## HOUSE BILL No. 2263

By Representatives Kinzer and Jack

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AN ACT concerning crimes and punishment; establishing aggravated driving under the influence; relating to existing driving under the influence law; amending K.S.A. 8-1005, 8-1008, 8-1009, 8-1017, 8-1019 and 8-1567a and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 8-1001, 8-1012, 8-1013, 8-1014, 8-1022, 8-1567 and 21-4704 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 21-3442.

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

New Section 1. (a) For the purpose of this section: "Alcohol concentration," "conviction," "drug" and "imprisonment" shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto.

- (b) Aggravated driving under the influence is the commission of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, as defined in K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, committed:
- (1) (A) While the alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath, as shown by any competent evidence, including other competent evidence, as defined in subsection (f)(1) of K.S.A. 8-1013, and amendments thereto, is .24 or more; or
- (B) while 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 .24 or more;
- (2) when such person commits a violation of K.S.A. 8-235, and amendments thereto;
- (3) at a time when such person's privilege to operate a vehicle is canceled, suspended or revoked or while such person's privilege to obtain a driver's license is suspended or revoked pursuant to K.S.A. 8-252a, and amendments thereto, as described in K.S.A. 8-262, and amendments thereto;
- (4) at a time when such person's driving privileges are revoked pursuant to K.S.A. 8-286, and amendments thereto;
- (5) at a time when such person's driving privileges are restricted to operation of a vehicle equipped with an interlock ignition device;
- (6) when such person commits a violation of K.S.A. 8-1605, and amendments thereto;
  - (7) when such person commits a violation of K.S.A. 8-1606, and

amendments thereto:

- (8) when such person had one or more children under the age of 18 years in the vehicle at the time of the offense;
- (9) when such person's actions result in the unintentional injury of a human being;
  - (10) recklessly, causing bodily harm to another person;
- (11) when such person's actions result in the unintentional injury of a human being resulting in great bodily harm; and
- 9 (12) when such person's actions result in the unintentional killing of 10 a human being.
  - (c) If such person has no prior conviction:
  - (1) A person convicted of aggravated driving under the influence, as described in subsections (b)(1) through (b)(6), shall be guilty of a class A nonperson misdemeanor and sentenced to not less than 180 days nor more than one years' imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$1,500. The person convicted must serve at least 10 consecutive days' imprisonment before the person is granted work release, house arrest, probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole or is otherwise released;
  - (2) a person convicted of aggravated driving under the influence, as described in subsections (b)(7) through (b)(9), shall be guilty of a class A person misdemeanor and sentenced to one years' imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$1,500. The person convicted must serve at least 30 consecutive days' imprisonment before the person is granted probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole or is otherwise released. Any imprisonment ordered by the court may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 15 consecutive days' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires the 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 any sentence only after such person has served 15 consecutive days' imprisonment.

As a condition of any grant of probation, suspension of sentence or parole or of any other release in paragraphs (1) or (2), the person shall be required to enter into and complete a treatment program for alcohol and drug abuse pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto;

- (3) a person convicted of aggravated driving under the influence, as described in subsection (b)(10), shall be guilty of a severity level 8, person felony. 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 60 consecutive days' imprisonment;
  - (4) a person convicted of aggravated driving under the influence, as

 described in subsection (b)(11), shall be guilty of a severity level 5, person felony. 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;

(5) a person convicted of aggravated driving under the influence, as described in subsection (b)(12), shall be guilty of a severity level 4, person felony.

As a condition of probation or parole, or during the person's postrelease supervision in paragraphs (3) through (5), 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 of corrections and which satisfies conditions imposed by the Kansas parole board pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto. 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., and amendments thereto, and as otherwise provided by law.

- (d) If a person has one prior conviction:
- (1) A person convicted of aggravated driving under the influence, as described in subsections (b)(1) through (b)(6), shall be guilty of a nonperson felony, sentenced to one years' imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$2,500. The person convicted must serve at least 90 consecutive days' imprisonment before the person is granted probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole or is otherwise released. Any imprisonment ordered by the court may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 30 consecutive days' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program.

At the time of the filing of the judgment form or journal entry pursuant to 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 when the term of imprisonment expires. Upon expiration of the term of imprisonment, the law enforcement agency 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 for a mandatory one-year period of postrelease supervision, which such period of postrelease supervision shall not be reduced. During such postrelease supervision, the

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41 42 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 which satisfies conditions imposed by the Kansas parole board pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto. 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., and amendments thereto, and as otherwise provided by law;

(2) a person convicted of aggravated driving under the influence, as described in subsection (b)(7) through (b)(9), shall be guilty of a person felony, sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the custody of the secretary and fined not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$2,500. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on parole until the person has served at least 180 consecutive days' imprisonment in the county jail. Any imprisonment ordered by the court may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 90 consecutive days' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program.

At the time of the filing of the judgment form or journal entry pursuant to 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 within three business days of receipt of the judgment form or journal entry from the court and notify the secretary when the term of imprisonment expires. Upon expiration of the term of imprisonment, the law enforcement agency 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 for a mandatory one-year period of postrelease supervision, which such period of postrelease supervision shall not be reduced. As a condition of parole, 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 which satisfies conditions imposed by the Kansas parole board pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto. 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., and amendments thereto, and as otherwise provided by law;

(3) a person convicted of aggravated driving under the influence, as described in subsection (b)(10), shall be guilty of a severity level 7, person felony. For the purposes of sentencing pursuant to this paragraph, any

prior felony convictions shall be counted as person felonies for purposes of determining such person's criminal history classification. 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 180 consecutive days' imprisonment;

- (4) a person convicted of aggravated driving under the influence, as described in subsection (b)(11), shall be guilty of a severity level 4, person felony. For the purposes of sentencing pursuant to this paragraph, any prior felony convictions shall be counted as person felonies for purposes of determining such person's criminal history classification. 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 60 consecutive days' imprisonment; and
- (5) a person convicted of aggravated driving under the influence, as described in subsection (b)(12), shall be guilty of a severity level 3, person felony. For the purposes of sentencing pursuant to this paragraph, any prior felony convictions shall be counted as person felonies for purposes of determining such person's criminal history classification.

As a condition of probation or parole, or during the person's postrelease supervision in paragraphs (3) through (5), 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 which satisfies conditions imposed by the Kansas parole board, pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto. 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., and amendments thereto, and as otherwise provided by law.

- (e) If such person has two or more prior convictions:
- (1) A person convicted of aggravated driving under the influence, as described in subsections (b)(1) through (b)(6), shall be guilty of a nonperson felony and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the custody of the secretary of corrections: (A) On the third conviction, 12 to 18 months' imprisonment; and (B) on the fourth or subsequent conviction, 24 to 60 months' imprisonment. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on parole until the person has served at least the minimum term of imprisonment;
- (2) a person convicted of aggravated driving under the influence, as described in subsections (b)(7) through (b)(9), shall be guilty of a person felony and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the custody of the secretary: (A) On the third conviction, 18 to 36 months' imprisonment; and (B) on the fourth or subsequent conviction, 30 to 60 months' imprisonment. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on

parole until the person has served at least the minimum term of imprisonment;

- (3) a person convicted of aggravated driving under the influence, as described in subsection (b)(10), shall be guilty of a severity level 6, person felony. For the purposes of sentencing pursuant to this paragraph, any prior felony convictions shall be counted as person felonies for purposes of determining such person's criminal history classification. 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 365 consecutive days' imprisonment;
- (4) a person convicted of aggravated driving under the influence, as described in subsection (b)(11), shall be guilty of a severity level 3, person felony. For the purposes of sentencing pursuant to this paragraph, any prior felony convictions shall be counted as person felonies for purposes of determining such person's criminal history classification. 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 180 consecutive days' imprisonment;
- (5) a person convicted of aggravated driving under the influence, as described in subsection (b)(12), shall be guilty of a severity level 2, person felony. For the purposes of sentencing pursuant to this paragraph, any prior felony convictions shall be counted as person felonies for purposes of determining such person's criminal history classification.

As a condition of probation or parole, or during the person's postrelease supervision in paragraphs (1) through (5), 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 of corrections and which satisfies conditions imposed by the Kansas parole board, pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto. 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., and amendments thereto, and as otherwise provided by law.

- (f) 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.
- (g) 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 \$7 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.

- (h) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (3), in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed upon a 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.
- (i) The court shall report every conviction of a violation of this section to the division of motor vehicles. 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.
- (j) 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 of motor vehicles, 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.
- (k) 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 city ordinance or county resolution prohibiting the acts prohibited by this section, to avoid the mandatory penalties established by this section or by ordinance or resolution.
- (l) No diversion agreement pursuant to K.S.A. 12-4413 et seq., or 22-2906 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall be entered into nor shall any judge approve a stay of prosecution based upon such diversion agreement for a violation of this section.

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  m (m)}$  Upon every conviction of a person 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 pre-sentence evaluation shall be made available and shall be considered by the sentencing court.
- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 8-1001 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1001. (a) Any person who operates or attempts to operate a vehicle within this state is deemed to have given consent, subject to the provisions of this act, to submit to one or more tests of the person's blood, breath, urine or other bodily substance to determine the presence of alcohol or drugs. The testing deemed consented to herein shall include all quantitative and qualitative tests for alcohol and drugs. A person who is dead or unconscious shall be deemed not to have withdrawn the person's consent to such test or tests, which shall be administered in the manner provided by this section.
- A law enforcement officer shall request a person to submit to a test or tests deemed consented to under subsection (a): (1) If the officer has reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating or attempting to operate a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or to believe that the person was driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system, or was under the age of 21 years while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system; and one of the following conditions exists: (A) The person has been arrested or otherwise taken into custody for any offense involving operation or attempted operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or for a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567a, and amendments thereto, or involving driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system, in violation of a state statute or a city ordinance; or (B) the person has been involved in a vehicle accident or collision resulting in property damage or personal injury other than serious injury; or (2) if the person was operating or attempting to operate a vehicle and such vehicle has been involved in an accident or collision resulting in serious injury or death of any person and the operator could be cited for any traffic offense, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2117, and amendments thereto. The traffic offense violation shall constitute probable cause for purposes of paragraph (2). The test or tests under paragraph (2) shall not be required if a law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe the actions of the operator did not contribute to the accident or collision. The law enforcement officer directing administration of the test or tests may act on personal knowledge or on the basis of the collective information available to law enforcement officers involved in the accident

investigation or arrest.

- (c) If a law enforcement officer requests a person to submit to a test of blood under this section, the withdrawal of blood at the direction of the officer may be performed only by: (1) A person licensed to practice medicine and surgery, licensed as a physician's assistant; or a person acting under the direction of any such licensed person; (2) a registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse; (3) any qualified medical technician, including, but not limited to, an emergency medical technician-intermediate or mobile intensive care technician, as those terms are defined in K.S.A. 65-6112, and amendments thereto, authorized by medical protocol; or (4) a phlebotomist.
- (d) A law enforcement officer may direct a medical professional described in this section to draw a sample of blood from a person:
- (1) If the person has given consent and meets the requirements of subsection (b);
- (2) if medically unable to consent, if the person meets the requirements of paragraph (2) of subsection (b); or
- (3) if the person refuses to submit to and complete a test, if the person meets the requirements of paragraph (2) of subsection (b).
- (e) When so directed by a law enforcement officer through a written statement, the medical professional shall withdraw the sample as soon as practical and shall deliver the sample to the law enforcement officer or another law enforcement officer as directed by the requesting law enforcement officer as soon as practical, provided the collection of the sample does not jeopardize the person's life, cause serious injury to the person or seriously impede the person's medical assessment, care or treatment. The medical professional authorized herein to withdraw the blood and the medical care facility where the blood is drawn may act on good faith that the requirements have been met for directing the withdrawing of blood once presented with the written statement provided for under this subsection. The medical professional shall not require the person to sign any additional consent or waiver form. In such a case, the person authorized to withdraw blood and the medical care facility shall not be liable in any action alleging lack of consent or lack of informed consent.
- (f) Such sample or samples shall be an independent sample and not be a portion of a sample collected for medical purposes. The person collecting the blood sample shall complete the collection portion of a document provided by law enforcement.
- (g) If a person must be restrained to collect the sample pursuant to this section, law enforcement shall be responsible for applying any such restraint utilizing acceptable law enforcement restraint practices. The restraint shall be effective in controlling the person in a manner not to jeopardize the person's safety or that of the medical professional or at-

 tending medical or health care staff during the drawing of the sample and without interfering with medical treatment.

- (h) A law enforcement officer may request a urine sample upon meeting the requirements of paragraph (1) of subsection (b) and shall request a urine sample upon meeting the requirements of paragraph (2) of subsection (b).
- (i) If a law enforcement officer requests a person to submit to a test of urine under this section, the collection of the urine sample shall be supervised by persons of the same sex as the person being tested and shall be conducted out of the view of any person other than the persons supervising the collection of the sample and the person being tested, unless the right to privacy is waived by the person being tested. When possible, the supervising person shall be a law enforcement officer. The results of qualitative testing for drug presence shall be admissible in evidence and questions of accuracy or reliability shall go to the weight rather than the admissibility of the evidence. If the person is medically unable to provide a urine sample in such manner due to the injuries or treatment of the injuries, the same authorization and procedure as used for the collection of blood in subsections (d) and (e) shall apply to the collection of a urine sample.
- (j) No law enforcement officer who is acting in accordance with this section shall be liable in any civil or criminal proceeding involving the action.
- (k) Before a test or tests are administered under this section, the person shall be given oral and written notice that: (1) Kansas law requires the person to submit to and complete one or more tests of breath, blood or urine to determine if the person is under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both;
- (2) the opportunity to consent to or refuse a test is not a constitutional right;
- (3) there is no constitutional right to consult with an attorney regarding whether to submit to testing;
- (4) if the person refuses to submit to and complete any test of breath, blood or urine hereafter requested by a law enforcement officer, the person's driving privileges will be suspended for one year two years for the first occurrence, two five years for the second occurrence, three years for the third occurrence, 10 years for the fourth occurrence and permanently revoked for a fifth third or subsequent occurrence;
- (5) if the person submits to and completes the test or tests and the test results show for the first occurrence:
- $\rm (A)~$  An alcohol concentration of .08 or greater, the person's driving privileges will be suspended for 30 days for the first occurrence; or
  - (B) an alcohol concentration of .15 or greater, the person's driving

privileges will be suspended for one year;

- (6) if the person submits to and completes the test or tests and the test results show an alcohol concentration of .08 or greater, the person's driving privileges will be suspended for one year for the second *occurrence*, third or fourth three years for the third occurrence and permanently revoked for a fifth fourth or subsequent occurrence;
- (7) if the person is less than 21 years of age at the time of the test request and submits to and completes the tests and the test results show an alcohol concentration of .08 or greater, the person's driving privileges will be suspended for one year except the person's driving privileges will be permanently revoked for a fifth fourth or subsequent occurrence;
- (8) refusal to submit to testing may be used against the person at any trial on a charge arising out of the operation or attempted operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both;
- (9) the results of the testing may be used against the person at any trial on a charge arising out of the operation or attempted operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both; and
- (10) after the completion of the testing, the person has the right to consult with an attorney and may secure additional testing, which, if desired, should be done as soon as possible and is customarily available from medical care facilities willing to conduct such testing.
- (l) If a law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person has been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system, the person shall also be provided the oral and written notice pursuant to K.S.A. 8-2,145, and amendments thereto. Any failure to give the notices required by K.S.A. 8-2,145, and amendments thereto, shall not invalidate any action taken as a result of the requirements of this section. If a law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person has been driving or attempting to drive a vehicle while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system and such person was under 21 years of age, the person also shall be given the notices required by K.S.A. 8-1567a, and amendments thereto. Any failure to give the notices required by K.S.A. 8-1567a, and amendments thereto, shall not invalidate any action taken as a result of the requirements of this section.
- (m) After giving the foregoing information, a law enforcement officer shall request the person to submit to testing. The selection of the test or tests shall be made by the officer. If the test results show a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .08 or greater, the person's driving privileges shall be subject to suspension, or suspension and restriction, as provided in K.S.A. 8-1002 and 8-1014, and amendments thereto.
  - (n) The person's refusal shall be admissible in evidence against the

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person at any trial on a charge arising out of the alleged operation or attempted operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both.

- (o) If a law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, and the test results show a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .04 or greater, the person shall be disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle, pursuant to K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto. If a law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, and the test results show a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .08 or greater, or the person refuses a test, the person's driving privileges shall be subject to suspension, or suspension and restriction, pursuant to this section, in addition to being disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto.
- An officer shall have probable cause to believe that the person (p) operated a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, if the vehicle was operated by such person in such a manner as to have caused the death of or serious injury to a person. In such event, such test or tests may be made pursuant to a search warrant issued under the authority of K.S.A. 22-2502, and amendments thereto, or without a search warrant under the authority of K.S.A. 22-2501, and amendments thereto.
- Failure of a person to provide an adequate breath sample or samples as directed shall constitute a refusal unless the person shows that the failure was due to physical inability caused by a medical condition unrelated to any ingested alcohol or drugs.
- It shall not be a defense that the person did not understand the written or oral notice required by this section.
- No test results shall be suppressed because of technical irregularities in the consent or notice required pursuant to this act.
- Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the admissibility at any trial of alcohol or drug concentration testing results obtained pursuant to a search warrant.
- Upon the request of any person submitting to testing under this section, a report of the results of the testing shall be made available to such person.
- (v) This act is remedial law and shall be liberally construed to promote public health, safety and welfare.
- (w) As used in this section, "serious injury" means a physical injury 42 to a person, as determined by law enforcement, which has the effect of, 43 prior to the request for testing:

- (1) Disabling a person from the physical capacity to remove themselves from the scene;
  - (2) renders a person unconscious;
- 4 (3) the immediate loss of or absence of the normal use of at least one 5 limb;
  - (4) an injury determined by a physician to require surgery; or
- 7 (5) otherwise indicates the person may die or be permanently disa-8 bled by the injury.
  - Sec. 3. K.S.A. 8-1005 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1005. Except as provided by K.S.A. 8-1012, and amendments thereto, in any criminal prosecution for violation of the laws of this state relating to operating or attempting to operate a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or the commission of vehicular homicide or manslaughter while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or in any prosecution for a violation of a city ordinance relating to the operation or attempted operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, evidence of the concentration of alcohol or drugs in the defendant's blood, urine, breath or other bodily substance may be admitted and shall give rise to the following:
  - (a) If the alcohol concentration is less than .04, it shall be presumed that the defendant was not under the influence of alcohol to a degree that impaired the defendant's ability to operate a vehicle, except that this fact may be considered with other competent evidence to determine if the defendant was under the influence of both alcohol and drugs to a degree that impaired the defendant's ability to safely operate a vehicle.
  - (b) If the alcohol concentration is .04 or more and less than .08, that fact may be considered with other competent evidence to determine if the defendant was under the influence of alcohol, or both alcohol and drugs.
  - $\stackrel{\text{(b)}}{\text{(b)}}(c)$  If the alcohol concentration is .08 or more, it shall be prima facie evidence that the defendant was under the influence of alcohol to a degree that renders the person ineapable of driving safely impaired the defendant's ability to safely operate a vehicle.
  - (e) (d) If there was present in the defendant's bodily substance any narcotic, hypnotic, somnifacient, stimulating or other drug which has the capacity to render impair the defendant incapable of safely driving defendant's ability to safely operate a vehicle, that fact may be considered to determine if the defendant was under the influence of drugs, or both alcohol and drugs, to a degree that renders the defendant incapable of driving safely impaired the defendant's ability to safely operate a vehicle to the slightest degree.
- 42 (e) If there was present in the defendant's blood any drug defined in 43 K.S.A. 65-4105, 65-4107, 65-4109 and 65-4111, and amendments thereto,

or any metabolite of such drug, it shall be prima facie evidence that the defendant was under the influence of drugs to a degree that impaired the defendant's ability to safely operate a vehicle.

- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 8-1008 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1008. (a) Community-based alcohol and drug safety action programs certified in accordance with subsection (b) shall provide:
- (1) Presentence alcohol and drug evaluations of any person who is convicted of a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 or section 1, and amendments thereto, or the ordinance of a city in this state which prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute;
- (2) supervision and monitoring of all persons who are convicted of a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 or section 1, and amendments thereto, or the ordinance of a city in this state which prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute, and whose sentences or terms of probation require completion of an alcohol and drug safety action program, as provided in this section, or an alcohol and drug abuse treatment program, as provided in this section;
- (3) alcohol and drug evaluations of persons whom the prosecutor considers for eligibility or finds eligible to enter a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, or the ordinance of a city in this state which prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute;
- (4) supervision and monitoring of persons required, under a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, or the ordinance of a city in this state which prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute, to complete an alcohol and drug safety action program, as provided in this section, or an alcohol and drug abuse treatment program, as provided in this section; or
  - (5) any combination of (1), (2), (3) and (4).
- (b) The presentence alcohol and drug evaluation shall be conducted by a community-based alcohol and drug safety action program certified in accordance with the provisions of this subsection to provide evaluation and supervision services as described in subsections (c) and (d). A community-based alcohol and drug safety action program shall be certified either by the chief judge of the judicial district to be served by the program or by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services for judicial districts in which the chief judge declines to certify a program. In addition to any qualifications established by the secretary, the chief judge may establish qualifications for the certification of programs, which qualifications may include requirements for training, education and certification of personnel; supervision and monitoring of clients; fee reimbursement procedures; handling of conflicts of interest; delivery of services to clients

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unable to pay; and other matters relating to quality and delivery of services by the program. In establishing the qualifications for programs, the chief judge or the secretary shall give preference to those programs which have had practical experience prior to July 1, 1982, in diagnosis and referral in alcohol and drug abuse. Certification of a program by the chief judge shall be done with consultation and approval of a majority of the judges of the district court of the district and municipal judges of cities lying in whole or in part within the district. If within 60 days after the effective date of this act the chief judge declines to certify any program for the judicial district, the judge shall notify the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, and the secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall certify a community-based alcohol and drug safety action program for that judicial district. The certification shall be for a four-year period. Recertification of a program or certification of a different program shall be by the chief judge, with consultation and approval of a majority of the judges of the district court of the district and municipal judges of cities lying in whole or in part within the district. If upon expiration of certification of a program there will be no certified program for the district and the chief judge declines to recertify or certify any program in the district, the judge shall notify the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, at least six months prior to the expiration of certification, that the judge declines to recertify or certify a program under this subsection. Upon receipt of the notice and prior to the expiration of certification, the secretary shall recertify or certify a community-based alcohol and drug safety action program for the judicial district for the next four-year period. To be eligible for certification under this subsection, the chief judge or the secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall determine that a community-based alcohol and drug safety action program meets the qualifications established by the judge or secretary and is capable of providing, within the judicial district: (1) The evaluations, supervision and monitoring required under subsection (a); (2) the alcohol and drug evaluation report required under subsection (c) or (d); (3) the follow-up duties specified under subsection (c) or (d) for persons who prepare the alcohol and drug evaluation report; and (4) any other functions and duties specified by law. Community-based alcohol and drug safety action programs performing services in any judicial district under this section prior to the effective date of this act may continue to perform those services until a community-based alcohol and drug safety action program is certified for that judicial district.

(c) A presentence alcohol and drug evaluation shall be conducted on any person who is convicted of a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 or section 1, and amendments thereto, or the ordinance of a city in this state which prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute. The presentence alcohol and

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drug evaluation report shall be made available to and shall be considered by the court prior to sentencing. The presentence alcohol and drug evaluation report shall contain a history of the defendant's prior traffic record, characteristics and alcohol or drug problems, or both, and a recommendation concerning the amenability of the defendant to education and rehabilitation. The presentence alcohol and drug evaluation report shall include a recommendation concerning the alcohol and drug driving safety education and treatment for the defendant. The presentence alcohol and drug evaluation report shall be prepared by a program which has demonstrated practical experience in the diagnosis of alcohol and drug abuse. The duties of persons who prepare the presentence alcohol and drug evaluation report may also include appearing at sentencing and probation hearings in accordance with the orders of the court, monitoring defendants in the treatment programs, notifying the probation department and the court of any defendant failing to meet the conditions of probation or referrals to treatment, appearing at revocation hearings as may be required and providing assistance and data reporting and program evaluation. The cost of any alcohol and drug education, rehabilitation and treatment programs for any person shall be paid by such person, and such costs shall include, but not be limited to, the assessments required by subsection (e). If financial obligations are not met or cannot be met, the sentencing court shall be notified for the purpose of collection or review and further action on the defendant's sentence.

An alcohol and drug evaluation shall be conducted on any person whom the prosecutor considers for eligibility or finds eligible to enter a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, or the ordinance of a city in this state which prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute. The alcohol and drug evaluation report shall be made available to the prosecuting attorney and shall be considered by the prosecuting attorney. The alcohol and drug evaluation report shall contain a history of the person's prior traffic record, characteristics and alcohol or drug problems, or both, and a recommendation concerning the amenability of the person to education and rehabilitation. The alcohol and drug evaluation report shall include a recommendation concerning the alcohol and drug driving safety education and treatment for the person. The alcohol and drug evaluation report shall be prepared by a program which has demonstrated practical experience in the diagnosis of alcohol and drug abuse. The duties of persons who prepare the alcohol and drug evaluation report may also include monitoring persons in the treatment programs, notifying the prosecutor and the court of any person failing to meet the conditions of diversion or referrals to treatment, and providing assistance and data reporting and program evaluation. The cost of any

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alcohol and drug education, rehabilitation and treatment programs for any person shall be paid by such person, and such costs shall include, but not be limited to, the assessments required by subsection (e).

- (e) In addition to any fines, fees, penalties or costs levied against a person who is convicted of a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, or the ordinance of a city in this state which prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute, or who enters a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation of that statute or such an ordinance, \$150 shall be assessed against the person by the sentencing court or under the diversion agreement. The \$150 assessment may be waived by the court, in whole or in part, or, in the case of diversion of criminal proceedings, by the prosecuting attorney, if the court or prosecuting attorney finds that the defendant is an indigent person. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the clerk of the court shall deposit all assessments received under this section in the alcohol and drug safety action fund of the court, which fund shall be subject to the administration of the judge having administrative authority over that court. If the secretary of social and rehabilitation services certifies the community-based alcohol and drug safety action program for the judicial district in which the court is located, the clerk of the court shall remit, during the four-year period for which the program is certified, 15% of all assessments received under this section to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services. Moneys credited to the alcohol and drug safety action fund shall be expended by the court, pursuant to vouchers signed by the judge having administrative authority over that court, only for costs of the services specified by subsection (a) or otherwise required or authorized by law and provided by community-based alcohol and drug safety action programs, except that not more than 10% of the money credited to the fund may be expended to cover the expenses of the court involved in administering the provisions of this section. In the provision of these services the court shall contract as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. The district or municipal judge having administrative authority over that court shall compile a report and send such report to the office of the state judicial administrator on or before January 20 of each year, beginning January 20, 1991. Such report shall include, but not be limited to:
- (1) The balance of the alcohol and drug safety action fund of the court on December 31 of each year;
- (2) the assessments deposited into the fund during the 12-month period ending the preceding December 31; and
- (3) the dollar amounts expended from the fund during the 12-month period ending the preceding December 31.
- The office of the state judicial administrator shall compile such reports

into a statewide report and submit such statewide report to the legislature on or before March 1 of each year.

- (f) The secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall remit all moneys received by the secretary under this section to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the certification of community-based alcohol and drug safety action programs fee fund, which is hereby created. All expenditures from such fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services or a person designated by the secretary.
- Sec. 5. K.S.A. 8-1009 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1009. (a) Upon the filing of a first complaint, indictment or information alleging a person has violated K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, when the acts prohibited by K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, occur concurrently with any such alleged violation, and prior to conviction thereof, the district attorney or county attorney shall determine whether the defendant shall be allowed to enter into a diversion agreement in accordance with this act.
- (b) Upon the filing of a first complaint, citation or notice to appear alleging a person has violated a city ordinance which prohibits the acts prohibited by K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, and prior to conviction thereof, the city attorney shall determine whether the defendant shall be allowed to enter into a diversion agreement in accordance with this act.
- (c) No diversion agreement shall be entered into for a violation of section 1, and amendments thereto, or for a city ordinance which prohibits the acts prohibited by section 1, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 8-1012 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1012. (a) Any person who operates or attempts to operate a vehicle within this state is deemed to have given consent to submit to a preliminary screening test of the person's breath subject to the provisions set out in subsection (b).
- (b) A law enforcement officer may request a person who is operating or attempting to operate a vehicle within this state to submit to a preliminary screening test of the person's breath to determine the alcohol concentration of the person's breath if the officer has reasonable suspicion to believe the person has been operating or attempting to operate a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs or both alcohol and drugs.
- 42 (c) At the time the test is requested, the person shall be given oral 43 notice that: (1) There is no right to consult with an attorney regarding

whether to submit to testing; (2) refusal to submit to testing is a traffic infraction; and (3) refusal to submit to testing may be used against the person in court; and (4) further testing may be required after the preliminary screening test. Failure to provide the notice shall not be an issue or defense in any action. The law enforcement officer then shall request the person to submit to the test.

- (d) Refusal to take and complete the test as requested is a traffic infraction. A person convicted of a violation of this section shall be fined not less than \$250 nor more than \$500. If the person submits to the test, the results shall be used for the purpose of assisting law enforcement officers in determining whether an arrest should be made and whether to request the tests authorized by K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto. Refusing to submit to the test may be used against a person at any trial on a charge arising out of the operation or attempted operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both. A law enforcement officer may arrest a person based in whole or in part upon the results of a preliminary screening test. Such results shall not be admissible in any civil or criminal action concerning the operation of or attempted operation of a vehicle except to aid the court or hearing officer in determining a challenge to the validity of the arrest or the validity of the request to submit to a test pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto. Following the preliminary screening test, additional tests may be requested pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 8-1013 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1013. As used in K.S.A. 8-1001 through 8-1010, 8-1011, 8-1012, 8-1014, 8-1015, 8-1016, 8-1017 and 8-1018, and amendments thereto, and this section:
- (a) "Alcohol concentration" means the number of grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of breath.
- (b) (1) "Alcohol or drug-related conviction" means any of the following: (A) Conviction of vehicular battery or aggravated vehicular homicide, if the crime is committed while committing a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 or section 1, and amendments thereto, or the ordinance of a city or resolution of a county in this state which prohibits any acts prohibited by that statute, or conviction of a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 or section 1, and amendments thereto; (B) conviction of a violation of a law of another state which would constitute a crime described in subsection (b)(1)(A) if committed in this state; (C) conviction of a violation of an ordinance of a city in this state or a resolution of a county in this state which would constitute a crime described in subsection (b)(1)(A), whether or not such conviction is in a court of record; or (D) conviction of an act which was committed on a military reservation and which would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 or section 1, and amendments thereto, or would

constitute a crime described in subsection (b)(1)(A) if committed off a military reservation in this state.

- (2) For the purpose of determining whether an occurrence is a first, second or subsequent occurrence: (A) "Alcohol or drug-related conviction" also includes entering into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging commission of a crime described in subsection (b)(1), including a diversion agreement entered into prior to the effective date of this act; and (B) it is irrelevant whether an offense occurred before or after conviction or diversion for a previous offense.
- (c) "Division" means the division of vehicles of the department of revenue.
- (d) "Ignition interlock device" means a device which uses a breath analysis mechanism to prevent a person from operating a motor vehicle if such person has consumed an alcoholic beverage.
- (e) "Occurrence" means a test refusal, test failure or alcohol or drugrelated conviction, or any combination thereof arising from one arrest, including an arrest which occurred prior to the effective day of this act.
- (f) "Other competent evidence" includes: (1) Alcohol concentration tests obtained from samples taken two hours or more after the operation or attempted operation of a vehicle; and (2) readings obtained from a partial alcohol concentration test on a breath testing machine.
- (g) "Samples" includes breath supplied directly for testing, which breath is not preserved.
- (h) "Test failure" or "fails a test" refers to a person's having results of a test administered pursuant to this act, other than a preliminary screening test, which show an alcohol concentration of .08 or greater in the person's blood or breath, and includes failure of any such test on a military reservation.
- (i) "Test refusal" or "refuses a test" refers to a person's failure to submit to or complete any test, other than a preliminary screening test, in accordance with this act, and includes refusal of any such test on a military reservation.
- (j) "Law enforcement officer" has the meaning provided by K.S.A. 21-3110, and amendments thereto, and includes any person authorized by law to make an arrest on a military reservation for an act which would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, if committed off a military reservation in this state.
- Sec. 8. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 8-1014 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1014. (a) Except as provided by subsection (e) and K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto, if a person refuses a test, the division, pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1002, and amendments thereto, shall:
  - (1) On the person's first occurrence, suspend the person's driving

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privileges for one year two years and at the end of the suspension, restrict the person's driving privileges for one year to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device;

- (2) on the person's second occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for two five years; and
- the person's third occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for three years;
- (4) on the person's fourth occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for 10 years; and
- (5) on the person's fifth third or subsequent occurrence, revoke the 10 person's driving privileges permanently. 11
  - (b) (1) Except as provided by subsections (c) and (e) and K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto, if a person fails a test or has an alcohol or drug-related conviction in this state, the division shall:
  - (A) On the person's first occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for 30 days, then restrict the person's driving privileges as provided by K.S.A. 8-1015, and amendments thereto, for an additional 330
  - (B) on the person's second<del>, third or fourth</del> occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for one year and at the end of the suspension, restrict the person's driving privileges for one year to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device; and
  - (C) on the person's third occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for three years and at the end of the suspension, restrict the person's driving privileges for two years to driving only a motor vehicle with an ignition interlock device; and
  - (D) on the person's fifth fourth or subsequent occurrence, the person's driving privileges shall be permanently revoked.
  - Except as provided by subsection (e) and K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto, if a person fails a test or has an alcohol or drugrelated conviction in this state and the person's blood or breath alcohol concentration is .15 or greater, the division shall:
  - (A) On the person's first occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for one year and at the end of the suspension, restrict the person's driving privileges for one year to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device;
  - (B) on the person's second occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for one year and at the end of the suspension, restrict the person's driving privileges for two years to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device;
- (C) on the person's third occurrence, suspend the person's driving 42 privileges for one year three years and at the end of the suspension restrict the person's driving privileges for three years to driving only a motor

vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device; and

- (D) the person's fourth occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for one year and at the end of the suspension, restrict the person's driving privileges for four years to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device; and
- $\overline{\text{(E)}}$  on the person's fifth fourth or subsequent occurrence, the person's driving privileges shall be permanently revoked.
- (3) Whenever a person's driving privileges have been restricted to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device, proof of the installation of such device, for the entire restriction period, shall be provided to the division before the person's driving privileges are fully reinstated.
- (c) Except as provided by subsection (e) and K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto, if a person who is less than 21 years of age fails a test or has an alcohol or drug-related conviction in this state, the division shall:
- (1) On the person's first occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for one year. If the person's blood or breath alcohol concentration is .15 or greater, the division shall at the end of the suspension, restrict the person's driving privileges for one year to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device;
- (2) on the person's second and subsequent occurrences, penalties shall be imposed pursuant to subsection (b).
- (d) Whenever the division is notified by an alcohol and drug safety action program that a person has failed to complete any alcohol and drug safety action education or treatment program ordered by a court for a conviction of a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, the division shall suspend the person's driving privileges until the division receives notice of the person's completion of such program.
- (e) Except as provided in K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto, if a person's driving privileges are subject to suspension pursuant to this section for a test refusal, test failure or alcohol or drug-related conviction arising from the same arrest, the period of such suspension shall not exceed the longest applicable period authorized by subsection (a), (b) or (c), and such suspension periods shall not be added together or otherwise imposed consecutively. In addition, in determining the period of such suspension as authorized by subsection (a), (b) or (c), such person shall receive credit for any period of time for which such person's driving privileges were suspended while awaiting any hearing or final order authorized by this act.

If a person's driving privileges are subject to restriction pursuant to this section for a test failure or alcohol or drug-related conviction arising from the same arrest, the restriction periods shall not be added together

or otherwise imposed consecutively. In addition, in determining the period of restriction, the person shall receive credit for any period of suspension imposed for a test refusal arising from the same arrest.

- (f) If the division has taken action under subsection (a) for a test refusal or under subsection (b) or (c) for a test failure and such action is stayed pursuant to K.S.A. 8-259, and amendments thereto, or if temporary driving privileges are issued pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1020, and amendments thereto, the stay or temporary driving privileges shall not prevent the division from taking the action required by subsection (b) or (c) for an alcohol or drug-related conviction.
- (g) Upon restricting a person's driving privileges pursuant to this section, the division shall issue a copy of the order imposing the restrictions which is required to be carried by the person at any time the person is operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state.
- (h) Any person whose license is restricted to operating only a motor vehicle with an ignition interlock device installed may operate an employer's vehicle without an ignition interlock device installed during normal business activities, provided that the person does not partly or entirely own or control the employer's vehicle or business.
- Sec. 9. K.S.A. 8-1017 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1017. (a) No person shall:
- (1) Tamper with an ignition interlock device for the purpose of circumventing it or rendering it inaccurate or inoperative;
- (2) request or solicit another to blow into an ignition interlock device, or start a motor vehicle equipped with such device, for the purpose of providing an operable motor vehicle to a person whose driving privileges have been restricted to driving a motor vehicle equipped with such device;
- (3) blow into or start a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device for the purpose of providing an operable motor vehicle to a person whose driving privileges have been restricted to driving a motor vehicle equipped with such device; or
- (4) operate a vehicle not equipped with an ignition interlock device during the restricted period.
  - (b) Violation of this section is a class A, nonperson misdemeanor.
- (c) Upon a first conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be sentenced to at least 90 days' imprisonment and fined at least \$500 and shall not be eligible for parole until completion of five consecutive days' imprisonment. In addition to any other penalties provided by law, upon receipt of a first conviction for a violation of this section, the division shall suspend the person's driving privileges for a period of two years consecutive to any existing suspension or revocation.
- (d) Upon a second or subsequent conviction of a violation of this sec-

tion, a person shall be sentenced to at least 180 days' imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 and shall not be eligible for parole until completion of 180 consecutive days' imprisonment. Any imprisonment ordered by the court may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 10 consecutive days' 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 any sentence only after such person has served 10 consecutive days' imprisonment. In addition to any other penalties provided by law, upon receipt of a second or subsequent conviction for a violation of this section, the division shall permanently revoke the person's driving privileges.

- Sec. 10. K.S.A. 8-1019 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1019. (a) As used in this section, "alcohol or drug-related offense" means: (1) A violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 or section 1, and amendments thereto, or any ordinance of a city or resolution of a county prohibiting the acts prohibited by that statute; or (2) any other offense arising out of the operation or attempted operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both.
- (b) Prior to the sentencing of a person convicted of an alcohol or drug-related offense which resulted in serious bodily injury to a person or the death of a person, the court shall cause reasonable attempts to be made to notify the victim or the victim's family, who shall be given an opportunity to make a victim impact statement as to the impact of the offense on the victim's life or the lives of the victim's family members.
- (c) Any court sentencing a person convicted of an alcohol or drugrelated offense which resulted in personal injury to a person, the death of a person or injury to a person's property may require, in addition to any other penalty provided by law, that the convicted person pay restitution as a condition of probation or parole.
- Sec. 11. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 8-1022 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1022. (a) It shall be unlawful for the owner of a motor vehicle to allow a person to drive such vehicle when such owner knows or reasonably should have known such person was driving in violation of K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto.
- (b) Violation of this section is an unclassified misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000. In addition to the fine imposed upon a person convicted 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. Prior to ordering the impoundment or im-

mobilization of any such motor vehicle, the court shall consider the factors established in subsection  $\frac{k}{3}$  (i)(3) of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto. Any personal property in a vehicle impounded or immobilized pursuant to this section may be retrieved prior to or during the period of such impoundment or immobilization.

- Sec. 12. K.S.A. 2008 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 ineapable of safely driving a vehicle impairs the person's ability to safely operate a vehicle to the slightest degree;
- (4) under the influence of any drug or combination of drugs to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle impairs the person's ability to safely operate a vehicle to the slightest degree; 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 impairs the person's ability to safely operate a vehicle to the slightest degree; or
- (6) there is any drug defined in K.S.A. 65-4105, 65-4107, 65-4109 or 65-4111, and amendments thereto, or any metabolite of such drug in the person's body.
- (b) No person shall operate or attempt to operate any vehicle within this state if the person is a habitual user of any nareotic, hypnotic, somnifacient or stimulating drug.
- —(e) 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, except that a person using a drug prescribed by a person licensed to practice medicine, surgery, dentistry or podiatry shall not be guilty of a violation of subsection (a)(6) for the use of a prescribed drug.
- $\frac{d}{d}(c)$  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  $\frac{d}{d}$  consecutive hours 30 days 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.

 $\frac{\mathbf{(e)}}{\mathbf{(d)}}$ 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 90 180 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 10 consecutive days' imprisonment before the person is granted probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole or is otherwise released. The five days' Any imprisonment mandated by this subsection ordered by the court may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 five consecutive hours' days' 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 any sentence only after such person has served 48 five consecutive hours' days' 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) (e) 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  $\frac{48}{10}$  consecutive hours' days' 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  $\frac{48}{10}$  consecutive hours' days' imprisonment.

(2) The court may order that the term of imprisonment imposed pursuant to paragraph (1) be served in a state facility in the custody of the

secretary of corrections 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 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. 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) (f) (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 and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the custody of the secretary of corrections: (A) On the fourth conviction, six to 18 months' imprisonment; (B) on the fifth conviction, 12 to 24 months' imprisonment; (C) on the sixth conviction, 18 to 36 months' imprisonment; and (D) on the seventh or subsequent conviction, 24 to 60 months' imprisonment. 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' the minimum term of 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 a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections 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 shall remain im-

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prisoned 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 inearceration 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 for a mandatory one-year period of postrelease supervision, which such period of postrelease supervision shall not be reduced. <del>During such postrelease</del> supervision As a condition of parole, 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. 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., 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.

- $\frac{\text{(i)}}{\text{(g)}}$  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.
- $\frac{\langle \mathbf{j} \rangle}{\langle h \rangle}$  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 \$7 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.
- $\langle \mathbf{k} \rangle$  (i) (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.
- (+) (j) (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.
- $\overline{\text{(m)}}(k)$  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.
- $\overline{\rm (n)}\,(l)$  . 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 alleging a violation of such law, ordinance or resolution;

- (3) "conviction" includes being convicted of a violation of section 1, and amendments thereto;
- (4) "conviction" includes being convicted of a violation of a law of another state or a city ordinance or county resolution which prohibits the acts that section 1, and amendments thereto, prohibits, or entering into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings in a case alleging a violation of such law, ordinance or resolution;
- (5) 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;
- $\frac{4}{6}$  (6) it is irrelevant whether an offense occurred before or after conviction for a previous offense; and
- (5) (7) 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) (m) 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) (n) (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 July 1, 2007, 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) (o) 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.
- $\langle \mathbf{r} \rangle$  (p) 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.
- $\overline{(s)}(q)$  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) (r) 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.
- $\overline{\rm (tt)}\,(s)$  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.
- $\langle \mathbf{v} \rangle$  (t) 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 pre-sentence evaluation shall be made available, and shall be considered by the sentencing court.
- Sec. 13. K.S.A. 8-1567a is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1567a. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person less than 21 years of age to operate or attempt to operate a vehicle in this state with a breath or blood alcohol content of .02 or greater. A person convicted of a violation of this section shall be guilty of a traffic infraction and shall be fined not less than \$200 and not more than \$500.
- (b) Whenever a law enforcement officer determines that a breath or blood alcohol test is to be required of a person less than 21 years of age pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1001 or K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto, in addition to any other notices required by law, the law enforcement officer shall provide written and oral notice that: (1) It is unlawful for any person less than 21 years of age to operate or attempt to operate a vehicle in this state with a breath or blood alcohol content of .02 or greater; and (2) if the person is less than 21 years of age at the time of the test request and submits to and completes the test or tests and the test results show an alcohol concentration of .02 or greater, but less than .08, on the person's first occurrence, the person's driving privileges will be suspended for 30 days and on the person's second or subsequent occurrence, the person's driving privileges shall be suspended for one year.
- (c) Any suspension and restriction of driving privileges pursuant to

this section shall be in addition to any disqualification from driving a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto.

- (d) Whenever a breath or blood alcohol test is requested pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto, from a person less than 21 years of age, and results in a test result of .02 or greater, but less than .08, a law enforcement officer's certification under this section shall be prepared. The certification required by this section shall be signed by one or more officers to certify that:
- (1) (A) There existed reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or to believe that the person had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system; (B) the person had been placed under arrest, was in custody or had been involved in a vehicle accident or collision; (C) a law enforcement officer had presented the person with the oral and written notice required by K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto, and the oral and written notice required by this section; (D) that the person was less than 21 years of age at the time of the test request; and (E) the result of the test showed that the person had an alcohol concentration of .02 or greater in such person's blood or breath.
- (2) With regard to a breath test, in addition to those matters required to be certified under subsection (d)(1), that: (A) The testing equipment used was certified by the Kansas department of health and environment; (B) the testing procedures used were in accordance with the requirements set out by the Kansas department of health and environment; and (C) the person who operated the testing equipment was certified by the Kansas department of health and environment to operate such equipment.
- (e) If a hearing is requested as a result of a law enforcement officer's certification under this section, the scope of the hearing shall be limited to whether: (1) A law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or to believe that the person had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system; (2) the person was in custody or arrested for an alcohol or drug related offense or was involved in a motor vehicle accident or collision resulting in property damage, personal injury or death; (3) a law enforcement officer had presented the person with the oral and written notice required by K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto, and the oral and written notice required by this section; (4) the testing equipment used

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was reliable; (5) the person who operated the testing equipment was qualified; (6) the testing procedures used were reliable; (7) the test result determined that the person had an alcohol concentration of .02 or greater in such person's blood or breath; (8) the person was operating a vehicle; and (9) the person was less than 21 years of age at the time a test was requested.

- (f) If a person less than 21 years of age submits to a breath or blood alcohol test requested pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1001 or K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto, and produces a test result of .02 or greater, but less than .08, on the person's first occurrence, the person's driving privileges shall be suspended for 30 days and then restricted as provided by K.S.A. 8-1015, and amendments thereto, for an additional 330 days, and on the person's second or subsequent occurrence, the person's driving privileges shall be suspended for one year.
- (g) Except where there is a conflict between this section and K.S.A. 8-1001 and 8-1002, and amendments thereto, the provisions of K.S.A. 8-1001 and 8-1002, and amendments thereto, shall be applicable to proceedings under this section.
- (h) Any conviction under this section or any determination under this section that a person less than 21 years of age had a test result of .02 or greater, but less than .08, and any resulting administrative action upon the person's driving privileges, upon the first occurrence of such test result and administrative action or first conviction under this section, shall not be considered by any insurance company in determining the rate charged for any automobile liability insurance policy or whether to cancel any such policy under the provisions of subsection (4)(a) of K.S.A. 40-277, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 14. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 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:

SENTENCING RANGE - NONDRUG OFFENSES

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TEGEND	Presumptive Probation	KONCHRON (	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

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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 subsections (d)(1), (d)(2), (e)(1) and (e)(2) of section 1, subsection (e) 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 subsections (c)(3), (c)(4), (d)(3), (d)(4), (e)(3) and (e)(4) of section 1, or 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 subsections (d)(1), (d)(2), (e)(1)and (e)(2) of section 1, subsection (e) 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-

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1567, and amendments thereto, may be served 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 another jurisdiction.

- (l) Except as provided in subsection (o), 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.
- (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.

- (n) The sentence for a third or subsequent violation of subsection (b) of K.S.A. 21-3705, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.
- (o) The sentence for a felony violation of K.S.A. 21-3701 or 21-3715, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has no prior convictions for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3701 or 21-3715, and amendments thereto; or the sentence for a felony violation of K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has one or two prior felony convictions for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3701, 21-3715 or 21-3716, and amendments thereto; or the sentence for a felony violation of K.S.A. 21-3715, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has one prior felony conviction for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3701, 21-3715 or 21-3716, and amendments thereto, shall be the sentence as provided by this section, except that the court may order an optional nonprison sentence for a defendant to participate in a drug treatment program, including, but not limited to, an approved after-care plan, if the court makes the following findings on the record:
- (1) Substance abuse was an underlying factor in the commission of the crime:
- 42 (2) substance abuse treatment in the community is likely to be more 43 effective than a prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism;

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participation in an intensive substance abuse treatment program will serve community safety interests.

A defendant sentenced to an optional nonprison sentence under this subsection shall be supervised by community correctional services. The provisions of subsection (f)(1) of K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, shall apply to a defendant sentenced under this subsection.

The sentence under this subsection shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

- The sentence for a felony violation of K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has any combination of three or more prior felony convictions for violations of K.S.A. 21-3701, 21-3715 or 21-3716 and amendments thereto, or the sentence for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3715, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has any combination of two or more prior convictions for violations of K.S.A. 21-3701, 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, except that the court may recommend that an offender be placed in the custody of the secretary of corrections, in a facility designated by the secretary to participate in an intensive substance abuse treatment program, upon making the following findings on the record:
- Substance abuse was an underlying factor in the commission of the crime:
- substance abuse treatment with a possibility of an early release from imprisonment is likely to be more effective than a prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism; and
- (3) participation in an intensive substance abuse treatment program with the possibility of an early release from imprisonment will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation.

The intensive substance abuse treatment program shall be determined by the secretary of corrections, but shall be for a period of at least four months. Upon the successful completion of such intensive treatment program, the offender shall be returned to the court and the court may modify the sentence by directing that a less severe penalty be imposed in lieu of that originally adjudged within statutory limits. If the offender's term of imprisonment expires, the offender shall be placed under the applicable period of postrelease supervision.

The sentence under this subsection shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

Sec. 15. K.S.A. 8-1005, 8-1008, 8-1009, 8-1017, 8-1019, 8-1567a and 21-3442 and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 8-1001, 8-1012, 8-1013, 8-1014, 8-1022, 43 8-1567 and 21-4704 are hereby repealed.

- 1 Sec. 16. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its
- 2 publication in the statute book.