Chapter SC 6

MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES; AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES; CIRCUMSTANCES NOT TO BE CONSIDERED AS EITHER MITIGATING OR AGGRAVATING

SC 6.01 Mitigating circumstances SC 6.02 Aggravating circumstances SC 6.03 Circumstances not to be considered as mitigating or aggravating

- SC 6.01 Mitigating circumstances. (1) Mitigating circumstances may require that the guideline sentence not be imposed. Mitigating circumstances to be considered in sentencing decisions include but are not limited to the following:
- (a) The offender's involvement in actual offense is minimal or due to coercion, duress, or ignorance that the offense constituted a crime.
- (b) The offender cooperated with authorities in apprehending or prosecuting other offenders.
- (c) The offender's life, conduct or behavior has become stable since the offense; the offender has secured a job, or ended his or her association with known criminals.
- (d) The offender has maintained a substantial crime-free period, adult and/or juvenile, before this offense occurred.
- (e) The offender has demonstrated responsible action and judgment in other aspects of his or her life.
 - (f) The offender has made or will make restitution.
- (g) The offender will participate in drug or alcohol treatment, or emotional/mental health treatment, and it has been determined that such treatment will likely deter further criminal activity.
- (h) The offender lacked substantial capacity for judgment due to physical or mental impairment. This does not include voluntary use of intoxicants such as drugs or alcohol.
- (i) The offender's age impaired judgment due to extreme youth or extreme age.
- (j) The victim desires no prosecution or lenient treatment of the offender.
- (k) The recommendation of the district attorney involves lenient treatment of the offender.
 - (1) Any other circumstances as determined by the sentencing judge.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1985, No. 360, eff. 1-1-86.

SC 6.02 Aggravating circumstances. (1) Aggravating circumstances may require that the guideline sentence not be imposed. Aggravating circumstances to be considered in sentencing decisions include but are not limited to the following:

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- (a) Special vulnerability of the victim, such as the victim being young, elderly, handicapped, or visibly pregnant.
- (b) Extreme injury to the victim including permanent physical or mental injury, disfigurement, or permanent handicap such as blindness.
 - (c) Wanton or extreme cruelty or depravity toward the victim.
 - (d) The victim desires full prosecution of the offender.
- (e) The offender used or threatened to use a firearm or other particularly menancing or dangerous weapon, if this fact is not included in matrix scoring.
- (f) The circumstances of the offense indicate premeditation or extensive planning.
- (g) There is extensive property damage, or contraband of unusual or great value such as artwork or a large amount of money.
- (h) If multiple participants, the offender took major role or directed offense.
 - (i) The offense involved multiple victims.
- (j) Prior juvenile offenses, especially prior violent juvenile offenses, if they are not included in matrix scoring.
 - (k) Prior adult misdemeanors, especially prior violent misdemeanors.
- (1) Offenses that are read into the record, if they are not included in matrix scoring.
 - (m) The attitude or behavior of offender showed lack of remorse.
- (n) The recommendation of the district attorney involves lengthy sentences for the offender.
- (o) Any other circumstances that are considered important by the sentencing judge and that are not included in the guidelines scoring.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1985, No. 360, eff. 1-1-86.

- SC 6.03 Circumstances not to be considered as mitigating or aggravating.
 (1) The following non-exclusive factors may not be considered as aggravating or mitigating in sentencing:
 - (a) The race of the offender.
 - (b) The religious beliefs of the offender.
 - (c) The gender of the offender.
 - (d) The exercise of constitutional rights by the offender.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1985, No. 360, eff. 1-1-86.