

Table 9.1 ■ (Continued)

SEVERITY LEVEL OF CONVICTION OFFENSE (Common offenses listed in <i>italics</i>)		0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
<i>Nonresidential Burglary</i>	IV	12	15	18	21	24 <i>21-28</i>	27 <i>23-32</i>	30 <i>26-36</i>
<i>Theft Crimes (Over \$5,000)</i>	III	12	13	15	17	19 <i>17-22</i>	21 <i>18-25</i>	23 <i>20-27</i>
<i>Theft Crimes (\$5,000 or less)</i>	II	12	12	13	15	17	19	21 <i>18-25</i>
<i>Check Forgery (\$251-\$2,500)</i>								
<i>Sale of Simulated Controlled Substance</i>	I	12	12	12	13	15	17	19 <i>17-22</i>



Presumptive commitment to state imprisonment. First degree murder has a mandatory life sentence and is excluded from the guidelines by law. See Guidelines Section II.E. Mandatory Sentences, for policy regarding those sentences controlled by law.



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

Sentencing guidelines are widely used today. What advantages and disadvantages do they offer? If you were a policymaker, would you require them?