SENATE BILL No. 484

By Committee on Judiciary

1-28

AN ACT concerning crimes and punishment; relating to substance abuse treatment for certain offenders; amending K.S.A. 21-4704 and K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 8-1567, 75-5206, 75-5210 and 75-5220 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 21-4704b and K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 8-1567b.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 8-1567 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1567. (a) No person shall operate or attempt to operate any vehicle within this state while:

- (1) The alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath as shown by any competent evidence, including other competent evidence, as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (f) of K.S.A. 8-1013, and amendments thereto, is .08 or more;
- (2) the alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath, as measured within two hours of the time of operating or attempting to operate a vehicle, is .08 or more;
- (3) under the influence of alcohol to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle;
- (4) under the influence of any drug or combination of drugs to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle; or
- (5) under the influence of a combination of alcohol and any drug or drugs to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle.
- (b) No person shall operate or attempt to operate any vehicle within this state if the person is a habitual user of any narcotic, hypnotic, somnifacient or stimulating drug.
- (c) If a person is charged with a violation of this section involving drugs, the fact that the person is or has been entitled to use the drug under the laws of this state shall not constitute a defense against the charge.
- (d) Upon a first conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a class B, nonperson misdemeanor and sentenced to not less than 48 consecutive hours nor more than six months' imprisonment, or in the court's discretion 100 hours of public service, and fined not less

than \$500 nor more than \$1,000. The person convicted must serve at least 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment or 100 hours of public service either before or as a condition of any grant of probation or suspension, reduction of sentence or parole.

In addition, the court shall enter an order which requires that the person enroll in and successfully complete an alcohol and drug safety action education program or treatment program as provided in K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, or both the education and treatment programs.

(e) On a second conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a class A, nonperson misdemeanor and sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$1,500. The person convicted must serve at least five consecutive days' imprisonment before the person is granted probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole or is otherwise released. The five days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto, to serve the remainder of the minimum sentence only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment.

As a condition of any grant of probation, suspension of sentence or parole or of any other release, the person shall be required to enter into and complete a treatment program for alcohol and drug abuse as provided in K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto.

- (f) (1) On the third conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a nonperson felony and sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$2,500. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment. The 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this paragraph may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto, to serve the remainder of the minimum sentence only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment.
- (2) The court may order that the term of imprisonment imposed pursuant to paragraph (1) be served in the custody of the secretary of cor-

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rections in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections substance abuse treatment facility established by the department of cor-2 3 rections or, if space is not available at such facility, in a facility designated by the secretary for the provision of substance abuse treatment pursuant 4 to the provisions of K.S.A. 21-4704, and amendments thereto. The person 6 shall remain imprisoned at the state facility only while participating in the substance abuse treatment program designated by the secretary and shall be returned to the custody of the sheriff for execution of the balance of 9 the term of imprisonment upon completion of or the person's discharge from the substance abuse treatment program. Custody of the person shall 10 be returned to the sheriff for execution of the sentence imposed in the 12 event the secretary of corrections determines: (A) That substance abuse 13 treatment resources or the capacity of the facility designated by the secretary for the incarceration and treatment of the person is not available; 14 (B) the person fails to meaningfully participate in the treatment program of the designated facility; (C) the person is disruptive to the security or operation of the designated facility; or (D) the medical or mental health condition of the person renders the person unsuitable for confinement at the designated facility. The determination by the secretary that the person either is not to be admitted into the designated facility or is to be transferred from the designated facility is not subject to review. The sher-22 iff shall be responsible for all transportation expenses to and from the state correctional facility.

The court shall also require as a condition of parole that such person enter into and complete a treatment program for alcohol and drug abuse as provided by K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto.

- (g) (1) On the fourth or subsequent conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a nonperson felony and sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined \$2,500. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment. The 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this paragraph may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 72 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program.
- (2) The court may order that the term of imprisonment imposed pursuant to paragraph (1) be served in the custody of the secretary of corrections in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections substance abuse treatment facility established by the department of corrections or, if space is not available at such facility, in a facility designated by the secretary for the provision of substance abuse treatment pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 21-4704, and amendments thereto. The person

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shall remain imprisoned at the state facility only while participating in the substance abuse treatment program designated by the secretary and shall be returned to the custody of the sheriff for execution of the balance of the term of imprisonment upon completion of or the person's discharge from the substance abuse treatment program. Custody of the person shall be returned to the sheriff for execution of the sentence imposed in the event the secretary of corrections determines: (A) That substance abuse treatment resources or the capacity of the facility designated by the secretary for the incarceration and treatment of the person is not available; (B) the person fails to meaningfully participate in the treatment program of the designated facility; (C) the person is disruptive to the security or operation of the designated facility; or (D) the medical or mental health condition of the person renders the person unsuitable for confinement at the designated facility. The determination by the secretary that the person either is not to be admitted into the designated facility or is to be transferred from the designated facility is not subject to review. The sheriff shall be responsible for all transportation expenses to and from the state correctional facility.

At the time of the filing of the judgment form or journal entry as required by K.S.A. 21-4620 or 22-3426, and amendments thereto, the court shall cause a certified copy to be sent to the officer having the offender in charge. The law enforcement agency maintaining custody and control of a defendant for imprisonment shall cause a certified copy of the judgment form or journal entry to be sent to the secretary of corrections within three business days of receipt of the judgment form or journal entry from the court and notify the secretary of corrections when the term of imprisonment expires and upon expiration of the term of imprisonment shall deliver the defendant to a location designated by the secretary. After the term of imprisonment imposed by the court, the person shall be placed in the custody of the secretary of corrections supervised by community correctional services for a mandatory one-year period of postrelease supervision, which such period of postrelease supervision shall not be reduced. During such postrelease supervision, the person shall be required to participate in an inpatient or outpatient program for alcohol and drug abuse, including, but not limited to, an approved aftercare plan or mental health counseling, as determined by the secretary and satisfy conditions imposed by the Kansas parole board as provided by K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto court. Any violation of the conditions of such postrelease supervision may subject such person to revocation of postrelease supervision pursuant to K.S.A. 75-5217 et seq., K.S.A. 22-3716, and amendments thereto and as otherwise provided by law.

(h) Any person convicted of violating this section or an ordinance

 which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits who had one or more children under the age of 14 years in the vehicle at the time of the offense shall have such person's punishment enhanced by one month of imprisonment. This imprisonment must be served consecutively to any other minimum mandatory penalty imposed for a violation of this section or an ordinance which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits. Any enhanced penalty imposed shall not exceed the maximum sentence allowable by law. During the service of the enhanced penalty, the judge may order the person on house arrest, work release or other conditional release.

- (i) The court may establish the terms and time for payment of any fines, fees, assessments and costs imposed pursuant to this section. Any assessment and costs shall be required to be paid not later than 90 days after imposed, and any remainder of the fine shall be paid prior to the final release of the defendant by the court.
- (j) In lieu of payment of a fine imposed pursuant to this section, the court may order that the person perform community service specified by the court. The person shall receive a credit on the fine imposed in an amount equal to \$5 for each full hour spent by the person in the specified community service. The community service ordered by the court shall be required to be performed not later than one year after the fine is imposed or by an earlier date specified by the court. If by the required date the person performs an insufficient amount of community service to reduce to zero the portion of the fine required to be paid by the person, the remaining balance of the fine shall become due on that date.
- (k) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (5), in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed upon a first conviction of a violation of this section, the court may order that the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles be impounded or immobilized for a period not to exceed one year and that the convicted person pay all towing, impoundment and storage fees or other immobilization costs.
- (2) The court shall not order the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle driven by a person convicted of a violation of this section if the motor vehicle had been stolen or converted at the time it was driven in violation of this section.
- (3) Prior to ordering the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle or vehicles owned by a person convicted of a violation of this section, the court shall consider, but not be limited to, the following:
- (A) Whether the impoundment or immobilization of the motor vehicle would result in the loss of employment by the convicted person or a member of such person's family; and
- (B) whether the ability of the convicted person or a member of such person's family to attend school or obtain medical care would be impaired.

- (4) Any personal property in a vehicle impounded or immobilized pursuant to this subsection may be retrieved prior to or during the period of such impoundment or immobilization.
- (5) As used in this subsection, the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles shall include any vehicle leased by such person. If the lease on the convicted person's motor vehicle subject to impoundment or immobilization expires in less than one year from the date of the impoundment or immobilization, the time of impoundment or immobilization of such vehicle shall be the amount of time remaining on the lease.
- (l) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (3), in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed upon a second or subsequent conviction of a violation of this section, the court shall order that each motor vehicle owned or leased by the convicted person shall either be equipped with an ignition interlock device or be impounded or immobilized for a period of two years. The convicted person shall pay all costs associated with the installation, maintenance and removal of the ignition interlock device and all towing, impoundment and storage fees or other immobilization costs.
- (2) Any personal property in a vehicle impounded or immobilized pursuant to this subsection may be retrieved prior to or during the period of such impoundment or immobilization.
- (3) As used in this subsection, the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles shall include any vehicle leased by such person. If the lease on the convicted person's motor vehicle subject to impoundment or immobilization expires in less than two years from the date of the impoundment or immobilization, the time of impoundment or immobilization of such vehicle shall be the amount of time remaining on the lease.
- (m) The court shall report every conviction of a violation of this section and every diversion agreement entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings or a complaint alleging a violation of this section to the division. Prior to sentencing under the provisions of this section, the court shall request and shall receive from the division a record of all prior convictions obtained against such person for any violations of any of the motor vehicle laws of this state.
- (n) For the purpose of determining whether a conviction is a first, second, third, fourth or subsequent conviction in sentencing under this section:
- (1) "Conviction" includes being convicted of a violation of this section or entering into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation of this section;
- (2) "conviction" includes being convicted of a violation of a law of another state or an ordinance of any city, or resolution of any county, which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits or entering into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings in a case alleg-

ing a violation of such law, ordinance or resolution;

- (3) any convictions occurring during a person's lifetime shall be taken into account when determining the sentence to be imposed for a first, second, third, fourth or subsequent offender;
- (4) it is irrelevant whether an offense occurred before or after conviction for a previous offense; and
- (5) a person may enter into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings for a violation of this section, and amendments thereto, or an ordinance which prohibits the acts of this section, and amendments thereto, only once during the person's lifetime.
- (o) Upon conviction of a person of a violation of this section or a violation of a city ordinance or county resolution prohibiting the acts prohibited by this section, the division, upon receiving a report of conviction, shall suspend, restrict or suspend and restrict the person's driving privileges as provided by K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto.
- (p) (1) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as preventing any city from enacting ordinances, or any county from adopting resolutions, declaring acts prohibited or made unlawful by this act as unlawful or prohibited in such city or county and prescribing penalties for violation thereof. Except as specifically provided by this subsection, the minimum penalty prescribed by any such ordinance or resolution shall not be less than the minimum penalty prescribed by this act for the same violation, and the maximum penalty in any such ordinance or resolution shall not exceed the maximum penalty prescribed for the same violation. On and after the effective date of this act and retroactive for ordinance violations committed on or after July 1, 2006, an ordinance may grant to a municipal court jurisdiction over a violation of such ordinance which is concurrent with the jurisdiction of the district court over a violation of this section, notwithstanding that the elements of such ordinance violation are the same as the elements of a violation of this section that would constitute, and be punished as, a felony.

Any such ordinance or resolution shall authorize the court to order that the convicted person pay restitution to any victim who suffered loss due to the violation for which the person was convicted. Except as provided in paragraph (5), any such ordinance or resolution may require or authorize the court to order that the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles be impounded or immobilized for a period not to exceed one year and that the convicted person pay all towing, impoundment and storage fees or other immobilization costs.

(2) The court shall not order the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle driven by a person convicted of a violation of this section if the motor vehicle had been stolen or converted at the time it was driven in violation of this section.

- (3) Prior to ordering the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle or vehicles owned by a person convicted of a violation of this section, the court shall consider, but not be limited to, the following:
- (A) Whether the impoundment or immobilization of the motor vehicle would result in the loss of employment by the convicted person or a member of such person's family; and
- (B) whether the ability of the convicted person or a member of such person's family to attend school or obtain medical care would be impaired.
- (4) Any personal property in a vehicle impounded or immobilized pursuant to this subsection may be retrieved prior to or during the period of such impoundment or immobilization.
- (5) As used in this subsection, the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles shall include any vehicle leased by such person. If the lease on the convicted person's motor vehicle subject to impoundment or immobilization expires in less than one year from the date of the impoundment or immobilization, the time of impoundment or immobilization of such vehicle shall be the amount of time remaining on the lease.
- (q) No plea bargaining agreement shall be entered into nor shall any judge approve a plea bargaining agreement entered into for the purpose of permitting a person charged with a violation of this section, or a violation of any ordinance of a city or resolution of any county in this state which prohibits the acts prohibited by this section, to avoid the mandatory penalties established by this section or by the ordinance. For the purpose of this subsection, entering into a diversion agreement pursuant to K.S.A. 12-4413 et seq. or 22-2906 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall not constitute plea bargaining.
- (r) The alternatives set out in subsections (a)(1), (a)(2) and (a)(3) may be pleaded in the alternative, and the state, city or county, but shall not be required to, may elect one or two of the three prior to submission of the case to the fact finder.
- (s) Upon a fourth or subsequent conviction, the judge of any court in which any person is convicted of violating this section, may revoke the person's license plate or temporary registration certificate of the motor vehicle driven during the violation of this section for a period of one year. Upon revoking any license plate or temporary registration certificate pursuant to this subsection, the court shall require that such license plate or temporary registration certificate be surrendered to the court.
- (t) For the purpose of this section: (1) "Alcohol concentration" means the number of grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of breath.
- (2) "Imprisonment" shall include any restrained environment in which the court and law enforcement agency intend to retain custody and control of a defendant and such environment has been approved by the

board of county commissioners or the governing body of a city.

(3) "Drug" includes toxic vapors as such term is defined in K.S.A. 65-4165, and amendments thereto.

- (u) The amount of the increase in fines as specified in this section shall be remitted by the clerk of the district court to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of remittance of the increase provided in this act, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury and the state treasurer shall credit 50% to the community alcoholism and intoxication programs fund and 50% to the department of corrections alcohol and drug abuse treatment fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury.
- (v) Upon every conviction of a violation of this section, the court shall order such person to submit to a pre-sentence alcohol and drug abuse evaluation pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto. Such presentence evaluation shall be made available, and shall be considered by the sentencing court.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 21-4704 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4704. (a) For purposes of sentencing, the following sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes shall be applied in felony cases for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993:

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 SENTENCING RANGE - NONDRUG OFFENSES

	nor .d	147	109	55	38		17	11	7	5	5
I	1 Misdemeanor No Record	155	117	59	41		18	12	∞	9	9
	Misd No	165	123	61	43		6	13	6	,	,
	y.	166	123	19	42		19	12	6	9	ν.
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G	1 Nonperson Felony	195	146	72	50	41		16	10	∞	9
	Z	203	154	77	52	43		17	11	6	7
	on s	203	152	74	52	14	25	17	111	∞	9
F	2 Nonperson Felonies	214	160	79	99	44	27	18	12	6	7
	N.	226	168	83	59	47	29	19	13	10	∞
	_	221	165	82	57	46	28	19	13	6	7
Ε	3 + Nonperson Felonies	234	174		09	49	30	21	14	10	8
	Non Fe	246	184	92	64	51	32	23	15	11	
		240	181	6 68	62 63	50 50	32	22	15	11	6 8
D	1 Person Felony	253	190	94	99	52	34	24	91	12	6
	Per Fel										
		267	200	100	69 89	55	34 36	26	71 71	13	01 6
	on & erson iies										
С	1 Person & 1 Nonperson Felonies	272	205	102	71	57	36	27	118	12	10
	1	285	216	107	75	09	38	29	19	13	Ξ
	sa u	554	416	206	4	114	37	27	18	13	10
В	2 Person Felonies	989	438	216	154	120	39	29	19	14	Ξ
		618	460	228	162	128	41	31	20	15	12
		592	442	221	154	122	40	30	19	15	=
A	3+ Person Felonies	620	467	233	162	130	43	32	21	16	12
	T E	653	493	247	172	136	46	34	23	17	13
Category	Severity Level	I	п	Ш	IV	^	VI	ΝП	VIII	IX	x
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LEGEND Presumptive Probation Boldelegok	Presumptive Imprisonment	
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- (b) The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes. Sentences expressed in such grid 3 represent months of imprisonment.
 - (c) The sentencing guidelines grid is a two-dimensional crime severity and criminal history classification tool. The grid's vertical axis is the crime severity scale which classifies current crimes of conviction. The grid's horizontal axis is the criminal history scale which classifies criminal histories.
 - (d) The sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes as provided in this section defines presumptive punishments for felony convictions, subject to judicial discretion to deviate for substantial and compelling reasons and impose a different sentence in recognition of aggravating and mitigating factors as provided in this act. The appropriate punishment for a felony conviction should depend on the severity of the crime of conviction when compared to all other crimes and the offender's criminal history.
 - (e) (1) The sentencing court has discretion to sentence at any place within the sentencing range. The sentencing judge shall select the center of the range in the usual case and reserve the upper and lower limits for aggravating and mitigating factors insufficient to warrant a departure.
 - (2) In presumptive imprisonment cases, the sentencing court shall pronounce the complete sentence which shall include the prison sentence, the maximum potential reduction to such sentence as a result of good time and the period of postrelease supervision at the sentencing hearing. Failure to pronounce the period of postrelease supervision shall not negate the existence of such period of postrelease supervision.
 - (3) In presumptive nonprison cases, the sentencing court shall pronounce the prison sentence as well as the duration of the nonprison sanction at the sentencing hearing.
 - (f) Each grid block states the presumptive sentencing range for an offender whose crime of conviction and criminal history place such offender in that grid block. If an offense is classified in a grid block below the dispositional line, the presumptive disposition shall be nonimprisonment. If an offense is classified in a grid block above the dispositional line, the presumptive disposition shall be imprisonment. If an offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G, the court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making the following findings on the record:
 - (1) An appropriate treatment program exists which is likely to be more effective than the presumptive prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism; and
 - (2) the recommended treatment program is available and the offender can be admitted to such program within a reasonable period of time; or
 - the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by

promoting offender reformation.

Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of an optional nonprison sentence if the offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

- (g) The sentence for the violation of K.S.A. 21-3415, and amendments thereto, aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer committed prior to July 1, 2006, or K.S.A. 21-3411, and amendments thereto, aggravated assault against a law enforcement officer, which places the defendant's sentence in grid block 6-H or 6-I shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making a finding on the record that the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence, if the offense is classified in grid block 6-H or 6-I, shall not be considered departure and shall not be subject to appeal.
- (h) When a firearm is used to commit any person felony, the offender's sentence shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making a finding on the record that the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.
- (i) The sentence for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3412a, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of K.S.A. 21-3710, K.S.A. 21-4310 and K.S.A. 21-4318, and amendments thereto, shall be as provided by the specific mandatory sentencing requirements of that section and shall not be subject to the provisions of this section or K.S.A. 21-4707 and amendments thereto. If because of the offender's criminal history classification the offender is subject to presumptive imprisonment or if the judge departs from a presumptive probation sentence and the offender is subject to imprisonment, the provisions of this section and K.S.A. 21-4707, and amendments thereto, shall apply and the offender shall not be subject to the mandatory sentence as provided in K.S.A. 21-3710, and amendments thereto. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other section, the term of imprisonment imposed for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3412a, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of K.S.A. 21-3710, K.S.A. 21-4310 and K.S.A. 21-4318, and amendments thereto, shall not be served in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections, except that the term of imprisonment for felony violations of K.S.A 8-1567, and amendments thereto, may be served in a state substance abuse treatment facility established by the department of corrections, or if space is not available at such facility, in a state correctional facility designated

by the secretary of corrections if the secretary determines that substance abuse treatment resources and facility capacity is available. The secretary's determination regarding the availability of treatment resources and facility capacity shall not be subject to review.

- (j) (1) The sentence for any persistent sex offender whose current convicted crime carries a presumptive term of imprisonment shall be double the maximum duration of the presumptive imprisonment term. The sentence for any persistent sex offender whose current conviction carries a presumptive nonprison term shall be presumed imprisonment and shall be double the maximum duration of the presumptive imprisonment term.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, as used in this subsection, "persistent sex offender" means a person who: (A) (i) Has been convicted in this state of a sexually violent crime, as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717 and amendments thereto; and (ii) at the time of the conviction under paragraph (A) (i) has at least one conviction for a sexually violent crime, as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717 and amendments thereto in this state or comparable felony under the laws of another state, the federal government or a foreign government; or (B) (i) has been convicted of rape, K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto; and (ii) at the time of the conviction under paragraph (B) (i) has at least one conviction for rape in this state or comparable felony under the laws of another state, the federal government or a foreign government.
- (3) Except as provided in paragraph (2)(B), the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any person whose current convicted crime is a severity level 1 or 2 felony.
- (k) If it is shown at sentencing that the offender committed any felony violation for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, with the specific intent to promote, further or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, the offender's sentence shall be presumed imprisonment. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal. As used in this subsection, "criminal street gang" means any organization, association or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more person felonies or felony violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq., and amendments thereto, which has a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, whose members, individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in the commission, attempted commission, conspiracy to commit or solicitation of two or more person felonies or felony violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq., and amendments thereto, or any substantially similar offense from an-

other jurisdiction.

- (l) (1) The sentence for a violation of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3715 and amendments thereto when such person being sentenced has a prior conviction for a violation of subsection (a) or (b) of K.S.A. 21-3715 or 21-3716 and amendments thereto shall be presumed imprisonment.
- (2) The sentence for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3715, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has two or more prior convictions for violations of K.S.A. 21-3715, and amendments thereto, or a prior conviction of K.S.A. 21-3715 and 21-3716, and amendments thereto, shall be presumed imprisonment and the defendant shall be sentenced to prison as provided by this section. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.
- (m) The sentence for a violation of K.S.A 22-4903 or subsection (d) of K.S.A. 21-3812, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment. If an offense under such sections is classified in grid blocks 5-E, 5-F, 5-G, 5-H or 5-I, the court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making the following findings on the record:
- (1) An appropriate treatment program exists which is likely to be more effective than the presumptive prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism, such program is available and the offender can be admitted to such program within a reasonable period of time; or
- (2) the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation.

Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of an optional nonprison sentence pursuant to this section shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 75-5206 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-5206. (a) Except as provided in subsection $\frac{e}{e}$ or e, to carry out the purposes of this act, the secretary shall have authority to order the housing and confinement of any person sentenced to the secretary's custody to any institution or facility herein placed under the secretary's supervision and management or to any contract facility, including a conservation camp.
- (b) All institutions of the department of corrections shall be institutions for the incarceration of felons sentenced to the custody of the secretary of corrections. The secretary may enter into interagency agreements authorizing the use of department of corrections' institutions for the temporary housing of pretrial detainees, misdemeanor offenders and other persons confined in local detention facilities or jails when the local facility cannot be used to house those persons due to a natural disaster or other emergency. Authorization shall not be given for the temporary housing of juveniles under 16 years of age.
- (c) The secretary shall have the authority to order the housing and

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confinement of any person sentenced to the secretary's custody to a state substance abuse treatment facility for the purpose of receiving substance abuse treatment, if the secretary makes a determination that such person would benefit from such assignment.

- (e) (d) No person under 16 years of age sentenced to the secretary's custody shall be placed in the Lansing correctional facility or the Hutchinson correctional facility.
- $\frac{\text{(d)}}{\text{(e)}}$ The secretary shall have the authority to order the placement of a juvenile, as described in K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2366, and amendments thereto, in a juvenile correctional facility. Such juvenile shall be allowed to be in a juvenile correctional facility only until such juvenile reaches the age of 23 years.
- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 75-5210 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-5210. (a) Persons committed to the institutional care of the secretary of corrections shall be dealt with humanely, with efforts directed to their rehabilitation and return to the community as safely and promptly as practicable. For these purposes, the secretary shall establish programs of classification and diagnosis, education, casework, mental health, counseling and psychotherapy, chemical dependency counseling and treatment, sexual offender counseling, prerelease programs which emphasize re-entry skills, adjustment counseling and job placement, vocational training and guidance, work, library, physical education and other rehabilitation and recreation services; the secretary may establish facilities for religious worship; and the secretary shall institute procedures for the study and classification of inmates. The secretary shall maintain a comprehensive record of the behavior of each inmate reflecting accomplishments and progress toward rehabilitation as well as charges of infractions of rules and regulations, punishments imposed and medical inspections made.
- (b) Programs of work, education or training shall include a system of promotional rewards entitling inmates to progressive transfer from high security status to a lesser security status. The secretary shall have authority at any time to transfer an inmate from one level of status to another level of status. Inmates may apply to the secretary for such status privileges. The secretary shall adopt a custody classification manual establishing standards relating to the transfer of an inmate from one status to another, and in developing such standards the secretary shall take into consideration progress made by the inmate toward attaining the educational, vocational and behavioral goals set by the secretary for the individual inmate. In order to facilitate the reintegration into the community of some inmates who are scheduled for release within the next 90 days, there shall be a presumption of minimum security status for those offenders who have been returned to prison for violating conditions of their postrelease supervision not involving a new criminal conviction and whose last facility

security custody status was not either special management or maximum. This presumption shall be applied to the initial security custody status assigned to the offender upon readmission into a correctional facility Inmates sentenced to a state substance abuse treatment facility established by the department of corrections shall have a presumption of minimum security status. These presumptions of minimum security status shall be applied to the initial security custody upon readmission into a correctional facility or admission into a state substance abuse treatment facility, unless the security custody status is increased pursuant to policies adopted by the secretary. The security custody status designated by the department shall not be subject to judicial review.

- (c) The secretary, with the cooperation of the department of health and environment, shall adopt rules and regulations establishing and prescribing standards for health, medical and dental services for each institution, including preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic measures on both an outpatient and a hospital basis, for all types of patients. An inmate may be taken, when necessary, to a medical facility outside the institution.
- (d) Under rules and regulations adopted by the secretary, directors of institutions may authorize visits, correspondence and communication, under reasonable conditions, between inmates and appropriate friends, relatives and others.
- (e) The secretary shall adopt rules and regulations under which inmates, as part of a program anticipating their release from minimum security status, may be granted temporary furloughs from a correctional institution or contract facility to visit their families or to be interviewed by prospective employers.
- (f) The secretary shall adopt rules and regulations for the maintenance of good order and discipline in the correctional institutions, including procedures for dealing with violations. Disciplinary rules and regulations may provide a system of punishment including segregation, forfeitures of good time earned, fines, extra work, loss of privileges, restrictions and payment of restitution.

The secretary and any persons designated by rules and regulations of the secretary may administer oaths for the purpose of conducting investigations and disciplinary proceedings pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the secretary under this subsection and under K.S.A. 75-5251 and amendments thereto. For this purpose, the secretary shall adopt rules and regulations designating those persons who may administer oaths in such investigations and proceedings and the form and manner of administration of the oaths.

(g) A copy of the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to subsection (f) shall be provided to each inmate. Other rules and regulations of the secretary which are required to be published pursuant to K.S.A. 77-

415 through 77-437, and amendments thereto, shall be made available to inmates by placing a copy in the inmate library at the institution or by some other means providing reasonable accessibility to inmates.

- (h) Any inmate participating in work and educational release programs under the provisions of K.S.A. 75-5267 and amendments thereto shall continue to be in the legal custody of the secretary of corrections, notwithstanding the inmate's absence from a correctional institution by reason of employment, education or for any other purpose related to such work and educational release programs, and any employer or educator of that person shall be considered the representative or agent for the secretary.
- (i) The secretary shall establish administrative and fiscal procedures to permit the use of regional or community institutions, local governmental or private facilities or halfway houses for the placement of inmates released for the purposes of this act and for the work and educational release programs under K.S.A. 75-5267 and amendments thereto.
- (j) The secretary may establish correctional work facilities and select inmates to be assigned to such facilities.
- (k) The secretary may acquire, in the name of the state, by lease, purchase or contract additional facilities as may be needed for the housing of persons in the secretary's custody.
- (l) The secretary is hereby authorized to use any of the inmates assigned to the secretary's custody in the construction and repair of buildings or property on state owned or leased grounds.
- (m) For the purposes of establishing and carrying out the programs provided for by subsection (a) and by K.S.A. 75-5267 and amendments thereto, the secretary may contract with qualified individuals, partnerships, corporations or organizations; with agencies of the state; or with the United States or any political subdivision of the state, or any agency thereof.
- Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 75-5220 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-5220. (a) Except as provided in subsection (d), within three business days of receipt of the notice provided for in K.S.A. 75-5218 and amendments thereto, the secretary of corrections shall notify the sheriff having such offender in custody to convey such offender immediately to the department of corrections reception and diagnostic unit or if space is not available at such facility, then to some other state correctional institution until space at the facility is available, except that, in the case of first offenders who are conveyed to a state correctional institution other than the reception and diagnostic unit, such offenders shall be segregated from the inmates of such correctional institution who are not being held in custody at such institution pending transfer to the reception and diagnostic unit when space is available therein. The expenses of any such

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conveyance shall be charged against and paid out of the general fund of the county whose sheriff conveys the offender to the institution as provided in this subsection.

- (b) Any female offender sentenced according to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-5229 and amendments thereto shall be conveyed by the sheriff having such offender in custody directly to a correctional institution designated by the secretary of corrections, subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-52,134 and amendments thereto. The expenses of such conveyance to the designated institution shall be charged against and paid out of the general fund of the county whose sheriff conveys such female offender to such institution.
- (c) Each offender conveyed to a state correctional institution pursuant to this section shall be accompanied by the record of the offender's trial and conviction as prepared by the clerk of the district court in accordance with K.S.A. 75-5218 and amendments thereto.
- If the offender in the custody of the secretary is a juvenile, as described in K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2366, and amendments thereto, such juvenile shall not be transferred to the state reception and diagnostic center until such time as such juvenile is to be transferred from a juvenile correctional facility to a department of corrections institution or facility.
- Any offender sentenced to a state substance abuse treatment fa-22 cility established by the department of corrections shall not be transferred to the state reception and diagnostic center but directly to such state 23 substance abuse treatment facility.
- Sec. 6. K.S.A. 21-4704 and 21-4704b and K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 8-1567, 25 26 8-1567b, 75-5206, 75-5210 and 75-5220 are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 27 2010, and its publication in the statute book.