.W.2d 316 (Minn. 1982).</p>	<p>d. <u>Federal Offenses; No Minnesota Equivalent.</u> Federal felony offenses that received a sentence that in Minnesota would be a felony-level sentence, but for which no comparable Minnesota offense exists, must receive a weight of one in computing the criminal history score.</p> <p>e. <u>Juvenile Offenses From Other Jurisdictions.</u> Minnesota law governs the inclusion of a prior felony offense from jurisdictions other than Minnesota committed by an offender who was under 18 years old in the juvenile section or adult section of the criminal history score. The offense should be included in the juvenile history section only if it meets the requirements in section 2.B.4. The prior can be included in the adult history section only if the factfinder determines that it is an offense for which the offender would have been certified to adult court if it had occurred in Minnesota.</p>
<p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.B.501. Out-of-state<u>Convictions from jurisdictions other than Minnesota</u> include convictions under the laws of any other state, or the federal government, including convictions under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, or convictions under the law of</p>	<p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.B.501. <i>Convictions from jurisdictions other than Minnesota include convictions under the laws of any other state, or the federal government, including convictions under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, or convictions under the law of other</i></p>

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<p><i>other nations.</i></p> <p>2.B.502. <i>The Commission concluded that convictions from other jurisdictions must, in fairness, be considered in the computation of an offender’s criminal history index score. It was recognized, however, that criminal conduct may be characterized differently by the various state and federal criminal jurisdictions. There is no uniform nationwide characterization of the terms “felony,” “gross misdemeanor,” and “misdemeanor-” exists. Therefore, the Commission recognizes that criminal conduct may be characterized differently by the various state and federal criminal jurisdictions. Generally, the classification of prior offenses as petty misdemeanors, misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors, or felonies should be determined on the basis of current Minnesota offense definitions and sentencing policies, <u>except as provided in section 2.B.7. For example, an assault with a dangerous weapon committed in Texas that received a 365-day sentence would be given one gross misdemeanor unit due to the sentence length despite being the equivalent by definition of a Minnesota felony second-degree assault.</u></i></p> <p>Exceptions to this are offenses in which a monetary threshold determines the offense classification. In these situations, the monetary threshold in effect at the time the offense was committed determines the offense classification for criminal history purposes, not the current threshold.</p> <p>2.B.503. <i>For prior out-of-state <u>non-Minnesota</u> controlled substance convictions, the amount and type of the controlled substance should be considered in the determination of the appropriate weight to be assigned to a prior felony sentence for a</i></p>	<p><i>nations.</i></p> <p>2.B.502. <i>The Commission concluded that convictions from other jurisdictions must, in fairness, be considered in the computation of an offender’s criminal history score. No uniform nationwide characterization of the terms “felony,” “gross misdemeanor,” and “misdemeanor” exists. Therefore, the Commission recognizes that criminal conduct may be characterized differently by the various state and federal criminal jurisdictions. Generally, the classification of prior offenses as petty misdemeanors, misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors, or felonies should be determined by current Minnesota offense definitions and sentencing policies, except as provided in section 2.B.7. For example, an assault with a dangerous weapon committed in Texas that received a 365-day sentence would be given one gross misdemeanor unit due to the sentence length despite being the equivalent by definition of a Minnesota felony second-degree assault.</i></p> <p>2.B.503. <i>For prior non-Minnesota controlled substance convictions, the amount and type of the controlled substance should be considered in the determination of the appropriate weight to be assigned to a prior felony sentence for a controlled</i></p>

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<p><i>controlled substance offense.</i></p> <p><u>2.B.504. A non-Minnesota conviction committed by a juvenile can only be included in the adult section of the criminal history score if the offender would have been certified as an adult under Minnesota law. See State v. Marquetti, 322 N.W.2d 316 (Minn. 1982).</u></p> <p><u>6. Felony Enhancement Due to Prior Misdemeanor or Gross Misdemeanor Convictions</u></p> <p>a. <u>Enhanced Felonies.</u> When determining the criminal history score for a the current offense that is a felony solely because the offender has previous convictions for similar or related misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses, <u>the</u> prior misdemeanor conviction(s) on the targeted misdemeanor list provided in Minn. Stat. § 299C.10, subd. 1(e) or gross misdemeanor conviction(s) upon which the enhancement is based may be used in determining custody status, but the prior misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor conviction(s) cannot be used in calculating the remaining components of the offender’s criminal history score.</p> <p>b. <u>Counting Prior Misdemeanors and Gross Misdemeanors; Future Felony.</u> Except for in the case of first degree (felony) driving while impaired (DWI) as provide in paragraph c, misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses used to enhance the current offense shall<u>must</u> be used in calculating the offender’s criminal history score on future offenses that are not enhanced felonies. Prior felony offenses used for enhancement shall<u>must</u> always be used in calculating the</p>	<p><i>substance offense.</i></p> <p><u>2.B.504. A non-Minnesota conviction committed by a juvenile can only be included in the adult section of the criminal history score if the offender would have been certified as an adult under Minnesota law. See State v. Marquetti, 322 N.W.2d 316 (Minn. 1982).</u></p> <p><u>6. Felony Enhancement Due to Prior Misdemeanor or Gross Misdemeanor Convictions</u></p> <p>a. <u>Enhanced Felonies.</u> When the current offense is a felony solely because the offender has previous convictions for misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses, the prior misdemeanor conviction(s) on the targeted misdemeanor list provided in Minn. Stat. § 299C.10, subd. 1(e) or gross misdemeanor conviction(s) upon which the enhancement is based may be used in determining custody status, but cannot be used in calculating the remaining components of the offender’s criminal history score.</p> <p>b. <u>Counting Prior Misdemeanors and Gross Misdemeanors; Future Felony.</u> Except as provide in paragraph c, misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses used to enhance the current offense must be used in calculating the offender’s criminal history score on future offenses that are not enhanced felonies. Prior felony offenses used for enhancement must always be used in calculating the offender’s criminal history score.</p>

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<p>offender's criminal history score.</p> <p><u>c. Counting Prior Misdemeanors and Gross Misdemeanors; Felony Driving While Impaired (DWI).</u> If the current offense is a felony DWI offense and the offender has a prior felony DWI offense, the prior felony DWI shall<u>must</u> be used in computing the criminal history score. but<u>—</u>The prior misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses used to enhance the <u>first</u> prior felony DWI cannot be used in the offender's criminal history. <u>Any other misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor DWI offenses may be included as provided in section 2.B.3.g.</u></p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.B.601. There are a<u>A</u> number of instances <u>exist</u> in Minnesota law in which misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor behavior carries a felony penalty as a result of the offender's prior record. The Commission decided that in the interest of fairness, a prior misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense that elevated the misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor behavior to a felony should not also be used in criminal history points other than custody status. Only one prior offense should be excluded from the criminal history score calculation, unless more than one prior was required for the offense to be elevated to a felony. For example, Assault in the Fifth Degree is a felony if the offender has two or more convictions for assaultive behavior. In those cases, the two related priors at the lowest level should be excluded. Similarly, theft crimes of more than \$500 but less than \$1,000 are felonies if the offender has at least one previous conviction for an offense specified in that statute. In those cases,</p>	<p>c. <u>Counting Prior Misdemeanors and Gross Misdemeanors; Felony Driving While Impaired (DWI).</u> If the current offense is a felony DWI offense and the offender has a prior felony DWI offense, the prior felony DWI must be used in computing the criminal history score. The prior misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses used to enhance the first prior felony DWI cannot be used in the offender's criminal history. Any other misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor DWI offenses may be included as provided in section 2.B.3.g.</p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.B.601. A number of instances exist in Minnesota law in which misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor behavior carries a felony penalty as a result of the offender's prior record. The Commission decided that in the interest of fairness, a prior misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense that elevated the misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor behavior to a felony should not also be used in criminal history points other than custody status. Only one prior offense should be excluded from the criminal history score calculation, unless more than one prior was required for the offense to be elevated to a felony. For example, Assault in the Fifth Degree is a felony if the offender has two or more convictions for assaultive behavior. In those cases, the two related priors at the lowest level should be excluded. Similarly, theft crimes of more than \$500 but less than \$1,000 are felonies if the offender has at least one previous conviction for an offense specified in that statute. In those cases,</p>

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<p><i>the prior related offense at the lowest level should be excluded.</i></p> <p>2.B.602. <i>A first-time first degree (felony) driving while impaired (DWI) offense involves a DWI violation within ten years of the first of three or more prior impaired driving incidents. Because the DWI priors elevated this offense to the felony level, they should be excluded from the criminal history score. Those predicate misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses should also be excluded for a subsequent felony DWI, but any prior felony DWI would be counted as part of the felony criminal history score.</i></p> <p>7. The criminal history score is the sum of points accrued under items one through four above. <u>Determining Offense Levels for Prior Offenses</u></p> <p><u>a. Classification of Prior Offense. The classification of a prior offense as a petty misdemeanor, misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony is determined by current Minnesota offense definitions (see Minn. Stat. § 609.02, subs. 2-4a) and sentencing policies. Offenses that are petty misdemeanors by statute, or that are certified as or deemed to be petty misdemeanors under Minn. R. Crim. P. 23, must not be used to compute the criminal history score.</u></p> <p><u>b. Monetary Threshold. When a monetary threshold determines the offense classification, the monetary threshold in effect when the prior offense was committed, not the current threshold, determines the offense classification in calculating the criminal history score.</u></p>	<p><i>the prior related offense at the lowest level should be excluded.</i></p> <p>2.B.602. <i>A first-time first degree (felony) driving while impaired (DWI) offense involves a DWI violation within ten years of the first of three or more prior impaired driving incidents. Because the DWI priors elevated this offense to the felony level, they should be excluded from the criminal history score. Those predicate misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses should also be excluded for a subsequent felony DWI, but any prior felony DWI would be counted as part of the felony criminal history score.</i></p> <p>7. Determining Offense Levels for Prior Offenses</p> <p>a. <u>Classification of Prior Offense.</u> The classification of a prior offense as a petty misdemeanor, misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony is determined by current Minnesota offense definitions (see Minn. Stat. § 609.02, subs. 2-4a) and sentencing policies. Offenses that are petty misdemeanors by statute, or that are certified as or deemed to be petty misdemeanors under Minn. R. Crim. P. 23, must not be used to compute the criminal history score.</p> <p>b. <u>Monetary Threshold.</u> When a monetary threshold determines the offense classification, the monetary threshold in effect when the prior offense was committed, not the current threshold, determines the offense classification in calculating the criminal history score.</p>

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<p><u><i>Comment</i></u></p> <p><u><i>2.B.701. The Commission recognized that the classification of criminal conduct as a felony, gross misdemeanor, misdemeanor, or petty misdemeanor is determined legally by the sentence given rather than the conviction offense.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>2.B.702. A monetary threshold determines the offense classification when the value of property or services is an element of the offense. Punishment for the offense typically increases as the dollar amount increases.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>2.B.703. When the offense severity level is determined by a monetary threshold, the threshold in effect when the prior offense was committed determines the offense classification in criminal history. For example, beginning August 1, 2007, the monetary threshold for a felony level Theft of Moveable Property offense under Minn. Stat. § 609.52.2(1) was divided between Severity Level 2 and Severity Level 3 by the dollar amount of \$5,000. Prior to that, this offense would have been assigned a severity level based on a dollar amount of \$2,500. Because this was a change by the Legislature for inflation and no change was made by the Commission to the severity levels, a Theft of Moveable Property offense over \$2,500 which previously received a Severity Level of 3 and a weight of 1 point in criminal history would continue to receive that same weight.</i></u></p>	<p><i>Comment</i></p> <p><i>2.B.701. The Commission recognized that the classification of criminal conduct as a felony, gross misdemeanor, misdemeanor, or petty misdemeanor is determined legally by the sentence given rather than the conviction offense.</i></p> <p><i>2.B.702. A monetary threshold determines the offense classification when the value of property or services is an element of the offense. Punishment for the offense typically increases as the dollar amount increases.</i></p> <p><i>2.B.703. When the offense severity level is determined by a monetary threshold, the threshold in effect when the prior offense was committed determines the offense classification in criminal history. For example, beginning August 1, 2007, the monetary threshold for a felony level Theft of Moveable Property offense under Minn. Stat. § 609.52.2(1) was divided between Severity Level 2 and Severity Level 3 by the dollar amount of \$5,000. Prior to that, this offense would have been assigned a severity level based on a dollar amount of \$2,500. Because this was a change by the Legislature for inflation and no change was made by the Commission to the severity levels, a Theft of Moveable Property offense over \$2,500 which previously received a Severity Level of 3 and a weight of 1 point in criminal history would continue to receive that same weight.</i></p>

Proposed Revisions to Sentencing Guideline 2.C

Notes:

- This section has been broken into numbered paragraphs to better differentiate content.
- General instructions for finding the presumptive sentence have been stated first (paragraphs 1-3), and exceptions or variations follow.
- Section 2.H. has been moved into section 2.C.2.
- Section 2.I. has been moved into section 2.C.1.
- In section 2.C.3.c the existing text of the Guidelines repeated verbatim the definition of “subsequent controlled substance conviction” from Minn. Stat. § 152.01, subd. 16a. However, the text did not make clear that the definition came from statute. The section has been revised to replace the language with a reference to the statute.
- Comment 2.C.06. has been added to illustrate instances when the statutory maximum might exceed the presumptive sentence length.
- The reference to *State v. Jones* in what is now section 2.C.b. regarding use of decayed offenses to trigger presumptive commitment has been moved into new comment 2.C.09.
- Existing Comment 2.C.09 details *Blakely* case law. It is recommended that a new comment be inserted that provides cites to *Blakely* and the two main Minnesota cases impacting the Guidelines, and that rest of the text be removed from the Guidelines and posted on the MSGC website as a practice aid.

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>C. Presumptive Sentence:</p> <p><u>1. Finding the Presumptive Sentence</u></p> <p><u>The presumptive sentence for a felony conviction is found in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid located at the intersection of the criminal history score (horizontal axis) and the severity level (vertical axis).</u> The <u>conviction</u> offense of conviction determines the appropriate severity level on the vertical axis of the appropriate grid. The offender’s criminal history score <u>is</u>; computed according to section <u>2.B</u> above. determines the</p>	<p>C. Presumptive Sentence:</p> <p>1. Finding the Presumptive Sentence</p> <p>The presumptive sentence for a felony conviction is found in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid located at the intersection of the criminal history score (horizontal axis) and the severity level (vertical axis). The conviction offense determines the severity level. The offender’s criminal history score is computed according to section 2.B above. For cases contained in cells outside of the shaded areas, the sentence should be executed. For</p>

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<p>appropriate location on the horizontal axis of the appropriate grid. The presumptive fixed sentence for a felony conviction is found in the Sentencing Guidelines Grid cell at the intersection of the column defined by the criminal history score and the row defined by the offense severity level. The offenses within the Sentencing Guidelines Grids are presumptive with respect to the duration of the sentence and whether imposition or execution of the felony sentence should be stayed.</p> <p>The shaded areas on the Sentencing Guidelines Grids demarcate those cases for whom the presumptive sentence is stayed from those for whom the presumptive sentence is executed. For cases contained in cells outside of the shaded areas, the sentence should be executed. For cases contained in cells within the shaded areas, the sentence should be stayed, unless the conviction offense carries a mandatory minimum sentence.</p> <p><u>Each cell on the Standard Grid and the Sex Offender Grid provides a fixed sentence duration. Minn. Stat. § 244.09 requires that the Guidelines provide a range for sentences that are presumptive commitments. For cells above the solid line, the Guidelines provide both a fixed presumptive duration and a range of time for that sentence. The shaded areas of the grids do not display ranges. If the duration for a sentence that is a presumptive commitment is found in a shaded area, the standard range – 15 percent lower and 20 percent higher than the fixed duration displayed – is permissible without departure, provided that the minimum sentence is not less than one year and one day, and the maximum sentence is not more than the statutory maximum.</u></p>	<p>cases contained in cells within the shaded areas, the sentence should be stayed unless the conviction offense carries a mandatory minimum sentence.</p> <p>Each cell on the Standard Grid and the Sex Offender Grid provides a fixed sentence duration. Minn. Stat. § 244.09 requires that the Guidelines provide a range for sentences that are presumptive commitments. For cells above the solid line, the Guidelines provide both a fixed presumptive duration and a range of time for that sentence. The shaded areas of the grids do not display ranges. If the duration for a sentence that is a presumptive commitment is found in a shaded area, the standard range – 15 percent lower and 20 percent higher than the fixed duration displayed – is permissible without departure, provided that the minimum sentence is not less than one year and one day, and the maximum sentence is not more than the statutory maximum.</p>

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<p><u>2. Presumptive Sentence Durations that Exceed the Statutory Maximum Sentence</u></p> <p><u>If the presumptive sentence duration in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid exceeds the statutory maximum sentence for the conviction offense, the statutory maximum is the presumptive sentence.</u></p> <p><u>3. Finding the Presumptive Sentence for Certain Offenses</u></p> <p>a. <u>Sex Offenses.</u> Pursuant to Under Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, certain sex offenders are subject to mandatory life sentences. The sSentencing gGuidelines presumptive sentence does not apply to offenders subject to mandatory life without the possibility of release sentences under subdivision 2 of that statute. For offenders subject to life with the possibility of release sentences under subdivisions 3 and 4 of that statute, the court shallmust specify a minimum term of imprisonment, based on the sSentencing gGuidelines presumptive sentence as determined in Ssection 2.C, or any applicable mandatory minimum sentence not contained in Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, that must be served before the offender may be considered for release.</p> <p>b. <u>Burglary.</u> WhenIf the current conviction offense is burglary of an occupied dwelling (Minn. Stat. § 609.582, subd. 1 (a)) and there was a previous conviction for a felony burglary before the current offense occurred, the presumptive disposition is commitment to the Commissioner of</p>	<p>2. Presumptive Sentence Durations that Exceed the Statutory Maximum Sentence</p> <p>If the presumptive sentence duration in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid exceeds the statutory maximum sentence for the conviction offense, the statutory maximum is the presumptive sentence.</p> <p>3. Finding the Presumptive Sentence for Certain Offenses</p> <p>a. <u>Sex Offenses.</u> Under Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, certain sex offenders are subject to mandatory life sentences. The Sentencing Guidelines presumptive sentence does not apply to offenders subject to mandatory life without the possibility of release under subdivision 2 of that statute. For offenders subject to life with the possibility of release under subdivisions 3 and 4 of that statute, the court must specify a minimum term of imprisonment, based on the Sentencing Guidelines presumptive sentence as determined in section 2.C, or any applicable mandatory minimum sentence not contained in Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, that must be served before the offender may be considered for release.</p> <p>b. <u>Burglary.</u> If the current conviction offense is burglary of an occupied dwelling (Minn. Stat. § 609.582, subd. 1 (a)) and there was a previous conviction for a felony burglary before the current offense occurred, the presumptive disposition is commitment. Prior burglary convictions trigger the</p>

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<p>Corrections. Prior burglary convictions trigger the presumptive commitment even if they haveThe provisions providing for the <u>decayed of convictions used to calculate for</u> criminal history points<u>purposes, which areas</u> set forth in section 2.B.1.cf., do not apply to this requirement. See State v. Jones, 587 N.W.2d 854 (Minn. App. 1999). A conviction too old to be used for criminal history may trigger the presumptive commitment. The presumptive duration of sentence<u>for a burglary conviction falling under this section</u> is the fixed duration indicated in the appropriate cell of<u>on</u> the Sentencing Guidelines Grid.</p> <p><u>c. Controlled Substance Offenses. When</u>If the current conviction offense is <u>for a controlled substance crime in the</u> first, second, or third-degree controlled substance crime and there was a previous conviction or a disposition under section 152.18, subd. 1 for a felony violation of Chapter 152 or a felony level attempt or conspiracy to violate Chapter 152, or a similar conviction or disposition elsewhere for conduct that would have been a felony under Chapter 152 if committed in Minnesota <u>(See</u> <u>a “subsequent controlled substance conviction” as defined in</u> Minn. Stat. § 152.01, subd. 16a) before the current offense occurred, the presumptive disposition is commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections. The provisions providing for the decay of convictions used to calculate criminal history points, which are set forth in section 2.B.1.f., do not apply to this requirement. <u>A previous stay of adjudication under Minn. Stat. § 152.18, subd. 1, that occurred before August 1, 1999 is not a prior disposition under Minn. Stat. § 152.01, subd. 16a. The prior dispositions listed in Minn. Stat. § 152.01, subd. 16a</u></p>	<p>presumptive commitment even if they have decayed for criminal history purposes as set forth in section 2.B.1.c. The presumptive duration for a burglary conviction falling under this section is the fixed duration indicated in the appropriate cell on the Grid.</p> <p>c. <u>Controlled Substance Offenses.</u> If the current conviction offense is for a controlled substance crime in the first, second, or third degree and is a “subsequent controlled substance conviction” as defined in Minn. Stat. § 152.01, subd. 16a, the presumptive disposition is commitment. A stay of adjudication under Minn. Stat. § 152.18 that occurred before August 1, 1999 is not a prior disposition under Minn. Stat. § 152.01, subd. 16a. The prior dispositions listed in Minn. Stat. § 152.01, subd. 16a trigger the presumptive commitment unless more than ten years have elapsed since discharge from sentence or stay of adjudication. The presumptive duration for a controlled substance conviction falling under this section is the fixed duration indicated in the appropriate cell on the Grid, or the mandatory minimum, whichever is longer.</p>

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<p>or an earlier conviction is not relevant if trigger the presumptive commitment unless more than ten years have elapsed since discharge from sentence or stay of adjudication (Minn. Stat. §152.01 Subd.16a). The presumptive duration of sentence for a controlled substance conviction falling under this section is the fixed duration indicated in the appropriate cell of on the Sentencing Guidelines Grid, or the mandatory minimum, whichever is longer. The requirement regarding previous dispositions under section 152.18 applies only if the previous dispositions occurred on or after August 1, 1999.</p> <p><u>d. Driving While Impaired (DWI) Offenses.</u> WhenIf the current conviction is for felony DWI; and <u>if, prior to the commission of the current offense,</u> the offender had a previous conviction; (as <u>conviction is</u> defined byin Minn. Stat. § 609.02 subd. 5); for a felony DWI; or as defined by Minn. Stat. § 169A.24 subd. 1 (3), for a criminal vehicular homicide or operation <u>as defined in Minn. Stat. § 169A.24, subd. 1(3),</u> prior to commission of the current offense, the presumptive disposition is commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections. <u>The Prior felony DWI or criminal vehicular homicide or operation convictions trigger the presumptive commitment even if they have provisions providing for the decayed of convictions used to calculate for</u> criminal history points, which arepurposes as set forth in section 2.B.1.cf., do not apply to this requirement. A conviction too old to be used for criminal history may trigger the presumptive commitment.</p> <p><u>e. Offenses Committed While Under State Authority.</u> The presumptive disposition is commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections for an escape from an executed sentence, for a</p>	<p>d. <u>Driving While Impaired (DWI) Offenses.</u> If the current conviction is for felony DWI and if, prior to the commission of the current offense, the offender had a previous conviction (as conviction is defined in Minn. Stat. § 609.02 subd. 5) for a felony DWI or for a criminal vehicular homicide or operation as defined in Minn. Stat. § 169A.24, subd. 1(3), the presumptive disposition is commitment. Prior felony DWI or criminal vehicular homicide or operation convictions trigger the presumptive commitment even if they have decayed for criminal history purposes as set forth in section 2.B.1.c.</p> <p>e. <u>Offenses Committed While Under State Authority.</u> The presumptive disposition for escape from an executed sentence, felony assault committed by an inmate serving an</p>

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<p>felony assault committed by an inmate serving an executed term of imprisonment, or for assault on secure treatment facility personnel <u>is commitment</u>. It is presumptive for escape from an executed sentence and for a felony assault committed by an inmate serving an executed term of imprisonment to be sentenced consecutively to the offense for which the inmate was confined. and <u>The</u> presumptive duration is determined by the presumptive consecutive <u>sentencing</u> policy (See section 2.F.1, Presumptive Consecutive Sentences).</p> <p>Every cell in the Sentencing Guidelines Grids provides a fixed duration of sentence. For cells above the solid line, the guidelines provide both a presumptive prison sentence and a range of time for that sentence. Any prison sentence duration pronounced by the sentencing judge which is outside the range of the presumptive duration is a departure from the guidelines, regardless of whether the sentence is executed or stayed, and requires written reasons from the judge pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 244.10, subd. 2, and Section 2.D. of these guidelines.</p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.C.01. The guidelines provide sentences which are presumptive with respect to (a) disposition whether or not the sentence should be executed, and (b) duration the length of the sentence. For cases outside the shaded areas of the grids, the guidelines create a presumption in favor of execution of the sentence. For cases in cells within the shaded areas, the guidelines create a presumption against execution of the sentence, unless the conviction offense carries a mandatory minimum sentence.</p> <p><i>The dispositional policy adopted by the Commission was</i></p>	<p>executed term of imprisonment, or assault on secure treatment facility personnel is commitment. It is presumptive for escape from an executed sentence and for felony assault committed by an inmate serving an executed term of imprisonment to be sentenced consecutively to the offense for which the inmate was confined. The presumptive duration is determined by the presumptive sentencing consecutive policy (see section 2.F.1, Presumptive Consecutive Sentences).</p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.C.01. The dispositional policy adopted by the Commission was designed so that scarce prison resources would primarily be used for serious person offenders and community resources would be used for most property offenders. The Commission believes that a rational sentencing policy requires such trade-offs to ensure the availability of correctional resources for the most serious offenders. For the first year of Guidelines' operation, this policy was reflected in sentencing practices. However, by the third year of guideline operation, the percentage of offenders with criminal history scores of four or more had increased greatly, resulting in</p>

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<p><i>designed so that scarce prison resources would primarily be used for serious person offenders and community resources would be used for most property offenders. The Commission believes that a rational sentencing policy requires such trade-offs; to ensure the availability of correctional resources for the most serious offenders. For the first year of gGuidelines' operation, thatthis policy was reflected in sentencing practices. However, by the third year of guideline operation, the percentage of offenders with criminal history scores of four or more had increased greatly, resulting in a significant increase in imprisonment for property offenses. Given finite resources, increased use of imprisonment for property offenses results in reduced prison resources for person offenses. The allocation of scarce resources has been monitored and evaluated on an ongoing basis by the Commission. The Commission has determined that assigning particular weights to prior felony sentences in computing the criminal history score will address this problem. The significance of low severity level prior felonies is reduced, which should result in a lower imprisonment rate for property offenders. The significance of more serious prior felonies is increased, which should result in increased prison sentences for repeat serious person offenders.</i></p>	<p><i>a significant increase in imprisonment for property offenses. Given finite resources, increased use of imprisonment for property offenses results in reduced prison resources for person offenses. The allocation of scarce resources has been monitored and evaluated on an ongoing basis by the Commission. The Commission has determined that assigning particular weights to prior felony sentences in computing the criminal history score will address this problem. The significance of low severity level prior felonies is reduced, which should result in a lower imprisonment rate for property offenders. The significance of more serious prior felonies is increased, which should result in increased prison sentences for repeat serious person offenders.</i></p>
<p>2.C.02. <i>In the cells outside of the shaded areas of the grids, the gGuidelines provide a fixed presumptive sentence length, and a range of time around that length. Presumptive sentence lengths are shown in months, and it is the Commission's intent that months shall be computed by reference to calendar months. Any sentence length given that is within the range of sentence length shown in the appropriate cell of-on the applicable Sentencing Guidelines-Grids is not a departure from the gGuidelines, and any sentence length given whichthat is outside thatthe range is a</i></p>	<p>2.C.02. <i>In the cells outside the shaded areas of the grids, the Guidelines provide a fixed presumptive sentence length, and a range of time around that length. Presumptive sentence lengths are shown in months, and it is the Commission's intent that months be computed by reference to calendar months. Any sentence length given that is within the range of sentence length shown in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid is not a departure from the Guidelines, and any sentence length given that is outside the range is a departure from the Guidelines. In</i></p>

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<p><i>departure from the gGuidelines. In the cells in the shaded areas of the grids, the gGuidelines provide a single fixed presumptive sentence length.</i></p>	<p><i>the cells in the shaded areas of the grids, the Guidelines provide a single fixed presumptive sentence length.</i></p>
<p><i>2.C.03. The presumptive duration listed on the grids, when executed, includes both the term of imprisonment and the period of supervised release. According to <u>Minn. Stat.</u> § 244.101, when the court sentences an offender to an executed sentence for an offense occurring on or after August 1, 1993, the sentence consists of two parts: a specified minimum term of imprisonment equal to two-thirds of the total executed sentence; and a specified maximum supervised release term equal to one-third of the total executed sentence. A sSeparate tables following the Sentencing GuidelinesGrids illustrate how executed sentences are broken down into their two components.</i></p>	<p><i>2.C.03. The presumptive duration listed on the grids, when executed, includes both the term of imprisonment and the period of supervised release. According to Minn. Stat. § 244.101, when the court sentences an offender to an executed sentence for an offense occurring on or after August 1, 1993, the sentence consists of two parts: a specified minimum term of imprisonment equal to two-thirds of the total executed sentence; and a specified maximum supervised release term equal to one-third of the total executed sentence. Separate tables following the Grids illustrate how executed sentences are broken down into their two components.</i></p>
<p><i>The Commissioner of Corrections may extend the amount of time an offender actually serves in prison if the offender violates disciplinary rules while in prison or violates conditions of supervised release. This extension period could result in the offenders serving the entire executed sentence in prison.</i></p>	<p><i>The Commissioner of Corrections may extend the amount of time an offender actually serves in prison if the offender violates disciplinary rules while in prison or violates conditions of supervised release. This extension period could result in the offender serving the entire executed sentence in prison.</i></p>
<p><i>2.C.04. When a stay of execution is given, the presumptive sentence length shown in the appropriate cell should be pronounced, but its execution stayed. If the sentence length pronounced, but stayed, differs from that shown in the appropriate cell, that<u>the sentence</u> is a departure from the gGuidelines.</i></p>	<p><i>2.C.04. When a stay of execution is given, the presumptive sentence length shown in the appropriate cell should be pronounced, but its execution stayed. If the sentence length pronounced, but stayed, differs from that shown in the appropriate cell, the sentence is a departure from the Guidelines.</i></p>
<p><i>2.C.05. When a stay of imposition is given, no sentence length is pronounced, and the imposition of the sentence is stayed to some</i></p>	<p><i>2.C.05. When a stay of imposition is given, no sentence length is pronounced, and the imposition of the sentence is stayed to some</i></p>

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<p>future date. If that sentence is ever imposed, the presumptive sentence length shown in the appropriate cell should be pronounced, and a decision should be made on whether to execute the presumptive sentence length given. If the sentence length pronounced at the imposition of the sentence differs from that shown in the appropriate cell on the <u>applicable Sentencing Guidelines</u> Grids, that <u>the sentence</u> is a departure from the Grids <u>Guidelines</u>.</p>	<p>future date. If that sentence is ever imposed, the presumptive sentence length shown in the appropriate cell should be pronounced, and a decision should be made whether to execute the presumptive sentence length given. If the sentence length pronounced at the imposition of the sentence differs from that shown in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid, the sentence is a departure from the Guidelines.</p>
<p>2.C.06. If an offender is convicted of a felony, and no stayed sentence is given under Minn. Stat. § 609.13, through 609.14, and the judge imposes or stays a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor sentence, that is a departure from the guidelines.</p>	
<p><u>2.C.06. There are rare instances where the presumptive sentence length exceeds the statutory maximum sentence. If this situation occurs, the statutory maximum sentence becomes the presumptive sentence. For example, Terroristic Threats under Minn. Stat. § 609.713, subd. 3(a)(1) or (2) carries a statutory maximum sentence of 12 months and 1 day. At a Severity Level 1, the statutory maximum will be exceeded when the offender reaches a Criminal History Score of 3. As another example, Soliciting Children for Sexual Conduct under Minn. Stat. § 609.352 carries a statutory maximum sentence of three years. At Severity Level G, the statutory maximum will be exceeded when the offender reaches a Criminal History Score of 4.</u></p>	<p><i>2.C.06. There are rare instances where the presumptive sentence length exceeds the statutory maximum sentence. If this situation occurs, the statutory maximum sentence becomes the presumptive sentence. For example, Terroristic Threats under Minn. Stat. § 609.713, subd. 3(a)(1) or (2) carries a statutory maximum sentence of 12 months and 1 day. At a Severity Level 1, the statutory maximum will be exceeded when the offender reaches a Criminal History Score of 3. As another example, Soliciting Children for Sexual Conduct under Minn. Stat. § 609.352 carries a statutory maximum sentence of three years. At Severity Level G, the statutory maximum will be exceeded when the offender reaches a Criminal History Score of 4.</i></p>
<p><i>2.C.07. When an offender is convicted of two or more offenses, and the most severe offense is a conviction for attempt or conspiracy under Minn. Stat. §§ 609.17, or 609.175, the presumptive sentence duration shall <u>must</u> be the longer of: (1) the</i></p>	<p><i>2.C.07. When an offender is convicted of two or more offenses, and the most severe offense is a conviction for attempt or conspiracy under Minn. Stat. §§ 609.17 or 609.175, the presumptive sentence duration must be the longer of: (1) the</i></p>

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<p><i>duration for the attempt or conspiracy conviction;² or (2) the duration for the next most severe <u>conviction</u> offense of conviction.</i></p> <p>2.C.08. <i>The 2005 Legislature enacted statutory changes allowing life sentences with the possibility of release for certain sex offenders. The statute requires the sentencing <u>court</u>judge to pronounce a minimum term of imprisonment, based on the sentencing <u>Guidelines</u> or any applicable mandatory minimum not contained in <u>Minn. Stat.</u> § 609.3455, that the offender must serve before being considered for release. All applicable sentencing <u>Guidelines</u> provisions, including the procedures for departing from the presumptive sentence, are applicable in the to determination<u>determining</u> of the minimum term of imprisonment for these sex offense sentences. See, State v. Hodges, 770 N.W.2d 515 (Minn. 2009).</i></p> <p><u>2.C.09. Sections 2.C.3.b and 2.C.3.d clarify that the court may consider decayed convictions when determining whether to execute a presumptively stayed sentence. See State v. Jones, 587 N.W.2d 854 (Minn. Ct. App. 1999).</u></p> <p><u>2.C.09. Post-Blakely Sentencing Issues</u></p> <p>The United States Supreme Court and the Minnesota Supreme and Appellate Courts have ruled that any fact other than a prior conviction that increases the penalty for the crime beyond the prescribed statutory maximum must be submitted to the jury and proven beyond a reasonable doubt. Sentencing procedures that fail to provide this process are unconstitutional and violate a defendant's Sixth Amendment right under the United States Constitution. Although the ruling by the court appears clear,</p>	<p><i>duration for the attempt or conspiracy conviction; or (2) the duration for the next most severe conviction offense.</i></p> <p>2.C.08. <i>The 2005 Legislature enacted statutory changes allowing life sentences with the possibility of release for certain sex offenders. The statute requires the sentencing court to pronounce a minimum term of imprisonment, based on the Guidelines or any applicable mandatory minimum not contained in Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, that the offender must serve before being considered for release. All applicable Guidelines provisions, including the procedures for departing from the presumptive sentence, are applicable to determining the minimum term of imprisonment. See State v. Hodges, 770 N.W.2d 515 (Minn. 2009).</i></p> <p>2.C.09. <i>Sections 2.C.3.b and 2.C.3.d clarify that the court may consider decayed convictions when determining whether to execute a presumptively stayed sentence. See State v. Jones, 587 N.W.2d 854 (Minn. Ct. App. 1999).</i></p>

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<p>there are multiple issues surrounding what constitutes an enhancement, as well as what constitutes a statutory maximum sentence, that are being addressed by the courts. The Sentencing Guidelines Commission, in an effort to assist practitioners involved in sentencing procedures, is providing a summary of court decisions to date involving Blakely sentencing issues. The information provided is not intended to be considered as an exhaustive list of relative cases, but rather intended to serve as a guide to assist in sentencing.</p> <p><i>2.C.09.a. Statutory Maximum Sentence</i></p> <p><i>Apprendi v. New Jersey</i>, 530 U.S. 466 (2000). Case involved a defendant that pled guilty to 2nd degree possession of a firearm for unlawful purposes that carried a prison sentence of between 5 and 10 years. The state requested the court to make the factual finding necessary to impose the state's Hate Crime Law sentencing enhancement provision, increasing the sentence to between 10 and 20 years. The judge held the requested hearing, listened to the evidence and determined by a preponderance of the evidence standard that crime met the Hate Crime Law criteria. The court's imposition of an enhanced prison sentence based on the hate crime statute exceeded the statutory maximum sentence for the underlying offense. Court ruled that any factor other than a prior conviction that increases the penalty for the crime beyond the statutory maximum must be submitted to a jury and proven beyond a reasonable doubt.</p> <p><i>2.C.09.b. Presumptive Sentence</i></p> <p><i>Blakely v. Washington</i>, 1264 S.Ct. 2531 (2004). Case involved</p>	

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<p>the court's imposition of an exceptional sentence under the state's sentencing guidelines, for which justifiable factors were provided, which exceeded the presumptive guidelines sentence but was less than the statutory maximum sentence for the offense. Court reaffirmed and clarified its earlier ruling in Apprendi stating, that under the Sixth Amendment, all factors other than prior criminal convictions that increase a criminal defendant's sentence beyond what it would have been absent those facts, must be presented to a jury and proven beyond a reasonable doubt. The jury trial right does not just mean that a defendant has the right to present a case to the jury; it also means that a defendant has a right to have a jury, not the court, make all the factual findings required to impose a sentence in excess of the presumptive guideline sentence, unless the defendant formally admits some or all of the factors or formally waives that right.</p> <p><i>State v. Shattuck</i>, 704 N.W. 2d 131 (Minn. 2005). Case involved a defendant that was convicted of 2 counts of kidnapping, 2 counts of 1st degree sexual conduct, and 1 count of aggravated robbery. The presumptive guideline sentence for these offenses would have been 161 months given the severity level 7 ranking with a criminal history score of 9, including a custody status point. Under the Repeat Sex Offender Statute, for certain types of 1st and 2nd degree sexual conduct offenses, the court shall commit the defendant to not less than 30 years if the court finds (1) an aggravating factor exists which provides for an upward departure, and (2) the offender has previous convictions for 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree criminal sexual conduct. The court imposed a 161 month sentence for the kidnapping conviction and 360 months for the 1st degree criminal sexual conduct, using the Repeat Sex Offender Statute. The court found that a jury, not the</p>	

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<p>court, must make the determination that aggravating factors are present to impose an upward durational departure under the sentencing guidelines, citing the Blakely ruling. The decision also held that Minn. Stat. § 609.109 is unconstitutional since it authorizes the court to impose an upward durational departure without the aid of a jury.</p> <p>The court also ruled that the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines are not advisory and that the imposition of the presumptive sentence is mandatory absent additional findings. This finding specifically rejects the remedy that the guidelines are advisory as set forth in the United States Supreme Court in United States v. Booker 125 S. Ct. 738 (2005). In addition, the decision stated that Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Section 2.D, which pertains to the manner in which aggravated departures are imposed, is “facially unconstitutional” and must be severed from the remainder of the guidelines. However, the remainder of the guidelines shall remain in effect and mandatory upon the courts. The court also noted in Shattuck that Minnesota Courts have the inherent authority to authorize the use of sentencing juries and bifurcated proceedings to comply with Blakely. While the Supreme Court was deciding the Shattuck case, the legislature amended Minn. Stat. § 609.109 to comply with the constitutional issues raised in Blakely. However, the court took no position on the constitutionality of legislative action. Acknowledging the court’s inherent authority to create rules and procedures, the decision stated that it was the belief of the court that the legislature should decide the manner in which the sentencing guidelines should be amended to comply with the constitutional requirements of Blakely. On October 6, 2005, the Minnesota Supreme Court issued an order amending the Shattuck opinion</p>	

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<p>clarifying that the legislature has enacted significant new requirements for sentencing aggravated departures which included sentencing juries and bifurcated trials. It further clarified that these changes apply both prospectively and to re-sentencing hearings. This clarification enables re-sentencing hearings to include jury determination of aggravating factors and the imposition of aggravated departure sentences.</p> <p><i>State v. Allen</i>, 706 N.W.2d 40 (Minn. 2005). Case involved a defendant who pled guilty to 1st degree test refusal as part of a negotiated plea agreement in exchange for the dismissal of other charges and the specific sentence to be determined by the court. The district court determined the defendant had a custody point assigned to their criminal history, since the defendant was on probation for a prior offense at the time of the current offense. The presumptive guidelines sentence was a 42 month stayed sentence. However, based on the defendant's numerous prior alcohol-related convictions and history of absconding from probation, the court determined the defendant was not amenable to probation and sentenced the defendant to a 42 month executed prison sentence, representing an aggravated dispositional departure under the sentencing guidelines. The case was on appeal when <i>Blakely v. Washington</i> was decided. The court ruled that a stayed sentence is not merely an alternative mode of serving a prison sentence, in that the additional loss of liberty encountered with an executed sentence exceeds the maximum penalty allowed by a plea of guilty or jury verdict, thus violating the defendant's Sixth Amendment Constitutional right. The court viewed a sentence disposition as much an element of the presumptive sentence as the sentence duration. Dispositional departures that are based on offender characteristics are similar</p>	

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<p>to indeterminate sentencing model judgments and must be part of a jury verdict in that “amenability to probation” is not a fact necessary to constitute a crime. When the district court imposed an aggravated dispositional departure based on the aggravating factor of unamenability to probation without the aid of a jury, the defendant’s constitutional rights were violated under Blakely. Unamenability to probation may be used as an aggravating factor to impose an upward dispositional departure, but it must be determined by a jury and not the court. The Allen case also raises the issue and much speculation whether probation revocations resulting in an executed prison sentence are also subject to Blakely provisions. Although the Allen case focuses on imposition of an executed prison sentence as the result of an aggravated dispositional departure sentence based on the defendant’s unamenability to probation, the court’s stated reasons in its ruling could be interpreted as to be applicable to probation revocations that result in the imposition of an executed sentence due to an offender’s lack of progress or success on probation. The Sentencing Guidelines Commission awaits further action by the Minnesota Courts addressing this specific issue.</p> <p>State v. Conger, 687 N.W.2d 639 (Minn. App. 2004). Case involved a defendant who pled guilty to aiding and abetting in a 2nd degree intentional and unintentional murder. At sentencing, the judge determined that multiple aggravating factors were present and imposed an upward durational departure. The court ruled that the presumptive sentence designated by the guidelines is the maximum sentence a judge may impose without finding facts to support a departure. Any fact other than prior conviction used to impose a departure sentence must be found by a jury or admitted by the defendant. The court also ruled that when a</p>	

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<p>defendant pleads guilty, any upward departure that is not entirely based on the facts admitted in the guilty plea is a violation of the defendant's Sixth Amendment rights and unconstitutional.</p> <p><i>State v. Mitchell</i>, 687 N.W.2d 393 (Minn. App. 2004). Case involved a defendant who was arrested for theft with a presumptive guidelines sentence of 21 months. The judge determined the defendant is a career criminal under Minn. Stat. §609.1095 subd. 4 (2002) after determining the defendant had 5 or more prior felony convictions and the current conviction was part of a “pattern of criminal conduct.” The judge imposed an upward departure of 42 months. The court ruled that a pattern of criminal conduct may be shown by criminal conduct that is similar but not identical to the charged offense in such factors as motive, results, participants, victims or shared characteristics. This determination goes beyond the mere fact of prior convictions since prior convictions do not address motive, results, participants, victims, etc. A jury, not a judge, must determine if the defendant's prior convictions constitute a “pattern of criminal conduct” making him a career criminal.</p> <p><i>State v. Fairbanks</i>, 688 N.W. 2d 333 (Minn. App. 2004). Case involved a defendant who was convicted of 1st degree assault of a correctional employee and kidnapping. The judge sentenced the defendant under the Dangerous Offender Statute which provides for a durational departure from the presumptive guideline sentence. Criteria necessary for sentencing under this statute include (1) two or more convictions for violent crimes and (2) offender is a danger to public safety. Defendant stipulated to the past criminal behavior during trial but that admission by the defendant alone does not permit a finding that the defendant is a</p>	

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<p>danger to public safety. That finding must be determined by a jury. A judge can only depart upward based solely on prior convictions. The court also ruled that a defendant's waiver of Blakely rights must be knowing, intelligent and voluntary.</p> <p>2.C.09.c. Mandatory Minimum – Minn. Stat. § 609.11</p> <p>Effective August 1, 2006, Minn. Stat. § 609.11 provides for a mandatory minimum prison sentence when the factfinder determines that the defendant possessed a deadly weapon while committing the predicate offense. If an offense that occurred before August 1, 2006, is charged under § 609.11, the defendant cannot be sentenced to the mandatory minimum when the resulting sentence is higher than the presumptive sentence for the predicate offense, unless the same Blakely-based procedure is followed. State v. Barker, 705 NW2d 768 (Minn. 2005). In cases where the weapon is an element of the offense, there is no Blakely issue.</p> <p>2.C.09.d. Custody Status Point</p> <p>State v. Brooks, 690 N.W. 2d 160 (Minn. App. 2004). Case involved a defendant convicted of a 5th degree assault and tampering with a witness. The defendant had a criminal history score of 6 or more prior to the sentencing for this conviction. The guidelines provide for a three month enhancement for the custody status point. Defendant argued the three month enhancement is in violation of Blakely. Court rules that determination of the custody status point is analogous to the Blakely exception for “fact of prior conviction.” Like a prior conviction, a custody status point is established by court record based on the fact of prior</p>	

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<p>convictions and not by a jury. Presumptive sentencing is meaningless without a criminal history score, which includes the determination of custody status points.</p> <p>2.C.09.e. Retroactivity</p> <p><i>State v. Petschl</i>, 692 N.W.2d 463 (Minn. App. 2004). Blakely provisions apply to all cases sentenced or with direct appeals pending on or after June 24, 2004.</p> <p><i>State v. Houston</i>, 702 N.W.2d 268, 273 (Minn. 2005). The Minnesota Supreme Court determined that Blakely could be applied retroactively to cases on direct review, but not collateral review. <i>Teague v. Lane</i> stated that in order for an issue to be retroactive for collateral review, the case needs to state a rule of law that is either: (1) new or not dictated by precedent or (2) a “Watershed” rule meaning it requires an observance of those criminal procedures that are implicit in the concept of liberty. The court ruled that Blakely is not a rule of “watershed” magnitude since the accuracy of the conviction is not diminished. A Blakely violation results only in a remand for sentencing rather than a new trial to determine the validity of the conviction, thus Blakely does not apply to appeals on collateral review.</p> <p><i>State v. Beaty</i>, 696 N.W.2d. 406 (Minn. App. 2005). Case involved a defendant who pled guilty to a charge with a violation of an order for protection (OFP) and terroristic threats. At sentencing the court imposed the presumptive guideline sentence of 18 months stay of execution. The defendant subsequently violated probation and admitted to the violations. The court revoked the defendant’s probation, executed the 18 months</p>	

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<p>sentence for the terroristic threats and vacated the stay of imposition for the violation of the OFP, imposing a 36 month concurrent executed sentence, which is an upward departure from the presumptive guideline sentence. Departure was based on the aggravating factors that the victim suffered extreme adverse effect from the violation of the OFP and probation did not appear to deter the defendant. Blakely was issued the day after the defendant was sentenced. Defendant challenged his probation revocation and the imposition of the departure under the retroactive provisions of Blakely. United States v. Martin addressed retroactivity of a standard of review for sentencing procedures and compels courts to apply procedural changes to all sentences that are not final. The defendant's sentence is not final for retroactivity purposes and still subject to appeal. The court held that when a district court imposes a stay of imposition of a sentence, thereby precluding challenge to the sentence on direct review and subsequently vacates the stay of imposition and imposes an upward departure, Blakely will apply retroactively.</p> <p><i>2.C.09.f. Blakely Waiver Issues</i></p> <p><i>State v. Hagen</i>, 690 N.W.2d 155 (Minn. App. 2004). Case involved a defendant who pled guilty to Minn. Stat. § 609.342 subd. 1(g), sexual penetration of a victim under the age of 16 involving a significant relationship. Defendant lived in the same house as the 13 year old victim and there were numerous aggravating factors associated with the offense such as zone of privacy, particular vulnerability and great psychological harm, which the defendant does not deny. Defendant admitted the sexual penetration and stated his attorney discussed the “significant relationship” element with him. District court stated this is one of</p>	

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<p>the worst child sex abuse cases it had seen and imposed an aggravated durational departure from the 144 month presumptive guideline sentence to 216 months. Defendant appealed his sentence on Blakely issues. Court ruled that Blakely has blurred the distinction between offense elements and sentencing factors. When the defendant stipulates to an element of an offense, it must be supported by an oral or written waiver of the defendant's right to a jury trial on that aggravating element. In Hagen, the admissions were made at the sentencing hearing rather than at the guilty/not guilty plea hearing where he could waive his right to a jury trial. The record must clearly indicate the aggravating factor was present in the underlying offense. Admissions must be effective and more than just not objecting to the aggravating factors.</p> <p>State v. Senske, 692 N.W. 2d 743 (Minn. App. 2005). Case involved a defendant who pled guilty to two counts of 1st degree criminal sexual conduct with no agreement on the sentence as part of the plea. Defendant admitted to multiple acts of penetration with stepdaughter and son, including blindfolding the son. District Court determined the defendant's actions warrant an upward durational departure due to the psychological harm to the victims, vulnerability due to age, the planning and manipulation involved in the act and death threats made to the victims. The court imposed 216 month consecutive sentences, representing a 50 percent increase over the presumptive guideline sentence. Defendant appealed his sentence on a Blakely issue and the imposition of consecutive sentences. The court ruled that even though the sentence to be imposed was not part of the plea agreement, the defendant nonetheless was not advised that the aggravating factors he admitted to could be</p>	

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<p>used to impose an aggravated departure. Even though the defendant admitted to the aggravating factors, those admissions were not accompanied by a waiver of the right to a jury determination of the aggravating factors. The court further stated that the imposition of consecutive sentences did not violate Blakely principles since the consecutive sentences were based on the fact the offenses involved were “crimes against a person” and involved separate sentences for separate offenses.</p>	

Proposed Revisions to Sentencing Guideline 2.D

Note:

- The long paragraphs and block text at the beginning of the section has been broken up so that it is easier to read and follow.
- Text relating to the *Blakely* procedure has been stricken from the aggravated departure explanation (see section 2.D.1.b) because the procedure is governed by authorities outside of the Guidelines. Instead, new comment 2.D.102 has been added to reference the case law and Criminal Rules of Procedure that govern this procedure.
- Text relating to aggravated departures in certain criminal sexual conduct cases has been deleted from section 2.D.1.d and moved into comment 2.D.3203 because it helps to explain the departure factor that exists in section 2.D.4.b(3), and it was thought this closer proximity would be more helpful to the reader.

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<p>D. Departures from the Guidelines:</p> <p><u>1. Departures in General</u></p> <p>The sentence ranges provided in the Sentencing Guidelines Grids are presumed to be appropriate for the crimes to which they apply. Thus, the court judge shall must pronounce a sentence within the applicable range unless there exist identifiable, substantial, and compelling circumstances to support a sentence outside the appropriate JPI range on the applicable G grids.</p> <p>The court may depart from the presumptive disposition or duration provided in the Guidelines, and stay or impose a sentence that is deemed to be more appropriate than the presumptive sentence. A pronounced sentence for a felony conviction that is outside the applicable range on the applicable G Grids, including a stayed or imposed gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor sentence, is a departure from the sentencing G Guidelines. —and A departure is not controlled by the G Guidelines, but rather, is an exercise of judicial discretion</p>	<p>D. Departures from the Guidelines:</p> <p>1. Departures in General</p> <p>The sentence ranges provided in the Grids are presumed to be appropriate for the crimes to which they apply. The court must pronounce a sentence within the applicable range unless there exist identifiable, substantial, and compelling circumstances to support a sentence outside the appropriate range on the applicable Grid.</p> <p>The court may depart from the presumptive disposition or duration provided in the Guidelines, and stay or impose a sentence that is deemed to be more appropriate than the presumptive sentence. A pronounced sentence for a felony conviction that is outside the range on the applicable Grid, including a stayed or imposed gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor sentence, is a departure from the Guidelines. A departure is not controlled by the Guidelines, but rather, is an exercise of judicial discretion constrained by statute or case law.</p>

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<p>constrained by <u>statute or case law</u> and appellate review. However, in exercising the discretion to depart from a presumptive sentence, the judge must disclose in writing or on the record the particular substantial and compelling circumstances that make the departure more appropriate than the presumptive sentence.</p> <p>a. <u>Disposition and Duration: Departures with respect to disposition and duration are separate decisions. A court may depart from the presumptive disposition without departing from the presumptive duration, and vice-versa. A court departing from the presumptive disposition as well as the presumptive duration has made two separate departure decisions, each requiring written departure reasons.</u></p> <p>b. <u>Aggravated Departure: Furthermore, if an aggravated departure is to be considered, the judge must afford the accused an opportunity to have a jury trial on the additional facts that support the departure and to have the facts proved beyond a reasonable doubt. If the departure facts are proved beyond a reasonable doubt, the judge may exercise the discretion to depart from the presumptive sentence. In exercising that discretion</u> <u>When imposing a sentence that is an aggravated departure,</u> it is recommended that the <u>court</u> judge pronounce a sentence that is proportional to the severity of the crime for which the sentence is imposed and the offender's criminal history, and take into consideration the purposes and underlying principles of the sentencing <u>Guidelines</u>.</p>	<p>a. <u>Disposition and Duration:</u> Departures with respect to disposition and duration are separate decisions. A court may depart from the presumptive disposition without departing from the presumptive duration, and vice-versa. A court departing from the presumptive disposition as well as the presumptive duration has made two separate departure decisions, each requiring written departure reasons.</p> <p>b. <u>Aggravated Departure:</u> When imposing a sentence that is an aggravated departure, it is recommended that the court pronounce a sentence proportional to the severity of the crime for which the sentence is imposed and the offender's criminal history, and take into consideration the purposes and underlying principles of the Guidelines.</p>

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<p>c. <u>Departure Report: In exercising the discretion to depart from a presumptive sentence, the court must disclose in writing or on the record the particular substantial and compelling circumstances that make the departure more appropriate than the presumptive sentence. The reasons must be stated in the sentencing order or recorded in the departure report and filed with the Commission.</u></p> <p>d. <u>Departure Reasons: Because departures are by definition exceptions to the sentencing gGuidelines, the departure factors set forth in 2.Din this section are advisory only, except as otherwise established by settled case law. When the conviction is for a criminal sexual conduct offense or offense in which the victim was otherwise injured, and victim injury is established in proving the elements of the crime, an aggravated durational departure is possible without a jury determination of additional facts if the departure is based on the offender's prior history of a conviction for a prior criminal sexual conduct offense or an offense in which victim injury was established as an element of the offense.</u></p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.D.101. The guideline sentences are presumed to be appropriate for every case. However, there will be a small number of cases where substantial and compelling aggravating or mitigating factors are present. When such factors are present, the judge may depart from the presumptive disposition or duration provided in the guidelines, and stay or impose a sentence that is deemed to be more appropriate than the presumptive sentence. A defendant has</p>	<p>c. <u>Departure Report: In exercising the discretion to depart from a presumptive sentence, the court must disclose in writing or on the record the particular substantial and compelling circumstances that make the departure more appropriate than the presumptive sentence. The reasons must be stated in the sentencing order or recorded in the departure report and filed with the Commission.</u></p> <p>d. <u>Departure Reasons: Because departures are by definition exceptions to the Guidelines, the departure factors in this section are advisory, except as otherwise established by case law.</u></p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.D.101. <i>The departure report must be filed with the Commission within 15 days after sentencing. Minn. R. Crim. P. 27.03, subd. 4(C).</i></p>

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<p>the right to a jury trial to determine whether or not aggravating factors are proved beyond a reasonable doubt. The departure report must be filed with the Commission within 15 days after sentencing. Minn. R. Crim. P. 27.03, subd. 4(C).</p> <p>2.D.102. Decisions with respect to disposition and duration are logically separate. Departures with respect to disposition and duration also are logically separate decisions. A judge may depart from the presumptive disposition without departing from the presumptive duration, and vice versa. A judge who departs from the presumptive disposition as well as the presumptive duration has made two separate departure decisions, each requiring written reasons. A defendant has the right to a jury trial to determine whether aggravating factors are proved beyond a reasonable doubt. See, e.g., Blakely v. Washington, 542 U.S. 296 (2004); State v. Shattuck, 704 N.W.2d 131 (Minn. 2005); State v. Allen, 706 N.W.2d 40 (Minn. 2005). See also Minn. R. Crim. P. 7.03, 11.04, and 27 (detailing the procedures for seeking an aggravated sentence). If the departure facts are proved beyond a reasonable doubt, the court may exercise its discretion to depart from the presumptive sentence.</p> <p>2.D.103. The aggravating or mitigating factors and the written reasons supporting the departure must be substantial and compelling to overcome the presumption in favor of the gGuidelines sentence. The purposes of the sentencing gGuidelines cannot be achieved unless the presumptive sentences are applied with a high degree of regularity. Sentencing disparity cannot be reduced if courtsjudges depart from the gGuidelines frequently. Certainty in sentencing cannot be attained if departure rates are high. Prison populations will exceed capacity if departures</p>	<p><i>2.D.102. A defendant has the right to a jury trial to determine whether aggravating factors are proved beyond a reasonable doubt. See, e.g., Blakely v. Washington, 542 U.S. 296 (2004); State v. Shattuck, 704 N.W.2d 131 (Minn. 2005); State v. Allen, 706 N.W.2d 40 (Minn. 2005). See also Minn. R. Crim. P. 7.03, 11.04, and 27 (detailing the procedures for seeking an aggravated sentence). If the departure facts are proved beyond a reasonable doubt, the court may exercise its discretion to depart from the presumptive sentence.</i></p> <p><i>2.D.103. The aggravating or mitigating factors and the written reasons supporting the departure must be substantial and compelling to overcome the presumption in favor of the Guidelines sentence. The purposes of the Guidelines cannot be achieved unless the presumptive sentences are applied with a high degree of regularity. Sentencing disparity cannot be reduced if courts depart from the Guidelines frequently. Certainty in sentencing cannot be attained if departure rates are high. Prison</i></p>

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<p><i>increase imprisonment rates significantly above past practice.</i></p> <p>2.D.104. <i>Plea agreements are important to our criminal justice system because it is not possible to support a system where all cases go to trial. However, it is important to have balance in the criminal justice system where plea agreements are recognized as legitimate and necessary and the goals of the sentencing Guidelines are supported. If a plea agreement involves a sentence departure and no other reasons are provided, there is little information available to provide to make for informed policy decisions making or to ensure consistency, proportionality, and rationality in sentencing.</i></p> <p><i>Departures and their reasons highlight both the success and problems of the existing sentencing Guidelines. When a plea agreement is made that involves a departure from the presumptive sentence, the court should cite the reasons that underlie the plea agreement or explain theits reasons for accepting the negotiation was accepted.</i></p> <p><u>12.</u> Factors tThat sShould nNot bBe uUsed aAs rReasons fFor DDeparture:</p> <p>The following factors should not be used as reasons for departing from the presumptive sentences provided in the <u>appropriate cell on the applicable Sentencing Guidelines</u> Grids:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Race b. Sex 	<p><i>populations will exceed capacity if departures increase imprisonment rates significantly above past practice.</i></p> <p>2.D.104. <i>Plea agreements are important to our criminal justice system because it is not possible to support a system where all cases go to trial. However, it is important to have balance in the criminal justice system where plea agreements are recognized as legitimate and necessary and the goals of the Guidelines are supported. If a plea agreement involves a sentence departure and no other reasons are provided, there is little information available to make informed policy decisions or to ensure consistency, proportionality, and rationality in sentencing.</i></p> <p><i>Departures and their reasons highlight both the success and problems of the existing Guidelines. When a plea agreement involves a departure from the presumptive sentence, the court should cite the reasons that underlie the plea agreement or explain its reasons for accepting the negotiation.</i></p> <p>2. Factors That Should Not Be Used As Reasons For Departure</p> <p>The following factors should not be used as reasons for departing from the presumptive sentences provided in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Race b. Sex

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<p>c. Employment factors, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) occupation or impact of sentence on profession or occupation; (2) employment history; (3) employment at time of offense; (4) employment at time of sentencing. <p>d. Social factors, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) educational attainment; (2) living arrangements at time of offense or sentencing; (3) length of residence; (4) marital status. <p>e. The <u>defendant's</u> exercise of constitutional rights by the defendant during the adjudication process.</p>	<p>c. Employment factors, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) occupation or impact of sentence on profession or occupation; (2) employment history; (3) employment at time of offense; (4) employment at time of sentencing. <p>d. Social factors, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) educational attainment; (2) living arrangements at time of offense or sentencing; (3) length of residence; (4) marital status. <p>e. The defendant's exercise of constitutional rights during the adjudication process.</p>
<p><i>Comment</i></p>	<p><i>Comment</i></p>
<p>2.D.2101. <i>The Commission believes that sentencing should be neutral with respect to <u>an offender's</u>² race, sex, and income levels. Accordingly, the Commission has listed several <u>employment and social</u> factors which <u>that</u> should not be used as reasons for departure from the presumptive sentence, because these factors are highly correlated with sex, race, or income levels. Employment is excluded as a reason for departure not only because of its correlation with race and income levels, but also because this factor is manipulable—<u>e.g.,</u> offenders could lessen the severity of the sentence by obtaining employment between arrest and sentencing. While it may be desirable for offenders to obtain employment between arrest and sentencing, some groups (those with low income levels, low education levels,</i></p>	<p>2.D.201. <i>The Commission believes that sentencing should be neutral with respect to an offender's race, sex, and income level. Accordingly, the Commission has listed employment and social factors that should not be used as reasons for departure from the presumptive sentence, because these factors are highly correlated with sex, race, or income level. Employment is excluded as a reason for departure not only because of its correlation with race and income levels, but also because this factor is manipulable—e.g., offenders could lessen the severity of the sentence by obtaining employment between arrest and sentencing. While it may be desirable for offenders to obtain employment between arrest and sentencing, some groups (those with low income</i></p>

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<p><i>and racial minorities generally) find it more difficult to obtain employment than others. It is impossible to reward those employed without, in fact, penalizing those not employed at time of sentencing. The use of the factors “amenable to probation (or treatment)” or “unamenable to probation” to justify a dispositional departure, could be closely related to social and economic factors. The use of these factors, alone, to explain the reason for departure is insufficient, and the trial court shall <u>should</u> demonstrate that the departure is not based on any of the excluded factors.</i></p> <p>2.D.2102. <i>The Commission determined that the severity of <u>an</u> offender’s² sanctions should not vary depending on whether or not they <u>offender</u> exercised constitutional rights during the adjudication process.</i></p> <p>2.D.2103. <i>It follows from the Commission’s use of the conviction offense to determine offense severity that departures from the <u>G</u>uidelines should not be permitted for elements of alleged offender behavior not within the definition of the <u>conviction</u> offense of conviction. <u>Thus For example</u>, if an offender is convicted of simple robbery, a departure from the g<u>G</u>uidelines to increase the severity of the sentence should not be permitted because the offender possessed a firearm or used another dangerous weapon.</i></p> <p>23. Factors t<u>T</u>hat m<u>M</u>ay b<u>B</u>e u<u>U</u>sed a<u>A</u>s r<u>R</u>easons f<u>F</u>or d<u>D</u>eparture:</p> <p>The following is a nonexclusive list of factors which<u>that</u> may be used as reasons for departure:</p>	<p><i>levels, low education levels, and racial minorities generally) find it more difficult to obtain employment than others. It is impossible to reward those employed without, in fact, penalizing those not employed at time of sentencing. The use of the factors “amenable to probation (or treatment)” or “unamenable to probation” to justify a dispositional departure, could be closely related to social and economic factors. The use of these factors, alone, to explain the reason for departure is insufficient, and the trial court should demonstrate that the departure is not based on any of the excluded factors.</i></p> <p>2.D.202. <i>The Commission determined that the severity of an offender’s sanctions should not vary depending on whether the offender exercised constitutional rights during the adjudication process.</i></p> <p>2.D.203. <i>It follows from the Commission’s use of the conviction offense to determine offense severity that departures from the Guidelines should not be permitted for elements of alleged offender behavior not within the definition of the conviction offense. For example, if an offender is convicted of simple robbery, a departure from the Guidelines to increase the severity of the sentence should not be permitted because the offender possessed a firearm or used another dangerous weapon.</i></p> <p>3. Factors That May Be Used As Reasons For Departure</p> <p>The following is a nonexclusive list of factors that may be used as reasons for departure:</p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>a. <u>Mitigating Factors</u>:</p> <p>(1) The victim was an aggressor in the incident.</p> <p>(2) The offender played a minor or passive role in the crime or participated under circumstances of coercion or duress.</p> <p>(3) The offender, because of physical or mental impairment, lacked substantial capacity for judgment when the offense was committed. The voluntary use of intoxicants (drugs or alcohol) does not fall within the purview of this factor.</p> <p>(4) The offender’s presumptive sentence is a commitment to the commissioner but not a mandatory minimum sentence, and either of the following exist:</p> <p>(a) The current conviction offense is at Sseverity Hlevel 1 or <u>Severity Level</u> 2 and the offender received all of his or her prior felony sentences during less<u>fewer</u> than three separate court appearances; or</p> <p>(b) The current conviction offense is at Sseverity Hlevel 3 or <u>Severity Level</u> 4 and the offender received all of his or her prior felony sentences during one court appearance.</p> <p>(5) Other substantial grounds exist whieh<u>that</u> tend to excuse or mitigate the offender’s culpability, although not amounting to a defense.</p> <p>(6) <u>The court is ordering an a</u>Alternative placement <u>under</u> <u>Minn. Stat. § 609.1055</u> for <u>an</u> offender with <u>a</u> serious and</p>	<p>a. <u>Mitigating Factors</u>:</p> <p>(1) The victim was an aggressor in the incident.</p> <p>(2) The offender played a minor or passive role in the crime or participated under circumstances of coercion or duress.</p> <p>(3) The offender, because of physical or mental impairment, lacked substantial capacity for judgment when the offense was committed. The voluntary use of intoxicants (drugs or alcohol) does not fall within the purview of this factor.</p> <p>(4) The offender’s presumptive sentence is a commitment but not a mandatory minimum sentence, and either of the following exist:</p> <p>(a) The current conviction offense is at Severity Level 1 or Severity Level 2 and the offender received all of his or her prior felony sentences during fewer than three separate court appearances; or</p> <p>(b) The current conviction offense is at Severity Level 3 or Severity Level 4 and the offender received all of his or her prior felony sentences during one court appearance.</p> <p>(5) Other substantial grounds exist that tend to excuse or mitigate the offender’s culpability, although not amounting to a defense.</p> <p>(6) The court is ordering an alternative placement under Minn. Stat. § 609.1055 for an offender with a serious and</p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>persistent mental illness (See Minn. Stat. §609.1055).</p> <p>b. <u>Aggravating Factors:</u></p> <p>(1) The victim was particularly vulnerable due to age, infirmity, or reduced physical or mental capacity, <u>and which the offender was known</u> or should have <u>been known to the offender of this vulnerability.</u></p> <p>(2) The victim was treated with particular cruelty for which the individual offender should be held responsible.</p> <p>(3) The current conviction is for a <u>Criminal S</u>sexual <u>C</u>conduct offense, or an offense in which the victim was otherwise injured, <u>and there is the offender has</u> a prior felony conviction for a <u>Criminal S</u>sexual <u>C</u>conduct offense or an offense in which the victim was otherwise injured.</p> <p>(4) The offense was a major economic offense, identified as an illegal act or series of illegal acts committed by other than physical means and by concealment or guile to obtain money or property, to avoid payment or loss of money or property, or to obtain business or professional advantage. The presence of two or more of the circumstances listed below are aggravating factors with respect to the offense:</p> <p>(a) the offense involved multiple victims or multiple incidents per victim;</p> <p>(b) the offense involved an attempted or actual monetary loss substantially greater than the usual offense or substantially greater than the minimum loss specified in the statutes;</p>	<p>persistent mental illness.</p> <p>b. <u>Aggravating Factors:</u></p> <p>(1) The victim was particularly vulnerable due to age, infirmity, or reduced physical or mental capacity, and the offender knew or should have known of this vulnerability.</p> <p>(2) The victim was treated with particular cruelty for which the individual offender should be held responsible.</p> <p>(3) The current conviction is for a criminal sexual conduct offense, or an offense in which the victim was otherwise injured, and is the offender has a prior felony conviction for a criminal sexual conduct offense or an offense in which the victim was otherwise injured.</p> <p>(4) The offense was a major economic offense, identified as an illegal act or series of illegal acts committed by other than physical means and by concealment or guile to obtain money or property, to avoid payment or loss of money or property, or to obtain business or professional advantage. The presence of two or more of the circumstances listed below are aggravating factors with respect to the offense:</p> <p>(a) the offense involved multiple victims or multiple incidents per victim;</p> <p>(b) the offense involved an attempted or actual monetary loss substantially greater than the usual offense or substantially greater than the minimum loss specified in the statutes;</p> <p>(c) the offense involved a high degree of sophistication or</p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>(c) the offense involved a high degree of sophistication or planning or occurred over a lengthy period of time;</p> <p>(d) the defendant used his or her position or status to facilitate the commission of the offense, including positions of trust, confidence, or fiduciary relationships; or</p> <p>(e) the defendant has been involved in other conduct similar to the current offense as evidenced by the findings of civil or administrative law proceedings or the imposition of professional sanctions.</p> <p>(5) The offense was a major controlled substance offense, identified as an offense or series of offenses related to trafficking in controlled substances under circumstances more onerous than the usual offense. The presence of two or more of the circumstances listed below are aggravating factors with respect to the offense:</p> <p>(a) the offense involved at least three separate transactions wherein controlled substances were sold, transferred, or possessed with intent to do so; or</p> <p>(b) the offense involved an attempted or actual sale or transfer of controlled substances in quantities substantially larger than for personal use; or</p> <p>(c) the offense involved the manufacture of controlled substances for use by other parties; or</p> <p>(d) the offender knowingly possessed a firearm during the commission of the offense; or</p> <p>(e) the circumstances of the offense reveal the offender to have occupied a high position in the drug distribution hierarchy; or</p>	<p>planning or occurred over a lengthy period of time;</p> <p>(d) the defendant used his or her position or status to facilitate the commission of the offense, including positions of trust, confidence, or fiduciary relationships; or</p> <p>(e) the defendant has been involved in other conduct similar to the current offense as evidenced by the findings of civil or administrative law proceedings or the imposition of professional sanctions.</p> <p>(5) The offense was a major controlled substance offense, identified as an offense or series of offenses related to trafficking in controlled substances under circumstances more onerous than the usual offense. The presence of two or more of the circumstances listed below are aggravating factors with respect to the offense:</p> <p>(a) the offense involved at least three separate transactions wherein controlled substances were sold, transferred, or possessed with intent to do so;</p> <p>(b) the offense involved an attempted or actual sale or transfer of controlled substances in quantities substantially larger than for personal use;</p> <p>(c) the offense involved the manufacture of controlled substances for use by other parties;</p> <p>(d) the offender knowingly possessed a firearm during the commission of the offense;</p> <p>(e) the circumstances of the offense reveal the offender to have occupied a high position in the drug distribution hierarchy;</p>

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<p>(f) the offense involved a high degree of sophistication or planning or occurred over a lengthy period of time or involved a broad geographic area of disbursement; or</p> <p>(g) the offender used his or her position or status to facilitate the commission of the offense, including positions of trust, confidence or fiduciary relationships (e.g., pharmacist, physician or other medical professional).</p> <p>(6) The offender committed, for hire, a crime against the person.</p> <p>(7) <u>The</u> Offender is <u>being</u> sentenced <u>as an “engrained offender” according to</u> under Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, subd. 3a (Mandatory sentence for certain engrained offenders).</p> <p>(8) <u>The</u> Offender is <u>being sentenced as</u> a “dangerous offender who commits a third violent crime” (See<u>under</u> Minn. Stat. § 609.1095, subd. 2).</p> <p>(9) <u>The</u> Offender is <u>being sentenced as</u> a “career offender” (See<u>under</u> Minn. Stat. § 609.1095, subd. 4).</p> <p>(10) The offender committed the crime as part of a group of three or more persons-offenders who all actively participated in the crime.</p> <p>(11) The offender intentionally select<u>ed</u> the victim or the property against which the offense <u>is</u>was committed, in whole or in part, because of the victim’s, the property owner’s, or another’s actual or perceived race, color, religion, sex, sexual</p>	<p>(f) the offense involved a high degree of sophistication or planning or occurred over a lengthy period of time or involved a broad geographic area of disbursement; or</p> <p>(g) the offender used his or her position or status to facilitate the commission of the offense, including positions of trust, confidence or fiduciary relationships (e.g., pharmacist, physician or other medical professional).</p> <p>(6) The offender committed, for hire, a crime against the person.</p> <p>(7) The offender is being sentenced as an “engrained offender” under Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, subd. 3a.</p> <p>(8) The offender is being sentenced as a “dangerous offender who commits a third violent crime” under Minn. Stat. § 609.1095, subd. 2.</p> <p>(9) The offender is being sentenced as a “career offender” under Minn. Stat. § 609.1095, subd. 4.</p> <p>(10) The offender committed the crime as part of a group of three or more offenders who all actively participated in the crime.</p> <p>(11) The offender intentionally selected the victim or the property against which the offense was committed, in whole or in part, because of the victim’s, the property owner’s, or another’s actual or perceived race, color, religion, sex, sexual</p>

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<p>orientation, disability, age, or national origin.</p> <p>(12) The offender's used <u>of</u> of another's identity without authorization to commit a crime. This aggravating factor may not be used when the use of another's identity is an element of the offense.</p> <p>(13) The offense was committed in the presence of a child.</p> <p>(14) The offense was committed in a location in which the victim had an expectation of privacy.</p>	<p>orientation, disability, age, or national origin.</p> <p>(12) The offender used another's identity without authorization to commit a crime. This aggravating factor may not be used when use of another's identity is an element of the offense.</p> <p>(13) The offense was committed in the presence of a child.</p> <p>(14) The offense was committed in a location in which the victim had an expectation of privacy.</p>
<p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.D.3201. The Commission provides <u>a</u> a non-exclusive list of reasons which factors that may be used as <u>departure</u> reasons for departure. The factors are intended to describe specific situations involving a small number of cases. The Commission rejects s factors which that were <u>are</u> general in nature, and which that could apply to large numbers of cases, such as intoxication at the time of the offense. The factors cited are illustrative and are not intended to be an exclusive or exhaustive list of factors which may be used as reasons for departure. Some of these factors may be considered in establishing conditions of stayed sentences, even though they may not be used as reasons for departure. For example, whether or not an offender person is employed at time of sentencing may be an important factor in deciding whether restitution should be used as a condition of probation, or in deciding on the terms of restitution payment.</p>	<p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.D.301. The Commission provides a non-exclusive list of factors that may be used as departure reasons. The factors are intended to describe specific situations involving a small number of cases. The Commission rejects factors that are general in nature, and that could apply to large numbers of cases, such as intoxication at the time of the offense. The factors cited are illustrative and are not intended to be an exclusive or exhaustive list. Some of these factors may be considered in establishing conditions of stayed sentences, even though they may not be used as reasons for departure. For example, whether an offender is employed at time of sentencing may be an important factor in deciding whether restitution should be used as a condition of probation, or in deciding the terms of restitution payment.</p>

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<p>2.D.3202. <i>The Commission recognizes that the criminal history score does not differentiate between the crime spree offender who has been convicted of several offenses but has not been previously sanctioned by the criminal justice system, and the repeat offender who continues to commit new crimes despite receiving previous consequences from the criminal justice system. The Commission believes the nonviolent crime spree offender should perhaps be sanctioned in the community at least once or twice before a prison sentence is appropriate. At this time, the Commission believes that the courtjudge is best able to distinguish these offenders, and can depart from the Gguidelines accordingly.</i></p> <p>2.D.3203. <i>In section 2.D.3.b(3), Aan aggravated sentence would be appropriateddurational departure is permitted when the current conviction is for a Criminal Sexual Conduct offense or foran offense in which the victim was <u>otherwise</u> injured and there is a prior felony conviction for a Criminal Sexual Conduct offense or foran offense in which the victim <u>injury was established as an element of the offense.</u> was injuredThe departure is appropriate even if the prior felony offense had decayed in accordance with section 2.B.1.c. <u>An aggravated durational departure is possible without jury determination of additional facts if victim injury is established in proving the elements of the current offense.</u></i></p> <p>2.D.3204. <i>Special sentencing provisions were established by the legislature under Minn. Stat. §§ 609.3455, subd. 3a, 609.1095, subd. 2, and 609.1095, subd. 4, that are available to the courtsjudges when sentencing certain sex offenders, “dangerous offenders,” and “career offenders.” The use of one of these sentencing provisions would constitute a departure under the</i></p>	<p>2.D.302. <i>The Commission recognizes that the criminal history score does not differentiate between the crime spree offender who has been convicted of several offenses but has not been previously sanctioned by the criminal justice system, and the repeat offender who continues to commit new crimes despite receiving previous consequences from the criminal justice system. The Commission believes the nonviolent crime spree offender should perhaps be sanctioned in the community at least once or twice before a prison sentence is appropriate. The Commission believes that the court is best able to distinguish these offenders, and can depart from the Guidelines accordingly.</i></p> <p>2.D.303. <i>In section 2.D.3.b(3), an aggravated durational departure is permitted when the current conviction is for a criminal sexual conduct offense or an offense in which the victim was otherwise injured and there is a prior felony conviction for a criminal sexual conduct offense or an offense in which victim injury was established as an element of the offense. The departure is appropriate even if the prior felony offense had decayed in accordance with section 2.B.1.c. An aggravated durational departure is possible without jury determination of additional facts if victim injury is established in proving the elements of the current offense.</i></p> <p>2.D.304. <i>Special sentencing provisions were established by the legislature under Minn. Stat. §§ 609.3455, subd. 3a, 609.1095, subd. 2 and 609.1095, subd. 4, that are available to the courts when sentencing certain sex offenders, “dangerous offenders,” and “career offenders.” The use of one of these sentencing provisions would constitute a departure under the Guidelines and the court must provide written reasons specifying that the</i></p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>sentencing gGuidelines and athe courtjudge must provide written reasons that <u>specifying</u> that the requirements of the statute have been met.</p> <p>2.D.3205. <i>The aggravating factor involving groups of three or more persons-offenders under section 2.D.32.b-(10) cannot be used when an offender has been convicted under Minn. Stat. § 609.229, Crime Committed for Benefit of a Gang. <u>See Section 2.G, Convictions for Attempts, Conspiracies, and Other Sentence Modifiers,</u> for the presumptive sentence for persons-offenders convicted of Crime Committed for Benefit of a Gang, Minn. Stat. § 609.229, subd. 3 (a).</i></p> <p>2.D.3206. <i>The aggravating factor involving bias motivation under <u>Section 2.D.32.b-(11)</u> cannot be used when <u>an person-offender</u> has been convicted under a statute that elevated the crime to a felony offense because of bias motivation; (e.g., Minn. Stat. §§ 609.2231, subd. 4 (fourth-degree assault); 609.595, subd. 1a(a) (criminal damage to property); 609.749, subd. 3(a)(1) (stalking)). The Commission intends that a penalty for a bias-motivated offense be subject to enhancement only once.</i></p> <p><i>In determining when domestic violence, sexual assault and sexual abuse cases are motivated by a victim's sex and may be appropriately enhanced, proof must be shown of at least one factor, such as: Offender makes abusive or derogatory references based on gender; offender states hatred for a gender as a class; crime involves excessive violence, including mutilation; or <u>there are multiple</u> victims are multiple and all of the same gender.</i></p>	<p><i>requirements of the statute have been met.</i></p> <p><i>2.D.305. The aggravating factor involving groups of three or more offenders under section 2.D.3.b(10) cannot be used when an offender has been convicted under Minn. Stat. § 609.229, Crime Committed for Benefit of a Gang. See section 2.G, Convictions for Attempts, Conspiracies, and Other Sentence Modifiers, for the presumptive sentence for offenders convicted of Crime Committed for Benefit of a Gang, Minn. Stat. § 609.229, subd. 3 (a).</i></p> <p><i>2.D.306. The aggravating factor involving bias motivation under section 2.D.3.b(11) cannot be used when an offender has been convicted under a statute that elevated the crime to a felony offense because of bias motivation (e.g., Minn. Stat. §§ 609.2231, subd. 4 (fourth-degree assault); 609.595, subd. 1a(a) (criminal damage to property); 609.749, subd. 3(a)(1) (stalking)). The Commission intends that a penalty for a bias-motivated offense be subject to enhancement only once.</i></p> <p><i>In determining when domestic violence, sexual assault and sexual abuse cases are motivated by a victim's sex and may be appropriately enhanced, proof must be shown of at least one factor, such as: offender makes abusive or derogatory references based on gender; offender states hatred for a gender as a class; crime involves excessive violence, including mutilation; or there are multiple victims of the same gender.</i></p>

Proposed Revisions to Sentencing Guideline 2.E

Note:

- This section has been broken into numbered paragraphs to better differentiate content.
- The general impact of mandatory sentences in determining the presumptive sentence is stated first, and exceptions or variations follow.
- In paragraph 2.b. Dangerous Weapons or Firearms, the content has been moved around for better flow. This section currently contains text explaining that a stay of execution or imposition is a departure, but language was added to clarify that sentencing to a duration other than the presumptive sentence or mandatory minimum is also a departure.
- In paragraph 2.e. Felony Driving While Impaired (DWI), the second paragraph was removed because it pertains to finding the presumptive disposition, which is already covered in section 2.C.4.d.
- Comment 2.E.05 has been added to illustrate the difficult calculation and decisionmaking process that is outlined in section 2.c. Subsequent Drug Offenses Involving a Dangerous Weapon.

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>E. Mandatory Sentences:</p> <p>1. <u>In General.</u> When an offender has been is convicted of an offense with a <u>statutory</u> mandatory minimum sentence of one year and one day or more, the presumptive disposition is commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections even if the presumptive sentence would ordinarily fall within the shaded area on the applicable Grid. The presumptive duration of the prison sentence should be is the mandatory minimum sentence according to in statute or the duration of the prison sentence provided in the appropriate cell of on the <u>Sentencing Guidelines applicable</u> Grids, whichever is longer. <u>See Mandatory Sentences Reference Table in Appendix 1.</u></p> <p>First degree murder and sex offenders subject to Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, subdivision 2, which have mandatory life imprisonment sentences, are excluded from offenses covered by</p>	<p>E. Mandatory Sentences:</p> <p>1. <u>In General.</u> When an offender is convicted of an offense with a statutory mandatory minimum sentence of one year and one day or more, the presumptive disposition is commitment even if the presumptive sentence would ordinarily fall within the shaded area on the applicable Grid. The presumptive duration of the prison sentence is the mandatory minimum sentence in statute or the duration provided in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid, whichever is longer. See Mandatory Sentences Reference Table in Appendix 1.</p>

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<p>the sentencing guidelines.</p> <p><u>2. Specific Statutory Provisions. The following mandatory minimum provisions should be imposed as indicated.</u></p> <p><u>a. Second- and Third-Degree Murder. When an offender is sentenced according to Minn. Stat. § 609.107, Mandatory Penalty for Certain Murderers, <u>determines the statutory provision determines</u> the presumptive sentence <u>for an offender sentenced under that statute.</u></u></p> <p><u>b. Dangerous Weapon or Firearm. Minn. Stat. § 609.11 establishes the mandatory sentence for offenses committed with a dangerous weapon or firearm, or for possession of a firearm by an ineligible felon.</u></p> <p><u>i. Finding the Mandatory Sentence. Regardless of whether an offender would otherwise receive a presumptive stayed sentence under the Guidelines, the presumptive disposition for an offense subject to a mandatory sentence under Minn. Stat. § 609.11 is always commitment. The mandatory duration is established in the statute. See Dangerous Weapons – Minn. Stat. § 609.11 Table in Appendix 2.</u></p> <p><u>ii. Departure. When an offender has been convicted of an offense with a mandatory minimum sentence under Minn. Stat. § 609.11, <u>subd. 8 provides that</u> which would otherwise be a presumptive stayed sentence under the sentencing guidelines, the court, on its own motion or on the <u>prosecutor's</u> motion of the prosecutor, may sentence</u></p>	<p>2. <u>Specific Statutory Provisions.</u> The following mandatory minimum provisions should be imposed as indicated.</p> <p>a. <u>Second- and Third-Degree Murder.</u> Minn. Stat. § 609.107, Mandatory Penalty for Certain Murderers, determines the presumptive sentence for an offender sentenced under that statute.</p> <p>b. <u>Dangerous Weapon or Firearm.</u> Minn. Stat. § 609.11 establishes the mandatory sentence for offenses committed with a dangerous weapon or firearm, or for possession of a firearm by an ineligible felon.</p> <p>i. <i>Finding the Mandatory Sentence.</i> Regardless of whether an offender would otherwise receive a presumptive stayed sentence under the Guidelines, the presumptive disposition for an offense subject to a mandatory sentence under Minn. Stat. § 609.11 is always commitment. The mandatory duration is established in the statute. See Dangerous Weapons – Minn. Stat. § 609.11 Table in Appendix 2.</p> <p>ii. <i>Departure.</i> Minn. Stat. § 609.11, subd. 8 provides that the court, on its own motion or on the prosecutor's motion, may sentence without regard to the mandatory minimum sentence if the court finds substantial and compelling reasons to do so. Sentencing under subdivision 8 is a departure as follows:</p>

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<p>without regard to the mandatory minimum sentence. The presumptive disposition, however, is commitment to the Commissioner. A stay of imposition or execution of sentence, while provided for under Minn. Stat. § 609.11, subd. 8, constitutes a departure from the presumptive sentence and the judge must provide written reasons which specify the <u>if the court finds</u> substantial and compelling nature of the circumstances <u>reasons to do so.</u> <u>Sentencing under subdivision 8 is a departure as follows:</u></p> <p><u>1. Dispositional Departure:</u> <u>A stay of execution or stay of imposition is a dispositional departure.</u></p> <p><u>2. Durational Departure:</u> <u>A sentence other than the mandatory minimum or the presumptive duration or applicable range in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid, whichever is longer, is a durational departure.</u></p> <p><u>c. Subsequent Drug Offenses Involving a Dangerous Weapon.</u> When <u>If</u> an offender is sentenced according to <u>for a second or subsequent drug offense</u> and is subject to <u>under</u> Minn. Stat. § 609.11, subd. 5a, the presumptive sentence <u>duration of the prison sentence</u> is the <u>longer of either:</u></p> <p><u>i. the mandatory minimum sentence for the subsequent drug offense added to the mandatory minimum sentence for the dangerous weapon involvement; or</u> plus the mandatory minimum sentence for the second or subsequent controlled substance offense or</p>	<p>1. Dispositional Departure: A stay of execution or stay of imposition is a dispositional departure.</p> <p>2. Durational Departure: A sentence other than the mandatory minimum or the presumptive duration or applicable range in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid, whichever is longer, is a durational departure.</p> <p>c. <u>Subsequent Drug Offenses Involving a Dangerous Weapon.</u> If an offender is sentenced for a second or subsequent drug offense and is subject to Minn. Stat. § 609.11, subd. 5a, the presumptive duration is the longer of either:</p> <p>i. the mandatory minimum sentence for the subsequent drug offense added to the mandatory minimum sentence for the dangerous weapon involvement; or</p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>ii. the <u>presumptive duration for the subsequent drug offense of prison sentence</u> provided in the appropriate cell of <u>n</u> the <u>Sentencing Guidelines Standard Grid</u>, <u>whichever is longer</u>.</p> <p>d. <u>Dangerous and Repeat Felony Offenders</u>. When an offender is sentenced <u>according to</u> <u>under</u> Minn. Stat. § 609.1095, subd. 3, the presumptive disposition is commitment <u>to the Commissioner</u>. <u>and</u> †The court must impose and execute the presumptive duration unless a longer mandatory minimum sentence is otherwise required by law or the court imposes a longer aggravated durational departure.</p> <p>e. <u>Felony Driving While Impaired (DWI)</u>. When an <u>the court sentences an</u> offender is sentenced for first-degree (felony) driving while impaired, <u>under Minn. Stat. § 169A.276</u>, the court <u>it</u> must impose a sentence of at least 36 months. The presumptive disposition is determined by the dispositional line on the Sentencing Guidelines Grid. The court cannot stay imposition or adjudication of the sentence, but may stay execution.</p> <p>For cases contained in cells outside of the shaded areas of the grid, the sentence should be executed. For cases contained in cells within the shaded areas of the grid, the sentence should be stayed unless the offender had a previous conviction, as defined by Minn. Stat. § 609.02 subd. 5, for a felony DWI; or as defined by Minn. Stat. § 169A.24 subd. 1 (3), for a criminal vehicular homicide or operation prior to commission of the current offense, in which case the presumptive disposition is commitment to the Commissioner of</p>	<p>ii. the presumptive duration for the subsequent drug offense provided in the appropriate cell on the Standard Grid.</p> <p>d. <u>Dangerous and Repeat Felony Offenders</u>. When an offender is sentenced under Minn. Stat. § 609.1095, subd. 3, the presumptive disposition is commitment. The court must impose and execute the presumptive duration unless a longer mandatory minimum sentence is otherwise required by law or the court imposes a longer aggravated durational departure.</p> <p>e. <u>Felony Driving While Impaired (DWI)</u>. When the court sentences an offender for first-degree felony driving while impaired, under Minn. Stat. § 169A.276, it must impose a sentence of at least 36 months. The court cannot stay imposition or adjudication of the sentence, but may stay execution.</p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>Corrections:</p> <p><u>3. Conditional Release.</u> Several Minnesota statutes provide for mandatory conditional release terms that must be served by certain offenders once they are released from prison. The court must pronounce the conditional release term when sentencing for the following offenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First degree (felony) driving while impaired. Minn. Stat. § 169A.276, subd. 1(d). • Predatory offense registration violation committed by certain offenders. Minn. Stat. § 243.166, subd. 5a. • Assault in the fourth degree against secure treatment facility personnel. Minn. Stat. § 609.2231, subd. 3a(d). • First through fourth degree criminal sexual conduct and criminal sexual predatory conduct. Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, subds. 6-8. • Use of minors in a sexual performance. Minn. Stat. § 617.246, subd. 7. • Possession of pornographic work involving minors. Minn. Stat. § 617.247, subd. 9. <p><u>4. Mandatory Life Sentences. Mandatory life imprisonment sentences for first-degree murder and for sex offenses subject to Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, subdivision 2, are not governed by the Guidelines.</u></p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.E.01. The types of offenses that may involve a mandatory minimum sentence or a mandatory sentence include offenses</p>	<p>3. <u>Conditional Release.</u> Several Minnesota statutes provide for mandatory conditional release terms that must be served by certain offenders once they are released from prison. The court must pronounce the conditional release term when sentencing for the following offenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First degree (felony) driving while impaired. Minn. Stat. § 169A.276, subd. 1(d). • Predatory offense registration violation committed by certain offenders. Minn. Stat. § 243.166, subd. 5a. • Assault in the fourth degree against secure treatment facility personnel. Minn. Stat. § 609.2231, subd. 3a(d). • First through fourth degree criminal sexual conduct and criminal sexual predatory conduct. Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, subds. 6-8. • Use of minors in a sexual performance. Minn. Stat. § 617.246, subd. 7. • Possession of pornographic work involving minors. Minn. Stat. § 617.247, subd. 9. <p>4. <u>Mandatory Life Sentences.</u> Mandatory life imprisonment sentences for first-degree murder and for sex offenses subject to Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, subdivision 2, are not governed by the Guidelines.</p> <p><i>Comment</i></p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>involving dangerous weapons, a second or subsequent controlled substance offense, first degree (felony) driving while impaired, and certain 2nd and 3rd degree murder offenses when the offender has a prior conviction for a “heinous” offense as described by statute.</p> <p>2.E.0201. <i>The Commission attempted to draw the dispositional line so that the great majority of offenses that might involve a mandatory sentence would fall outside the shaded areas of the grids. However, some cases carry a mandatory prison sentence under state law but fall within the shaded areas onf the Sentencing Guidelines Grids; e.g., Assault in the Second Degree. When that occurs, imprisonment of the offender is the presumptive disposition. The presumptive duration is the mandatory minimum sentence or the duration provided in the appropriate cell onf the applicable Sentencing Guidelines Grid, whichever is longer. These crimes are ranked below the dispositional line because the Commission believes the durations at these levels are more proportional to the crime than the durations found at the higher severity levels where prison is recommended regardless of the criminal history score of the offender. For example, according to Minn. Stat. § 609.11, the mandatory minimum prison sentence for Assault in the Second Degree involving a knife is one year and one day. However, according to the Gguidelines, the presumptive duration is the mandatory minimum or the duration provided in the appropriate cell onf the gStandard Grid, whichever is longer. Therefore, for someone convicted of Assault in the Second Degree with no a Criminal hHistory sScore of 0, the gGuidelines presume a 21 month prison duration based on the appropriate cell onf the Standard Grid found at Sseverity HLevel 6. The Commission</i></p>	<p>2.E.01. <i>The Commission attempted to draw the dispositional line so that the great majority of offenses that might involve a mandatory sentence would fall outside the shaded areas of the grids. However, some cases carry a mandatory prison sentence under state law but fall within the shaded areas of the grids; e.g., Assault in the Second Degree. When that occurs, imprisonment of the offender is the presumptive disposition. The presumptive duration is the mandatory minimum sentence or the duration provided in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid, whichever is longer. These crimes are ranked below the dispositional line because the Commission believes the durations at these levels are more proportional to the crime than the durations found at the higher severity levels where prison is recommended regardless of the criminal history score of the offender. For example, according to Minn. Stat. § 609.11, the mandatory minimum prison sentence for Assault in the Second Degree involving a knife is one year and one day. However, according to the Guidelines, the presumptive duration is the mandatory minimum or the duration provided in the appropriate cell on the Standard Grid, whichever is longer. Therefore, for someone convicted of Assault in the Second Degree with a Criminal History Score of 0, the Guidelines presume a 21 month prison duration based on the appropriate cell on the Standard Grid found at Severity Level 6. The Commission believes this duration is more appropriate than the 48 month prison duration</i></p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p><i>believes this duration is more appropriate than the 48 month prison duration that would be recommended if this crime were ranked at Sseverity LLevel 8, which is the first severity level ranked completely above the dispositional line.</i></p> <p><i>2.E.0302. When the mandatory minimum sentence is for less than one year and one day, the Commission interprets the minimum to mean any incarceration including time spent in local confinement as a condition of a stayed sentence. The presumptive disposition wouldis not be commitment to the Commissioner unless the case falls above the dispositional line on the applicable Sentencing Guidelines Grids. An example would beis a conviction for simple possession of cocaine, a Fifth Degree Controlled Substance Crime. If the person-offender has previously been convicted of a controlled substance crime, the mandatory minimum law would requires at least six months incarceration, which couldcan be served in a local jail or workhouse.</i></p> <p><i>2.E.03. <u>Some offenses by statutory definition involve a dangerous weapon, and therefore the mandatory minimum provision dealing with dangerous weapons always applies: Assault in the Second Degree under Minn. Stat. § 609.222; Certain Persons Not to Have Firearms under Minn. Stat. §§ 624.713, subd. 2(b) and 609.165, subd. 1b; Drive-By Shootings under Minn. Stat. § 609.66; and Stalking (Aggravated Violations) and Possessing a Dangerous Weapon under Minn. Stat. § 609.749, subd. 3(a)(3). The presumptive disposition for these types of offenses is imprisonment and the presumptive duration is the mandatory minimum sentence prescribed for the conviction offense or the cell time, whichever is longer.</u></i></p>	<p><i>that would be recommended if this crime were ranked at Severity Level 8, which is the first severity level ranked completely above the dispositional line.</i></p> <p><i>2.E.02. When the mandatory minimum sentence is for less than one year and one day, the Commission interprets the minimum to mean any incarceration including time spent in local confinement as a condition of a stayed sentence. The presumptive disposition is not commitment unless the case falls above the dispositional line on the applicable Grid. An example is a conviction for a Fifth Degree Controlled Substance Crime. If the offender has previously been convicted of a controlled substance crime, the mandatory minimum law requires at least six months incarceration, which can be served in a local jail or workhouse.</i></p> <p><i>2.E.03. Some offenses by statutory definition involve a dangerous weapon, and therefore the mandatory minimum provision dealing with dangerous weapons always applies: Assault in the Second Degree under Minn. Stat. § 609.222; Certain Persons Not to Have Firearms under Minn. Stat. §§ 624.713, subd. 2(b) and 609.165, subd. 1b; Drive-By Shootings under Minn. Stat. § 609.66; and Stalking (Aggravated Violations) and Possessing a Dangerous Weapon under Minn. Stat. § 609.749, subd. 3(a)(3). The presumptive disposition for these types of offenses is imprisonment and the presumptive duration is the mandatory minimum sentence prescribed for the conviction offense or the cell time, whichever is longer.</i></p>

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<p>2.E.04. In 1981 The mandatory minimum provision dealing with the use of dangerous weapons in the commission of certain felonies (Minn. Stat. § 609.11) was amended to provide <u>that the finder of fact shall</u> must determine the firearm or other dangerous weapon use or firearm possession based upon the record of the trial or plea of guilty and does not require the citing of this provision. If the court makes a finding <u>finds</u> that a dangerous weapon was involved, the mandatory minimum applies pursuant to <u>under</u> Minn. Stat. § 609.11. This provision also provides prosecutors with the authority to make a motion to sentence apart from the mandatory minimum sentence. In State v. Olson, 325 N.W.2d 13 (Minn. 1982), the Supreme Court extended that authority to courts <u>judges</u> as well. When the prosecutor or court makes <u>a motion to sentence apart from the mandatory minimum</u> is made by the prosecutor or the judge, it becomes legal to stay imposition or execution of sentence or to impose a lesser sentence than the mandatory minimum. When such a <u>this</u> motion is made, the presumptive disposition for the case is still imprisonment, and the presumptive duration is the mandatory minimum sentence prescribed for the conviction offense or the cell time, whichever is longer <u>greater</u>. A stay of imposition or execution for the case constitutes a mitigated dispositional departure. The imposition of a duration less than the mandatory minimum or cell time, if the latter is longer <u>greater</u>, constitutes a mitigated durational departure. Written reasons which <u>specifying</u> the substantial and compelling nature of the circumstances and which <u>demonstrating</u> why the sentence selected is more appropriate, reasonable or equitable than the presumptive sentence are required.</p> <p>2.E.05. There are some offenses that by statutory definition</p>	<p>2.E.04. The mandatory minimum provision dealing with the use of dangerous weapons in the commission of certain felonies (Minn. Stat. § 609.11) provides that the finder of fact must determine the firearm or other dangerous weapon use or firearm possession based upon the record of the trial or plea of guilty and does not require the citing of this provision. If the court finds that a dangerous weapon was involved, the mandatory minimum applies under Minn. Stat. § 609.11. This provision also provides prosecutors with the authority to make a motion to sentence apart from the mandatory minimum sentence. In State v. Olson, 325 N.W.2d 13 (Minn. 1982), the Supreme Court extended that authority to courts as well. When the prosecutor or court makes a motion to sentence apart from the mandatory minimum, it becomes legal to stay imposition or execution of sentence or to impose a lesser sentence than the mandatory minimum. When this motion is made, the presumptive disposition for the case is still imprisonment, and the presumptive duration is the mandatory minimum sentence prescribed for the conviction offense or the cell time, whichever is longer. A stay of imposition or execution for the case constitutes a mitigated dispositional departure. The imposition of a duration less than the mandatory minimum or cell time, if the latter is longer, constitutes a mitigated durational departure. Written reasons specifying the substantial and compelling nature of the circumstances and demonstrating why the sentence selected is more appropriate, reasonable or equitable than the presumptive sentence are required.</p>

Proposed new Comment 2.E.06 is repeated here because it does not show up well in the column format above.

2.E.05. *Minn. Stat. § 609.11, subd. 5a, states that for a subsequent drug offense involving a weapon the mandatory minimum duration for the drug offense and the mandatory minimum duration for the weapon offense are added together. The Guidelines presumptive duration is determined by comparing the total sum of the combined mandatory minimums and the duration found in the appropriate cell on the Standard Grid for the subsequent drug offense; the presumptive duration is the longer of the two. For example: A third-degree drug offender with a Criminal History Score of 3 is convicted of a subsequent controlled substance offense and was in possession of a firearm.*

Mandatory Minimums: 24 months Mand. Min. (Minn. Stat. § 152.023, subd. 3(b))
 + 36 months Mand. Min (Minn. Stat. § 609.11, subd. 5(a))
 = 60 months

vs.

Grid Cell: = 39 months (Severity Level 6; Criminal History Score of 3)

Proposed Revisions to Sentencing Guideline 2.F

- The text relating to consecutive sentencing for pre-Guidelines cases was moved from the top of section 2.F. to new section 2.F.4.
- The text in both the presumptive and permissive consecutive sentencing sections relating to crimes committed for the benefit of a gang was moved to new section 2.F.3.
- An example was added in Comment 2.F.102 to illustrate a situation when multiple sentences are sentenced consecutively and are consecutive to each other but concurrent to a prior conviction.
- An example was added in Comment 2.F.103 to illustrate a situation in which a concurrent sentence may be longer than a consecutive sentence.
- In section 2.F.2, relating to permissive consecutive sentencing, the former text set forth types of cases that could be sentenced consecutive, and then set forth additional conditions and rules following those case types. The section has been reorganized so that like cases and all of the applicable conditions and rules are grouped together (see section 2.F.2.a(1) versus 2.F.2.a(2)).

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>F. Concurrent/Consecutive Sentences:</p> <p>Generally, when an offender is convicted of multiple current offenses, or when there is a prior felony sentence which has not expired or been discharged, concurrent sentencing is presumptive. In certain situations consecutive sentences are presumptive; there are other situations in which consecutive sentences are permissive. These situations are outlined below. This section sets forth the criteria for imposing consecutive sentences. The use-Imposition of consecutive sentences in any other casesituation not described in this section constitutes a departure from the guidelines and requires written reasons pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 244.10, subd. 2, and Section 2.D of these guidelines.</p> <p>When the court imposes consecutive sentences are imposed, the court must offenses are sentenced the offenses in the order in which they occurred.</p>	<p>F. Concurrent/Consecutive Sentences:</p> <p>This section sets forth the criteria for imposing consecutive sentences. Imposition of consecutive sentences in any situation not described in this section is a departure. When the court imposes consecutive sentences, the court must sentence the offenses in the order in which they occurred.</p>

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<p>For persons who, while on probation, parole, or incarcerated, pursuant to an offense committed on or before April 30, 1980, commit a new offense for which a consecutive sentence is imposed service of the consecutive sentence for the current conviction shall commence upon the completion of any incarceration arising from the prior sentence.</p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.F.01. Consecutive sentences are a more severe sanction because the intent of using them is to confine the offender for a longer period than under concurrent sentences. If the severity of the sanction is to be proportional to the severity of the offense, consecutive sentences should be limited to more severe offenses. Generally, the Commission has established criteria which permits, but does not require, the use of consecutive sentences in the instances listed in the guidelines.</p> <p>For felony convictions committed while an offender is serving an executed prison sentence, or by an offender on supervised release, on conditional release, or on escape status from an executed prison sentence, it is presumptive to impose the sentence for the current offense consecutive to the sentence the offender was serving at the time the new offense was committed. As defined in Minn. Stat. § 244.101, “executed prison sentence” includes both the term of imprisonment and period of supervised release. The guidelines create a presumption against the use of consecutive sentences in all other cases not meeting the guideline criteria. If consecutive sentences are used in such cases, their use constitutes a departure from the guidelines and written reasons</p>	<p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.F.01. Consecutive sentences are a more severe sanction because the intent is to confine the offender for a longer period than under concurrent sentences. If the severity of the sanction is to be proportional to the severity of the offense, consecutive sentences should be limited to more severe offenses. The Commission recommends that the court consider carefully whether the purposes of the Guidelines (in terms of punishment proportional to the severity of the offense and the offender’s criminal history) would be served best by concurrent rather than consecutive sentences.</p>

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<p>are required.</p> <p>In all cases, the Commission suggests<u>recommends</u> that judge<u>the court</u> consider carefully whether the purposes of the sentencing<u>Guidelines</u> (in terms of punishment proportional to the severity of the offense and the <u>offender's</u> criminal history) would be served best by concurrent rather than consecutive sentences.</p> <p>2.F.02. The order of sentencing when consecutive sentences are imposed by the same judge is to sentence in the order in which the offenses occurred. The service of the consecutive sentence begins at the end of any incarceration arising from the first sentence. The Commissioner of Corrections aggregates the separate durations into a single fixed sentence. The terms of imprisonment and the periods of supervised release are aggregated as well. For example, if a court executes a 44-month fixed sentence, and a 24-month fixed sentence to be served consecutively to the first sentence, the Commissioner of Corrections aggregates the sentences into a single 68-month fixed sentence, with a specified minimum 45.3-month term of imprisonment and a specified maximum 22.7-month period of supervised release.</p> <p><u>44 months (first sentence)+24 months consecutive (second sentence)=68 months (fixed sentence)</u> <u>45.3 months (2/3 – term of imprisonment)</u> <u>22.7 months (1/3 – supervised release)</u></p> <p>2.F.03. For persons sentenced under Minn. Stat. § 609.229, subd. 3, where there is a sentence for an offense committed for</p>	<p>2.F.02. The service of the consecutive sentence begins at the end of any incarceration arising from the first sentence. The Commissioner of Corrections aggregates the separate durations into a single fixed sentence. The terms of imprisonment and the periods of supervised release are aggregated as well. For example, if a court executes a 44-month fixed sentence, and a 24-month fixed sentence to be served consecutively to the first sentence, the Commissioner of Corrections aggregates the sentences into a single 68-month fixed sentence, with a specified minimum 45.3-month term of imprisonment and a specified maximum 22.7-month period of supervised release.</p> <p>44 months (first sentence)+24 months consecutive (second sentence)=68 months (fixed sentence) 45.3 months (2/3 – term of imprisonment) 22.7 months (1/3 – supervised release)</p>

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<p>the benefit of a gang, the presumptive duration for the underlying crime with the highest severity level if sentenced consecutively would include additional months as outlined under Section 2.G, and using the respective criminal history score appropriate for consecutive sentencing.</p> <p>2.F.04. The service of the consecutive sentence begins at the end of any incarceration arising from the first sentence. The institutional records officer will aggregate the separate durations into a single fixed sentence, as well as aggregate the terms of imprisonment and the periods of supervised release. For example, if the judge executed a 44-month fixed sentence, and a 24-month fixed sentence to be served consecutively to the first sentence, the records officer has the authority to aggregate the sentences into a single 68-month fixed sentence, with a specified minimum 45.3-month term of imprisonment and a specified maximum 22.7-month period of supervised release.</p> <p>2.F.05. The Commissioner of Corrections has the authority to establish policies regarding durations of confinement for persons sentenced for crimes committed before May 1, 1980, and will continue to establish policies for the durations of confinement for persons revoked and re-imprisoned while on parole or supervised release, who were imprisoned for crimes committed on or after May 1, 1980.</p> <p>If an offender is under the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections pursuant to a sentence for an offense committed on or before April 30, 1980, and if the offender is convicted of a new felony committed on or after May 1, 1980, and is given a presumptive sentence to run consecutively to the previous</p>	

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<p>indeterminate sentence, the phrase "completion of any incarceration arising from the prior sentence" means the target release date which the Commissioner of Corrections assigned to the inmate for the offense committed on or before April 30, 1980, or the date on which the inmate completes any incarceration assigned as a result of a revocation of parole connected with the pre-guidelines offense.</p> <p>2.F.06. Minn. Stat. § 624.74 provides for a maximum sentence of three years or payment of a fine of \$5,000 or both, for possession or use of metal penetrating bullets during the commission of a crime. Any executed felony sentence imposed under Minn. Stat. § 624.74 shall run consecutively to any felony sentence imposed for the crime committed with the weapon, thus providing an enhancement to the sentence imposed for the other offense. The extent of enhancement, up to the three-year statutory maximum, is left to the discretion of the Court. If, for example, an offender were convicted of Aggravated Robbery in the First Degree with use of a gun and had a zero criminal history score, the presumptive sentence for the offense would be 48 months; if the offender were also convicted of Minn. Stat. § 624.74, Metal Penetrating Bullets, the Court could, at its discretion, add a maximum of 36 months, without departing from the guidelines.</p> <p>1. Presumptive Consecutive Sentences</p> <p>a. <u>Criteria for Imposing a Presumptive Consecutive Sentence.</u> Consecutive sentences are presumptive (<u>required under the Guidelines</u>) when:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><u>(1) the conviction is for a crime committed by an offender is:</u></p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>1. Presumptive Consecutive Sentences</p> <p>a. <u>Criteria for Imposing a Presumptive Consecutive Sentence.</u> Consecutive sentences are presumptive (required under the Guidelines) when:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(1) the offender is:</p>

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<p><u>(i) serving an executed prison sentence;</u> <u>(ii) on escape status from an executed prison sentence;</u> <u>(iii) or by an offender on supervised release;</u> <u>(iv) on conditional release <u>following release from an executed prison sentence (see conditional release terms in section 2.E.);</u> or on escape status from an executed prison sentence; <u>and</u></u></p> <p><u>(2) the presumptive disposition for the current offense(s) is commitment.</u></p> <p>Consecutive sentences are presumptive under the above criteria only when the presumptive disposition for the current offense(s) is commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections as determined under the procedures outlined in Section 2.C. The presumptive disposition for an escape from an executed sentence or for a felony assault committed by an inmate serving an executed term of imprisonment, however, is always commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections.</p> <p>Under the circumstances above, it is presumptive for the sentence(s) to be consecutive to the sentence being served by the offender at the time the escape or other new offense was committed. A concurrent sentence under these circumstances constitutes a departure from the presumptive sentence except if the total time to serve in prison would be longer if a concurrent sentence is imposed in which case a concurrent sentence is presumptive. A special, nonexclusive, mitigating departure factor may be used by the judge to depart from the consecutive</p>	<p>(i) serving an executed prison sentence; (ii) on escape status from an executed prison sentence; (iii) on supervised release; or (iv) on conditional release following release from an executed prison sentence (see conditional release terms in section 2.E.); and</p> <p>(2) the presumptive disposition for the current offense(s) is commitment.</p> <p>The presumptive disposition for an escape from an executed sentence or for a felony assault committed by an inmate serving an executed term of imprisonment is always commitment.</p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>presumption and impose a concurrent sentence: there is evidence that the defendant has provided substantial and material assistance in the detection or prosecution of crime.</p> <p><u>b. Finding the Presumptive Duration.</u> For each presumptive consecutive offense sentenced consecutively to another offense(s) <u>under this section, the presumptive duration is the duration in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid at a Criminal History Score of 1</u>, or the mandatory minimum for the offense, whichever is longer<u>greater, shall be used in determining the presumptive duration.</u> For persons sentenced under Minn. Stat. § 609.229, subd. 3, where there is a sentence for an offense committed for the benefit of a gang, the presumptive duration for the underlying crime with the highest severity level if sentenced consecutively, would include additional months as outlined in Section 2.G, and using the respective criminal history score appropriate for consecutive sentencing.</p> <p><u>c. Exception When Presumptive Concurrent Sentence is Longer.</u> If the criteria in paragraph 2.F.1.a have been met but the total time to serve in prison would be longer if a concurrent sentence were imposed, a concurrent sentence is presumptive. Otherwise, a concurrent sentence is a departure.</p> <p><u>d. Departure Factor.</u> If there is evidence that the defendant has provided substantial and material assistance in the detection or prosecution of crime, the court may depart from the presumptive consecutive sentence and impose a concurrent sentence.</p>	<p>b. <u>Finding the Presumptive Duration.</u> For each offense sentenced consecutively to another offense(s) under this section, the presumptive duration is the duration in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid at a Criminal History Score of 1, or the mandatory minimum for the offense, whichever is longer.</p> <p>c. <u>Exception When Presumptive Concurrent Sentence is Longer.</u> If the criteria in paragraph 2.F.1.a have been met but the total time to serve in prison would be longer if a concurrent sentence were imposed, a concurrent sentence is presumptive. Otherwise, a concurrent sentence is a departure.</p> <p>d. <u>Departure Factor.</u> If there is evidence that the defendant has provided substantial and material assistance in the detection or prosecution of crime, the court may depart from the presumptive consecutive sentence and impose a concurrent sentence.</p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p><u>e. Felony Driving While Impaired (DWI). Minn. Stat. § 169A.28 subd. 1 requires a consecutive sentence when When an the court sentences an offender is sentenced for a felony DWI, a consecutive sentence is presumptive if the offender <u>and</u>:</u></p> <p><u>(1) the offender</u> has a prior unexpired misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor or felony DWI sentence; and</p> <p><u>(2) The presumptive disposition for the felony DWI is based on the offender's location on the grid. If the disposition for the current offense is</u> will be probation, the presumptive sentence for the felony DWI is a consecutive stayed sentence with a duration based on a criminal history score of one; but not</p> <p><u>(3) when the disposition for the current offense will be commitment.</u></p> <p><u>If the court pronounces a consecutive sentence, the presumptive duration is based on a Criminal History Score of 1.</u> Any pronounced probationary jail time should be served consecutively to any remaining time to be served on the prior DWI offense.</p> <p>If the disposition is commitment to prison, the requirement for consecutive sentencing does not apply (M.S. § 169A.28 subd. 1(b)).</p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p><u>2.F.101. This section establishes criteria requiring the use of</u></p>	<p>e. <u>Felony Driving While Impaired (DWI).</u> Minn. Stat. § 169A.28 subd. 1 requires a consecutive sentence when the court sentences an offender for a felony DWI and:</p> <p>(1) the offender has a prior unexpired misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor or felony DWI sentence; and</p> <p>(2) the disposition for the current offense will be probation; but not</p> <p>(3) when the disposition for the current offense will be commitment.</p> <p>If the court pronounces a consecutive sentence, the presumptive duration is based on a Criminal History Score of 1. Any pronounced probationary jail time should be served consecutively to any remaining time to be served on the prior DWI offense.</p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>2.F.101. This section establishes criteria requiring the use of</p>

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<p><u>consecutive sentences under the Guidelines. These are called “presumptive consecutive sentences.” When consecutive sentencing is presumptive, it is a departure to give concurrent sentences.</u></p> <p>2.F.1012. For each<u>When the court pronounces presumptive consecutive sentences for multiple offenses, presumptive consecutive offense sentenced consecutive to another offense(s), the presumptive duration is determined by each new offense will be sentenced at a eCriminal hHistory sScore of one1, or the mandatory minimum, whichever is greater. The new offenses will run concurrently to each other, but consecutive to the prior offense.</u></p> <p>2.F.102. For example, The presumptive disposition an offender is convicted of Escape from Custody and First-Degree Burglary of an Occupied Dwelling for an<u>following escape from an executed sentence, or a felony assault committed by an inmate serving an executed term of imprisonment is commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections. It is presumptive for sentences for these offenses to be consecutive to the sentence the inmate was serving at the time the new offense was committed. The term of imprisonment remaining on the original offense from which the offender escaped is 18 months. Each of the new offenses will have a presumptive consecutive sentence duration found at a Criminal History Score of 1: Escape from Custody (Severity Level 3), 13 months; Burglary (Severity Level 6), 27 months. The two sentences will run concurrently to each other, and the longer of the two durations will be added to the time remaining on the</u></p>	<p><i>consecutive sentences under the Guidelines. These are called “presumptive consecutive sentences.” When consecutive sentencing is presumptive, it is a departure to give concurrent sentences.</i></p> <p>2.F.102. <i>When the court pronounces presumptive consecutive sentences for multiple offenses, each new offense will be sentenced at a Criminal History Score of 1. The new offenses will run concurrently to each other, but consecutive to the prior offense.</i></p> <p><i>For example, an offender is convicted of Escape from Custody and First-Degree Burglary of an Occupied Dwelling following escape from an executed sentence. The term of imprisonment remaining on the original offense from which the offender escaped is 18 months. Each of the new offenses will have a presumptive consecutive sentence duration found at a Criminal History Score of 1: Escape from Custody (Severity Level 3), 13 months; Burglary (Severity Level 6), 27 months. The two sentences will run concurrently to each other, and the longer of the two durations will be added to the time remaining on the original term of imprisonment (here, 27 months will be added to the time remaining on the original 18-month sentence). Aggregated, the new presumptive consecutive sentence duration is 45 months.</i></p>

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<p><u>original term of imprisonment (here, 27 months will be added to the time remaining on the original 18-month sentence). Aggregated, the new presumptive consecutive sentence duration is 45 months.</u></p> <p>2.F.103. Consecutive sentences are presumptive for a crime committed by an inmate serving, or on escape status from, an executed prison sentence if the presumptive disposition for the crime is commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections as determined under the procedures outlined in Section 2.C.</p> <p>2.F.104. Sentences for offenses committed while on escape status from an executed sentence which have presumptive dispositions of commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections are presumptive consecutive to the sentence being served by the offender at the time of the escape.</p> <p>2.F.1053. A concurrent sentence is presumptive if the In certain situations a concurrent sentence would result is that in an offender will serve longer in prison, than a consecutive sentence and in such situations a concurrent sentence is presumptive. For example, an inmate has four months left to serve before release on the first offense. The new offense is a severity level 4 crime and the inmate's criminal history score is five. If sentenced concurrently, the presumptive duration would be 27 months, the term of imprisonment would be 18 months and because the sentence runs concurrently with the first offense, the total time to be served would be 18 months. If the new offense were sentenced consecutively, the presumptive duration would be 15 months, the term of imprisonment would be 10 months and adding the 10 months to the four months left to serve on the first</p>	<p><i>2.F.103. A concurrent sentence is presumptive if the result is that an offender will serve longer in prison. For example, an offender with a Criminal History Score of 6 is on supervised release. The offender has one month remaining until the sentence expires when the offender commits a theft over \$5,000 (Severity Level 3). The Guidelines would typically recommend that the theft run consecutively to the unexpired prior except that a concurrent sentence is longer; therefore, a concurrent sentence is presumptive.</i></p> <p><i>1 month (before expiration of sentence)+13 months (Severity Level 3; Criminal History Score of 1)=14 months consecutive vs. 23 months concurrent (Severity Level 3; Criminal History</i></p>

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<p>offense would equal 14 months or 4 months less than the time to be served under concurrent sentencing. In a situation like this example, concurrent sentencing would be presumptive. For example, an offender with a Criminal History Score of 6 is on supervised release. The offender has one month remaining until the sentence expires when the offender commits a theft over \$5,000 (Severity Level 3). The Guidelines would typically recommend that the theft run consecutively to the unexpired prior except that a concurrent sentence is longer; therefore, a concurrent sentence is presumptive.</p> <p><u>1 month (before expiration of sentence)+13 months (Severity Level 3; Criminal History Score of 1)=14 months consecutive vs. 23 months concurrent (Severity Level 3; Criminal History Score of 6).</u></p> <p>2. Permissive Consecutive Sentences</p> <p><u>a. Criteria for Imposing a Permissive Consecutive Sentence. Except when consecutive sentences are presumptive, e</u>Consecutive sentences are permissive (may be given without departure) only in the <u>following easessituations: specified in this section. For each offense sentenced consecutively to another offense(s), the court must use a Criminal History Score of 0, or the mandatory minimum for the offense, whichever is longer, to determine the presumptive duration. A consecutive sentence at any other duration is a departure.</u></p> <p><u>(1) Specific Offenses; Presumptive Commitment.</u></p>	<p>Score of 6).</p> <p>2. Permissive Consecutive Sentences</p> <p>a. <u>Criteria for Imposing a Permissive Consecutive Sentence.</u> Consecutive sentences are permissive (may be given without departure) only in the situations specified in this section. For each offense sentenced consecutively to another offense(s), the court must use a Criminal History Score of 0, or the mandatory minimum for the offense, whichever is longer, to determine the presumptive duration. A consecutive sentence at any other duration is a departure.</p> <p>(1) <u>Specific Offenses; Presumptive Commitment.</u></p>

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<p><u>Consecutive sentences are permissive if the presumptive disposition for the current offense(s) is commitment and paragraph (i), (ii), or (iii) applies. If the court pronounces a consecutive stayed sentence under one of these paragraphs, the stayed sentence is a mitigated dispositional departure, but the consecutive nature of the sentence is not a departure. The consecutive stayed sentence begins when the offender completes the term of imprisonment and is placed on supervised release.</u></p> <p><u>a.(i) Prior Felony Sentence. A currentIf the offender has a prior felony conviction for a crime on the list in section 6 of offenses eligible for permissive consecutive sentences found in Section 6 may be sentenced consecutively to a prior felony sentence for a crime listed in Section 6 which that has not expired or been discharged <u>and the current conviction is a crime on the list, the current conviction may be sentenced consecutively to the prior sentence. The presumptive disposition for the prior offense(s) must also be commitment as outlined in section2(c).</u></u></p> <p><u>b.(ii) Multiple Current Felony Convictions. If the offender is being sentenced for Mmultiple current felony convictions for crimes on the list of offenses eligible for permissive consecutive sentences found in Ssection 6, <u>the convictions</u> may be sentenced consecutively to each other.</u></p> <p><u>(iii) Felony Conviction After Escape (Non-Executed</u></p>	<p>Consecutive sentences are permissive if the presumptive disposition for the current offense(s) is commitment and paragraph (i), (ii), or (iii) applies. If the court pronounces a consecutive stayed sentence under one of these paragraphs, the stayed sentence is a mitigated dispositional departure, but the consecutive nature of the sentence is not a departure. The consecutive stayed sentence begins when the offender completes the term of imprisonment and is placed on supervised release.</p> <p>(i) <u>Prior Felony Sentence.</u> If the offender has a prior felony conviction for a crime on the list in section 6 of offenses eligible for permissive consecutive sentences that has not expired or been discharged and the current conviction is a crime on the list, the current conviction may be sentenced consecutively to the prior sentence. The presumptive disposition for the prior offense(s) must also be commitment as outlined in section2(c).</p> <p>(ii) <u>Multiple Current Felony Convictions.</u> If the offender is being sentenced for multiple current felony convictions for crimes on the list of offenses eligible for permissive consecutive sentences in section 6, the convictions may be sentenced consecutively to each other.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Felony Conviction After Escape (Non-Executed</u></p>

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<p><u>Sentence). If the offender commits and is convicted for a new felony crime while on felony escape from lawful custody – as defined in Minn. Stat. § 609.485 – from a non-executed felony sentence, the new felony conviction may be sentenced consecutively to the sentence for the escape or the offense for which the offender was confined.</u></p> <p><u>(2) Other Offenses. Consecutive sentences for the following offenses are always permissive and there is no dispositional departure if the sentences are executed.</u></p> <p><u>e-(i) Felony Escape. If the offender is convicted of felony</u>A current felony conviction for escape from lawful custody, <u>– as defined in Minn. Stat. § 609.485, – when</u>and the offender did not escape from an executed prison sentence, <u>the escape</u> may be sentenced consecutively to the sentence for the offense for which the offender was confined.;or</p> <p><u>d. A current felony conviction for a crime committed while on felony escape from lawful custody, as defined in Minn. Stat. § 609.485, from a non-executed felony sentence may be sentenced consecutively to the sentence for the escape or for the offense for which the offender was confined;</u>or</p> <p><u>e-(ii) Felony Conviction After Escape (Executed Sentence). If the offender committed and is convicted for a new</u>A current felony conviction for a crime committed while on felony escape from lawful</p>	<p><u>Sentence). If the offender commits and is convicted for a new felony crime while on felony escape from lawful custody – as defined in Minn. Stat. § 609.485 – from a non-executed felony sentence, the new felony conviction may be sentenced consecutively to the sentence for the escape or the offense for which the offender was confined.</u></p> <p>(2) <u>Other Offenses.</u> Consecutive sentences for the following offenses are always permissive and there is no dispositional departure if the sentences are executed.</p> <p>(i) <u>Felony Escape.</u> If the offender is convicted of felony escape from lawful custody – as defined in Minn. Stat. § 609.485 – and the offender did not escape from an executed prison sentence, the escape may be sentenced consecutively to the sentence for which the offender was confined.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Felony Conviction After Escape (Executed Sentence).</u> If the offender committed and is convicted for a new felony crime committed while on felony escape from lawful custody – as defined in Minn.</p>

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<p>custody, — as defined in Minn. Stat. § 609.485, — from an executed felony sentence, <u>the new felony</u> may be sentenced consecutively to the sentence for the escape. ; or</p> <p><u>f.(iii) Fleeing a Police Officer; Criminal Sexual Conduct. The court may impose consecutive sentences as permitted under Minn. Stat. § 609.035, subs. 5 and 6 if both of the following occur:</u></p> <p><u>(a) the offender is convicted of either of the following offenses:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A current felony conviction for Fleeing a Peace Officer in a Motor Vehicle, as defined in Minn. Stat. § 609.487; ; or • <u>Criminal Sexual Conduct in the First through Fourth Degrees with force or violence, as defined in Minn. Stat. §§ 609.342 through 609.345; or and</u> <p><u>(b) the court imposes punishment for any other crime committed by the defendant as part of the same conduct.</u></p> <p><u>iv. Felony Assault in a Local Jail or Workhouse. If the offender is convicted of A current conviction for a felony assault committed while in a local jail or workhouse, <u>the felony assault conviction</u> may be sentenced consecutively to any other executed prison sentence if the presumptive disposition for the other offense was commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections <u>as outlined in section 2.C.</u></u></p>	<p>Stat. § 609.485 – from an executed felony sentence, the new felony may be sentenced consecutively to the sentence for the escape.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Fleeing a Police Officer; Criminal Sexual Conduct.</u> The court may impose consecutive sentences as permitted under Minn. Stat. § 609.035, subs. 5 and 6 if both of the following occur:</p> <p>(a) the offender is convicted of either of the following offenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fleeing a Peace Officer in a Motor Vehicle, as defined in Minn. Stat. § 609.487; or • Criminal Sexual Conduct in the First through Fourth Degrees with force or violence, as defined in Minn. Stat. §§ 609.342 through 609.345; and <p>(b) the court imposes punishment for any other crime committed by the defendant as part of the same conduct.</p> <p>iv. <u>Felony Assault in a Local Jail or Workhouse.</u> If the offender is convicted of felony assault committed while in a local jail or workhouse, the felony assault conviction may be sentenced consecutively to any other executed prison sentence if the presumptive disposition for the other offense was commitment as outlined in section 2.C.</p>

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<p>Consecutive sentences are permissive under the above criteria letters a, b, and d only when the presumptive disposition for the current offense(s) is commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections as determined under the procedures outlined in Section 2.C. In addition, consecutive sentences are permissive under letter a, above only when the presumptive disposition for the prior offense(s) was commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections as determined under the procedures outlined in Section 2.C.</p> <p>If the judge pronounces a consecutive stayed sentence in these circumstances, the stayed sentence is a mitigated dispositional departure, but the consecutive nature of the sentence is not a departure if the offense meets one of the above criteria. The consecutive stayed sentence begins when the offender completes the term of imprisonment and is placed on supervised release.</p> <p>Consecutive sentences are always permissive under the above criteria letters e, e, f, or g. There is no dispositional departure if the sentences are executed when consecutive sentences are pronounced under criteria letters e, e, f, or g.</p> <p>For each offense sentenced consecutive to another offense(s), other than those that are presumptive, a zero criminal history score, or the mandatory minimum for the offense, whichever is greater, shall be used in determining the presumptive duration. The purpose of this procedure is to count an individual's criminal history score only one time in the computation of consecutive sentence durations.</p>	

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<p>For persons sentenced under Minn. Stat. § 609.229, subd. 3, where there is a sentence for an offense committed for the benefit of a gang, the presumptive duration for the underlying crime with the highest severity level if sentenced consecutively, would include additional months as outlined in Section 2.G, and using the respective criminal history score appropriate for consecutive sentencing. The presumptive duration for each offense sentenced concurrently shall be based on the offender's criminal history as calculated by following the procedures outlined in Section 2.B.</p>	
<p><i>Comment</i></p>	<p><i>Comment</i></p>
<p><u>2.F.201. The Commission establishes criteria that permits, but does not require, the use of consecutive sentences in instances listed in the Guidelines. This is called “permissive consecutive sentences.”</u></p>	<p><i>2.F.201. The Commission establishes criteria that permits, but does not require, the use of consecutive sentences in instances listed in the Guidelines. This is called “permissive consecutive sentences.”</i></p>
<p><u>2.F.2012. For an offender persons is given permissive consecutive sentences, the presumptive duration for each offense sentenced consecutive to another offense(s) is determined by the severity level appropriate to the conviction offense using the zero criminal history column, or the mandatory minimum, whichever is greater longer. The purpose of this procedure is to count an offender’s criminal history score only one time in the computation of consecutive sentence durations.</u></p>	<p><i>2.F.202. If an offender is given permissive consecutive sentences, the presumptive duration for each offense sentenced consecutive to another offense(s) is determined by using the zero criminal history column, or the mandatory minimum, whichever is longer. The purpose of this procedure is to count an offender’s criminal history score only one time in the computation of consecutive sentence durations.</i></p>
<p><u>2.F.2023. The Commission's policies on permissive consecutive sentences outline the criteria that are necessary to permit consecutive sentences without the requirement to cite reasons for departure. JudgesCourts may pronounce consecutive sentences in any other situation by citing reasons for departure.</u></p>	<p><i>2.F.203. The Commission's policies on permissive consecutive sentences outline the criteria that are necessary to permit consecutive sentences without the requirement to cite reasons for departure. Courts may pronounce consecutive sentences in any other situation by citing reasons for departure. Courts may also</i></p>

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<p>Judges<u>Courts</u> may also pronounce durational and dispositional departures both upward and downward in cases involving consecutive sentencing if reasons for departure are cited. The reasons for each type of departure should be specifically cited. The procedures for departures are outlined in Section 2.D, of the guidelines.</p>	<p>pronounce durational and dispositional departures both upward and downward in cases involving consecutive sentencing if reasons for departure are cited. The reasons for each type of departure should be specifically cited. The procedures for departures are outlined in section 2.D.</p>
<p>2.F.2034. It is permissive for multiple current felony convictions for offenses on the eligible list to be sentenced consecutively to each other when the presumptive disposition for these offenses is commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections as determined under the procedures outlined in Section 2.C, of the guidelines. Consecutive sentences are <u>is</u> permissive <u>for multiple current felony convictions under these circumstances</u> even when the offenses involve <u>one a single</u> victim <u>and</u> involving a single course of conduct. However, consecutive sentencing is not permissive <u>for multiple current felony convictions involving one victim and a single course of conduct if the court under these circumstances when the court has</u> <u>is giving</u> given an upward durational departure on any of the current <u>conviction</u> offenses. The Commission believes that to give both an upward durational departure and a consecutive sentence when the circumstances involve one victim and a single course of conduct can result in disproportional sentencing unless additional aggravating factors exist to justify the consecutive sentence.</p>	<p>2.F.204. Consecutive sentences are permissive for multiple current felony convictions even when the offenses involve one victim and a single course of conduct. However, consecutive sentencing is not permissive for multiple current felony convictions involving one victim and a single course of conduct if the court is giving an upward durational departure on any of the current conviction offenses. The Commission believes that to give both an upward durational departure and a consecutive sentence when the circumstances involve one victim and a single course of conduct can result in disproportional sentencing unless additional aggravating factors exist to justify the consecutive sentence.</p>
<p>2.F.2045. If the presumptive disposition for an escape conviction from a non-executed prison sentence is commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections, it is permissive for the sentence to be consecutive to the offense for which the offender was confined. The presumptive duration for the escape is found at the zero</p>	<p>2.F.205. An offender given a consecutive sentence for a crime committed while using or possessing metal-penetrating bullets under Minn. Stat. § 624.7191, subd. 3, can get up to the three-year statutory maximum without departing from the Guidelines. The length of the consecutive sentence is left to the discretion of</p>

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<p>criminal history score and the appropriate severity level. In addition to making the sentence for the escape offense consecutive to the sentence for which the offender was confined, it is also permissive to pronounce a sentence for any offense committed while on escape status that carries a presumptive disposition of commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections, consecutive to the sentence for the escape conviction or consecutive to the sentence for which the offender was confined.</p> <p>Additionally, it is permissive to sentence any offense committed while on escape status from an executed sentence consecutive to the escape. An offender given a consecutive sentence for a crime committed while using or possessing metal-penetrating bullets under Minn. Stat. § 624.7191, subd. 3, can get up to the three-year statutory maximum without departing from the Guidelines. The length of the consecutive sentence is left to the discretion of the court. For example, an offender with a Criminal History Score of 0 is sentenced to a presumptive 48 months prison for aggravated robbery in the first degree, and next is sentenced to 36 months prison consecutively for possessing metal-penetrating bullets.</p> <p><u>3. Crime Committed for the Benefit of a Gang</u></p> <p><u>When the court imposes a presumptive or permissive consecutive sentence for a crime committed for the benefit of a gang under Minn. Stat. § 609.229, subd. 3, the presumptive duration includes additional months as outlined in section 2.G.</u></p>	<p><i>the court. For example, an offender with a Criminal History Score of 0 is sentenced to a presumptive 48 months prison for aggravated robbery in the first degree, and next is sentenced to 36 months prison consecutively for possessing metal-penetrating bullets.</i></p> <p>3. Crime Committed for the Benefit of a Gang</p> <p>When the court imposes a presumptive or permissive consecutive sentence for a crime committed for the benefit of a gang under Minn. Stat. § 609.229, subd. 3, the presumptive duration includes additional months as outlined in section 2.G.</p>

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<p><u>4. Pre-Guidelines Cases</u></p> <p><u>If a sentence is imposed consecutively to an offense committed before May 1, 1980, the consecutive sentence begins after completion of any incarceration arising from the prior sentence.</u></p> <p><u><i>Comment</i></u></p> <p><u><i>2.F.401. The Commissioner of Corrections has the authority to establish policies regarding durations of confinement for offenders sentenced for crimes committed before May 1, 1980, and will continue to establish policies for the durations of confinement for offenders revoked and re-imprisoned while on parole or supervised release, who were imprisoned for crimes committed on or after May 1, 1980.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>If an offender is under the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections pursuant to a sentence for an offense committed on or before April 30, 1980, and if the offender is convicted of a new felony committed on or after May 1, 1980, and is given a presumptive sentence to run consecutively to the previous indeterminate sentence, the phrase “completion of any incarceration arising from the prior sentence” means the target release date the Commissioner of Corrections assigned to the inmate for the offense committed on or before April 30, 1980, or the date on which the inmate completes any incarceration assigned as a result of a revocation of parole for the pre-Guidelines offense.</i></u></p>	<p>4. Pre-Guidelines Cases</p> <p>If a sentence is imposed consecutively to an offense committed before May 1, 1980, the consecutive sentence begins after completion of any incarceration arising from the prior sentence.</p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p><i>2.F.401. The Commissioner of Corrections has the authority to establish policies regarding durations of confinement for offenders sentenced for crimes committed before May 1, 1980, and will continue to establish policies for the durations of confinement for offenders revoked and re-imprisoned while on parole or supervised release, who were imprisoned for crimes committed on or after May 1, 1980.</i></p> <p><i>If an offender is under the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections pursuant to a sentence for an offense committed on or before April 30, 1980, and if the offender is convicted of a new felony committed on or after May 1, 1980, and is given a presumptive sentence to run consecutively to the previous indeterminate sentence, the phrase “completion of any incarceration arising from the prior sentence” means the target release date the Commissioner of Corrections assigned to the inmate for the offense committed on or before April 30, 1980, or the date on which the inmate completes any incarceration assigned as a result of a revocation of parole for the pre-Guidelines offense.</i></p>

Proposed Revisions to Sentencing Guideline 2.G

Notes:

- This section has been broken into numbered paragraphs to better differentiate content.
- The general impact of sentence modifiers on the presumptive sentence is stated first, and exceptions or variations follow.
- Paragraph #1 is intended to ground the reader in purpose of this section. The first two definitional sentences are new. The rest of the paragraph was moved up from the end of section 2.G.
- In paragraphs 8, 9, and 10, more structure was added to the content to help step the reader through the decision points that determine the presumptive sentence when those modifiers are applied.
- Comment 2.G.02 was added to clarify the effect of modifiers that reduce the *duration* of the sentence.

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<p><i>G. Convictions for Attempts, Conspiracies, and Other Sentence Modifiers:</i></p> <p><u>1. In General</u></p> <p><u>Sentence modifiers are statutes that aid in defining the punishment for the underlying offense. Modifiers can affect either or both the duration and the disposition of the presumptive sentence. Any change to the presumptive fixed sentence under this section must also be applied to the upper and lower ends of the range found in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid, except that the presumptive sentence cannot be less than one year and one day, nor can it be less than any applicable mandatory minimum.</u></p> <p><u>2. Attempt or Conspiracy</u></p> <p><u>When an offenderperson is sentenced for an attempted offense under Minn. Stat. § 609.17 or for conspiracy to commit an offense under Minn. Stat. § 609.175, the presumptive duration</u></p>	<p><i>G. Convictions for Attempts, Conspiracies, and Other Sentence Modifiers:</i></p> <p>1. In General</p> <p>Sentence modifiers are statutes that aid in defining the punishment for the underlying offense. Modifiers can affect either or both the duration and the disposition of the presumptive sentence. Any change to the presumptive fixed sentence under this section must also be applied to the upper and lower ends of the range found in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid, except that the presumptive sentence cannot be less than one year and one day, nor can it be less than any applicable mandatory minimum.</p> <p>2. Attempt or Conspiracy</p> <p>When an offender is sentenced for an attempted offense under Minn. Stat. § 609.17 or for conspiracy to commit an offense under Minn. Stat. § 609.175, the presumptive duration is one-</p>

is one-half of that found in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid for the underlying offense.

3. Solicitation of Juveniles or Mentally Impaired Persons

~~For~~When an offenders is convicted-sentenced for of attempted offenses or conspiracies to commit an offense, Solicitation of Juveniles-soliciting a juvenile under Minn. Stat. § 609.494, subd. 2(b), or for Solicitation of Mentally Impaired Persons-soliciting a mentally impaired person under Minn. Stat. § 609.493 subd. 2(b), or Aiding an Offender—Taking Responsibility for Criminal Acts under Minn. Stat. § 609.495, subd. 4, the presumptive sentence is determined by locating the Sentencing Guidelines Grids cell defined by the offender's criminal history score and the severity level of the completed or intended offense or the offense committed by the principal offender, and dividing the duration contained therein by two, but such sentence shall not be less than one year and one day ~~except that~~duration is one-half of that found in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid for the underlying offense.

4. Conspiracy to Commit a Controlled Substance Offense

The modifying statute for Conspiracy to Commit a Controlled Substance offense as perunder Minn. Stat. § 152.096, in which event does not affect the presumptive sentence ~~shall be that~~ for the ~~completed~~underlying offense.

~~For persons convicted of attempted offenses or conspiracies to commit an offense with a mandatory minimum of a year and a day or more, the presumptive duration is the mandatory minimum or one-half the duration specified in the applicable Sentencing Guidelines Grids cell, whichever is greater.~~

half of that found in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid for the underlying offense.

3. Solicitation of Juveniles or Mentally Impaired Persons

When an offender is sentenced for soliciting a juvenile under Minn. Stat. § 609.494, subd. 2(b), or for soliciting a mentally impaired person under Minn. Stat. § 609.493 subd. 2(b), the presumptive duration is one-half of that found in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid for the underlying offense.

4. Conspiracy to Commit a Controlled Substance Offense

The modifying statute for Conspiracy to Commit a Controlled Substance offense under Minn. Stat. § 152.096 does not affect the presumptive sentence for the underlying offense.

5. Attempt or Conspiracy to Commit Criminal Sexual Conduct in the First or Second Degree

~~The Commission regards the provisions in Minn. Stat. § 609.342, subd. 2(b) and 609.343, subd. 2(b) as statutorily created presumptive sentences, not mandatory minimums. For~~ When an offender is convicted of ~~sentenced for~~ an attempt or conspiracy to commit Criminal Sexual Conduct in the First Degree ~~under (Minn. Stat. § 609.342)~~ or Criminal Sexual Conduct in the Second Degree ~~under (Minn. Stat. § 609.343, subd. 1(c), (d), (e), (f), and (h))~~, the presumptive duration is one-half of that found in the appropriate cell ~~of~~ on the ~~Sentencing Guidelines Sex Offender~~ Grid for the underlying offense or any mandatory minimum, whichever is longer. ~~The Commission regards the provisions of M.S. 609.342 subd. 2(b) and 609.343 subd. 2(b) as statutorily created presumptive sentences, and not mandatory minimums.~~

6. Taking Responsibility for Criminal Acts

When an offender is sentenced for taking responsibility for criminal acts under Minn. Stat. § 609.495, subd. 4, the presumptive duration is one-half of that found in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid for the underlying offense.

7. Offense Committed in Furtherance of Terrorism

~~For~~ When an offender is sentenced for an offense committed in the furtherance of terrorism under Minn. Stat. § 609.714 ~~(an offense committed in furtherance of terrorism)~~, the presumptive ~~sentence~~ duration found in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid for the underlying offense ~~is~~ must

5. Attempt or Conspiracy to Commit Criminal Sexual Conduct in the First or Second Degree

The Commission regards the provisions in Minn. Stat. § 609.342, subd. 2(b) and 609.343, subd. 2(b) as statutorily created presumptive sentences, not mandatory minimums. When an offender is sentenced for an attempt or conspiracy to commit Criminal Sexual Conduct in the First Degree under Minn. Stat. § 609.342 or Criminal Sexual Conduct in the Second Degree under Minn. Stat. § 609.343, subd. 1(c), (d), (e), (f), and (h), the presumptive duration is one-half of that found in the appropriate cell on the Sex Offender Grid for the underlying offense or any mandatory minimum, whichever is longer.

6. Taking Responsibility for Criminal Acts

When an offender is sentenced for taking responsibility for criminal acts under Minn. Stat. § 609.495, subd. 4, the presumptive duration is one-half of that found in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid for the underlying offense.

7. Offense Committed in Furtherance of Terrorism

When an offender is sentenced for an offense committed in the furtherance of terrorism under Minn. Stat. § 609.714, the presumptive duration found in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid for the underlying offense must be increased by fifty percent.

~~be increased by fifty percent. The presumptive sentence is determined by locating the Sentencing Guidelines Grids cell defined by the offender's criminal history score and the severity level of the underlying crime.~~

8. Criminal Sexual Predatory Conduct

~~For~~When an offender ~~persons~~ is sentenced for criminal sexual predatory conduct under Minn. Stat. § 609.3453 ~~(criminal sexual predatory conduct)~~, the presumptive ~~sentence~~ duration found in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid for the underlying offense, ~~located in the Sentencing Guidelines Grid Cell defined by the offender's criminal history score and the severity level of the underlying crime,~~ is must be increased by:

- a. twenty-five percent; or
- b. fifty percent, ~~if~~ the violation was committed by an offender ~~person~~ was convicted and sentenced ~~for~~with a “previous sex offense conviction” as defined in Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, subd. 1 ~~before the commission of the present offense, the presumptive sentence duration for the underlying offense is increased by fifty percent. Any partial months resulting from this calculation should be rounded down to the nearest half month.~~

9. Solicitation or Promotion of Prostitution; Sex Trafficking

~~For~~When an offender ~~persons~~ is sentenced for Solicitation or Promotion of Prostitution or Sex Trafficking under Minn. Stat. § 609.322, subd. 1(b), ~~—Aggravating Factors for Solicitation or Promotion of Prostitution; Sex Trafficking~~ the presumptive sentence is determined by ~~the sentencing guidelines locating the duration in the appropriate cell on the applicable gGrid cell~~

8. Criminal Sexual Predatory Conduct

When an offender is sentenced for criminal sexual predatory conduct under Minn. Stat. § 609.3453, the presumptive duration found in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid for the underlying offense must be increased by:

- a. twenty-five percent; or
- b. fifty percent, if the violation was committed by an offender with a “previous sex offense conviction” as defined in Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, subd. 1.

9. Solicitation or Promotion of Prostitution; Sex Trafficking

When an offender is sentenced for Solicitation or Promotion of Prostitution or Sex Trafficking under Minn. Stat. § 609.322, subd. 1(b), the presumptive sentence is determined by locating the duration in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid defined by the offender's criminal history score and the underlying crime with the highest severity level, or the

defined by the offender's criminal history score and ~~the severity level of~~ the underlying crime with the highest severity level, or the mandatory minimum for the underlying crime, whichever is ~~greater~~longer, and adding:

- ~~a. plus an additional 48 months, if the underlying crime was completed;~~ or
- ~~b. If the underlying crime is an attempt or conspiracy, the presumptive duration includes an additional 24 months, if the underlying crime was an attempt or conspiracy instead.~~

~~Further, the presumptive disposition for Conspiracy to Commit or Attempted First Degree Murder, Minn. Stat. § 609.185, or Conspiracy to Commit or Attempted First Degree Murder of an Unborn Child, Minn. Stat. § 609.2661, with 609.17 or 609.175 cited, shall be imprisonment for all cases. The presumptive durations shall be as follows:~~

~~<ATTEMPTED MURDER TABLE (not shown here)>~~

10. Offense Committed for the Benefit of a Gang

~~For~~When an offender ~~persons~~ is sentenced for an offense committed for the benefit of a gang under Minn. Stat. § 609.229, subd. 3(a):

- ~~a. Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 609.229, subd. 4, where there is a sentence for an offense committed for the benefit of a gang, the presumptive disposition is always commitment; and to the Commissioner of Corrections due to the mandatory minimum under Minn. Stat. § 609.229, subd. 4.~~
- b. The presumptive duration is determined by locating the duration contained in the Sentencing Guidelines appropriate cell on the applicable Grid cell defined by the offender's

mandatory minimum for the underlying crime, whichever is longer, and adding:

- a. 48 months, if the underlying crime was completed; or
- b. 24 months, if the underlying crime was an attempt or conspiracy.

10. Offense Committed for the Benefit of a Gang

When an offender is sentenced for an offense committed for the benefit of a gang under Minn. Stat. § 609.229, subd. 3(a):

- a. Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 609.229, subd. 4, the presumptive disposition is always commitment; and
- b. The presumptive duration is determined by locating the duration in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid defined by the offender's criminal history score and the underlying crime with the highest severity level, or the mandatory minimum for the underlying crime, whichever is longer, and adding:

criminal history score and the ~~severity level of the~~ underlying crime with the highest severity level, or the mandatory minimum for the underlying crime, whichever is ~~greater~~longer, and adding:

~~i. plus an additional 12 months or an additional 24 months if~~ If the victim of the crime was under the age of eighteen years.:

1. 24 months, if the underlying offense was completed; or
2. 12 months, if the underlying offense was an attempt or conspiracy; or

ii. If the victim was eighteen or older:

1. 12 months, if the underlying offense was completed; or
2. 6 months, if the underlying offense was an attempt or conspiracy.

~~If the underlying crime is an attempt, the presumptive duration includes an additional 6 months or an additional 12 months if the victim of the crime was under the age of eighteen years.~~

~~Any changes to presumptive sentences under this section are also applied to the upper and lower numbers of the sentencing range provided on the Sentencing Guidelines Grids.~~

11. Attempt or Conspiracy to Commit First-Degree Murder

When an offender is sentenced for attempt or conspiracy to commit murder in the first degree under Minn. Stat. § 609.185 or murder of an unborn child in the first degree under Minn. Stat. § 609.2661, the presumptive disposition is commitment.

i. If the victim of the crime was under the age of eighteen:

1. 24 months, if the underlying offense was completed; or
2. 12 months, if the underlying offense was an attempt or conspiracy; or

ii. If the victim was eighteen or older:

1. 12 months, if the underlying offense was completed; or
2. 6 months, if the underlying offense was an attempt or conspiracy.

11. Attempt or Conspiracy to Commit First-Degree Murder

When an offender is sentenced for attempt or conspiracy to commit murder in the first degree under Minn. Stat. § 609.185 or murder of an unborn child in the first degree under Minn. Stat. § 609.2661, the presumptive disposition is commitment.

The presumptive durations are as follows:

<ATTEMPTED MURDER TABLE (not shown here due to technical difficulty, but reproduced on page 8 of 8 below)>

Comment

~~*2.G.01. The presumptive sentence length for those convicted of attempted offenses or conspiracies to commit an offense is one-half the duration provided in the appropriate cell of the Sentencing Guidelines Grids for the completed offense, provided that no such sentence shall be less than one year and one day.*~~

2.G.0201. If the ~~fixed~~ presumptive sentence is an odd number, division by two ~~will~~ produces a presumptive sentence involving a half month. For example, 41 months divided by two equals 20.5 months. In that case, 20.5 months is the presumptive sentence length.

2.G.02. A modifier that reduces the duration of the presumptive sentence does not alter a presumptive disposition of commitment. For example, the presumptive sentence for completed simple robbery at a Criminal History Score of 3 is commitment for 33 months; the presumptive sentence for attempt is commitment for 16.5 months. Although 16.5 months appears to be in the shaded area on the Standard Grid, the presumptive disposition is still commitment.

The presumptive durations are as follows:

<ATTEMPTED MURDER TABLE (not shown here due to technical difficulty, but reproduced on page 8 of 8 below)>

Comment

2.G.01. If the presumptive sentence is an odd number, division by two produces a presumptive sentence involving a half month. For example, 41 months divided by two equals 20.5 months. In that case, 20.5 months is the presumptive sentence length.

2.G.02. A modifier that reduces the duration of the presumptive sentence does not alter a presumptive disposition of commitment. For example, the presumptive sentence for completed simple robbery at a Criminal History Score of 3 is commitment for 33 months; the presumptive sentence for attempt is commitment for 16.5 months. Although 16.5 months appears to be in the shaded area on the Standard Grid, the presumptive disposition is still commitment.

Following is the attempted murder table referenced in section 2.G. 11 above. The proposed modifications above relocate, but do not modify, the contents of the table.

SEVERITY LEVEL OF CONVICTION OFFENSE	CRIMINAL HISTORY SCORE						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or More
<i>Conspiracy/Attempted Murder, 1st Degree</i>	180 <i>153-216</i>	190 <i>161.5-228</i>	200 <i>170-240</i>	210 <i>178.5-240^l</i>	220 <i>187-240^l</i>	230 <i>195.5-240^l</i>	240 <i>204-240^l</i>

Proposed Revisions to Sentencing Guideline 2.H

Notes:

- The text of this section tells the reader how to find the presumptive sentence in an exceptional circumstance. This section has been relocated to section 2.C.2 because section 2.C establishes the general rule and exceptions for determining the presumptive sentence.

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>H. Presumptive Sentence Durations that Exceed the Statutory Maximum Sentence:</p> <p>If the presumptive sentence duration given in the appropriate cell of the Sentencing Guidelines Grids exceeds the statutory maximum sentence for the offense of conviction, the statutory maximum sentence shall be the presumptive sentence.</p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p><i>2.H.01. There will be rare instances where the presumptive sentence length will exceed the statutory maximum sentence. If that situation occurs, the statutory maximum sentence becomes the presumptive sentence.</i></p>	<p>Text relocated to section 2.C.2.</p>

Proposed Revisions to Sentencing Guideline 2.I

Notes:

- The text of this section tells the reader how to find the sentence range for durations located in the shaded portion of the Grid. This section has been relocated to section 2.C.1 because section 2.C establishes the general rule and exceptions for determining the presumptive sentence.

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>I. Sentence Ranges for Presumptive Commitment Offenses in Shaded Areas of Grids:</p> <p>Minn. Stat. § 244.09 requires the Sentencing Guidelines to provide a range for sentences which are presumptive commitment to state imprisonment. Although the shaded areas of the grid do not display ranges, when a presumptive duration for commitment is found in a shaded area, the standard range—15 percent lower and 20 percent higher than the fixed duration displayed is permissible without departure, provided that the minimum sentence is not less than one year and one day and the maximum sentence is not more than the statutory maximum.</p>	<p>Text relocated to section 2.C.1.</p>

Proposed Revisions to Sentencing Guideline 3.A

Notes:

- Text has been reorganized to break up long passages, and clarify intent.

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>3. Related Policies</p> <p>A. Establishing Conditions of Stayed Sentences:</p> <p>1. Method of Granting Stayed Sentences:</p> <p>When the appropriate cell <u>on of</u> the <u>Sentencing Guidelines applicable</u> Grids <u>provide specifies</u> a stayed sentence, <u>and when the court judge chooses to grant that stay by means of may pronounce</u> a stay of execution <u>or a stay of imposition. The court must pronounce the length of the stay, which may exceed the duration of the presumptive prison sentence, and may establish appropriate conditions.</u></p> <p><u>a. Stay of Execution. When ordering a stay of execution, the court must pronounce the duration of prison sentence durations shown in the appropriate cell is pronounced,</u> but its execution is stayed. <u>The presumptive duration is shown in the appropriate cell.</u></p> <p><u>b. Stay of Imposition. When the judge chooses to grant the stay by means of ordering</u> a stay of imposition, the <u>duration of the prison sentence in the appropriate cell is court must</u> not pronounced <u>a sentence duration,</u> and the imposition of the sentence is stayed. <u>The judge would then establish conditions which are deemed appropriate for the stayed sentence, including establishing a length of probation, which may exceed the duration</u></p>	<p>3. Related Policies</p> <p>A. Establishing Conditions of Stayed Sentences:</p> <p>1. Method of Granting Stayed Sentences:</p> <p>When the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid specifies a stayed sentence, the court may pronounce a stay of execution or a stay of imposition. The court must pronounce the length of the stay, which may exceed the duration of the presumptive prison sentence, and may establish appropriate conditions.</p> <p>a. <u>Stay of Execution.</u> When ordering a stay of execution, the court must pronounce the prison sentence duration, but its execution is stayed. The presumptive duration is shown in the appropriate cell.</p> <p>b. <u>Stay of Imposition.</u> When ordering a stay of imposition, the court must not pronounce a sentence duration, and the imposition of the sentence is stayed.</p> <p>The Commission recommends that stays of imposition be used for offenders who are convicted of lower severity offenses and who have low criminal history scores. The Commission further</p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>of the presumptive prison sentence.</p> <p>The Commission recommends that stays of imposition be used as the means of granting a stayed sentence for felonsfor offenders who are convicted of lower severity offenses withand who have low criminal history scores. The Commission further recommends that convicted felons be given one stay of imposition, although for very low severity offenses, a second stay of imposition may be appropriate.</p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>3.A.101. When the presumptive sentence is a stay, the judge may grant the stay by means of either a stay of imposition or a stay of execution.The use of either a stay of imposition or stay of execution is at the discretion of the courtjudge. The Commission has provided a non-presumptive recommendation regarding which categories of offenders should receive stays of imposition, and has recommended that convicted felons generally should receive only one stay of imposition. The Commission believes that stays of imposition are a less severe sanction, and ought toshould be used for those convicted of less serious offenses and those with short criminal histories. Under current sentencing practices, courtsjudges use stays of imposition most frequently for these types of offenders.</p> <p>3.A.102. When a courtjudge grants a stayed sentence, the duration of the stayed sentence may exceed the presumptive sentence length indicated in the appropriate cell ofn the Sentencing Guidelines applicable Grids, and may be as long as the statutory maximum for the offense of conviction offense. See</p>	<p>recommends that convicted felons be given one stay of imposition, although for very low severity offenses, a second stay of imposition may be appropriate.</p> <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>3.A.101. The use of either a stay of imposition or stay of execution is at the discretion of the court. The Commission has provided a non-presumptive recommendation regarding which categories of offenders should receive stays of imposition, and has recommended that convicted felons generally should receive only one stay of imposition. The Commission believes that stays of imposition are a less severe sanction, and should be used for those convicted of less serious offenses and those with short criminal histories. Under current sentencing practices, courts use stays of imposition most frequently for these types of offenders.</p> <p>3.A.102. When a court grants a stayed sentence, the duration of the stayed sentence may exceed the presumptive sentence length indicated in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid, and may be as long as the statutory maximum for the conviction offense. See Minn. Stat. § 609.135, subd. 2. Thus, for an</p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p><i><u>Minn. Stat. § 609.135, subd. 2.</u> Thus, for an offender convicted of Theft over \$5,000 (SSeverity LLevel 3), with a Criminal HHistory SScore of 1, the duration of the stay could be up to ten years. The 13-month sentence shown in the Guidelines is the presumptive sentence length and, if imposed, would be executed if: (a) the courtjudge departs from the dispositional recommendation and decides to execute the sentence; ; or (b) if the stay is later revoked and the courtjudge decides to imprison the offender.</i></p> <p>2. Conditions of Stayed Sentences:</p> <p>While The Commission has chosen not to develop specific guidelines relating tofor the conditions of stayed sentences, it. The Commission recognizes that there are several penal objectives to be considered in establishing conditions of stayed sentences, including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retribution, deterrence; • rehabilitation, public condemnation of criminal conduct; • public protection, safety; • restitution, rehabilitation; • deterrence, restitution; and • public condemnation of criminal conduct <u>retribution; and</u> • <u>risk reduction.</u> <p>The Commission also recognizes that the relative importance of these objectives may vary with both offense and offender characteristics and that multiple objectives may be present in any given sentence. <u>The Commission urges courts to utilize the least restrictive conditions of stayed sentences that are consistent with</u></p>	<p><i>offender convicted of Theft over \$5,000 (Severity Level 3), with a Criminal History Score of 1, the duration of the stay could be up to ten years. The 13-month sentence shown in the Guidelines is the presumptive sentence length and, if imposed, would be executed if: (a) the court departs from the dispositional recommendation and decides to execute the sentence; or (b) the stay is later revoked and the court decides to imprison the offender.</i></p> <p>2. Conditions of Stayed Sentences:</p> <p>While the Commission has chosen not to develop specific guidelines for the conditions of stayed sentences, it recognizes that there are several penal objectives to be considered in establishing conditions of stayed sentences, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deterrence; • public condemnation of criminal conduct; • public safety; • rehabilitation; • restitution; • retribution; and • risk reduction. <p>The Commission also recognizes that the relative importance of these objectives may vary with both offense and offender characteristics and that multiple objectives may be present in any given sentence. The Commission urges courts to utilize the least restrictive conditions of stayed sentences that are consistent with the objectives of the sanction. The Commission further urges</p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p><u>the objectives of the sanction. The Commission further urges courts to consider the following principles</u> The development of principled standards for establishing <u>the</u> conditions of stayed sentences;</p> <p>1. requires that judges first consider the objectives to be served by a stayed sentence and, second, consider the resources available to achieve those objectives <u>Retribution.</u> When <u>If</u> retribution is an important objective of <u>the</u> stayed sentence, the severity of the retributive sanction should be proportional to the severity of the offense and the prior criminal record of the offender. , and judges should consider the availability and adequacy of <u>A period of confinement in a</u> local jail or correctional facilities in establishing such sentences <u>may be appropriate.</u></p> <p>2. Rehabilitation. The Commission urges judges to utilize the least restrictive conditions of stayed sentences that are consistent with the objectives of the sanction. When <u>If</u> rehabilitation is an important objective of <u>the</u> stayed sentence, judges are urged to the court should make full use of <u>available</u> local programs and resources available to accomplish the rehabilitative objectives. The absence of a rehabilitative resource, in general, should not be a basis for enhancing the retributive objective in sentencing and, in particular, should not be the basis for more extensive use of incarceration than is justified on other grounds.</p> <p>3. Restitution. The Commission urges courts <u>judges</u> to make expanded use of restitution and community work orders as conditions of a stayed sentence, especially for persons <u>offenders</u> with short criminal histories who are convicted of property crimes, although the use of such <u>these</u> conditions in other cases</p>	<p>courts to consider the following principles in establishing the conditions of stayed sentences:</p> <p>1. <u>Retribution.</u> If retribution is an important objective of the stayed sentence, the severity of the retributive sanction should be proportional to the severity of the offense and the prior criminal record of the offender. A period of confinement in a local jail or correctional facility may be appropriate.</p> <p>2. <u>Rehabilitation.</u> If rehabilitation is an important objective of the stayed sentence, the court should make full use of available local programs and resources. The absence of a rehabilitative resource, in general, should not be a basis for enhancing the retributive objective in sentencing and, in particular, should not be the basis for more extensive use of incarceration than is justified on other grounds.</p> <p>3. <u>Restitution.</u> The Commission urges courts to make expanded use of restitution and community work orders as conditions of a stayed sentence, especially for offenders with short criminal histories who are convicted of property crimes, although the use of these conditions in other cases may be appropriate.</p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>may be appropriate.</p> <p>4. <u>Supervision.</u> Supervised probation should continue as be a primary condition of stayed sentences.</p> <p>5. <u>Fines.</u> To the extent thatIf fines are usedimposed, the Commission urges the expanded use of day fines, which standardizes the financial impact of the sanction among offenders with different income levels.</p> <p><i>Comment</i></p>	<p>4. <u>Supervision.</u> Supervised probation should be a primary condition of stayed sentences.</p> <p>5. <u>Fines.</u> If fines are imposed, the Commission urges the expanded use of day fines, which standardizes the financial impact of the sanction among offenders with different income levels.</p> <p><i>Comment</i></p>
<p>3.A.201. The courtjudge may attach any conditions to a stayed sentence whichthat are permitted by law and whichthat he or shethe court deems appropriate. The Gguidelines neither enlarge nor restrict the conditions that courtsjudges may attach to a stayed sentence. Laws 1978, Chapter 723Minn. Stat. § 244.09, subd. 5 permits, but does not require, the Commission to establish guidelines covering conditions of stayed sentences. The Commission chose not to develop such guidelines during theirits initial guideline development effort. The Commission has provided some language in the above section of the Gguidelines whichthat provides general direction in the use of conditions of stayed sentences.</p>	<p>3.A.201. The court may attach any conditions to a stayed sentence that are permitted by law and that the court deems appropriate. The Guidelines neither enlarge nor restrict the conditions that courts may attach to a stayed sentence. Minn. Stat. § 244.09, subd. 5 permits, but does not require, the Commission to establish guidelines covering conditions of stayed sentences. The Commission chose not to develop guidelines during its initial guideline development effort. The Commission has provided some language in the above section of the Guidelines that provides general direction in the use of conditions of stayed sentences.</p>
<p>3.A.202. While the Commission has resolved not to develop guidelines for nonimprisonment sanctions at this time, the Commission believes it is important for the sentencing courtsjudge to consider proportionality when pronouncing a period of local confinement as a condition of probation. This is particularly important given Minn. Stat. § 609.135, subd. 7,</p>	<p>3.A.202. While the Commission has resolved not to develop guidelines for nonimprisonment sanctions at this time, the Commission believes it is important for the sentencing courts to consider proportionality when pronouncing a period of local confinement as a condition of probation. This is particularly important given Minn. Stat. § 609.135, subd. 7, which states that</p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p><i>which states that an offender may not demand execution of sentence. The period of local confinement should be proportional to the severity of the conviction offense and the prior criminal history score of the offender. Therefore, the period of local confinement should not exceed the term of imprisonment that would be served if the offender were to have received an executed prison sentence according to the presumptive §Guidelines duration.</i></p>	<p><i>an offender may not demand execution of sentence. The period of local confinement should be proportional to the severity of the conviction offense and the criminal history score of the offender. Therefore, the period of local confinement should not exceed the term of imprisonment that would be served if the offender were to have received an executed prison sentence according to the presumptive Guidelines duration.</i></p>

Proposed Revisions to Sentencing Guideline 3.B

Notes:

- Text was reorganized so the justifications for revocation are stated first followed by considerations relating to the revocation decision.

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>B. Revocation of Stayed Sentences:</p> <p><u>The Commission views a revocation of a stayed sentence and commitment to be justified when:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The offender is convicted of a new felony for which the Guidelines recommend prison; or</u> • <u>The offender continues to violate conditions of the stay despite the court’s use of expanded and more onerous conditions.</u> <p>The decision to <u>revoke imprison</u> an offender’s <u>following a revocation of a</u> stayed sentence should not be undertaken lightly. <u>and, in particular, should not be a reflexive reaction to technical violations of the conditions of the stay.</u> Great restraint should be exercised in imprisoning <u>those offenders violating conditions of a stayed sentence</u> who were <u>originally</u> convicted <u>originally</u> of low severity <u>level</u> offenses or who have short prior criminal histories. <u>For these offenders, Rather</u> the Commission urges <u>continuance of the stay and the</u> use of more restrictive and onerous conditions <u>of a stayed sentence</u>, such as periods of local confinement. Less judicial <u>tolerance forbearance</u> is urged for <u>offenderspersons violating conditions of a stayed sentence</u> who were convicted of a more severe offense or who had a longer criminal history. <u>For both groups of offenders, however, the court should not</u></p>	<p>B. Revocation of Stayed Sentences:</p> <p>The Commission views revocation of a stayed sentence and commitment to be justified when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The offender is convicted of a new felony for which the Guidelines recommend prison; or • The offender continues to violate conditions of the stay despite the court’s use of expanded and more onerous conditions. <p>The decision to revoke an offender’s stayed sentence should not be undertaken lightly. Great restraint should be exercised in imprisoning offenders who were originally convicted of low severity level offenses or who have short prior criminal histories. For these offenders, the Commission urges continuance of the stay and use of more restrictive and onerous conditions, such as periods of local confinement. Less judicial tolerance is urged for offenders who were convicted of a more severe offense or who had a longer criminal history. For both groups of offenders, however, the court should not reflexively order imprisonment for non-criminal violations of probationary conditions.</p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>reflexively order imprisonment for non-criminal violations of probationary conditions. Even in these cases, however, imprisonment upon a technical violation of the conditions of a stayed sentence should not be reflexive.</p> <p>The Commission would view commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections following revocation of a stayed sentence to be justified when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The offender has been convicted of a new felony for which the guidelines would recommend imprisonment; or 2. Despite prior use of expanded and more onerous conditions of a stayed sentence, the offender persists in violating conditions of the stay. <p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>3.B.01. The <u>G</u>uidelines are based on the concept that the severity of the sanction ought to depend primarily on <u>is proportional to</u> the severity of the current offense and the criminal history of the offender. Therefore, great restraint should be used when considering increasing the severity of the sanction based upon non-criminal technical violations of probationary conditions.</p>	<p><i>Comment</i></p> <p>3.B.01. <i>The Guidelines are based on the concept that the severity of the sanction is proportional to the severity of the current offense and the criminal history of the offender. Therefore, great restraint should be used when considering increasing the severity of the sanction based upon non-criminal technical violations of probationary conditions.</i></p>

Proposed Revisions to Sentencing Guideline 3.C

Note:

- This section has been broken into numbered paragraphs to better differentiate content.
- A general statement about the importance of jail credit is made first, and specific Guidelines policies follow.
- Paragraph 2.b. was augmented with language from the comment to explain the application of jail credit to consecutive sentences.
- Paragraph 2.c., which provides advice on avoiding a de factor concurrent sentence when applying jail credit, was moved into the Guideline from the former comment 3.C.03 because it provides important direction for the court.
- Comment 3.C.01 was augmented to cite to the statute and Criminal Rule governing jail credit.
- Previously, the text in what is now labeled as comment 3.C.04 stated that jail credit should not be awarded for time spent in a treatment facility. Intervening case law mandates that this is instead a fact determination based on the nature of the confinement. The comment has been amended to take no position on the awarding of jail credit in situations that would require a fact determination by the court.

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>C. Jail Credit:</p> <p><u>1. In General</u></p> <p><u>In order to promote the goals of the Sentencing Guidelines, it is important to ensure that jail credit is consistently applied. when a convicted felon is committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections, †The court shallmust assure that the record accurately reflects all time spent in custody in connection with the offense, † including examinations under Minn. R. Crim. P. 20 or 27.03, subd. 1(A,B); † for the offense or behavioral incident for which the person-offender is sentenced. <u>Minnesota statutes, Rules of Criminal Procedure, relevant court decisions, and these Guidelines determine how jail credit is applied.</u></u></p>	<p>C. Jail Credit:</p> <p>1. In General</p> <p>In order to promote the goals of the Sentencing Guidelines, it is important to ensure that jail credit is consistently applied. The court must assure that the record accurately reflects all time spent in custody – including examinations under Minn. R. Crim. P. 20 or 27.03, subd. 1(B) – for the offense or behavioral incident for which the offender is sentenced. Minnesota statutes, Rules of Criminal Procedure, relevant court decisions, and these Guidelines determine how jail credit is applied.</p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p><u>2. Applying Jail Credit</u></p> <p><u>To uphold the proportionality of sentencing, jail credit should be applied in the following manner:</u></p> <p>a. <u>The which time shall be deducted by the</u> Commissioner of Corrections <u>must deduct jail credit</u> from the sentence imposed by subtracting the time from the specified minimum term of imprisonment. __ and if <u>if</u> there is any remaining time, it must be subtracting such time subtracted from the specified maximum period of supervised release. Jail credit shall be awarded based on the following criteria:</p> <p>1. Jail credit for time spent in custody shall not turn on matters subject to manipulation by the prosecutor.</p> <p>2b. Jail credit shall not result in <u>To avoid</u> double credit when applied <u>applying jail credit</u> to consecutive sentences, the court must apply the jail credit to the first sentence only.</p> <p>c. <u>To avoid creating a concurrent sentence when a current offense is sentenced consecutively to a prior offense for which the offender is already serving time in a prison or jail, the court must not apply jail credit from the prior offense to the current offense.</u></p> <p>3d. When a stayed sentence is revoked and the offender is committed, jail credit shall <u>must</u> reflect time spent in confinement as a condition of the <u>the</u> stayed sentence when</p>	<p>2. Applying Jail Credit</p> <p>To uphold the proportionality of sentencing, jail credit should be applied in the following manner:</p> <p>a. The Commissioner of Corrections must deduct jail credit from the sentence imposed by subtracting the time from the specified minimum term of imprisonment. If there is any remaining time, it must be subtracted from the specified maximum period of supervised release.</p> <p>b. To avoid double credit when applying jail credit to consecutive sentences, the court must apply the jail credit to the first sentence only.</p> <p>c. To avoid creating a concurrent sentence when a current offense is sentenced consecutively to a prior offense for which the offender is already serving time in a prison or jail, the court must not apply jail credit from the prior offense to the current offense.</p> <p>d. When a stayed sentence is revoked and the offender is committed, jail credit must reflect time spent in confinement as a condition of the stayed sentence.</p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>the stay is later revoked and the offender is committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections.</p> <p>4e. Jail credit shall<u>must</u> be awarded at the rate of one day for each day served for time spent in confinement under Huber Law (Minn. Stat. § 631.425).</p>	<p>e. Jail credit must be awarded at the rate of one day for each day served for time spent in confinement under Huber Law (Minn. Stat. § 631.425).</p>
<p><i>Comment</i></p>	<p><i>Comment</i></p>
<p>3.C.01. <i>In order to promote the goals of the sentencing guidelines, it is important to ensure that jail credit is consistently applied to reflect all time spent in custody in connection with the offense. Jail credit is governed by statute and rule – see, e.g., Minn. Stat. § 609.145 and Minn. R. Crim. P. 27.03, subd. 4(b) – and a great deal of case law.</i> Granting jail credit to the time served in custody in connection with an offense ensures that a defendant who cannot post bail because of indigency will serve the same amount of time that <u>an offender</u>person in identical circumstances who is able to post bail would serve. Also, the total amount of time a defendant is incarcerated should not turn on irrelevant concerns such as whether the defendant pleads guilty or insists on his right to trial. <i>The Commission believes that greater uniformity in the application of jail credit can be achieved by following the general criteria noted above in Section 3.C, Jail Credit.</i></p>	<p>3.C.01. Jail credit is governed by statute and rule – see, e.g., Minn. Stat. § 609.145 and Minn. R. Crim. P. 27.03, subd. 4(b) – and a great deal of case law. Granting jail credit to the time served in custody in connection with an offense ensures that a defendant who cannot post bail because of indigency will serve the same amount of time that an offender in identical circumstances who is able to post bail would serve. Also, the total amount of time a defendant is incarcerated should not turn on irrelevant concerns such as whether the defendant pleads guilty or insists on his right to trial.</p>
<p>3.C.02. Determining the appropriate application of jail credit for an individual can be very complicated, particularly when multiple offenses are involved. While the Commission recognizes the difficulty in interpreting individual circumstances, it believes that</p>	<p>3.C.02. Determining the appropriate application of jail credit for an individual can be very complicated, particularly when multiple offenses are involved. While the Commission recognizes the difficulty in interpreting individual</p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p><i>the court should award jail credit so that it does not turn on matters that are subject to the manipulation by the prosecutor. The purpose of this criteria is to ensure that if the intent of the court is to give concurrent sentences, the withholding of jail credit does not result in de facto consecutive sentences.</i></p> <p><i>3.C.03. The Commission is equally concerned that if the intent of the court is to give consecutive sentences, the awarding of jail credit should not result in de facto concurrent sentences. Therefore, when applying jail credit to consecutive sentences, credit is only applied to the first sentence in order to avoid awarding double credit. In order to avoid de facto concurrent sentences when a current offense is sentenced consecutive to a prior offense for which the offender is already serving time in a prison or jail, no jail credit shall be awarded on the current offense.</i></p> <p><i>3.C.0403. The Commission also believes that jail credit should be awarded for time spent in custody as a condition of a stay of imposition or stay of execution when the stay is revoked and the offender is committed to the Commissioner of Corrections. The primary purpose of imprisonment is punishment, and the punishment imposed should be proportional to the severity of the conviction offense and the criminal history of the offender. If, for example, the presumptive duration in a case is 18 months, and the sentence was initially executed, the specified minimum term of imprisonment would be 12 months. If the execution of the sentence had initially been stayed and the offender had served four months in jail as a condition of the stay, and later the stay was revoked and the sentence executed, the offender would be confined for 16 months rather than 12 without awarding jail</i></p>	<p><i>circumstances, it believes that the court should award jail credit so that it does not turn on matters that are subject to the manipulation by the prosecutor.</i></p> <p><i>3.C.03. The Commission also believes that jail credit should be awarded for time spent in custody as a condition of a stay of imposition or stay of execution when the stay is revoked and the offender is committed. The primary purpose of imprisonment is punishment, and the punishment imposed should be proportional to the severity of the conviction offense and the criminal history of the offender. If, for example, the presumptive duration in a case is 18 months, and the sentence was initially executed, the specified minimum term of imprisonment would be 12 months. If the execution of the sentence had initially been stayed and the offender had served four months in jail as a condition of the stay, and later the stay was revoked and the sentence executed, the offender would be confined for 16 months rather than 12 without awarding jail credit. By awarding jail credit for time</i></p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p><i>credit. By awarding jail credit for time spent in custody as a condition of a stay of imposition or execution, proportionality is maintained.</i></p> <p><i><u>3.C.04. Credit for time spent in custody as a condition of a stay of imposition or stay of execution is limited toappropriate for time spent in jails, workhouses, and regional correctional facilities. Credit should not be extendedThe Commission takes no position on the applicability of jail credit for time spent in other residential treatment facilities, or onelectronic monitoring, etc., as a condition of a stay of imposition or stay of execution and leaves it to the sentencing authority to determine whether jail credit should be granted in these situations.</u></i></p> <p><i>3.C.05. In computing jail time credit, each day or portion of a day in jail should be counted as one full day of credit. For example, a defendant who spends part of a day in confinement on the day of arrest and part of a day in confinement on the day of release should receive a full day of credit for each day. Jail credit for time spent in confinement under the conditions of Huber Law (Minn. Stat. § 631.425) should be awarded at the rate of one day for each day served.</i></p> <p><i>3.C.0605. The Commission’s policy is that sentencing should be neutral with respect to the economic status of felons. In order to ensure that offenders are not penalized for inability to post bond, credit for time in custody shallmust be computed by the Commissioner of Corrections and subtracted from the specified minimum term of imprisonment. If there is any remaining jail credit left over, it should be subtracted from the specified maximum period of supervised release. If credit for time spent in</i></p>	<p><i>spent in custody as a condition of a stay of imposition or execution, proportionality is maintained.</i></p> <p><i>3.C.04. Credit for time spent in custody as a condition of a stay of imposition or stay of execution is appropriate for time spent in jails, workhouses, and regional correctional facilities. The Commission takes no position on the applicability of jail credit for time spent in other residential facilities, electronic monitoring, etc., and leaves it to the sentencing authority to determine whether jail credit should be granted in these situations.</i></p> <p><i>3.C.05. The Commission’s policy is that sentencing should be neutral with respect to the economic status of felons. In order to ensure that offenders are not penalized for inability to post bond, credit for time in custody must be computed by the Commissioner of Corrections and subtracted from the specified minimum term of imprisonment. If there is any remaining jail credit left over, it should be subtracted from the specified maximum period of supervised release. If credit for time spent</i></p>

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p><i>custody were immediately deducted from the sentence instead, the incongruous result is that individuals who cannot post bond are confined longer than those who post bond.</i></p> <p><u>3.C.06.</u> <i>For offenders sentenced for offenses committed before August 1, 1993, credit for time in custody shall<u>must</u> be computed by the Commissioner of Corrections after projected good time is subtracted from the executed sentence.</i></p>	<p><i>in custody were immediately deducted from the sentence instead, the incongruous result is that individuals who cannot post bond are confined longer than those who post bond.</i></p> <p>3.C.06. <i>For offenders sentenced for offenses committed before August 1, 1993, credit for time in custody must be computed by the Commissioner of Corrections after projected good time is subtracted from the executed sentence.</i></p>

Proposed Revisions to Sentencing Guideline 3.D

Notes:

- The term “referred” was updated to “certified” to reflect the current terminology for the process of determining if a juvenile should be tried as an adult.
- This section was modified to clarify that the Guidelines also apply when determining the stayed adult sentence portion of an EJJ disposition.

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>D. Certified Juveniles: When a juvenile has been referred to the district court for trial <u>The Guidelines apply when determining:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the appropriate sentence for a juvenile certified as an adult pursuant to<u>under</u> Minn. Stat. § 260B.125; or the sentences provided in the sentencing guidelines apply with the same presumptive force as for offenders age 18 or over at the time of the commission of offenses. • <u>the stayed adult sentence pronounced as part of the disposition imposed for a juvenile convicted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile under Minn. Stat. § 260B.130.</u> 	<p>D. Juveniles: The Guidelines apply when determining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the appropriate sentence for a juvenile certified as an adult under Minn. Stat. § 260B.125; or • the stayed adult sentence pronounced as part of the disposition imposed for a juvenile convicted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile under Minn. Stat. § 260B.130.

Proposed Revisions to Sentencing Guideline 3.E

Notes:

- Long paragraph was broken up to make it easier to read.

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>E. Presentence Mental or Physical Examinations for Sex Offenders:</p> <p><u>The Commission recommends that, Under the authority of</u> Minn. R. Crim. P. 27.03, subd. 1(A)(1)(b), <u>the court order a physical or mental examination of the offender as a supplement to the presentence investigation required by Minn. Stat. § 609.115</u> when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>an offender</u> has been convicted under Minn. Stat. §§ 609.342 (<u>first-degree criminal sexual conduct</u>), 609.343 (<u>second-degree criminal sexual conduct</u>), 609.344 (<u>third-degree criminal sexual conduct</u>), 609.345 (<u>fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct</u>), or 609.365 (<u>incest</u>); or • <u>an offender</u> is convicted under section 609.17 of an attempt to commit an act proscribed by Minn. Stat. §§ 609.342 (<u>first-degree criminal sexual conduct</u>) or 609.344 (<u>third-degree criminal sexual conduct</u>), the Commission recommends that any state, local, or private agency that the court may deem adequate be ordered to make a physical or mental examination of the offender, as a supplement to the presentence investigation required by Minn. Stat. § 609.115. 	<p>E. Presentence Mental or Physical Examinations for Sex Offenders:</p> <p>The Commission recommends that, under Minn. R. Crim. P. 27.03, subd. 1(B)(1)(b), the court order a physical or mental examination of the offender as a supplement to the presentence investigation required by Minn. Stat. § 609.115 when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an offender has been convicted under Minn. Stat. §§ 609.342 (first-degree criminal sexual conduct), 609.343 (second-degree criminal sexual conduct), 609.344 (third-degree criminal sexual conduct), 609.345 (fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct), or 609.365 (incest); or • an offender is convicted under section 609.17 of an attempt to commit an act proscribed by Minn. Stat. §§ 609.342 (first-degree criminal sexual conduct) or 609.344 (third-degree criminal sexual conduct).

Proposed Revisions to Sentencing Guideline 3.F

Notes:

- The text in this section is a verbatim quote from a statutory provision – Minn. Stat. § 609.115, subd. 10 – not a policy established by the Commission. This modification retains the emphasis on the court’s responsibility to inquire about an offender’s veteran status, but provides a cite to the statute rather than repeating its content.

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>F. Military Veterans: The Commission recognizes that the 2008 Legislature established a provision in law relating to defendants who are military veterans which states: “(a) When<u>Under Minn. Stat. § 609.115, subd. 10, when</u> a defendant appears in court and is convicted of a crime, the court shall<u>must</u> inquire whether the defendant is currently serving in or is a veteran of the armed forces of the United States, and if so, <u>may take further action as permitted by that provision.</u> (b) If the defendant is currently serving in the military or is a veteran and has been diagnosed as having a mental illness by a qualified psychiatrist or clinical psychologist or physician, the court may: (1) order that the officer preparing the report under subdivision 1 consult with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Minnesota Department of Veterans Affairs, or another agency or person with suitable knowledge or experience, for the purpose of providing the court with information regarding treatment options available to the defendant, including federal, state, and local programming; and (2) consider the treatment recommendations of any diagnosing or treating mental health professionals together with the treatment options available to the defendant in imposing sentence.” (See, Minn. Stat. § 609.115, subd. 10.)</p>	<p>F. Military Veterans: Under Minn. Stat. § 609.115, subd. 10, when a defendant is convicted of a crime, the court must inquire whether the defendant is currently serving in or is a veteran of the armed forces of the United States, and if so, may take further action as permitted by that provision.</p>

Proposed Revisions to Sentencing Guideline 3.G

Notes:

- The existing text was broken into two sections to differentiate between the effective dates for policy modifications and simple clarifications made in the comments.

Original Language Showing Markup	Proposed Revised Language
<p>G. Modifications:</p> <p><u>1. Policy Modifications</u></p> <p>Modifications to the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines and associated commentary will be applied to<u>apply to</u> offenders whose date of offense is on or after the specified modification effective date.</p> <p><u>2. Clarifications of Existing Policy</u></p> <p>Modifications to the Commentary that relate to clarifications of<u>relating to</u> existing <u>Guidelines</u> policy will be applied<u>apply</u> to offenders sentenced on or after the specified effective date.</p>	<p>G. Modifications:</p> <p>1. Policy Modifications</p> <p>Modifications to the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines and associated commentary apply to offenders whose date of offense is on or after the specified modification effective date.</p> <p>2. Clarifications of Existing Policy</p> <p>Modifications to Commentary relating to existing Guidelines policy apply to offenders sentenced on or after the specified effective date.</p>

Sections 4 through Appendix 2

Notes:

- The materials in sections 4 through Appendix 2 have been given numerical or appendix designations as indicated in the bullets below so that they will be easier for practitioners to refer to regardless of where they are printed (e.g., Guidelines red book, West Criminal Handbook, etc.).
- The Grids, which are in section 4, have been given separate designations so that the Standard Grid is now section 4.A and the Sex Offender Grid is now section 4.B.
- In section 5, the current Offense Severity Reference Table has been renumbered as section 5.A. The Numerical Reference of Felony Statutes has been moved from the Appendix into this section as section 5.B. The Offense Severity Reference Table is the official ranking of offenses. The Numerical Reference of Felony Statutes has always been an unofficial guide, but since it is arranged by statute number, it is often easier to find the severity level of an offense using this table. Putting the two together should help practitioners find what they are looking for more easily.
- The Theft Crimes Offense List was previously unnumbered. It is now section 7. The table has been reversed so that the statute number appears in the first column since that is the information readers typically use to find an offense on the table. Information has been added just before the table to help practitioners understand how the severity levels are assigned so that they are not forced to flip between this table and the Office Severity Reference Table to determine the severity level.
- The Forgery Related Offense List has been eliminated, and the information from it has been moved into the Offense Severity Reference Table.
- The Targeted Misdemeanor List was previously unnumbered. It is now section 8. The table has been reversed so that the statute number appears in the first column.
- Previously, the Mandatory Sentences Reference Table and Weapons Table were unnumbered and were combined onto the same page. The two have been separated and have been named Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.
- The Definition of Terms section that was previously in the Appendix has been moved to Section 1.B.

4.A. SENTENCING GUIDELINES GRID

Presumptive Sentence Lengths in Months

Presumptive sentence lengths are in months. Italicized numbers within the grid denote the discretionary range within which a court judge may sentence without the sentence being deemed a departure. Offenders with non-imprisonment-stayed felony sentences are may be subject to local confinement/jail time according to law.

SEVERITY LEVEL OF CONVICTION OFFENSE (Common Example offenses listed in italics)		CRIMINAL HISTORY SCORE						
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
<i>Murder, 2nd Degree</i> (intentional murder; drive-by-shootings)	11	306 261-367	326 278-391	346 295-415	366 312-439	386 329-463	406 346-480 ²	426 363-480 ²
<i>Murder, 3rd Degree</i> <i>Murder, 2nd Degree</i> (unintentional murder)	10	150 128-180	165 141-198	180 153-216	195 166-234	210 179-252	225 192-270	240 204-288
<i>Assault, 1st Degree</i> <i>Controlled Substance Crime, 1st Degree</i>	9	86 74-103	98 84-117	110 94-132	122 104-146	134 114-160	146 125-175	158 135-189
<i>Aggravated Robbery, 1st Degree</i> <i>Controlled Substance Crime, 2nd Degree</i>	8	48 41-57	58 50-69	68 58-81	78 67-93	88 75-105	98 84-117	108 92-129
<i>Felony DWI</i>	7	36	42	48	54 46-64	60 51-72	66 57-79	72 62-84 ²
<i>Controlled Substance Crime, 3rd Degree</i>	6	21	27	33	39 34-46	45 39-54	51 44-61	57 49-68
<i>Residential Burglary</i> <i>Simple Robbery</i>	5	18	23	28	33 29-39	38 33-45	43 37-51	48 41-57
<i>Nonresidential Burglary</i>	4	12 ¹	15	18	21	24 21-28	27 23-32	30 26-36
<i>Theft Crimes (Over \$5,000)</i>	3	12 ¹	13	15	17	19 17-22	21 18-25	23 20-27
<i>Theft Crimes (\$5,000 or less)</i> <i>Check Forgery (\$251-\$2,500)</i>	2	12 ¹	12 ¹	13	15	17	19	21 18-25
<i>Sale of Simulated Controlled Substance</i>	1	12 ¹	12 ¹	12 ¹	13	15	17	19 17-22

 Presumptive commitment to state imprisonment. First-degree murder has a mandatory life sentence and is excluded from the guidelines by law under Minn. Stat. § 609.185. See Guidelines Section 2.E. Mandatory Sentences, for policies regarding those sentences controlled by law.

 Presumptive stayed sentence; at the discretion of the court judge, up to one a year of confinement in jail and/or other non-jail sanctions can be imposed as conditions of probation. However, certain offenses in this section the shaded area of the grid always carry a presumptive commitment to state prison. See Guidelines Sections 2.C. Presumptive Sentence and 2.E. Mandatory Sentences.

¹ | 12¹=One year and one day

² | Minn. Stat. § 244.09 requires that the Sentencing Guidelines to provide a range for sentences that which are presumptive commitment to state imprisonment of 15% lower and 20% higher than the fixed duration displayed, provided that the minimum sentence is not less than one year and one day and the maximum sentence is not more than the statutory maximum. See, Guidelines Sections 2.C.1-2. H. Presumptive Sentence Durations that Exceed the Statutory Maximum Sentence and 2.I. Sentence Ranges for Presumptive Commitment Offenses in Shaded Areas of Grids Presumptive Sentence.

**Examples of Executed Sentences (Length in Months) Broken Down by:
Specified Minimum Term of Imprisonment and Specified Maximum Supervised Release Term**

~~Offenders committed to the Commissioner of Corrections for crimes committed on or after August 1, 1993 will no longer earn good time. In accordance with~~ Under Minn. Stat. § 244.101, offenders committed to the Commissioner of Corrections for crimes committed on or after August 1, 1993 will receive an executed sentence pronounced by the court consisting of two parts: a specified minimum term of imprisonment equal to two-thirds of the total executed sentence and a supervised release term equal to the remaining one-third. ~~This provision requires that~~ The court is required to pronounce the total executed sentence and explain the amount of time the offender will serve in prison and the amount of time the offender will serve on supervised release, assuming the offender commits no disciplinary offense in prison that results in the imposition of a disciplinary confinement period. The court ~~must~~ shall also explain that the amount of time the offender actually serves in prison may be extended by the Commissioner if the offender violates disciplinary rules while in prison or violates conditions of supervised release. This extension period could result in the offender's serving the entire executed sentence in prison. ~~The court's explanation is to be included in a written summary of the sentence.~~

Executed Sentence	Term of Imprisonment	Supervised Release Term	Executed Sentence	Term of Imprisonment	Supervised Release Term
12 and 1 day	8 and 1 day	4	78	52	26
13	8 2/3	4 1/3	86	57 1/3	28 2/3
15	10	5	88	58 2/3	29 1/3
17	11 1/3	5 2/3	98	65 1/3	32 2/3
18	12	6	108	72	36
19	12 2/3	6 1/3	110	73 1/3	36 2/3
21	14	7	122	81 1/3	40 2/3
23	15 1/3	7 2/3	134	89 1/3	44 2/3
24	16	8	146	97 1/3	48 2/3
27	18	9	150	100	50
28	18 2/3	9 1/3	158	105 1/3	52 2/3
30	20	10	165	110	55
33	22	11	180	120	60
36	24	12	190	126 2/3	63 1/3
38	25 1/3	12 2/3	195	130	65
39	26	13	200	133 1/3	66 2/3
42	28	14	210	140	70
43	28 2/3	14 1/3	220	146 2/3	73 1/3
45	30	15	225	150	75
48	32	16	230	153 1/3	76 2/3
51	34	17	240	160	80
54	36	18	306	204	102
57	38	19	326	217 1/3	108 2/3
58	38 2/3	19 1/3	346	230 2/3	115 1/3
60	40	20	366	244	122
66	44	22	386	257 1/3	128 2/3
68	45 1/3	22 2/3	406	270 2/3	135 1/3
72	48	24	426	284	142

4.B. SEX OFFENDER GRID

Presumptive Sentence Lengths in Months

Presumptive sentence lengths are in months. Italicized numbers within the grid denote the discretionary range within which a judge/court may sentence without the sentence being deemed a departure. Offenders with non-imprisonment/stayed felony sentences are may be subject to local confinement/jail time according to law.

CRIMINAL HISTORY SCORE

SEVERITY LEVEL OF CONVICTION OFFENSE		0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or More
CSC 1 st Degree	A	144 <i>144-172</i>	156 <i>144-187</i>	168 <i>144-201</i>	180 <i>153-216</i>	234 <i>199-280</i>	306 <i>261-360</i>	360 <i>306-360²</i>
CSC 2 nd Degree— (c)(d)(e)(f)(h) Prostitution; Sex Trafficking 1 st Degree—1(a)	B	90 <i>90-108</i>	110 <i>94-132</i>	130 <i>111-156</i>	150 <i>128-180</i>	195 <i>166-234</i>	255 <i>217-300</i>	300 <i>255-300²</i>
CSC 3 rd Degree—(c)(d) (g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o) Prostitution; Sex Trafficking 2 nd Degree—1a	C	48 <i>41-57</i>	62 <i>53-74</i>	76 <i>65-91</i>	90 <i>77-108</i>	117 <i>100-140</i>	153 <i>131-180</i>	180 <i>153-180²</i>
CSC 2 nd Degree—(a)(b)(g) CSC 3 rd Degree—(a)(b) ² (e)(f) Dissemination of Child Pornography (Subsequent or by Predatory Offender)	D	36	48	60 <i>51-72</i>	70 <i>60-84</i>	91 <i>78-109</i>	119 <i>102-142</i>	140 <i>119-168</i>
CSC 4 th Degree—(c)(d) (g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o) Use Minors in Sexual Performance Dissemination of Child Pornography ²	E	24	36	48	60 <i>51-72</i>	78 <i>67-93</i>	102 <i>87-120</i>	120 <i>102-120²</i>
CSC 4 th Degree— (a)(b)(e)(f) Possession of Child Pornography (Subsequent or by Predatory Offender)	F	18	27	36	45 <i>39-54</i>	59 <i>51-70</i>	77 <i>66-92</i>	84 <i>72-100</i>
CSC 5 th Degree Indecent Exposure Possession of Child Pornography Solicit Children for Sexual Conduct ²	G	15	20	25	30	39 <i>34-46</i>	51 <i>44-60</i>	60 <i>51-60²</i>
Registration Of Predatory Offenders	H	12 ¹ <i>12¹-14</i>	14 <i>12¹-16</i>	16 <i>14-19</i>	18 <i>16-21</i>	24 <i>21-28</i>	30 <i>26-36</i>	36 <i>31-43</i>



Presumptive commitment to state imprisonment. Sex offenses under Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, subd. 2, have mandatory life sentences and are excluded from the gGuidelines, because by law the sentence is mandatory imprisonment for life. See Guidelines sSection 2.E. Mandatory Sentences, for policies regarding those sentences controlled by law, including conditional release terms for minimum periods of supervision for sex offenders released from prison.



Presumptive stayed sentence; at the discretion of the court/judge, up to one a year of confinement in jail and/or other non-jail sanctions can be imposed as conditions of probation. However, certain offenders in this section the shaded area of the gGrid may qualify for a mandatory life sentence under Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, subd. 4. See, Guidelines sSections 2.C. Presumptive Sentence and 2.E. Mandatory Sentences.

¹ 12¹=One year and one day

² Minn. Stat. § 244.09 requires that the Sentencing Guidelines to provide a range for sentences that which are presumptive commitment to state imprisonment of 15% lower and 20% higher than the fixed duration displayed, provided that the minimum sentence is not less than one year and one day and the maximum sentence is not more than the statutory maximum. See, Guidelines sSections 2.C.1-2.H. Presumptive Sentence Durations that Exceed the Statutory Maximum Sentence and 2.I. Sentence Ranges for Presumptive Commitment Offenses in Shaded Areas of Grids Presumptive Sentence.

**Examples of Executed Sentences (Length in Months) Broken Down by:
~~Specified Minimum~~ Term of Imprisonment and ~~Specified Maximum~~ Supervised Release Term**

~~Offenders committed to the Commissioner of Corrections for crimes committed on or after August 1, 1993 will no longer earn good time. In accordance with~~ Under Minn. Stat. § 244.101, offenders committed to the Commissioner of Corrections for crimes committed on or after August 1, 1993 will receive an executed sentence pronounced by the court consisting of two parts: a specified minimum term of imprisonment equal to two-thirds of the total executed sentence and a supervised release term equal to the remaining one-third. ~~This provision requires that~~ The court is required to pronounce the total executed sentence and explain the amount of time the offender will serve in prison and the amount of time the offender will serve on supervised release, assuming the offender commits no disciplinary offense in prison that results in the imposition of a disciplinary confinement period. The court ~~shall~~must also explain that the amount of time the offender actually serves in prison may be extended by the Commissioner if the offender violates disciplinary rules while in prison or violates conditions of supervised release. This extension period could result in the offender's serving the entire executed sentence in prison. ~~The court's explanation is to be included in a written summary of the sentence.~~

Executed Sentence	Term of Imprisonment	Supervised Release Term	Executed Sentence	Term of Imprisonment	Supervised Release Term
12 and 1 day	8 and 1 day	4	84	56	28
14	9 1/3	4 2/3	90	60	30
15	10	5	91	60 2/3	30 1/3
16	10 2/3	5 1/3	102	68	34
18	12	6	110	73 1/3	36 2/3
20	13 1/3	6 2/3	117	78	39
24	16	8	119	79 1/3	39 2/3
25	16 2/3	8 1/3	120	80	40
27	18	9	130	86 2/3	43 1/3
30	20	10	140	93 1/3	46 2/3
36	24	12	144	96	48
39	26	13	150	100	50
40	26 2/3	13 1/3	153	102	51
45	30	15	156	104	52
48	32	16	168	112	56
51	34	17	180	120	60
59	39 1/3	19 2/3	195	130	65
60	40	20	234	156	78
62	41 1/3	20 2/3	255	170	85
70	46 2/3	23 1/3	300	200	100
76	50 2/3	25 1/3	306	204	102
77	51 1/3	25 2/3	360	240	120
78	52	26			

5.A. OFFENSE SEVERITY REFERENCE TABLE

Offenses subject to a mandatory life sentence, including first-degree murder and certain sex offenses under Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, subdivision 2, are excluded from the [Guidelines](#) by law.

SEVERITY LEVEL	OFFENSE	STATUTE
11	Adulteration	609.687, subd. 3(1)
	Murder 2 (intentional murder; unintentional drive-by shootings)	609.19, subd. 1
	Murder 2 of an Unborn Child	609.2662(1)
10	Fleeing a Peace Officer (resulting in death)	609.487, subd. 4(a)
	Murder 2 (unintentional murder)	609.19, subd. 2
	Murder 2 of an Unborn Child	609.2662(2)
	Murder 3	609.195(a)
	Murder 3 of an Unborn Child	609.2663
9	Assault 1	609.221
	Assault 1 of an Unborn Child	609.267
	Controlled Substance Crime in the First Degree	152.021
	Manufacture Any Amount of Methamphetamine	152.021, subd. 2a(a)
	Criminal Abuse of Vulnerable Adult (death)	609.2325, subd. 3(a)(1)
	Death of an Unborn Child in the Commission of Crime	609.268, subd. 1
	Engage or Hire a Minor to Engage in Prostitution	609.324, subd. 1(a)
	Importing Controlled Substances Across State Borders	152.0261
	Kidnapping (w/great bodily harm)	609.25, subd. 2(2)
	Manslaughter 1	609.20(1),(2) & (5)
	Manslaughter 1 of an Unborn Child	609.2664(1) & (2)

SEVERITY LEVEL	OFFENSE	STATUTE
9	Murder 3	609.195(b)
	Tampering with Witness, Aggravated First Degree	609.498, subd. 1b
8	Aggravated Robbery 1	609.245, subd. 1
	Arson 1	609.561
	Burglary 1 (w/Weapon or Assault)	609.582, 1(b) & (c)
	Controlled Substance Crime in the Second Degree	152.022
	Criminal Abuse of Vulnerable Adult (great bodily harm)	609.2325, subd. 3(a)(2)
	Criminal Vehicular Homicide or Operation (Death)	609.21, subd. 1a(a)
	Drive-By Shooting (toward a person or occupied motor vehicle or building)	609.66, subd. 1e(b)
	Escape from Custody (with violence)	609.485, subd. 4(b)
	Great Bodily Harm Caused by Distribution of Drugs	609.228
	Identity Theft	609.527, subd. 3(5)
	Kidnapping (not in safe place or victim under 16)	609.25, subd. 2(2)
	Malicious Punishment of Child (great bodily harm)	609.377, subd. 6
	Manslaughter 1	609.20 (3) & (4)
	Manslaughter 1 of an Unborn Child	609.2664(3)
	Manslaughter 2 – Culpable Negligence	609.205 (1) & (5)
Manslaughter 2 of an Unborn Child	609.2665(1)	
Riot 1	609.71, subd. 1	
7	Financial Exploitation of a Vulnerable Adult (over \$35,000)	609.2335

SEVERITY LEVEL	OFFENSE	STATUTE
	First Degree (Felony) Driving While Impaired	169A.24
6	Aggravated Robbery 2	609.245, subd. 2
	Assault 2	609.222
	Burglary 1 (Occupied Dwelling)	609.582, subd. 1(a)
	Certain Persons Not to Have Firearms	624.713, subd. 2(b); 609.165, subd. 1b
	Controlled Substance Crime in the Third Degree	152.023
	Discharge of Firearm at Occupied Transit Vehicle/Facility	609.855, subd. 5
	Explosive Device or Incendiary Device	609.668, subd. 6
	Failure to Affix Stamp on Cocaine	297D.09, subd. 1
	Failure to Affix Stamp on Hallucinogens or PCP	297D.09, subd. 1
	Failure to Affix Stamp on Heroin	297D.09, subd. 1
	Failure to Affix Stamp on Remaining Schedule I & II Narcotics	297D.09, subd. 1
	Fleeing Peace Officer (great bodily harm)	609.487, subd. 4(b)
	Kidnapping (safe release/no great bodily harm)	609.25, subd. 2(1)
	Price Fixing/Collusive Bidding	325D.53, subd. 1(2)(a)
Theft over \$35,000	609.52, subd. 2(3),(4), (15), & (16) with 609.52, subd. 3(1)	
5	Arson 2	609.562
	Burglary 2	609.582, subd. 2(a)(1)&(2), 2(b)
	Check Forgery over \$35,000	609.631, subd. 4(1)
	Criminal Vehicular Homicide or Operation (Great Bodily Harm)	609.21, subd. 1a(b)

SEVERITY LEVEL	OFFENSE	STATUTE
5	Engage or Hire a Minor to Engage in Prostitution	609.324, subd. 1(b)
	Financial Exploitation of a Vulnerable Adult (over \$5,000)	609.2335
	Financial Transaction Card Fraud over \$35,000	609.821, subd. 3(1)(i)
	Interference with Emergency Communications	609.776
	Manslaughter 2 – Hunting Accident	609.205 (2),(3), & (4)
	Manslaughter 2 of an Unborn Child	609.2665 (2),(3), & (4)
	Negligent Discharge of Explosive	299F.83
	Perjury	609.48, subd. 4(1)
	Possession of Substances with Intent to Manufacture Methamphetamine	152.0262
	Possession or Use (unauthorized) of Explosives	299F.79; 299F.80, subd. 1; 299F.82, subd. 1
	Price Fixing/Collusive Bidding	325D.53, subd. 1(1), and subd. 1(2)(b) & (c)
	Simple Robbery	609.24
	Stalking (third or subsequent violations)	609.749, subd. 4(b)
	Stalking (pattern of stalking conduct)	609.749, subd. 5
Tampering with Witness in the First Degree	609.498, subd. 1a	
4	Adulteration	609.687, subd. 3(2)
	Assault 2 of an Unborn Child	609.2671
	Assault 3	609.223, subd. 1,2, & 3
	Assault 5 (3rd or subsequent violation)	609.224, subd. 4
	Bribery	609.42; 90.41; 609.86
	Bribery, Advancing Money, and Treating	211B.13

SEVERITY LEVEL	OFFENSE	STATUTE
4	Bring Contraband into State Prison	243.55
	Bring Dangerous Weapon into County Jail	641.165, subd. 2(b)
	Burglary 2 (Pharmacy/Tool)	609.582, subd. 2(a)(3) & (4)
	Burglary 3 (Non Residential)	609.582, subd. 3
	Controlled Substance Crime in the Fourth Degree	152.024
	Criminal Abuse of Vulnerable Adult (substantial bodily harm)	609.2325, subd. 3(a)(3)
	Dangerous Weapons on School Property	609.66, 1d(a)
	Domestic Assault	609.2242, subd. 4
	Domestic Assault by Strangulation	609.2247
	False Imprisonment (substantial bodily harm)	609.255, subd. 3
	Financial Exploitation of a Vulnerable Adult (\$5,000 or less)	609.2335
	Fleeing a Peace Officer (substantial bodily harm)	609.487, subd. 4(c)
	Injury of an Unborn Child in Commission of Crime	609.268, subd. 2
	Malicious Punishment of Child (2 nd or subsequent violation)	609.377, subd. 3
	Malicious Punishment of Child (bodily harm)	609.377, subd. 4
	Malicious Punishment of Child (substantial bodily harm)	609.377, subd. 5
	Negligent Fires (Great Bodily Harm)	609.576, subd. 1(1)
	Perjury	609.48, subd. 4(2)
	Precious Metal and Scrap Metal Dealers, Receiving Stolen Goods (second or subsequent violations)	609.526

SEVERITY LEVEL	OFFENSE	STATUTE
4	Receiving Stolen Property (firearm)	609.53
	Security Violations (over \$2,500)	80A.68; 80B.10, subd. 1; 80C.16, subd. 3(a) & (b)
	Sports Bookmaking	609.76, subd. 2
	Stalking (aggravated violations)	609.749, subd. 3(a),(b)
	Stalking (2 nd or subsequent violation)	609.749, subd. 4(a)
	Terroristic Threats	609.713, subd. 1
	Theft From Person	609.52
	Theft of Controlled Substances	609.52, subd. 3(2)
	Theft of Firearm	609.52, subd. 3(1)
	Theft of Incendiary Device	609.52, subd. 3(2)
	Theft of Motor Vehicle	609.52, subd. 2(1)
	Use of Drugs to Injure or Facilitate Crime	609.235
	Violation of a Domestic Abuse No Contact Order	629.75, subd. 2(d)
	Violation of an Order for Protection	518B.01, subd. 14(d)
	Violation of Harassment Restraining Order	609.748, subd. 6(d)
	Weapon in Courthouse or Certain State Buildings	609.66, subd. 1g
3	Anhydrous Ammonia (tamper/theft/transport)	152.136
	Arson 3	609.563
	Bringing Stolen Goods into State (over \$5,000)	609.525
	Check Forgery (over \$2,500)	609.631, subd. 4(2)
	Coercion (Threat Bodily Harm)	609.27, subd. 1(1)

SEVERITY LEVEL	OFFENSE	STATUTE
3	Coercion (\$2,500, or more)	609.27, subd. 1(2),(3), (4), & (5)
	Computer Damage (over \$2,500)	609.88
	Computer Theft (over \$2,500)	609.89
	Criminal Vehicular Homicide or Operation (Substantial Bodily Harm)	609.21, subd. 1a(c)
	Damage or Theft to Energy Transmission, Telecommunications	609.593
	Damage to Property (Risk Bodily Harm)	609.595, subd. 1(1)
	Damages; Illegal Molestation of Human Remains; Burials; Cemeteries	307.08, subd. 2(a)
	Dangerous Smoking	609.576, subd. 2
	Dangerous Trespass, Railroad Tracks	609.85(1)
	Dangerous Weapons/Certain Persons Not to Have Firearms	609.67, subd. 2; 624.713, subd. 2(a)
	Depriving Another of Custodial or Parental Rights	609.26, subd. 6(a)(2)
	Disarming a Peace Officer	609.504
	Drive-By Shooting (unoccupied motor vehicle or building)	609.66, subd. 1e(a)
	Embezzlement of Public Funds (over \$2,500)	609.54
	Engage or Hire a Minor to Engage in Prostitution	609.324, subd. 1(c)
	Escape from Civil Commitment, Sexually Dangerous Persons	609.485, subd. 4(a)(5)
	Escape, Mental Illness from Custody	609.485, subd. 4(a)(1)
	False Imprisonment (Restraint)	609.255, subd. 2
False Traffic Signal	609.851, subd. 2	

SEVERITY LEVEL	OFFENSE	STATUTE
3	Financial Transaction Card Fraud (over \$2,500)	609.821, subd. 2(1)(2)(5)(6)(7)(8)
	Firearm Silencer (public housing, school, or park zone)	609.66, subd. 1a (a)(1)
	Gambling Taxes	297E.13, subd. 1-4
	Hinder Logging (great bodily harm)	609.591, subd. 3(1)
	Identity Theft	609.527, subd. 3(4)
	Insurance Tax	297I.90, subd. 1 & 2
	Intentional Release of Harmful Substance	624.732, subd. 2
	Methamphetamine Crimes Involving Children and Vulnerable Adults	152.137
	Motor Vehicle Use Without Consent	609.52, subd. 2(17)
	Obstructing Legal Process, Arrest, Firefighting, or Ambulance Service Personnel Crew	609.50, subd. 2
	Possession of Burglary Tools	609.59
	Possession of Code Grabbing Devices	609.586, subd. 2
	Possession of Shoplifting Gear	609.521
	Possession or Sale of Stolen or Counterfeit Check	609.528, subd. 3(4)
	Precious Metal and Scrap Metal Dealers, Receiving Stolen Goods (\$1,000, or more)	609.526, subd. 2(1)
	Receiving Stolen Goods (over \$5,000)	609.53
	Rustling and Livestock Theft (over \$2,500)	609.551
	Security Violations (\$2,500, or less)	80A.68; 80B.10, subd. 1; 80C.16, subd. 3(a) & (b)
	Tampering with Fire Alarm System (results in bodily harm)	609.686, subd. 2

SEVERITY LEVEL	OFFENSE	STATUTE
3	Tax Evasion Laws	289A.63
	Tear Gas & Tear Gas Compounds; Electronic incapacitation devices	624.731, subd. 8(a)
	Telecommunications and Information Services; Obtaining services by fraud (over \$2,500)	609.893, subd. 1
	Theft Crimes – over \$5,000	See section 7: Theft Offense List
	Theft of Controlled Substances	609.52, subd. 3(3)(b)
	Theft of Public Records	609.52
	Theft of Trade Secret	609.52, subd. 2(8)
	Unauthorized Presence at Camp Ripley	609.396, subd. 2
2	Accidents	169.09, subd. 14(a)(1)
	Aggravated Forgery (misc.) (non-check)	609.625; 609.635; 609.64
	Bribery of Participant or Official in Contest	609.825, subd. 2
	Bringing Stolen Goods into State (\$1,001-\$5,000)	609.525
	Bringing Stolen Goods into State (\$501-\$1,000, with previous conviction)	609.525
	Cellular Counterfeiting 1	609.894, subd. 4
	Check Forgery (\$251 - \$2,500)	609.631, subd. 4(3)(a)
	Coercion (\$301 - \$2,499)	609.27, subd. 1(2),(3), (4), & (5)
	Computer Damage (\$2,500, or less)	609.88
	Computer Theft (\$2,500, or less)	609.89
	Controlled Substance in the Fifth Degree	152.025
	Counterfeited Intellectual Property	609.895, subd. 3(a)

SEVERITY LEVEL	OFFENSE	STATUTE
2	Damage to Property (Over \$500/Service to Public)	609.595, subd. 1(2), (3), & (4)
	Discharge of Firearm (intentional)	609.66, subd. 1a(a)(2)
	Discharge of Firearm (public housing, school, or park zone)	609.66, subd. 1a(a)(2) & (3)
	Dishonored Check (over \$500)	609.535, subd. 2a(a)(1)
	Duty to Render Aid (death or great bodily harm)	609.662, subd. 2(b)(1)
	Electronic Use of False Pretense to Obtain Identity	609.527, subd. 5a
	Embezzlement of Public Funds (\$2,500, or less)	609.54
	Failure to Affix Stamp on Remaining Schedule I, II, & III Non-Narcotics	297D.09, subd. 1
	Failure to Control a Regulated Animal, resulting in great bodily harm or death	346.155, subd. 10(e)
	Financial Transaction Card Fraud (\$2,500, or less)	609.821, subd. 2(1)(2)(5)(6)(7)(8)
	Firearm Silencer	609.66, subd. 1a(a)(1)
	Furnishing a Dangerous Weapon	609.66, subd. 1c
	Furnishing Firearm to Minor	609.66, subd. 1b
	Gambling Regulations	349.2127, subd. 1-6; 349.22, subd. 4
	Identity Theft	609.527, subd. 3(3)
	Mail Theft	609.529
	Negligent Fires (damage \$2,500, or more)	609.576, subd. 1(3)(iii)
	Possession or Sale of Stolen or Counterfeit Check	609.528, subd. 3(3)
	Precious Metal and Scrap Metal Dealers, Receiving Stolen Goods (less than \$1,000)	609.526, subd. 2(2)

SEVERITY LEVEL	OFFENSE	STATUTE
2	Precious Metal Dealers, Regulatory Provisions	325F.743
	Receiving Stolen Goods (\$5,000, or less)	609.53
	Residential Mortgage Fraud	609.822
	Riot 2	609.71, subd. 2
	Rustling and Livestock Theft (\$2,500, or less)	609.551
	Telecommunications and Information Services; Obtaining services by fraud (\$2,500, or less)	609.893, subd. 1
	Telecommunications and Information Services; Facilitation of telecommunications fraud	609.893, subd. 2
	Terroristic Threats	609.713, subd. 2
	Theft Crimes - \$5,000, or less	See section 7: Theft Offense List
	Theft (Looting)	609.52
	Theft (\$1,000, or less; risk of bodily harm)	609.52, subd. 3a(1)
	Transfer Pistol to Ineligible Person	624.7141, subd. 2
	Transfer Pistol to Minor	624.7132, subd. 15(b)
	Unlawful possession or use of scanning device or reencoder	609.527, subd. 5b
Wildfire Arson	609.5641, subd. 1	
1	Accidents	169.09, subd. 14(a)(2)
	Altering Livestock Certificate	35.824
	Assault 4	609.2231, subd. 1,2,3, & 3a
	Assault Weapon in Public if Under 21	624.7181, subd. 2
	Assaulting or Harming a Police Horse	609.597, subd. 3(3)
	Assaults Motivated by Bias	609.2231, subd. 4(b)

SEVERITY LEVEL	OFFENSE	STATUTE
1	Aiding Offender to Avoid Arrest	609.495, subd. 1
	Bullet-Resistant Vest During Commission of Crime	609.486
	Cable Communication Systems Interference	609.80, subd. 2
	Cellular Counterfeiting 2	609.894, subd. 3
	Certification for Title on Watercraft	86B.865, subd. 1
	Check Forgery (\$250, or less)	609.631, subd. 4(3)(b)
	Child Neglect/Endangerment	609.378
	Counterfeited Intellectual Property	609.895, subd. 3(b)
	Crime Committed for Benefit of Gang	609.229, subd. 3(c)
	Criminal Damage to Property Motivated by Bias	609.595, subd. 1a,(a)
	Criminal Use of Real Property (Movie Pirating)	609.896
	Depriving Another of Custodial or Parental Rights	609.26, subd. 6(a)(1)
	Discharge of Firearm (reckless)	609.66, subd. 1a(a)(3)
	Discharge of Firearm at Unoccupied Transit Vehicle/Facility	609.855, subd. 5
	Duty to Render Aid (substantial bodily harm)	609.662, subd. 2(b)(2)
	Escape from Civil Commitment	609.485, subd. 4(a)(4)
	Escape from Custody	609.485, subd, 4(a)(2)
	Failure to Affix Stamp on Marijuana/Hashish/Tetrahydrocannabinols	297D.09, subd. 1
	Failure to Affix Stamp on Schedule IV Substances	297D.09, subd. 1
	Failure to Appear in Court	609.49; 588.20, subd. 1

SEVERITY LEVEL	OFFENSE	STATUTE
1	False Bill of Lading	228.45, 47, 49, 50, 51
	False Certification by Notary Public	609.65 (1)
	False Declaration	256.984
	False Information - Certificate of Title Application	168A.30, subd. 1
	Financial Transaction Card Fraud	609.821, subd. 2(3) & (4)
	Fleeing A Peace Officer	609.487, subd. 3
	Forgery	609.63
	Forgery Related Crimes	<i>See Forgery Related Offense List</i>
	Fraudulent Drivers' Licenses and Identification Cards	609.652
	Fraudulent Statements	609.645
	Insurance Regulations	62A.41
	Interference with Privacy (subsequent violations & minor victim)	609.746, subd. 1(e)
	Interference with Transit Operator	609.855, subd. 2(c)(1)
	Leaving State to Evade Establishment of Paternity	609.31
	Liquor Taxation (Criminal Penalties)	297G.19, subd. 3,4(c), 5(c)
	Lottery Fraud	609.651, subd. 1 with subd. 4(a)
	Nonsupport of Spouse or Child	609.375, subd. 2a
	Pistol without a Permit (subsequent violations)	624.714, subd. 1a
Prize Notices and Solicitations	325F.755, subd. 7	

SEVERITY LEVEL	OFFENSE	STATUTE
1	Prostitution Crimes (gross misdemeanor level) Committed in School or Park Zones	609.3242, subd. 2(2)
	Remove or Alter Serial Number on Firearm	609.667
	Sale of Simulated Controlled Substance	152.097
	Tampering with a Fire Alarm (potential for bodily harm)	609.686, subd. 2
	Tax on Petroleum and Other Fuels (Willful Evasion)	296A.23, subd. 2
	Terroristic Threats	609.713, subd. 3(a)
	Theft from Abandoned or Vacant Building (\$1,000, or less)	609.52, subd. 3(3)(d)(iii)
	Unlawful Acts Involving Liquor	340A.701
	Voting Violations	Chapter 201, 203B, & 204C
UNRANKED	Abortion	617.20; 617.22; 145.412
	Accomplice After the Fact	609.495, subd. 3
	Adulteration	609.687, subd. 3(3)
	Aiding Suicide	609.215
	Altering Engrossed Bill	3.191
	Animal Fighting	343.31 (a)(b)
	Assaulting or Harming a Police Horse	609.597, subd. 3 (1) & (2)
	Bigamy	609.355
	Cigarette Tax and Regulation Violations	297F.20
	Collusive Bidding/Price Fixing	325D.53, subs. 1(3), 2 & 3

SEVERITY LEVEL	OFFENSE	STATUTE
UNRANKED	Computer Encryption	609.8912
	Concealing Criminal Proceeds; Engaging in Business	609.496; 609.497
	Corrupting Legislator	609.425
	Counterfeiting of Currency	609.632
	Damage to Property of Critical Public Service Facilities, Utilities, and Pipelines	609.594
	Escape with Violence from Gross Misdemeanor or Misdemeanor Offense	609.485, subd. 4(a)(3)
	Failure to Report	626.556, subd. 6
	Falsely Impersonating Another	609.83
	Female Genital Mutilation	609.2245
	Forced Execution of a Declaration	145B.105
	Fraudulent or Improper Financing Statements	609.7475
	Gambling Acts (Cheating, Certain Devices Prohibited; Counterfeit Chips; Manufacture, Sale, Modification of Devices; Instruction)	609.76, subd. 3,4,5,6, & 7
	Hazardous Wastes	609.671
	Horse Racing – Prohibited Act	240.25
	Incest	609.365
	Insurance Fraud – Employment of Runners	609.612
	Interstate Compact Violation	243.161
	Issuing a Receipt for Goods One Does Not Have	227.50
	Issuing a Second Receipt Without “Duplicate” On It	227.52
	Killing or Harming a Public Safety Dog	609.596, subd. 1

SEVERITY LEVEL	OFFENSE	STATUTE
UNRANKED	Labor Trafficking	609.282
	Lawful Gambling Fraud	609.763
	Metal Penetrating Bullets	624.74
	Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact; Enforcement of Compact and Laws	116C.835
	Misprision of Treason	609.39
	Motor Vehicle Excise Tax	297B.10
	Obscene Materials; Distribution	617.241, subd. 4
	Obstructing Military Forces	609.395
	Pipeline Safety	299J.07, subd. 2
	Police Radios During Commission of Crime	609.856
	Racketeering, Criminal Penalties (RICO)	609.904
	Real and Simulated Weapons of Mass Destruction	609.712
	Refusal to Assist	6.53
	Sale of Membership Camping Contracts	82A.03; 82A.13; 82A.25
	Service Animal Providing Service	343.21, subd. 9(e)(g)
	State Lottery Fraud	609.651, subd. 1 with 4 (b) and subd. 2 & 3
	Subdivided Land Fraud	83.43
	Torture or Cruelty to Pet or Companion Animal	343.21, subd. 9(c)(d)(f)(h)
	Treason	609.385
	Unauthorized Computer Access	609.891

SEVERITY LEVEL	OFFENSE	STATUTE
	Unlawful Conduct with Documents in Furtherance of Labor or Sex Trafficking	609.283
	Unlawful Transfer of Sounds; Sales	325E.201
	Warning Subject of Investigation	609.4971
	Warning Subject of Surveillance or Search	609.4975
	Wire Communications Violations	626A.02, subd. 4; 626A.03, subd. 1(b)(iii); 626A.26, subd. 2(1)(ii)
A	Criminal Sexual Conduct 1	609.342
B	Criminal Sexual Conduct 2	609.343 subd. 1(c)(d)(e)(f)(h)
	Solicits, Promotes, or Receives Profit Derived from Prostitution; Sex Trafficking in the First Degree	609.322, subd. 1(a)
C	Criminal Sexual Conduct 3	609.344 subd. 1(c)(d)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o)
	Solicits, Promotes, or Receives Profit Derived from Prostitution; Sex Trafficking in the Second Degree	609.322, subd. 1a
D	Criminal Sexual Conduct 2	609.343 subd. 1(a)(b)(g)
	Criminal Sexual Conduct 3	609.344 subd. 1(a)(b)(e)(f)
	Dissemination of Child Pornography (subsequent or by predatory offender)	617.247 subd. 3
E	Criminal Sexual Conduct 4	609.345 subd. 1(c)(d)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o)

SEVERITY LEVEL	OFFENSE	STATUTE
	Use Minors in Sexual Performance	617.246 subd. 2,3,4
	Dissemination of Child Pornography	617.247 subd. 3
F	Criminal Sexual Conduct 4	609.345 subd. 1(a)(b)(e)(f)
	Possession of Child Pornography (subsequent or by predatory offender)	617.247 subd. 4
G	Criminal Sexual Conduct 5	609.3451, subd. 3
	Solicitation of Children to Engage in Sexual Conduct	609.352, subd. 2
	Solicitation of Children to Engage in Sexual Conduct (Electronic)	609.352, subd. 2a
G	Indecent Exposure	617.23 subd. 3
	Possession of Child Pornography	617.247 subd. 4
H	Failure to Register as a Predatory Offender	243.166 subd. 5(b) (c)

5.B. NUMERICAL REFERENCE OF FELONY STATUTES SEVERITY LEVEL BY STATUTORY CITATION

Offenses subject to a mandatory life sentence, including first-degree murder and certain sex offenses under Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, subdivision 2, are excluded from the Guidelines by law.

This statutory felony offense listing is for convenience in cross-referencing to the Offense Severity Table; it is not official nor is it intended to be used in place of the Offense Severity Reference Table.

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
3.191	Altering Engrossed Bill	unranked
6.53	Refusal to Assist	unranked
35.824	Altering Livestock Certificate	1
62A.41	Insurance Regulations	1
80A.68 or 80B.10 subd. 1 or 80C.16 subd. 3(a)(b)	Securities Violation (over \$2,500)	4
80A.68 or 80B.10 subd. 1 or 80C.16 subd. 3(a)(b)	Securities Violation (\$2,500, or less)	3
82A.03; 82A.13 or 82A.25	Sale of Membership Camping Contracts	unranked
83.43	Subdivided Land Fraud	unranked
86B.865 subd. 1	Certification for Title on Watercraft	1
90.41 subd. 1	Bribery (State Appraiser and Scaler)	4
116C.835	Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact; Enforcement of Compact and Laws	unranked
145.412	Abortion	unranked
145B.105	Forced Execution of a Declaration	unranked

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
152.021	Controlled Substance Crime 1	9
152.021, subd. 2a(a)	Manufacture Any Amount of Methamphetamine	9
152.022	Controlled Substance Crime 2	8
152.023	Controlled Substance Crime 3	6 *
152.024	Controlled Substance Crime 4	4
152.025	Controlled Substance Crime 5	2
152.0261	Importing Controlled Substances Across State Borders	9
152.0262	Possession of Substances with Intent to Manufacture Methamphetamine	5
152.097	Sale of Simulated Controlled Substance	1
152.136	Anhydrous Ammonia (tamper/theft/transport)	3
152.137	Methamphetamine Crimes Involving Children and Vulnerable Adults	3
168A.30, subd. 1	False Information - Certificate of Title Application	1
169.09 subd. 14(a)(1)	Accidents- Resulting in Death	2
169.09 subd. 14(a)(2)	Accidents- Great Bodily Harm	1
169A.24	First Degree (Felony) Driving While Impaired	7 *
176.178	Workers Compensation Fraud (over \$5,000)	3
176.178	Workers Compensation Fraud (\$5,000, or less)	2
201, 203B, 204C (Chapters)	Voting Violations	1
211B.13	Bribery, Advancing Money, and Treating Prohibited	4
227.50	Issuing a Receipt for Goods One Does Not Have	unranked

* See Section 2.C, Presumptive Sentence, and Mandatory Sentences Reference Table, to determine the presumptive disposition.

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
227.52	Issuing a Second Receipt w/out "Duplicate" On It	unranked
228.45, 47, 49, 50, 51	False Bill of Lading	1
240.25	Horse Racing (Prohibited Act)	unranked
243.161	Interstate Compact Violation	unranked
243.166 subd. 5(b)	Registration of Predatory Offenders	H
243.166 subd. 5(c)	Registration of Predatory Offenders (2 nd or subsequent violations)	H
243.55	Bringing Contraband into State Prison	4
256.98	Welfare Fraud (over \$5,000)	3
256.98	Welfare Fraud (\$5,000, or less)	2
256.984	False Declaration	1
268.182	False Representations (over \$5,000)	3
268.182	False Representations (\$5,000, or less)	2
289A.63	Tax Evasion Laws	3
296A.23 subd. 2	Tax on Petroleum and Other Fuels (Willful Evasion)	1
297B.10	Motor Vehicle Excise Tax	unranked
297D.09 subd. 1	Failure to Affix Stamp on Cocaine	6
297D.09 subd. 1	Failure to Affix Stamp on Hallucinogens or PCP (Angel Dust), incl. LSD	6
297D.09 subd. 1	Failure to Affix Stamp on Heroin	6
297D.09 subd. 1	Failure to Affix Stamp on Remaining Schedule I and II Narcotics	6
297D.09 subd. 1	Failure to Affix Stamp on Remaining Schedule I, II, & III Non Narcotics	2
297D.09 subd. 1	Failure to Affix Stamp on Marijuana/Hashish/Tetrahydrocannabinols	1

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
297D.09 subd. 1	Failure to Affix Stamp on Schedule IV Substance	1
297E.13 subd. 1-4	Gambling Taxes	3
297F.20	Cigarette Tax and Regulation Violations	unranked
297G.19 subd. 3, 4(c), 5(c)	Liquor Taxation (Criminal Penalties)	1
297I.90 subd. 1 & 2	Insurance Tax	3
299F.79	Intent to Manufacture Explosives	5
299F.80 subd. 1	Possession of Explosives Without Permit	5
299F.82 subd. 1	Transfer of Explosives	5
299F.83	Negligent Discharge of Explosive	5
299J.07 subd. 2	Pipeline Safety	unranked
307.08 subd. 2(a)	Damages; Illegal Molestation of Human Remains; Burials; Cemeteries	3
325D.53 subd. 1(2)(a)	Price Fixing/Collusive Bidding	6
325D.53 subd. 1(1) subd. 1(2)(b)(c)	Price Fixing/Collusive Bidding	5
325D.53 subd. 1(3) subd. 2 & 3	Price Fixing/Collusive Bidding	unranked
325E.201	Unlawful Transfer of Sounds; Sales	unranked
325F.743	Precious Metal Dealers, Regulatory Provisions	2
325F.755 subd. 7	Prize Notices and Solicitations	1
340A.701	Unlawful Acts Involving Liquor	1
343.21, subd. 9(c)(d)(f)(h)	Torture or Cruelty to Pet or Companion Animal	unranked
343.21, subd. 9(e)(g)	Service Animal Providing Service	unranked
343.31 (a)(b)	Animal Fighting	unranked
346.155	Failure to Control a Regulated Animal (Great bodily harm or death)	2

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
349.2127 subd. 1-6; 349.22 subd. 4	Gambling Regulations	2
393.07 subd.10	Federal Food Stamp Program (over \$5,000)	3
393.07 subd.10	Federal Food Stamp Program (\$5,000, or less)	2
471.392	False Declaration of Claim (over \$5,000)	3
471.392	False Declaration of Claim (\$5,000, or less)	2
514.02 subd. 1(b)	Non-payment for Improvement (over \$5,000; Proceeds of Payments; Acts Constituting Theft)	3
514.02 subd. 1(b)	Non-payment for Improvement (\$5,000, or less Proceeds of Payments; Acts Constituting Theft)	2
518B.01 subd. 14(d)	Violation of an Order for Protection	4
588.20 subd. 1	Failure to Appear in Court	1
609.165 subd. 1b	Certain Persons Not to Have Firearms	6
609.19 subd. 1	Murder 2 (intentional murder; unintentional drive-by-shootings)	11
609.19 subd. 2	Murder 2 (unintentional murder)	10
609.195(a)	Murder 3	10
609.195(b)	Murder 3	9
609.20(1), (2) & (5)	Manslaughter 1	9
609.20(3) & (4)	Manslaughter 1	8
609.205(1) & (5)	Manslaughter 2 - Culpable Negligence	8
609.205(2), (3) & (4)	Manslaughter 2 - Hunting Accident	5
609.21 subd. 1a(a)	Criminal Vehicular Homicide or Operation (Death)	8
609.21 subd. 1a(b)	Criminal Vehicular Homicide or Operation (Great Bodily Harm)	5
609.21 subd. 1a(c)	Criminal Vehicular Homicide or Operation(Substantial Bodily Harm)	3
609.215	Aiding Suicide	unranked

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
609.221	Assault 1 (Great Bodily Harm)	9
609.222	Assault 2 (Dangerous Weapon)	6
609.223 subd. 1	Assault 3 (Substantial Bodily Harm)	4 *
609.223 subd. 2	Assault 3 (Bodily Harm, Pattern of Child Abuse)	4
609.223 subd. 3	Assault 3 (Bodily Harm, Victim under 4)	4
609.2231 subd. 1	Assault 4 (Bodily Harm, Peace Officer)	1
609.2231 subd. 2	Assault 4 (Bodily Harm, Firefighters and Emergency Medical Personnel)	1
609.2231 subd. 3	Assault 4 (Bodily Harm, Corrections Employee)	1 *
609.2231 subd. 3a	Assault 4 (Bodily Harm, Secure Treatment Facility Personnel)	1 *
609.2231 subd. 4 (b)	Assaults Motivated by Bias	1
609.224 subd. 4	Assault 5 (3rd or subsequent violation)	4
609.2241	Knowing Transfer of Communicable Disease	see note ¹
609.2242 subd. 4	Domestic Assault	4
609.2245	Female Genital Mutilation	unranked
609.2247	Domestic Assault by Strangulation	4
609.228	Great Bodily Harm (Distribution of Drugs)	8
609.229 subd. 3 (a)	Crime Committed for Benefit of Gang	see note ²

* See Section 2.C, Presumptive Sentence, and Mandatory Sentences Reference Table, to determine the presumptive disposition for a felony assault committed by an inmate serving an executed term of imprisonment or for assault on secure treatment facility personnel.

* See Section 2.C, Presumptive Sentence, and Mandatory Sentences Reference Table, to determine the presumptive disposition for a felony assault committed by an inmate serving an executed term of imprisonment or for assault on secure treatment facility personnel.

¹ See Section 2.A, Offense Severity, to determine the presumptive sentence. See *Comment 2.A.03*, for additional information on determining the presumptive sentence.

² See Section 2.A, Offense Severity, and 2.G, Convictions for Attempts, Conspiracies, and Other Sentence Modifiers, to determine the presumptive sentence. See *Comment 2.A.03*, for additional information on determining the presumptive sentence.

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
609.229 subd. 3 (c)	Crime Committed for Benefit of Gang	1
609.2325 subd. 3(a)(1)	Criminal Abuse of Vulnerable Adult (Death)	9
609.2325 subd. 3(a)(2)	Criminal Abuse of Vul. Adult (Great Bodily Harm)	8
609.2325 subd. 3(a)(3)	Criminal Abuse of Vul. Adult (Subst. Bodily Harm)	4
609.2335	Financial Exploitation of Vul. Adult (over \$35,000)	7
609.2335	Financial Exploitation of Vul. Adult (over \$5,000)	5
609.2335	Financial Exploitation of Vul. Adult (\$5,000, or less)	4
609.235	Use of Drugs to Injure or Facilitate Crime	4
609.24	Simple Robbery	5
609.245 subd. 1	Aggravated Robbery 1	8
609.245 subd. 2	Aggravated Robbery 2	6
609.25 subd. 2(1)	Kidnapping (Safe Release/No Great Bodily Harm)	6
609.25 subd. 2(2)	Kidnapping (Great Bodily Harm)	9
609.25 subd. 2(2)	Kidnapping (Unsafe Release)	8
609.25 subd. 2(2)	Kidnapping (Victim Under 16)	8
609.255 subd. 2	False Imprisonment (Restraint)	3
609.255 subd. 3	False Imprisonment (Substantial Bodily Harm)	4
609.26 subd. 6(a) (1)	Depriving Another of Cust. or Parental Rights	1
609.26 subd. 6(a) (2)	Depriving Another of Cust. or Parental Rights	3
609.2662(1)	Murder 2 of an Unborn Child	11
609.2662(2)	Murder 2 of an Unborn Child	10
609.2663	Murder 3 of an Unborn Child	10

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
609.2664(1) & (2)	Manslaughter 1 of an Unborn Child	9
609.2664 (3)	Manslaughter 1 of an Unborn Child	8
609.2665 (1)	Manslaughter 2 of an Unborn Child	8
609.2665 (2),(3),&(4)	Manslaughter 2 of an Unborn Child	5
609.267	Assault 1 of an Unborn Child	9
609.2671	Assault 2 of an Unborn Child	4
609.268 subd. 1	Death of an Unborn Child in Comm. of Crime	9
609.268 subd. 2	Injury of an Unborn Child in Comm. of Crime	4
609.27 subd. 1 (1)	Coercion (Threat Bodily Harm)	3
609.27 subd. 1(2)(3)(4)(5)	Coercion (Prop. Value over \$2,500)	3
609.27 subd. 1(2)(3)(4)(5)	Coercion (Prop. Value \$301-\$2,500)	2
609.282	Labor Trafficking	unranked
609.283	Unlawful Conduct with Documents in Furtherance of Labor or Sex Trafficking	unranked
609.31	Leaving State to Evade Paternity	1
609.322 subd. 1(a)	Solicits, Promotes, or Receives Profit Derived from Prostitution; Sex Trafficking in the First Degree	B
609.322 subd. 1(b)	Aggravating Factors for Solicitation or Promotion of Prostitution; Sex Trafficking	see note ³
609.322 subd. 1a	Solicits, Promotes, or Receives Profit Derived from Prostitution; Sex Trafficking in the Second Degree	C
609.324 subd. 1(a)	Engage or Hire a Minor to Engage in Prostitution	9

³ See Guidelines Section 2.G, Convictions for Attempts, Conspiracies, and Other Sentence Modifiers, to determine the presumptive sentence.

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
609.324 subd. 1(b)	Engage or Hire a Minor to Engage in Prostitution	5
609.324 subd. 1(c)	Engage or Hire a Minor to Engage in Prostitution	3
609.3242 subd. 2(2)	Prostitution Crimes (gross misd. level) Committed in School or Park Zones	1
609.342	Criminal Sexual Conduct 1	A
609.343 subd.1(a)(b)(g)	Criminal Sexual Conduct 2	D
609.343 subd.1(c)(d)(e)(f)(h)	Criminal Sexual Conduct 2	B
609.344 subd. 1(a)	Criminal Sexual Conduct 3 (By definition perpetrator must be a juvenile)	D
609.344 subd. 1(b)(e)(f)	Criminal Sexual Conduct 3	D
609.344 subd. 1(c)(d)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o)	Criminal Sexual Conduct 3	C
609.345 subd. 1(a)	Criminal Sexual Conduct 4 (By definition perpetrator must be a juvenile)	F
609.345 subd. 1(b)(e)(f)	Criminal Sexual Conduct 4	F
609.345 subd. 1(c)(d)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o)	Criminal Sexual Conduct 4	E
609.3451 subd. 3	Criminal Sexual Conduct 5	G
609.3453	Criminal Sexual Predatory Conduct	see note ⁴
609.352 subd. 2	Solicitation of Children to Engage in Sexual Conduct	G
609.352 subd. 2a	Solicitation of Children to Engage in Sexual Conduct (Electronic)	G
609.355	Bigamy	unranked
609.365	Incest	unranked

⁴ See Guidelines Sections II.A, Offense Severity, and 2.G, Convictions for Attempts, Conspiracies, and Other Sentence Modifiers, to determine the presumptive sentence. See *Comment 2.A.03*, for additional information on determining the presumptive sentence.

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
609.375 subd. 2a	Nonsupport of Spouse or Child	1
609.377 subd. 3	Malicious Punishment of Child(2 nd or subsequent violation)	4
609.377 subd. 4	Malicious Punishment of Child(bodily harm)	4
609.377 subd. 5	Malicious Punishment of Child(substantial bodily harm)	4
609.377 subd. 6	Malicious Punishment of Child (great bodily harm)	8
609.378	Child Neglect/Endangerment	1
609.385	Treason	unranked
609.39	Misprision of Treason	unranked
609.395	Obstructing Military Forces	unranked
609.396 subd. 2	Unauthorized Presence at Camp Ripley	3
609.42 subd.1 all sections	Bribery	4
609.425	Corrupting Legislator	unranked
609.445	Failure to Pay Over State Funds (over \$5,000)	3
609.445	Failure to Pay Over State Funds (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.455	Permitting False Claims against Government (over \$5,000)	3
609.455	Permitting False Claims against Government (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.465	Presenting False Claims to Public Officer(over \$5,000)	3
609.465	Presenting False Claims to Public Officer(\$5,000, or less)	2
609.466	Medical Assistance Fraud (over \$5,000)	3
609.466	Medical Assistance Fraud (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.48 subd. 4(1)	Perjury (Felony Trial)	5

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
609.48 subd. 4(2)	Perjury (Other Trial)	4
609.485 subd. 4(a)(1)	Escape from Custody	3 *
609.485 subd. 4(a)(2)	Escape, Mental Illness	1
609.485 subd. 4(a)(3)	Escape with Violence from GM or Misd.	unranked
609.485 subd. 4(a)(4)	Escape from Civil Commitment	1
609.485 subd. 4(a)(5)	Escape from Civil Commitment, Sexually Dangerous Persons	3
609.485 subd. 4(b)	Escape with Violence	8
609.486	Bullet-Resistant Vest During Crime	1
609.487 subd. 3	Fleeing Peace Officer	1
609.487 subd. 4(a)	Fleeing Peace Officer (resulting in death)	10
609.487 subd. 4(b)	Fleeing Peace Officer (great bodily harm)	6
609.487 subd. 4(c)	Fleeing Peace Officer (substantial bodily harm)	4
609.49	Failure to Appear in Court	1
609.493	Solicitation of Mentally Impaired Persons	see note ⁵
609.494 subd. 2(b)	Solicitation of Juveniles	see note ⁶
609.495 subd. 1	Aiding an Offender to Avoid Arrest	1
609.495 subd. 3	Accomplice After the Fact	unranked
609.495 subd. 4	Taking Responsibility for Criminal Acts	see note ⁷
609.496; 609.497	Concealing Criminal Proceeds; Engaging in Business	unranked
609.4971	Warning Subject of Investigation	unranked
609.4975	Warning Subject of Surveillance or Search	unranked

* See [sSection 2. C, Presumptive Sentence](#), and [Appendix 1. Mandatory Sentences Reference Table](#), to determine the presumptive disposition for an escape from an executed sentence.

⁵⁻⁷ See [Guidelines Ssection 2.G.7, Convictions for Attempts, Conspiracies, and Other Sentence Modifiers](#), to determine the presumptive sentence.

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
609.498 subd. 1a	Tampering with a Witness 1st Degree	5
609.498 subd. 1b	Tampering with a Witness Aggravated 1st Degree	9
609.50 subd. 2	Obstructing Legal Process, Arrest, Firefighting, or Ambulance Service Personnel Crew	3
609.504	Disarming a Peace Officer	3
609.52 all sections *	Theft of Public Funds (over \$5,000)	3
609.52 all sections *	Theft of Public Funds (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.52 all sections *	Theft from Person	4
609.52 all sections *	Theft of Public Records	3
609.52 all sections *	Theft (Looting)	2
609.52 subd. 2(1)	Theft (over \$5,000)	3
609.52 subd. 2(1)	Theft (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.52 subd. 2(1)	Theft of a Motor Vehicle	4**
609.52 subd. 2(2)	Taking Pledged Property (over \$5,000)	3
609.52 subd. 2(2)	Taking Pledged Property (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.52 subd. 2(3) with subd. 3(1)	Theft by Check/False Representation (over \$35,000)	6
609.52 subd. 2(3)(i)	Theft by Check (\$5,001 - \$35,000)	3
609.52 subd. 2(3)(i)	Theft by Check (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.52 subd. 2(3)(ii-v)	Theft by False Representation (\$5,001-\$35,000)	3
609.52 subd. 2(3)(ii-v)	Theft by False Representation (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.52 subd. 2(4) with subd. 3(1)	Theft by Trick (over \$35,000)	6

* Includes offenses sentenced according to Minn. Stat. § 609.52, subd. 3 (3) (d).

* Includes offenses sentenced according to M.S. § 609.52, subd. 3 (3) (d).

** See *Comment 2.A.05*, for commentary on motor vehicle offense severity levels.

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
609.52 subd. 2(4)	Theft by Trick (\$5,001-\$35,000)	3
609.52 subd. 2(4)	Theft by Trick (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.52 subd. 2(5)	Temporary Theft (over \$5,000)	3
609.52 subd. 2(5)	Temporary Theft (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.52 subd. 2(6)	Refusing to Return Lost Property (over \$5,000)	3
609.52 subd. 2(6)	Refusing to Return Lost Property (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.52 subd. 2(7)	Theft from Coin Operated Machine (over \$5,000)	3
609.52 subd. 2(7)	Theft from Coin Operated Machine (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.52 subd. 2(8)	Theft of Trade Secret	3
609.52 subd. 2(9)	Theft of Leased Property (over \$5,000)	3
609.52 subd. 2(9)	Theft of Leased Property (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.52 subd. 2(10)&(11)	Altering Serial Number (over \$5,000)	3
609.52 subd. 2(10)&(11)	Altering Serial Number (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.52 subd. 2(12)	Theft of Cable TV Services (over \$5,000)	3
609.52 subd. 2(12)	Theft of Cable TV Services (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.52 subd. 2(12)	Theft of Services (over \$5,000)	3
609.52 subd. 2(13)	Theft of Services (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.52 subd. 2(14)	Theft of Telecommunication Services (over \$5,000)	3
609.52 subd. 2(14)	Theft of Telecommunication Services (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.52 subd. 2(15)(16) with subd. 3(1)	Diversion of Corporate Property (over \$35,000)	6
609.52 subd. 2(15)(16)	Diversion of Corporate Property (\$5,001 - \$35,000)	3

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
609.52 subd. 2(15)(16)	Diversion of Corporate Property (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.52 subd. 2(17) *	Motor Vehicle Use without Consent	3**
609.52 subd. 3a(1)	Theft (\$1,000, or less; risk of bodily harm)	2
609.52 subd. 3a(2)	Theft (over \$1,000; risk of bodily harm)	see note ⁶
609.52 subd. 3a(2)	Theft (\$501-\$1,000, and prior conviction; risk of bodily harm)	see note ⁷
609.52 subd. 3(1)	Theft of Firearm	4
609.52 subd. 3(2)	Theft of Incendiary Device	4
609.52 subd. 3(2)	Theft of Controlled Substances	4
609.52 subd. 3(3)(b)	Theft of Controlled Substances	3
609.52 subd. 3(3)(d)(iii)	Theft from an Abandoned or Vacant Building (\$1,000, or less)	1
609.521	Possession of Shoplifting Gear	3
609.525 all sections	Bringing Stolen Goods into State (over \$5,000)	3
609.525 all sections	Bringing Stolen Goods into State (\$1,001-\$5,000)	2
609.525 all sections	Bringing Stolen Goods into State (\$501-\$1,000, with previous conviction)	2
609.526	Precious Metal and Scrap Metal Dealers, Receiving Stolen Goods (second or subsequent violations)	4
609.526, subd. 2(1)	Precious Metal and Scrap Metal Dealers, Receiving Stolen Goods (\$1,000, or more)	3
609.526, subd. 2(2)	Precious Metal and Scrap Metal Dealers, Receiving Stolen Goods (less than \$1,000)	2
609.527 subd. 3(3)	Identity Theft	2
609.527 subd. 3(4)	Identity Theft	3

* Includes offenses sentenced according to Minn. Stat. § 609.52, subd. 3-(3)-(d).

** See *Comment 2.A.065*, for commentary on motor vehicle offense severity levels.

⁶⁻⁷ See Guidelines [§§](#) Section 2.A.5, Offense Severity, to determine the severity level.

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
609.527 subd. 3(5)	Identity Theft	8
609.527 subd. 5a	Electronic Use of False Pretense to Obtain Identity	2
609.527 subd. 5b	Unlawful possession or use of scanning device or reencoder	2
609.528 subd. 3(3)	Possession or Sale of Stolen or Counterfeit Check	2
609.528 subd. 3(4)	Possession or Sale of Stolen or Counterfeit Check	3
609.529	Mail Theft	2
609.53	Receiving Stolen Goods (over \$5,000)	3
609.53	Receiving Stolen Goods (\$5,000 or less)	2
609.53	Receiving Stolen Property (firearm)	4
609.535 subd. 2a(a)(1)	Dishonored Check (over \$500)	2
609.54 all sections	Embezzlement of Public Funds (over \$2,500)	3
609.54 all sections	Embezzlement of Public Funds (\$2,500, or less)	2
609.551 all sections	Rustling of Livestock (over \$2,500)	3
609.551 all sections	Rustling of Livestock (\$2,500, or less)	2
609.561 all sections	Arson 1	8
609.562	Arson 2	5
609.563 all sections	Arson 3	3
609.5641 subd. 1	Wildfire Arson	2
609.576 subd. 1(1)	Negligent Fires (Great Bodily Harm)	4
609.576 subd. 1(3)(iii)	Negligent Fires (Damage \$2,500, or more)	2
609.576 subd. 2	Dangerous Smoking	3
609.582 subd. 1(a)	Burglary 1 (Occupied Dwelling)	6 *

* See [Section 2.C.5](#), Presumptive Sentence, and [Appendix 1](#), Mandatory Sentences Reference Table, to

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
609.582 subd. 1(b)(c)	Burglary 1 (w/Weapon or Assault)	8
609.582 subd. 2(a)(1)(2)	Burglary 2 (Dwelling/Bank)	5
609.582 subd. 2(a)(3)(4)	Burglary 2 (Pharmacy/Tool)	4
609.582 subd. 2(b)	Burglary 2 (Government building, religious est., historic property, or school building)	5
609.582 subd. 3	Burglary 3 (Non Residential)	4
609.586 subd. 2	Possession of Code Grabbing Devices	3
609.59	Possession of Burglary Tools	3
609.591 subd. 3(1)	Hinder Logging (great bodily harm)	3
609.593	Damage or Theft (Energy Transmission or Telecommunications)	3
609.594	Damage to Property (Critical Service Facilities Utilities, and Pipelines)	unranked
609.595 subd.1(1)	Damage to Property (Risk Bodily Harm)	3
609.595 subd. 1(2)(3)(4)	Damage to Property (Over \$500/Service to Public)	2
609.595 subd. 1a (a)	Damage to Property (Motivated by Bias)	1
609.596 subd. 1	Killing or Harming a Public Safety Dog	unranked
609.597 subd. 3(3)	Assaulting or Harming a Police Horse	1
609.597 subd. 3(1) & (2)	Assaulting or Harming a Police Horse	unranked
609.611 all sections	Defrauding Insurer (over \$5,000)	3
609.611 all sections	Defrauding Insurer (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.612	Insurance Fraud (Employment of Runners)	unranked
609.615 all sections	Defeating Security on Realty (over \$5,000)	3
609.615 all sections	Defeating Security on Realty (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.62 all sections	Defeating Security on Personalty (over \$5,000)	3

determine the presumptive disposition.

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
609.62 all sections	Defeating Security on Personalty (\$5,000, or less)	2
609.625 all sections	Aggravated Forgery (Non-Check)	2
609.63 all sections	Simple Forgery	1
609.631 subd. 4(1)	Check Forgery (over \$35,000)	5
609.631 subd. 4(2)	Check Forgery (over \$2,500)	3
609.631 subd. 4(3)(a)	Check Forgery (\$251-\$2,500)	2
609.631 subd. 4(3)(b)	Check Forgery (\$250, or less)	1
609.632	Counterfeiting Currency	unranked
609.635	Obtaining Signature by False Pretense	2
609.64	Recording, Filing of Forged Instrument	2
609.645	Fraudulent Statements	1
609.65 (1)	False Certification by Notary Public	1
609.651 subd. 1 with 4(a)	State Lottery Fraud	1
609.651 subd. 1 with 4(b) and subd. 2 & 3	State Lottery Fraud	unranked
609.652	Fraudulent Drivers' Licenses and Identification Cards	1
609.66 subd. 1a(a)(1)	Firearm Silencer	2
609.66 subd. 1a(a)(1)	Firearm Silencer(public housing, school or park zone)	3
609.66 subd. 1a(a)(2)&(3)	Discharge of Firearm (public housing, school or park zone)	2
609.66 subd. 1a(a)(2)	Discharge of Firearm (intentional)	2
609.66 subd. 1a(a)(3)	Discharge of Firearm (reckless)	1
609.66 subd. 1b	Furnishing Firearm to a Minor	2
609.66 subd. 1c	Furnishing a Dangerous Weapon	2

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
609.66 subd. 1d(a)	Dangerous Weapons on School Property	4
609.66 subd. 1e(a)	Drive-By Shooting (unoccupied motor vehicle or building)	3
609.66 subd. 1e(b)	Drive-By Shooting (toward a person or occupied motor vehicle or building)	8
609.66 subd. 1g	Weapon in Courthouse/Certain State Buildings	4
609.662 subd. 2(b)(1)	Duty to Render Aid (death or great bodily harm)	2
609.662 subd. 2(b)(2)	Duty to Render Aid (substantial bodily harm)	1
609.667	Remove or Alter Serial Number on Firearm	1
609.668 subd. 6	Explosive Devices/Incendiary Devices	6
609.67 subd. 2	Possession/Ownership of Machine and Shortbarreled Shotguns	3
609.671	Hazardous Wastes	unranked
609.686 subd. 2	Tampering w/ Fire Alarm System(results in bodily harm)	3
609.686 subd. 2	Tampering w/ Fire Alarm System(potential for bodily harm)	1
609.687 subd. 3(1)	Adulteration Resulting in Death	11
609.687 subd. 3(2)	Adulteration Resulting in Bodily Harm	4
609.687 subd. 3(3)	Adulteration	unranked
609.71 subd. 1	Riot 1	8
609.71 subd. 2	Riot 2	2
609.712	Real/Simulated Weapons of Mass Destruction	unranked
609.713 subd. 1	Terroristic Threats-Violence Threat/Evacuation	4
609.713 subd. 2	Terroristic Threats-Bomb Threat	2

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
609.713 subd. 3(a)	Terroristic Threats-Replica Firearm	1
609.714	Offense in Furtherance of Terrorism	see note ⁷
609.746 subd. 1(e)	Interference with Privacy (subsequent violations or minor victim)	1
609.7475	Fraudulent or Improper Financing Statements	unranked
609.748 subd. 6(d)	Violation of Harassment Restraining Order	4
609.749 subd. 3(a)(b)	Stalking (aggravated violations)	4
609.749 subd. 4(a)	Stalking (2 nd or subsequent violations)	4
609.749 subd. 4(b)	Stalking (3 rd or subsequent violations)	5
609.749 subd. 5	Stalking (pattern of conduct)	5
609.76 subd. 2	Sports Bookmaking	4
609.76 subd. 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7	Gambling Acts (cheating, certain devices prohibited; counterfeit chips; manufacture, sale, modification of devices; instruction)	unranked
609.763	Lawful Gambling Fraud	Unranked
609.776	Interference with Emergency Communications	5
609.80 subd. 2	Cable Communication Systems Interference	1
609.82 all sections	Fraud in Obtaining Credit (over \$5,000)	3
609.82 all sections	Fraud in Obtaining Credit (\$5,000 or less)	2
609.821 subd. 2(1)(2)(5)(6)(7)(8)	Financial Transaction Card Fraud (over \$2,500)	3
609.821 subd. 2(1)(2)(5)(6)(7)(8)	Financial Transaction Card Fraud (\$2,500, or less)	2
609.821 subd. 2(3)(4)	Financial Transaction Card Fraud	1
609.821 subd. 3(1)(H)	Financial Transaction Card Fraud over \$35,000	5

⁷ See [Guidelines](#) Sections 2.A., Offense Severity, and 2.G., Convictions for Attempts, Conspiracies, and Other Sentence Modifiers, to determine the presumptive sentence. [See Comment 2.A.03, for additional information on determining the presumptive sentence.](#)

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
609.822	Residential Mortgage Fraud	2
609.825 subd. 2	Bribery of Participant or Official in Contest	2
609.83	Falsely Impersonating Another	unranked
609.85 (1)	Dangerous Trespass, Railroad Tracks	3
609.851 subd. 2	False Traffic Signal	3
609.855 subd. 2(c)(1)	Interference with Transit Operator	1
609.855 subd. 5	Discharge Firearm at Occupied Transit Vehicle/Facility	6
609.855 subd. 5	Discharge Firearm at Unoccupied Transit Vehicle/Facility	1
609.856	Police Radios during Commission of Crime	unranked
609.86	Commercial Bribery	4
609.88	Computer Damage (over \$2,500)	3
609.88	Computer Damage (\$2,500, or less)	2
609.89	Computer Theft (over \$2,500)	3
609.89	Computer Theft (\$2,500, or less)	2
609.891	Unauthorized Computer Access	unranked
609.8912	Computer Encryption	Unranked
609.893 subd. 1	Telecommunications and Information Services; obtaining services by fraud (over \$2,500)	3
609.893 subd. 1	Telecommunications and Information Services; obtaining services by fraud (\$2,500 or less)	2
609.893 subd. 2	Telecommunications and Information Services; Facilitation of telecommunications fraud	2
609.894 subd. 3	Cellular Counterfeiting 2	1
609.894 subd. 4	Cellular Counterfeiting 1	2
609.895 subd. 3(a)	Counterfeited Intellectual Property	2
609.895 subd. 3(b)	Counterfeited Intellectual Property	1

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
609.896	Criminal Use of Real Property (Movie Pirating)	1
609.904	Racketeering (RICO)	unranked
617.20	Abortion	unranked
617.22	Abortion	unranked
617.23 subd. 3	Indecent Exposure	G
617.241 subd. 4	Obscene Materials-Distribution	unranked
617.246	Use of Minors in Sexual Performance Prohibited	E
617.247 subd.3	Dissemination of Pictorial Representation of Minors(subsequent or by predatory offenders)	D
617.247 subd.3	Dissemination of Pictorial Representation of Minors	E
617.247 subd.4	Possession of Pictorial Representation of Minors(subsequent or by predatory offenders)	F
617.247 subd.4	Possession of Pictorial Representation of Minors	G
624.713 subd. 2(a)	Certain Persons Not to Have Firearms	3
624.713 subd. 2(b)	Certain Persons Not to Have Firearms	6
624.7132 subd. 15(b)	Transfer Pistol to Minor	2
624.714 subd. 1a	Pistol w/out Permit (subsequent violations)	1
624.7141 subd. 2	Transfer Pistol to Ineligible Person	2
624.7181 subd. 2	Assault Weapon in Public (Under 21)	1
624.731 subd. 8(a)	Tear Gas and Tear Gas Compounds; Electronic incapacitation devices	3
624.732 subd. 2	Intentional Release of Harmful Substance	3
624.74	Metal Penetrating Bullets	unranked
626A.02 subd. 4; 626A.03 subd.1(b)(ii); 626A.26 subd. 2(1)(ii)	Wire Communications Violations	unranked

Statute Number	Offense Title	Severity Level
626.556 subd. 6	Failure to Report	unranked
629.75 subd. 2(d)	Violation of a Domestic Abuse No Contact Order	4
641.165 subd. 2(b)	Bring Dangerous Weapon into County Jail	4

6. OFFENSES ELIGIBLE FOR PERMISSIVE CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES

Convictions for attempted offenses or conspiracies to commit offenses listed below are eligible for permissive consecutive sentences as well as convictions for completed offenses.

Statute Number	Offense Title
152.021, subd. 2a(a)	Manufacture any amount of Methamphetamine
152.022, subd. 1 (5)	Sells Cocaine/Narcotic to Minor/Employs Minor
152.023, subd. 1 (3)	Sells Sch. I,II,III to Minor (not Narcotic)
152.023, subd. 1 (4)	Sells Sch. I,II,III Employs Minor (not Narcotic)
152.024, subd. 1 (2)	Schedule IV or V to Minor
152.024, subd. 1 (3)	Employs Minor to sell Schedule IV or V
152.0261, subd. 1a	Employing a Minor to Import Controlled Substances
152.137	Methamphetamine Crimes Involving Children or Vulnerable Adults
169.09, subd. 14(a)(1)	Accidents- Resulting in Death
169.09, subd. 14(a)(2)	Accidents- Great Bodily Harm
169A.24	First Degree DWI
243.166, subd. 5 (b)	Registration of Predatory Offenders
243.166, subd. 5 (c)	Registration of Predatory Offenders - 2 nd or subsequent
518B.01, subd. 14(d)	Violation of an Order for Protection
609.185	Murder in the First Degree
609.19	Murder in the Second Degree
609.195	Murder in the Third Degree
609.20	Manslaughter in the First Degree
609.205	Manslaughter Second Degree
609.21, subd. 1a(a)	Criminal Vehicular Homicide
609.21, subd. 1a(b)	Criminal Vehicular Operation (Great Bodily Harm)
609.21, subd. 1a(c)	Criminal Vehicular Operation (Substantial Bodily Harm)
609.215	Aiding Suicide
609.221	Assault 1
609.222	Assault 2 - Dangerous Weapon
609.223	Assault 3
609.2231	Assault 4
609.224, subd. 4	Assault 5 - 3 rd or subsequent violation
609.2241	Knowing Transfer of Communicable Disease

Statute Number	Offense Title
609.2242, subd. 4	Domestic Assault
609.2245	Female Genital Mutilation
609.2247	Domestic Assault by Strangulation
609.228	Great Bodily Harm - Distribution of Drugs
609.229, subd. 3	Crime Committed for Benefit of Gang
609.2325, subd. 3(1)	Criminal Abuse of Vulnerable Adult (Death)
609.2325, subd. 3(2)	Criminal Abuse of Vulnerable Adult (Great Bodily Harm)
609.2325, subd. 3(3)	Criminal Abuse of Vulnerable Adult (Substantial Bodily Harm)
609.235	Use of Drugs to Injure or Facilitate Crime
609.24	Simple Robbery
609.245, subd. 1	Aggravated Robbery 1
609.245, subd. 2	Aggravated Robbery 2
609.25	Kidnapping
609.255	False Imprisonment
609.2661	Consp./At. Murder 1 of Unborn Child
609.2662	Murder 2 of an Unborn Child
609.2663	Murder 3 of an Unborn Child
609.2664	Manslaughter 1 of an Unborn Child
609.2665	Manslaughter 2 of an Unborn Child
609.267	Assault 1 of an Unborn Child
609.2671	Assault 2 of an Unborn Child
609.268	Death or Injury of an Unborn Child in Comm. of Crime
609.282	Labor Trafficking
609.322, subd. 1(a)	Solicit, Promote, or Profit from Prostitution; Sex Trafficking in the First Degree
609.322, subd. 1a	Solicit, Promote, or Profit from Prostitution; Sex Trafficking in the Second Degree
609.324, subd. 1(a)	Engage or Hire a Minor to Engage in Prostitution
609.324, subd. 1(b)	Engage or Hire a Minor to Engage in Prostitution
609.324, subd. 1(c)	Engage or Hire a Minor to Engage in Prostitution
609.342, subd. 1	Criminal Sexual Conduct 1
609.343, subd. 1	Criminal Sexual Conduct 2
609.344, subd. 1	Criminal Sexual Conduct 3
609.345, subd. 1	Criminal Sexual Conduct 4
609.3451, subd. 3	Criminal Sexual Conduct 5

Statute Number	Offense Title
609.3453	Criminal Sexual Predatory Conduct
609.352, subd. 2	Solicitation of Children to Engage in Sexual Conduct
609.352, subd. 2a	Solicitation of Children to Engage in Sexual Conduct (Internet or computer)
609.365	Incest
609.377	Malicious Punishment of Child
609.378	Child Neglect/Endangerment
609.485, subd. 4(a)(3)	Escape with Violence from GM or Misd. Offense
609.485, subd. 4(b)	Escape with Violence from Felony offense
609.487, subd. 4(a)	Fleeing Peace Officer (Resulting in Death)
609.487, subd. 4(b)	Fleeing Peace Officer (Great Bodily Harm)
609.487, subd. 4(c)	Fleeing Peace Officer (Substantial Bodily Harm)
609.498, subd. 1a	Tampering with a Witness in the First Degree
609.498, subd. 1b	Tampering with a Witness, Aggravated First Degree
609.527	Identity Theft
609.561	Arson in the First Degree
609.582, subd. 1(a)	Burglary First Degree - of Occupied Dwelling
609.582, subd. 1(b)	Burglary First Degree with Dangerous Weapon
609.582, subd. 1(c)	Burglary First Degree with Assault
609.582, subd. 2(a)(1)	Burglary Second Degree – Dwelling
609.582, subd. 2(a)(2)	Burglary Second Degree – Bank
609.591, subd. 3(1)	Hinder Logging (Great Bodily Harm)
609.594, subd.2	Damage to Property - Critical Public Service Facilities
609.66, subd. 1e	Drive-By Shooting
609.662, subd. 2 (b)(1)	Duty to Render Aid (Death or Great Bodily Harm)
609.662, subd. 2 (b)(2)	Duty to Render Aid (substantial bodily harm)
609.671	Hazardous Wastes
609.687, subd. 3(1)	Adulteration Resulting in Death
609.687, subd. 3(2)	Adulteration Resulting in Bodily Harm
609.71, subd. 1	Riot 1
609.712	Real/Simulated Weapons of Mass Destruction
609.713, subd. 1	Terroristic Threats – Violence Threat/Evacuation
609.713, subd. 2	Terroristic Threats – Bomb Threat
609.713, subd. 3(a)	Terroristic Threats – Replica Firearm

Statute Number	Offense Title
609.714, subd. 2	Crimes Committed in Furtherance of Terrorism
609.748, subd. 6(d)	Violation of Harassment Restraining Order
609.749, subd. 3	Stalking (Aggravated Violations)
609.749, subd. 4	Stalking (Subsequent Violations)
609.749, subd. 5	Stalking (Pattern of Conduct)
609.855, subd. 2(c)(1)	Interference with Transit Operator
609.855, subd. 5	Discharge Firearm at Occupied Transit Vehicle/Facility
617.23, subd. 3	Indecent Exposure
617.246, subd. 2	Use of Minors in Sexual Performance Prohibited
617.246, subd. 3	Operation/Owner-Use of Minors in Sexual Performance
617.246, subd. 4	Dissemination-Use of Minors in Sexual Performance
617.247, subd. 3(a)	Dissemination of Pictorial Representations of Minors
617.247, subd. 3(b)	Dissemination by Predatory Offender
617.247, subd. 4(a)	Possession of Pictorial Representations of Minors
617.247, subd. 4(b)	Possession by Predatory Offender
624.732, subd. 2	Intentional Release of Harmful Substance
624.74	Metal Penetrating Bullets
629.75, subd. 2(d)	Violation of a Domestic Abuse No Contact Order

7. Theft Offense List

It is recommended that the following property crimes be treated similarly. This Below is the Theft Offense List cited for the ~~two~~ THEFT CRIMES (\$5,000 or less and over \$5,000) in section 5.A. ~~the~~ Offense Severity Reference Table. The severity level for these offenses is based on the monetary amount of the conviction offense. The monetary amount is contained in the penalty statute as cited below:

- Severity Level 2: When the monetary value of the THEFT CRIME is \$5,000 or less, the penalty statute is Minn. Stat. § 609.52, subdivision 3(3)(a).
- Severity Level 3: When the monetary value of the THEFT CRIME is over \$5,000, the penalty statute is Minn. Stat. § 609.52, subdivision 3(2).

Offense Title	Statute Number	Subdivision Number
Altering Serial Number	609.52	subd. 2(10) & (11)
Defeating Security on Personalty	609.62	
Defeating Security on Realty	609.615	
Defrauding Insurer	609.611	
Diversion of Corporate Property	609.52	subd. 2(15) & (16)
Failure to Pay Over State Funds	609.445	
False Declaration of Claim	471.392	
False Representations	268.182	
Federal Food Stamp Program	393.07	subd. 10
Fraud in Obtaining Credit	609.82	
Medical Assistance Fraud	609.466	
Non-payment for Improvement (Proceeds of Payments; Acts Constituting Theft)	514.02	subd. 1(b)
Permitting False Claims Against Government	609.455	
Presenting False Claims to Public Officer or Body	609.465	
Receiving Stolen Property	609.53	

Offense Title	Statute Number	Subdivision Number
Refusing to Return Lost Property	609.52	subd. 2(6)
Taking Pledged Property	609.52	subd. 2(2)
Temporary Theft	609.52	subd. 2(5)
Theft	609.52	subd. 2(1)
Theft by Check	609.52	subd. 2(3) (i)
Theft by False Representation	609.52	subd. 2(3) (ii), (iii), (iv), & (v)
Theft by Trick	609.52	subd. 2(4)
Theft of Cable TV Services	609.52	subd. 2(12)
Theft of Leased Property	609.52	subd. 2(9)
Theft of Public Funds	609.52	
Theft of Services	609.52	subd. 2(13)
Theft of Telecommunications Services	609.52	subd. 2(14)
Theft from Coin Operated Machines	609.52	subd. 2(7)
Workers Compensation Fraud	176.178	
Wrongfully Obtaining Assistance	256.98	

Statute Number	Offense Title
<u>176.178</u>	<u>Workers Compensation Fraud</u> Altering Serial Number
<u>256.98</u>	<u>Wrongfully Obtaining Assistance</u> Defeating Security on Personalty
<u>268.182</u>	<u>False Representations</u> Defeating Security on Realty
<u>393.07 subd. 10</u>	<u>Federal Food Stamp Program</u> Defrauding Insurer
<u>471.392</u>	<u>False Declaration of Claim</u> Diversion of Corporate Property
<u>514.02 subd. 1(b)</u>	<u>Non-payment for Improvement (Proceeds of Payments; Acts</u>

<u>Statute Number</u>	<u>Offense Title</u>
	Constituting Theft Failure to Pay Over State Funds
<u>609.445</u>	Failure to Pay Over State Funds False Declaration of Claim
<u>609.455</u>	Permitting False Claims Against Government False Representations
<u>609.465</u>	Presenting False Claims to Public Officer or Body Federal Food Stamp Program
<u>609.466</u>	Medical Assistance Fraud Fraud in Obtaining Credit
<u>609.52</u>	Theft of Public Funds Medical Assistance Fraud
<u>609.52 subd. 2(1)</u>	Theft Non-payment for Improvement (Proceeds of Payments; Acts Constituting Theft)
<u>609.52 subd. 2(2)</u>	Taking Pledged Property Permitting False Claims Against Government
<u>609.52 subd. 2(3)(i)</u>	Theft By Check Presenting False Claims to Public Officer or Body
<u>609.52 subd. 2(3) (ii), (iii), (iv), & (v)</u>	Theft By False Representation Receiving Stolen Property
<u>609.52 subd. 2(4)</u>	Theft by Trick Refusing to Return Lost Property
<u>609.52 subd. 2(5)</u>	Temporary Theft Taking Pledged Property
<u>609.52 subd. 2(6)</u>	Refusing to Return Lost Property Temporary Theft
<u>609.52 subd. 2(7)</u>	Theft Theft from Coin Operated Machines
<u>609.52 subd. 2(9)</u>	Theft of Leased Property Theft by Check
<u>609.52 subd. 2(10) & (11)</u>	Theft by False Representation Altering Serial Number
<u>609.52 subd. 2(12)</u>	Theft of Cable TV Services Theft by Trick
<u>609.52 subd. 2(13)</u>	Theft of Cable TV Services
<u>609.52 subd. 2(14)</u>	Theft of Telecommunications Services Theft of Leased Property
<u>609.52 subd. 2(15) & (16)</u>	Theft of Public Funds Diversion of Corporate Property
<u>609.53</u>	Receiving Stolen Property Theft of Services

<u>Statute Number</u>	Offense Title
609.611	Theft of Telecommunications Services Defrauding Insurer
609.615	Theft from Coin-Operated Machines Defeating Security on Realty
609.62	Workers Compensation Fraud Defeating Security on Personalty
609.82	Wrongfully Obtaining Assistance Fraud in Obtaining Credit

<Delete and move all of these offenses onto the Offense Severity Reference Table. Offenses are already on the Numerical Reference Table.>

Forgery Related Offense List

It is recommended that the following property crimes be treated similarly. This is the list cited for the FORGERY and FORGERY RELATED CRIMES in the Offense Severity Reference Table.

Offense Title	Statute Number	Subdivision Number
Altering Livestock Certificate	35.824	
Destroy or Falsify Private Business Record	609.63	subd. 1(5)
Destroy or Falsify Public Record	609.63	subd. 1(6)
Destroy Writing to Prevent Use at Trial	609.63	subd. 1(7)
False Bill of Lading	228.45; 228.47; 228.49; 228.50; 228.51	
False Certification by Notary Public	609.65	
False Information - Certificate of Title Application	168A.30	
False Membership Card	609.63	subd. 1(3)
False Merchandise Stamp	609.63	subd. 1(2)
Fraudulent Statements	609.645	
Obtaining Signature by False Pretense	609.635	
Offer Forged Writing at Trial	609.63	subd. 2
Use False Identification	609.63	subd. 1(1)

8. Targeted Misdemeanor List
(As provided for in Minn. Stat. § 299C.10, subd. 1(e))

According to Under Minn. Stat. § 299C.10, subd. 1(e), a targeted misdemeanor is a misdemeanor violation of:

Offense Title	Statute Number
Driving While Impaired	469A.20
Order for Protection Violation	518B.01; 629.75
Fifth-Degree Assault	609.224
Domestic Assault	609.2242
Interference with Privacy	609.746
Harassment or Restraining Order Violation	609.748
Indecent Exposure	617.23

<u>Statute Number</u>	<u>Offense Title</u>
<u>169A.20</u>	<u>Driving While Impaired</u>
<u>518B.01; 629.75</u>	<u>Order for Protection Violation</u>
<u>609.224</u>	<u>Fifth-Degree Assault</u>
<u>609.2242</u>	<u>Domestic Assault</u>
<u>609.746</u>	<u>Interference with Privacy</u>
<u>609.748</u>	<u>Harassment or Restraining Order Violation</u>
<u>617.23</u>	<u>Indecent Exposure</u>

Appendix 1. MANDATORY SENTENCES REFERENCE TABLE

This table is for convenience when applying mandatory sentences (~~Guidelines Section 2.E~~) and presumptive sentences (~~Guidelines Section 2.C~~). It is not exhaustive.

Presumptive disposition: Commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections.

Presumptive duration: Mandatory minimum or the duration in the appropriate cell on sentencing the applicable Grid, whichever is longer.

Attempts and Conspiracies: Mandatory sentences generally apply to attempted offenses under Minn. Stat. § 609.17 and conspiracies under Minn. Stat. § 609.175. Mandatory minimums are not divided in half. The presumptive duration is the mandatory minimum duration found in statute or one-half of the duration in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid time, whichever is longer. (See, ~~Guidelines Section 2.G~~, for more information on convictions for attempts, conspiracies and offenses with other sentence modifiers.)

Statute	Offense	Prerequisite or Conditions	Minimum Duration
169A.24, subd. 1(2)	Driving while Intoxicated	<i>Prior felony DWI</i>	Grid time
169A.24, subd. 1(3)	Driving while Intoxicated	<i>Prior Criminal Vehicular Operation Minn. Stat. §609.21.1(2) thru (6)</i>	Grid time
152.021	1 st Degree Controlled Substance Crime	<i>Prior felony conviction per chapter M.S. §152 or finding per Minn. Stat. §_152.18</i>	48 months
152.022	2 nd Degree Controlled Substance Crime	<i>Prior felony conviction per chapter M.S. §152 or finding per Minn. Stat. §_152.18</i>	36 months
152.023	3 rd Degree Controlled Substance Crime	<i>Prior felony conviction per chapter M.S. §152 or finding per Minn. Stat. §_152.18</i>	24 months
243.166, subd. 5(b)	Violation of Predatory Offender Registration		Grid time
243.166, subd. 5(c)	Violation of Predatory Offender Registration – Subsequent offense	<i>Prior felony Violation of Predatory Offender Registration</i>	24 months
609.1095, subd. 3	Dangerous Offender – 3 rd Violent Felony	<i>Statute cited</i>	Grid time

Statute	Offense	Prerequisite or Conditions	Minimum Duration
609.221, subd. 2(b)	Assault 1 st Degree, Deadly Force - Peace Officer or Correctional Employee		120 months
609.221 – 609.2231	Assault	<i>Must commit during “Term of Imprisonment” portion of executed sentence</i>	Grid time
609.3455, subd. 3a	Dangerous (Engrained) Sex Offender	<i>Statute cited</i>	At least double the Grid time
609.485	Escape	<i>Offense committed during “Term of Imprisonment” portion of executed sentence</i>	Grid time
609.582, subd. 1(a)	1 st Degree Burglary	<i>Prior felony burglary</i>	Grid time

Appendix 2. DANGEROUS WEAPONS OFFENSE REFERENCE TABLE

This table is for convenience when applying mandatory sentences (section 2.E) and presumptive sentences (section 2.C). It is not exhaustive.

Presumptive disposition: Commitment.

Presumptive duration: Mandatory minimum or the duration in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid, whichever is longer.

Attempts and Conspiracies: Mandatory sentences generally apply to attempted offenses under Minn. Stat. § 609.17 and conspiracies under Minn. Stat. § 609.175. Mandatory minimums are not divided in half. The presumptive duration is the mandatory minimum duration found in statute or one-half of the duration in the appropriate cell of the applicable Grid, whichever is longer. (See section 2.G for more information on convictions for attempts, conspiracies and offenses with other sentence modifiers.)

Dangerous Weapons – Minn. Stat. § 609.11			
Statute	Offense	Prerequisite or Conditions	Minimum Duration
609.11, subd. 4	Dangerous Weapon (Other than firearm)	<i>Weapon is an element of crime</i>	1 year and 1 day
609.11, subd. 4	Dangerous Weapon (Other than firearm) – Subsequent offense	<i>Current dangerous weapon offense (other than firearm) with prior dangerous weapon offense</i> <i>Weapon is an element of crime</i>	36 months
609.11, subd. 5(a)	Firearm	<i>Weapon is an element of crime</i>	36 months
609.11, subd. 5(a)	Firearm – Subsequent offense	<i>Current firearm offense with prior firearm or dangerous weapon offense</i> <i>Weapon is an element of crime</i>	60 months
609.165 or 624.713.1(2)	Certain Persons not to have Firearms		60 months

<Delete from Appendix and move into section 1.>

DEFINITION OF TERMS

~~**Community Work Orders** are a form of restitution. They are services to be performed by the offender to the community at large for a specified period of time as directed by the judge. For example, a lawyer may be directed to provide one day per week of free legal services to the community for a period of five years; or a youth may be directed to rake leaves and/or shovel snow two days per week for the elderly in the community for a period of one year.~~

~~**Day Fines** are a monetary penalty assessed on an equality formula determined by the seriousness of the offense and the offender's financial status -- e.g., a burglary conviction may be assigned a value of "50 day fines"; the annual income of an offender with earnings of \$20,000 would be reduced to a 'one-tenth of one percent' per diem figure of \$20, and would be assessed a "day fine" penalty of \$1,000, whereas an offender with annual earnings of \$10,000, based on the same formula, would be assessed a penalty of \$500.~~

~~**Departures** from the presumptive fixed sentence occur when the judge gives a sentence that differs from that provided in the Sentencing Guidelines Grids. When substantial and compelling aggravating or mitigating circumstances exist, the judge may depart from the presumptive sentence and provide any sentence authorized by law. When departing from the presumptive sentence, the judge must provide written reasons which articulate the substantial and compelling circumstances, and which demonstrate why the sentence given is more appropriate or fair than the presumptive sentence.~~

~~**Executed Sentence** means the total period of time for which an inmate is committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections.~~

~~**Good Time** will reduce the term of imprisonment one day for every two days of good behavior for those committed to the Commissioner of Corrections following conviction of crimes which occurred on or after May 1, 1980 and prior to August 1, 1993. Good time earned accrues to a period of supervised release. Earned good time is vested, and cannot be taken away for misconduct. Earning of future good time may be restricted upon conviction for disciplinary violations promulgated by the Commissioner of Corrections.~~

~~**Presumptive Fixed Sentences** are those sentences provided in the sentencing guidelines and the Sentencing Guidelines Grids. They are presumptive because they are presumed to be appropriate for all typical cases sharing criminal history and offense severity characteristics. They are fixed because there is no discretionary release authority.~~

~~**Stay of Imposition/Stay of Execution.** There are two steps in sentencing: the imposition of a sentence, and the execution of the sentence which was imposed. The imposition of sentence consists of pronouncing the sentence to be served in prison (for example, three years imprisonment). The execution of an imposed sentence consists of transferring the felon to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections to serve the prison sentence. A stayed sentence may be accomplished by either a stay of imposition or a stay of execution.~~

~~If a stay of imposition is granted, the imposition (or pronouncement) of a prison sentence is delayed to some future date, provided that until that date the offender comply with conditions established by the court. If the offender does comply with those conditions until that date, the~~

~~case is discharged, and for civil purposes (employment applications, etc.) the offender has a record of a misdemeanor rather than a felony conviction.~~

~~If a stay of execution is granted, a prison sentence is pronounced, but the execution (transfer to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections) is delayed to some future date, provided that until that date the offender comply with conditions established by the court. If the offender does comply with those conditions, the case is discharged, but the offender continues to have a record of a felony conviction.~~

~~**Supervised Release** is a period of mandatory community supervision following the end of the term of imprisonment for offenders committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections for offenses occurring on or after May 1, 1980. For offenders committed to the Commissioner of Corrections for crimes committed on or after August 1, 1993, the period of supervised release is defined by Minn. Stat. § 244.101 to be one-third of the total executed sentence pronounced by the court. For offenders sentenced for crimes committed on or after May 1, 1980 and prior to August 1, 1993, the period of supervised release equals the amount of good time earned. The Commissioner of Corrections establishes conditions which the offender must obey during supervised release, and if those conditions are violated, the Commissioner of Corrections may revoke the supervised release and return the offender to prison for a period not to exceed the time left on the sentence.~~

~~**Term of Imprisonment** is defined differently for offenders who commit their offense prior to August 1, 1993 and those who commit their offense on or after that date. For offenders who are committed to the Commissioner of Corrections for crimes occurring on or after August 1, 1993, the term of imprisonment is defined by Minn. Stat. § 244.101 as two-thirds of the total executed sentence. For offenders who are committed to the Commissioner of Corrections for crimes occurring on or after May 1, 1980 and prior to August 1, 1993, term of imprisonment is the length of the prison sentence reduced by earned good time. When such an offender is committed, the sentence and the term of imprisonment are the same; as the offender earns good time, the sentence remains the same, but the term of imprisonment is shortened by the amount of good time earned.~~