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AN ACT relating to persistent felony offenders.

2 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

→ Section 1. KRS 532.080 is amended to read as follows:

- 4 (1) (a) When a defendant is found to be a persistent felony offender, the jury, in lieu
 5 of the sentence of imprisonment assessed under KRS 532.060 for the crime of
 6 which <u>the[such]</u> person presently stands convicted, <u>may[shall]</u> fix a sentence
 7 of imprisonment as authorized by subsection (4)[(5) or (6)] of this section.
- 8 (b) When a defendant is charged with being a persistent felony offender, the 9 determination of whether or not he is such an offender and the punishment to 10 be imposed pursuant to subsection (4)[(5) or (6)] of this section shall be 11 determined in a separate proceeding from that proceeding which resulted in 12 his last conviction.
- 13 (c) <u>The[Such]</u> proceeding shall be conducted before the court sitting with the jury
 14 that found the defendant guilty of his most recent offense unless the court for
 15 good cause discharges that jury and impanels a new jury for that purpose.
- 16 (2) [A persistent felony offender in the second degree is a person who is more than
 twenty-one (21) years of age and who stands convicted of a felony after having been
 convicted of one (1) previous felony. As used in this provision, a previous felony
 conviction is a conviction of a felony in this state or conviction of a crime in any
 other jurisdiction provided:
- 21 (a) That a sentence to a term of imprisonment of one (1) year or more or a
 22 sentence to death was imposed therefor; and
- 23 (b) That the offender was over the age of eighteen (18) years at the time the
 24 offense was committed; and
- 25 (c) That the offender:
- 261. Completed service of the sentence imposed on the previous felony27conviction within five (5) years prior to the date of commission of the

1	felony for which he now stands convicted; or			
2	2. Was on probation, parole, postincarceration supervision, conditional			
3	discharge, conditional release, furlough, appeal bond, or any other form			
4	of legal release from any of the previous felony convictions at the time			
5	of commission of the felony for which he now stands convicted; or			
6	3. Was discharged from probation, parole, postincarceration supervision,			
7	conditional discharge, conditional release, or any other form of legal			
8	release on any of the previous felony convictions within five (5) years			
9	prior to the date of commission of the felony for which he now stands			
10	convicted; or			
11	4. Was in custody from the previous felony conviction at the time of			
12	commission of the felony for which he now stands convicted; or			
13	5. Had escaped from custody while serving any of the previous felony			
14	convictions at the time of commission of the felony for which he now			
15	stands convicted.			
16	(3)]A persistent felony offender [in the first degree] is a person who is more than			
17	twenty-one (21) years of age and who stands convicted of a felony after having been			
18	convicted of two (2) or more felonies, or one (1) or more felony sex crimes against			
19	a minor as defined in KRS 17.500, and now stands convicted of any one (1) or more			
20	felonies. As used in this provision, a previous felony conviction is a conviction of a			
21	felony in this state or conviction of a crime in any other jurisdiction provided:			
22	(a) That a sentence to a term of imprisonment of one (1) year or more or a			
23	sentence to death was imposed[therefor];[and]			
24	(b) That the offender was over the age of eighteen (18) years at the time the			
25	offense was committed; and			
26	(c) That the offender:			
27	1. Completed service of the sentence imposed on any of the previous			

Page 2 of 7

22 RS BR 1694

1	fe	lony convictions within five (5) years prior to the date of the
2	co	ommission of the felony for which he now stands convicted;[or]
3	2. W	as on probation, parole, postincarceration supervision, conditional
4	di	scharge, conditional release, furlough, appeal bond, or any other form
5	ot	E legal release from any of the previous felony convictions at the time
6	ot	commission of the felony for which he now stands convicted; [or]
7	3. W	as discharged from probation, parole, postincarceration supervision,
8	co	onditional discharge, conditional release, or any other form of legal
9	re	lease on any of the previous felony convictions within five (5) years
10	рі	ior to the date of commission of the felony for which he now stands
11	co	onvicted;[or]
12	4. W	as in custody from the previous felony conviction at the time of
13	co	ommission of the felony for which he now stands convicted; or
14	5. H	ad escaped from custody while serving any of the previous felony
15	co	onvictions at the time of commission of the felony for which he now
16	st	ands convicted.
17	(3)[(4)] For the	purpose of determining whether a person has two (2) or more previous
18	felony convi	ctions, two (2) or more convictions of crime for which that person
19	served concu	urrent or uninterrupted consecutive terms of imprisonment shall be
20	deemed to be	e only one (1) conviction, unless one (1) of the convictions was for an
21	offense comr	nitted while that person was imprisoned.
22	[(5) A person wh	o is found to be a persistent felony offender in the second degree shall
23	be sentenced	to an indeterminate term of imprisonment pursuant to the sentencing
24	provisions of	KRS 532.060(2) for the next highest degree than the offense for which
25	convicted. A	person who is found to be a persistent felony offender in the second
26	degree shall i	not be eligible for probation, shock probation, or conditional discharge,
27	unless all of	fenses for which the person stands convicted are Class D felony

22 RS BR 1694

offenses which do not involve a violent act against a person, in which case
 probation, shock probation, or conditional discharge may be granted. A violent
 offender who is found to be a persistent felony offender in the second degree shall
 not be eligible for parole except as provided in KRS 439.3401.]

- 5 (4)[(6)] A person who is found to be a persistent felony offender [in the first degree
 6]shall be sentenced to imprisonment as follows:
- 7 If the offense for which he presently stands convicted is a Class A or Class B (a) 8 felony, or if the person was previously convicted of one (1) or more sex 9 crimes committed against a minor as defined in KRS 17.500 and presently 10 stands convicted of a subsequent sex crime, a persistent felony offender fin 11 the first degree]shall be sentenced to an indeterminate term of imprisonment, 12 the maximum of which shall not be less than twenty (20) years nor more than 13 fifty (50) years, or life imprisonment, or life imprisonment without parole for 14 twenty-five (25) years for a sex crime committed against a minor;
- (b) If the offense for which he presently stands convicted is a Class C or Class D
 felony, a persistent felony offender [in the first degree]shall be sentenced to
 an indeterminate term of imprisonment, the maximum of which shall not be
 less than ten (10) years nor more than twenty (20) years.
- 19 (5)[(7)] A person who is found to be a persistent felony offender fin the first degree 20 +shall not be eligible for probation, shock probation, or conditional discharge, 21 unless all offenses for which the person stands convicted are Class D felony 22 offenses which do not involve a violent act against a person or a sex crime as that 23 term is defined in KRS 17.500, in which case, probation, shock probation, or 24 conditional discharge may be granted. If the offense the person presently stands 25 convicted of is a Class A, B, or C felony, the person shall not be eligible for parole 26 until the person has served a minimum term of incarceration of not less than ten 27 (10) years, unless another sentencing scheme applies. A violent offender who is

22 RS BR 1694

1	found to be a persistent felony offender [in the first degree] shall not be eligible for				
2	parole except as provided in KRS 439.3401.				
3	<u>(6)</u> [(8)]	A conviction, plea of guilty, or Alford plea under KRS 218A.1415 shall not			
4	trigger the application of this section, regardless of the number or type of prior				
5	felony convictions that may have been entered against the defendant. A conviction,				
6	plea of guilty, or Alford plea under KRS 218A.1415 may be used as a prior felony				
7	offense allowing this section to be applied if he or she is subsequently convicted of				
8	a different felony offense.				
9	<u>(7)</u> [(9)]	The provisions of this section amended by 1994 Ky. Acts ch. 396, sec. 11,			
10	shall be retroactive.				
11	<u>(8)</u> [(10)]	(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, this section shall			
12		not apply to a person convicted of a criminal offense if the penalty for that			
13		offense was increased from a misdemeanor to a felony, or from a lower felony			
14		classification to a higher felony classification, because the conviction			
15		constituted a second or subsequent violation of that offense.			
16	(b)	This subsection shall not prohibit the application of this section to a person			
17		convicted of:			
18		1. A felony offense arising out of KRS 189A.010, 189A.090, 506.140,			
19		508.032, 508.140, or 510.015; or			
20		2. Any other felony offense if the penalty was not enhanced to a higher			
21		level because the Commonwealth elected to prosecute the person as a			
22		first-time violator of that offense.			
23	⇒S	ection 2. KRS 439.3405 is amended to read as follows:			
24	(1) Noty	withstanding any statute eliminating parole or establishing minimum time for			
25	parole eligibility for a certain class or status of offender, including KRS				
26	439.340(11), 439.3401, 532.080(5)[(7)], and 533.060, the board, with the written				
27	cons	ent of a majority of the full board, may review the case of any prisoner and			

Page 5 of 7

22 RS BR 1694

release that prisoner on parole despite any elimination of or minimum time for parole eligibility, when the prisoner has a documented terminal medical condition likely to result in death within one (1) year or severe chronic lung disease, end-stage heart disease, severe neuro-muscular disease such as multiple sclerosis; or has severely limited mobility as a result of stroke, disease, or trauma; or is dependent on external life support systems and would not pose a threat to society if paroled.

7 (2) Medical information considered under this section shall be limited to the medical
8 findings supplied by Department of Corrections medical staff. The medical staff
9 shall provide in writing the prisoner's diagnosis and prognosis in support of the
10 conclusion that the prisoner suffers from a terminal medical condition likely to
11 result in death within one (1) year or because of the conditions set forth in
12 subsection (1) of this section he or she is substantially dependent on others for the
13 activities of daily living.

14 (3)The medical information prepared by the Department of Corrections medical staff 15 under this section shall be forwarded to the medical director of the Department of 16 Corrections who shall submit that information and a recommendation for or against 17 parole review under this section to the commissioner of the Department of Corrections or his or her designee. With the approval of the commissioner of the 18 19 Department of Corrections, a request for parole review under this section, along 20 with the medical information and medical director's recommendation, shall be 21 submitted to the board.

(4) Medical information presented under this section shall be considered along with
 other information relevant to a decision regarding the granting of parole and shall
 not constitute the only reason for granting parole.

(5) Notwithstanding KRS 439.340(5), in addition to or in conjunction with each review
conducted under subsection (1) of this section for any prisoner convicted of a Class
A or B felony, or of a Class C felony involving violence or a sexual offense and

Page 6 of 7

22 RS BR 1694

prior to the granting of parole to any such prisoner, the Parole Board shall conduct a hearing of which the following persons shall receive not less than fifteen (15) nor

hearing of which the following persons shall receive not less than fifteen (15) nor more than thirty (30) days' notice:

- 4 (a) The Commonwealth's attorney, who shall notify the sheriff of every county
 5 and the chief of police of every city and county in which the prisoner
 6 committed any Class A, B, or C felony for which he or she is imprisoned; and
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(b) All identified victims of the crimes or the next of kin of any victim who is deceased.

9 Notice to the Commonwealth's attorney shall be by mail, fax, or electronic means, 10 at the discretion of the board, and shall be in a manner that ensures receipt at the 11 Commonwealth attorney's business office. Notices received by chiefs of police and 12 sheriffs shall be posted in a conspicuous location where police employed by the 13 department may see it. Notices shall be posted in a manner and at a time that will 14 allow officers to make comment thereon to the Parole Board. Notice to victims or 15 their next of kin shall be made by mail, fax, or electronic means, at the discretion of 16 the board, to their last known address or telephone number as provided by the 17 Commonwealth's attorney to the Parole Board at the time of incarceration of the 18 prisoner. Notice to the victim or the next of kin of subsequent considerations for 19 parole after the initial consideration shall not be sent if the victim or the next of kin 20 gives notice to the board that he or she no longer wants to receive such notices. The 21 notice shall include the time, date, and place of the hearing provided for in this 22 subsection, and the name and address of a person to write if the recipient of the 23 notice desires to attend the hearing or to submit written comments.