## **SENATE BILL No. 203**

By Committee on Judiciary

2-4

AN ACT concerning juveniles; relating to sentencing alternatives; amending K.S.A. 38-1663 and repealing the existing section.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 38-1663 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1663. (a) When a respondent has been adjudicated to be a juvenile offender, the judge may select from the following alternatives:

- (1) Place the juvenile offender on probation for a fixed period, subject to the terms and conditions the court deems appropriate based on the juvenile justice programs in the community, including a requirement of making restitution as required by subsection (d).
- (2) Place the juvenile offender in the custody of a parent or other suitable person, subject to the terms and conditions the court orders based on the juvenile justice programs in the community, including a requirement of making restitution as required by subsection (d).
- (3) Place the juvenile offender in the custody of a youth residential facility or, in the case of a chronic runaway youth, place the youth in a secure facility, subject to the terms and conditions the court orders.
- (4) Place the juvenile offender in the custody of the commissioner, as provided in K.S.A. 38-1664, and amendments thereto.
- (5) Commit the juvenile offender to a sanctions house for a period no longer than seven days. Following such period, the court shall review the placement. The court may continue to recommit the juvenile offender to a sanctions house for a period no longer than seven days followed by a court review. Commitment to a sanctions house shall not exceed 28 total days for the same act or transaction. If in the adjudication order, the court orders a sanctions house placement for a verifiable probation violation and such probation violation occurs, the juvenile may immediately be taken to a sanctions house and detained for no more than 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, prior to court review of the placement. The court and all other interested parties shall be notified of the sanctions house placement. An offender over 18 years of age or less than 23 years of age at sentencing may be committed to a county jail, in lieu of a sanctions house, under the same time restrictions imposed by this paragraph. No offender may be committed under this paragraph un-

less such offender has violated the terms of probation.

- (6) Commit the juvenile offender to a community based program available in such judicial district subject to the terms and conditions the court orders.
- (7) Impose any appropriate combination of paragraphs (1) through (6) of this subsection and make other orders directed to the juvenile offender as the court deems appropriate.
- (8) Commit the juvenile offender to directly to the custody of the commissioner for a period of confinement in a juvenile correctional facility as provided by the placement matrix established in K.S.A. 38-16,129, and amendments thereto, and any aftercare term. The provisions of K.S.A. 38-1664, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to juvenile offenders committed directly to the custody of the commissioner for a period of confinement in a juvenile correctional facility and any aftercare term.
- (9) Place the juvenile offender under a house arrest program administered by the court pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto.
- (b) (1) In addition to any other order authorized by this section, the court may order the: (A) Juvenile offender and the parents of the juvenile offender to:
  - (i) Attend counseling sessions as the court directs; or
- (ii) participate in mediation as the court directs. Participants in such mediation may include, but shall not be limited to, the victim, the juvenile offender and the juvenile offender's parents. Mediation shall not be mandatory for the victim;
- (B) parents of the juvenile offender to participate in parenting classes; or
- (C) juvenile offender to participate in a program of education offered by a local board of education including placement in an alternative educational program approved by a local board of education.
- (2) Upon entering an order requiring a juvenile offender's parent to attend counseling sessions or mediation, the court shall give the parent notice of the order. The notice shall inform the parent of the parent's right to request a hearing within 10 days after entry of the order and the parent's right to employ an attorney to represent the parent at the hearing or, if the parent is financially unable to employ an attorney, the parent's right to request the court to appoint an attorney to represent the parent. If the parent does not request a hearing within 10 days after entry of the order, the order shall take effect at that time. If the parent requests a hearing, the court shall set the matter for hearing and, if requested, shall appoint an attorney to represent the parent. The expense and fees of the appointed attorney may be allowed and assessed as provided by K.S.A. 38-1606, and amendments thereto.

- (3) The costs of any counseling or mediation may be assessed as expenses in the case. No mental health center shall charge a fee for court-ordered counseling greater than what the center would have charged the person receiving the counseling if the person had requested counseling on the person's own initiative. No mediator shall charge a fee for court-ordered mediation greater than what the mediator would have charged the person participating in the mediation if the person had requested mediation on the person's own initiative.
- (c) (1) If a respondent has been adjudged to be a juvenile offender, the court, in addition to any other order authorized by this section, may suspend the juvenile offender's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state. The duration of the suspension ordered by the court shall be for a definite time period to be determined by the court. Upon suspension of a license pursuant to this subsection, the court shall require the juvenile offender to surrender the license to the court. The court shall transmit the license to the division of motor vehicles of the department of revenue, to be retained until the period of suspension expires. At that time, the licensee may apply to the division for return of the license. If the license has expired, the juvenile offender may apply for a new license, which shall be issued promptly upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of other conditions established by law for obtaining a license unless another suspension or revocation of the juvenile offender's privilege to operate a motor vehicle is in effect. As used in this subsection, "highway" and "street" have the meanings provided by K.S.A. 8-1424 and 8-1473, and amendments thereto. Any respondent who is adjudicated to be a juvenile offender who does not have a driver's license may have such juvenile offender's driving privileges revoked. No Kansas driver's license shall be issued to a juvenile offender whose driving privileges have been revoked pursuant to this section for a definite time period to be determined by the court.
- (2) In lieu of suspending the driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state of any respondent adjudicated to be a juvenile offender, as provided in subsection (c)(1), the court in which such juvenile offender was adjudicated to be a juvenile offender may enter an order which places conditions on such juvenile offender's privilege of operating a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state, a certified copy of which such juvenile offender shall be required to carry any time such juvenile offender is operating a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state. Any such order shall prescribe the duration of the conditions imposed and shall specify that such duration shall be for a definite time period to be determined by the court. Upon entering an order restricting a juvenile offender's license hereunder, the court shall require such juvenile offender to surrender such juvenile of

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fender's driver's license to the court. The court shall transmit the license to the division of vehicles, together with a copy of the order. Upon receipt thereof, the division of vehicles shall issue without charge a driver's license which shall indicate on its face that conditions have been imposed on such juvenile offender's privilege of operating a motor vehicle and that a certified copy of the order imposing such conditions is required to be carried by the juvenile offender for whom the license was issued any time such juvenile offender is operating a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state. If the juvenile offender is a nonresident, the court shall cause a copy of the order to be transmitted to the division and the division shall forward a copy of it to the motor vehicle administrator of such juvenile offender's state of residence. Such court shall furnish to any juvenile offender whose driver's license has had conditions imposed on it under this section a copy of the order, which shall be recognized as a valid Kansas driver's license until such time as the division shall issue the restricted license provided for in this subsection. Upon expiration of the period of time for which conditions are imposed pursuant to this subsection, the licensee may apply to the division for the return of the license previously surrendered by such licensee. In the event such license has expired, such juvenile offender may apply to the division for a new license, which shall be issued immediately by the division upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of the other conditions established by law, unless such juvenile offender's privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state has been suspended or revoked prior thereto. If any juvenile offender shall violate any of the conditions imposed under this subsection, such juvenile offender's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state shall be revoked for a period as determined by the court in which such juvenile offender is convicted of violating such conditions.

(d) Whenever a juvenile offender is placed pursuant to subsection (a)(1) or (2), the court, unless it finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable, shall order the juvenile offender to make restitution to persons who sustained loss by reason of the offense. The restitution shall be made either by payment of an amount fixed by the court or by working for the persons in order to compensate for the loss. If the court finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable, the court may order the juvenile offender to perform charitable or social service for organizations performing services for the community.

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit a court's authority to order a juvenile offender to make restitution or perform charitable or social service under circumstances other than those specified by this subsection or when placement is made pursuant to subsection (a)(3) or (4).

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- (e) In addition to or in lieu of any other order authorized by this section, the court may order a juvenile offender to pay a fine not exceeding \$250 for each offense. In determining whether to impose a fine and the amount to be imposed, the court shall consider the following:
- (1) Imposition of a fine is most appropriate in cases where the juvenile offender has derived pecuniary gain from the offense.
- (2) The amount of the fine should be related directly to the seriousness of the juvenile offender's offense and the juvenile offender's ability to pay.
  - (3) Payment of a fine may be required in a lump sum or installments.
- (4) Imposition of a restitution order is preferable to imposition of a fine.
- (5) The juvenile offender's duty of payment should be limited in duration and in no event should the time necessary for payment exceed the maximum term which would be authorized if the offense had been committed by an adult.
- In addition to or in lieu of any other order authorized by this section, if a juvenile is adjudicated to be a juvenile offender by reason of a violation of K.S.A. 41-719, 41-727, 65-4101 through 65-4164 or K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 8-1599, and amendments thereto, the court shall order the juvenile offender to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation by a community-based alcohol and drug safety action program certified pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, and to pay a fee not to exceed the fee established by that statute for such evaluation. The court may waive such evaluation if the court finds that the juvenile offender has completed successfully an alcohol and drug evaluation, approved by the community-based alcohol and drug safety action program, within 12 months before sentencing. If such evaluation occurred more than 12 months before sentencing, the court shall order the juvenile offender to resubmit to and complete such evaluation and program as provided herein. If the court finds that the juvenile offender and those legally liable for the offender's support are indigent, the fee may be waived. In no event shall the fee be assessed against the commissioner or the juvenile justice authority. The court may require the parent or guardian of the juvenile offender to attend such program with the juvenile offender.
- (g) The board of county commissioners of a county may provide by resolution that the parents or guardians of any juvenile offender placed under a house arrest program pursuant to subsection (a)(9) shall be required to pay to the county the cost of such house arrest program. The board of county commissioners shall prepare a sliding financial scale based on the ability of the parents to pay for such a program.
- (h) In addition to any other order authorized by this section, if child support has been requested and the parent or parents have a duty to

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1 support the respondent the court may order, and when custody is placed with the commissioner shall order, one or both parents to pay child support. The court shall determine, for each parent separately, whether the 3 parent already is subject to an order to pay support for the respondent. If the parent currently is not ordered to pay support for the respondent and the court has personal jurisdiction over the parent, the court shall 6 order the parent to pay child support in an amount determined under 8 K.S.A. 38-16,117, and amendments thereto. Except for good cause shown, the court shall issue an immediate income withholding order pur-9 suant to K.S.A. 23-4,105 et seq., and amendments thereto, for each parent 10 ordered to pay support under this subsection, regardless of whether a 11 12 payor has been identified for the parent. A parent ordered to pay child 13 support under this subsection shall be notified, at the hearing or otherwise, that the child support order may be registered pursuant to K.S.A. 14 15 38-16,119, and amendments thereto. The parent also shall be informed 16 that, after registration, the income withholding order may be served on the parent's employer without further notice to the parent and the child 17 18 support order may be enforced by any method allowed by law. Failure to provide this notice shall not affect the validity of the child support 19 20 order.

- (i) Any order issued by the judge pursuant to this section shall be in effect immediately upon entry into the court's journal.
- (j) In addition to the requirements of K.S.A. 38-1671, and amendments thereto, if a person is under 18 years of age and convicted of a felony or adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony, the court shall forward a signed copy of the journal entry to the commissioner within 30 days of final disposition.
- 29 (k) The sentencing hearing shall be open to the public as provided in 30 K.S.A. 38-1652, and amendments thereto.
- 31 Sec. 2. K.S.A. 38-1663 is hereby repealed.
- Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.