

SENATE BILL No. 434

AN ACT concerning crimes, punishment and criminal procedure; creating the department of corrections forensic psychologist fund; relating to municipal court assessments; unlawful sexual relations; sentencing; offender registration; trafficking in contraband in a correctional institution; deferral of parole board hearings; amending K.S.A. 21-3520 and K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 12-4117, 21-3826, 21-4704, as amended by section 9 of 2010 House Bill No. 2661, 21-4704, as amended by section 5, 22-3717 and 22-4902, as amended by section 11 of 2010 House Bill No. 2661, and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 21-4704, as amended by section 19 of 2010 House Bill No. 2435, 21-4704, as amended by section 8 of 2010 Senate Bill No. 586, 22-4902, as amended by section 4 of 2010 Substitute for Senate Bill No. 353, and 22-4902, as amended by section 9 of 2010 Senate Bill No. 586.

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

New Section 1. There is hereby created in the state treasury the department of corrections forensic psychologist fund. All moneys credited to the department of corrections forensic psychologist fund shall be used by the department of corrections for the purpose of contracting for the services of forensic psychologists. All expenditures from the department of corrections forensic psychologist fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts, upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the secretary of corrections or the secretary's designee.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 12-4117 is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-4117. (a) In each case filed in municipal court charging a crime other than a nonmoving traffic violation, where there is a finding of guilty or a plea of guilty, a plea of no contest, forfeiture of bond or a diversion, a sum in an amount of ~~\$19~~ \$20 shall be assessed and such assessment shall be credited as follows:

One dollar to the local law enforcement training reimbursement fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 74-5620, and amendments thereto, \$11.50 to the law enforcement training center fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 74-5619, and amendments thereto, \$2.50 to the Kansas commission on peace officers' standards and training fund established by K.S.A. 74-5619, and amendments thereto, \$2 to the juvenile detention facilities fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 79-4803, and amendments thereto, to be expended for operational costs of facilities for the detention of juveniles, \$.50 to the protection from abuse fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 74-7325, and amendments thereto, \$.50 to the crime victims assistance fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 74-7334, and amendments thereto ~~and~~, \$1 to the trauma fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 75-5670, and amendments thereto, *and \$1 to the department of corrections forensic psychologist fund established pursuant to section 1, and amendments thereto.*

(b) The judge or clerk of the municipal court shall remit the appropriate assessments received pursuant to 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 local law enforcement training reimbursement fund, the law enforcement training center fund, the Kansas commission on peace officers' standards and training fund, the juvenile detention facilities fund, the crime victims assistance fund ~~and~~, the trauma fund *and the department of corrections forensic psychologist fund* as provided in this section.

(c) For the purpose of determining the amount to be assessed according to this section, if more than one complaint is filed in the municipal court against one individual arising out of the same incident, all such complaints shall be considered as one case.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 21-3520 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3520. (a) Unlawful sexual relations is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy with a person who is not married to the offender if:

(1) The offender is an employee or volunteer of the department of corrections, or the employee or volunteer of a contractor who is under contract to provide services for a correctional institution, and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is a person 16 years of age or older who is an inmate; or

(2) the offender is a parole officer, volunteer for the department of corrections or the employee or volunteer of a contractor who is under contract to provide supervision services for persons on parole, conditional

release or postrelease supervision and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is a person 16 years of age or older who is an inmate who has been released on parole ~~or, conditional release or postrelease supervision under the direct supervision and control of the offender~~ *and the offender has knowledge that the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is an inmate who has been released and is currently on parole, conditional release or postrelease supervision;* or

(3) the offender is a law enforcement officer, an employee of a jail, or the employee of a contractor who is under contract to provide services in a jail and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is a person 16 years of age or older who is confined by lawful custody to such jail; or

(4) the offender is a law enforcement officer, an employee of a juvenile detention facility or sanctions house, or the employee of a contractor who is under contract to provide services in such facility or sanctions house and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is a person 16 years of age or older who is confined by lawful custody to such facility or sanctions house; or

(5) the offender is an employee of the juvenile justice authority or the employee of a contractor who is under contract to provide services in a juvenile correctional facility and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is a person 16 years of age or older who is confined by lawful custody to such facility; or

(6) the offender is an employee of the juvenile justice authority or the employee of a contractor who is under contract to provide direct supervision and offender control services to the juvenile justice authority and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is 16 years of age or older and (A) released on conditional release from a juvenile correctional facility under the supervision and control of the juvenile justice authority or juvenile community supervision agency or (B) placed in the custody of the juvenile justice authority under the supervision and control of the juvenile justice authority or juvenile community supervision agency and the offender has knowledge that the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is currently under supervision;

(7) the offender is an employee of the department of social and rehabilitation services or the employee of a contractor who is under contract to provide services in a social and rehabilitation services institution and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, not otherwise subject to subsection (a)(1)(C) of K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy, not otherwise subject to subsection (a)(3)(C) of K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto, is a person 16 years of age or older who is a patient in such institution;

(8) the offender is a teacher or a person in a position of authority and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, not otherwise subject to subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3502 or subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto, lewd fondling or touching, not otherwise subject to K.S.A. 21-3503 or subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto, or sodomy, not otherwise subject to K.S.A. 21-3505 or subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto, is a student enrolled at the school where the offender is employed. If the offender is the parent of the student, the provisions of K.S.A. 21-3603, and amendments thereto, shall apply, not this subsection;

(9) the offender is a court services officer or the employee of a contractor who is under contract to provide supervision services for persons under court services supervision and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is a person 16 years of age or older who has been placed on probation under the supervision and control of court services and the offender has knowledge that the person with whom the offender is en-

gaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is currently under the supervision of court services; or

(10) the offender is a community correctional services officer or the employee of a contractor who is under contract to provide supervision services for persons under community corrections supervision and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is a person 16 years of age or older who has been assigned to a community correctional services program under the supervision and control of community corrections and the offender has knowledge that the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is currently under *the* supervision of community corrections.

(b) *Unlawful sexual relations as provided in:*

(1) *Subsection (a)(5) is a severity level 4, person felony; and*

(2) *subsections (a)(1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9) or (10) is a severity level 5, person felony.*

~~(b)~~ (c) For purposes of this act:

(1) “Correctional institution” means the same as prescribed by K.S.A. 75-5202, and amendments thereto;

(2) “inmate” means the same as prescribed by K.S.A. 75-5202, and amendments thereto;

(3) “parole officer” means the same as prescribed by K.S.A. 75-5202, and amendments thereto;

(4) “postrelease supervision” means the same as prescribed in the Kansas sentencing guidelines act in K.S.A. 21-4703, and amendments thereto;

(5) “juvenile detention facility” means the same as prescribed by K.S.A. ~~2007~~ 2009 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto;

(6) “juvenile correctional facility” means the same as prescribed by K.S.A. ~~2007~~ 2009 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto;

(7) “sanctions house” means the same as prescribed by K.S.A. ~~2007~~ 2009 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto;

(8) “institution” means the same as prescribed by K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto; and

(9) “teacher” means and includes teachers, supervisors, principals, superintendents and any other professional employee in any public or private school offering any of grades kindergarten through 12;

(10) “community corrections” means the entity responsible for supervising adults and juvenile offenders for confinement, detention, care or treatment, subject to conditions imposed by the court pursuant to the community corrections act, K.S.A. 75-5290, and amendments thereto, and the *revised* Kansas juvenile justice code, K.S.A. ~~38-1601~~ 2009 Supp. 38-2301 et seq., and amendments thereto;

(11) “court services” means the entity appointed by the district court that is responsible for supervising adults and juveniles placed on probation and misdemeanants placed on parole by district courts of this state;

(12) “law enforcement officer” means the same as prescribed by K.S.A. 21-3110, and amendments thereto; and

(13) “juvenile community supervision agency” means an entity that receives grants for the purpose of providing direct supervision to juveniles in the custody of the juvenile justice authority.

~~(c) Unlawful sexual relations is a severity level 10, person felony.~~

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 21-3826 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3826. (a) Traffic in contraband in a correctional institution or care and treatment facility is introducing or attempting to introduce into or upon the grounds of any correctional institution or care and treatment facility or taking, sending, attempting to take or attempting to send from any correctional institution or care and treatment facility or any unauthorized possession while in any correctional institution or care and treatment facility or distributing within any correctional institution or care and treatment facility, any item without the consent of the administrator of the correctional institution or care and treatment facility.

(b) *Traffic in contraband in a correctional institution or care and treatment facility is a:*

(1) *Severity level 6, nonperson felony, except as provided in subsection (b)(2) or (b)(3);*

(2) *severity level 5, nonperson felony if such items are:*

(A) *Firearms, ammunition, explosives or a controlled substance which is defined in K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 21-36a01, and amendments thereto, except as provided in subsection (b)(3);*

(B) *defined as contraband by rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of corrections, in a state correctional institution or facility by an employee of a state correctional institution or facility, except as provided in subsection (b)(3);*

(C) *defined as contraband by rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, in a care and treatment facility by an employee of a care and treatment facility, except as provided in subsection (b)(3); or*

(D) *defined as contraband by rules and regulations adopted by the commissioner of the juvenile justice authority, in a juvenile correctional facility by an employee of a juvenile correctional facility, except as provided by subsection (b)(3); and*

(3) *severity level 4, nonperson felony if such items are firearms, ammunition or explosives, in a correctional institution by an employee of a correctional institution or in a care and treatment facility by an employee of a care and treatment facility.*

(c) *The provisions of subsection (b)(2)(A) shall not apply to the possession of a firearm or ammunition by a person licensed under the personal and family protection act, K.S.A. 75-7c01 et seq., and amendments thereto, in a parking lot open to the public if the firearm or ammunition is carried on the person while in a vehicle or while securing the firearm or ammunition in the vehicle, or stored out of plain view in a locked but unoccupied vehicle.*

~~(b)~~ (d) For purposes of this section:

(1) “Correctional institution” means any state correctional institution or facility, conservation camp, juvenile correctional facility, community correction center or facility for detention or confinement, juvenile detention facility or jail.

(2) “Care and treatment facility” means the state security hospital provided for under K.S.A. 76-1305 et seq., and amendments thereto, and a facility operated by the department of social and rehabilitation services for the purposes provided for under K.S.A. 59-29a02 et seq., and amendments thereto.

~~(c) (1) Traffic in contraband in a correctional institution or care and treatment facility of firearms, ammunition, explosives or a controlled substance which is defined in K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 21-36a01, and amendments thereto, is a severity level 5, nonperson felony. This paragraph shall not apply to the possession of a firearm or ammunition by a person licensed under the personal and family protection act, K.S.A. 75-7c01 et seq., and amendments thereto, in a parking lot open to the public if the firearm or ammunition is carried on the person while in a vehicle or while securing the firearm or ammunition in the vehicle, or stored out of plain view in a locked but unoccupied vehicle.~~

~~—(2) Traffic in any contraband, as defined by rules and regulations adopted by the secretary, in a correctional institution by an employee of a correctional institution is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.~~

~~—(3) Traffic in any contraband, as defined by rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, in a care and treatment facility by an employee of a care and treatment facility is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.~~

~~—(d) Except as provided in subsection (c), traffic in contraband in a correctional institution or care and treatment facility is a severity level 6, nonperson felony.~~

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 21-4704, as amended by section 9 of 2010 House Bill No. 2661, 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:

(b) The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes. Sentences expressed in such grid 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

(3) the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation.

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

(g) The sentence for the violation of K.S.A. 21-3415, and amendments thereto, aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer committed prior to July 1, 2006, or K.S.A. 21-3411, and amendments thereto, aggravated assault against a law enforcement officer, which places the defendant's sentence in grid block 6-H or 6-I shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making a finding on the record that the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence, if the offense is classified in grid block 6-H or 6-I, shall not be considered departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(h) When a firearm is used to commit any person felony, the offender's sentence shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making a finding on the record that the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(i) The sentence for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3412a, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of K.S.A. 21-3710, K.S.A. 21-4310 and K.S.A. 21-4318, and amendments

thereto, shall be as provided by the specific mandatory sentencing requirements of that section and shall not be subject to the provisions of this section or K.S.A. 21-4707 and amendments thereto. If because of the offender's criminal history classification the offender is subject to presumptive imprisonment or if the judge departs from a presumptive probation sentence and the offender is subject to imprisonment, the provisions of this section and K.S.A. 21-4707, and amendments thereto, shall apply and the offender shall not be subject to the mandatory sentence as provided in K.S.A. 21-3710, and amendments thereto. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other section, the term of imprisonment imposed for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3412a, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of K.S.A. 21-3710, K.S.A. 21-4310 and K.S.A. 21-4318, and amendments thereto, shall not be served in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections, except that the term of imprisonment for felony violations of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, may be served in a state 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, felony violations of K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, or any felony violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act prior to July 1, 2009, 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, felony violations of K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, any felony violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act prior to July 1, 2009, 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;

(2) substance abuse treatment in the community 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 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.

(p) 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:

(1) Substance abuse was an underlying factor in the commission of the crime;

(2) 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 pro-

gram, 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.

(q) The sentence for a violation of subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3413, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment and shall be served consecutively to any other term or terms of imprisonment imposed. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(r) *The sentence for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3520, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.*

(s) (1) *If the trier of fact makes a finding that an offender wore or used ballistic resistant material in the commission of, or attempt to commit, or flight from any felony, in addition to the sentence imposed pursuant to the Kansas sentencing guidelines act, the offender shall be sentenced to an additional 30 months' imprisonment.*

(2) *The sentence imposed pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be presumptive imprisonment and shall be served consecutively to any other term or terms of imprisonment imposed. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.*

(3) *As used in this subsection, "ballistic resistant material" means: (A) Any commercially produced material designed with the purpose of providing ballistic and trauma protection, including, but not limited to, bulletproof vests and kevlar vests; and (B) any homemade or fabricated substance or item designed with the purpose of providing ballistic and trauma protection.*

Sec. 6. On and after July 1, 2011, K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 21-4704, as amended by section 5, 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:

(b) The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes. Sentences expressed in such grid 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

(3) the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation.

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

(g) The sentence for the violation of K.S.A. 21-3415, and amendments thereto, aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer committed prior to July 1, 2006, or K.S.A. 21-3411, and amendments thereto, aggravated assault against a law enforcement officer, which places the defendant's sentence in grid block 6-H or 6-I shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making a finding on the record that the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence, if the offense is classified in grid block 6-H or 6-I, shall not be considered departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(h) When a firearm is used to commit any person felony, the offender's sentence shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making a finding on the record that the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(i) The sentence for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3412a, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of K.S.A. 21-3710, K.S.A. 21-4310 and K.S.A. 21-4318, and amendments

thereto, shall be as provided by the specific mandatory sentencing requirements of that section and shall not be subject to the provisions of this section or K.S.A. 21-4707 and amendments thereto. If because of the offender's criminal history classification the offender is subject to presumptive imprisonment or if the judge departs from a presumptive probation sentence and the offender is subject to imprisonment, the provisions of this section and K.S.A. 21-4707, and amendments thereto, shall apply and the offender shall not be subject to the mandatory sentence as provided in K.S.A. 21-3710, and amendments thereto. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other section, the term of imprisonment imposed for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3412a, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of K.S.A. 21-3710, K.S.A. 21-4310 and K.S.A. 21-4318, and amendments thereto, shall not be served in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections, except that the term of imprisonment for felony violations of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, may be served in a state 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, felony violations of K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, or any felony violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act prior to July 1, 2009, 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, felony violations of K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, any felony violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act prior to July 1, 2009, 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, *or any attempt or conspiracy, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301 or 21-3302, and amendments thereto, to commit such offense*, 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, *or any attempt or*

conspiracy to commit such offense, shall be ~~presumed~~ *presumptive* 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;

(2) substance abuse treatment in the community 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 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.

(p) 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:

(1) Substance abuse was an underlying factor in the commission of the crime;

(2) 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.

(q) The sentence for a violation of subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3413, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment and shall be served consecutively to any other term or terms of imprisonment imposed. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(r) The sentence for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3520, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(s) (1) If the trier of fact makes a finding that an offender wore or used ballistic resistant material in the commission of, or attempt to commit, or flight from any felony, in addition to the sentence imposed pursuant to the Kansas sentencing guidelines act, the offender shall be sentenced to an additional 30 months' imprisonment.

(2) The sentence imposed pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be presumptive imprisonment and shall be served consecutively to any other term or terms of imprisonment imposed. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(3) As used in this subsection, "ballistic resistant material" means: (A) Any commercially produced material designed with the purpose of providing ballistic and trauma protection, including, but not limited to, bulletproof vests and kevlar vests; and (B) any homemade or fabricated substance or item designed with the purpose of providing ballistic and trauma protection.

Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 22-3717 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3717. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section; K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal; K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 21-4642, and amendments thereto; and K.S.A. 21-4624, and amendments thereto, an inmate, including an inmate sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4618, and amendments thereto, shall be eligible for parole after serving the entire minimum sentence imposed by the court, less good time credits.

(b) (1) Except as provided by K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, and amendments thereto, an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for the crime of capital murder, or an inmate sentenced for the crime of murder in the first degree based upon a finding of premeditated murder, committed on or after July 1, 1994, shall be eligible for parole after serving 25 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits.

(2) Except as provided by subsection (b)(1) or (b)(4), K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal and K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, and amendments thereto, an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for an off-grid offense committed on or after July 1, 1993, but prior to July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 15 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits and an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for an off-grid offense committed on or after July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 20 years of confinement without deduction of any good time credits.

(3) Except as provided by K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal, an inmate sentenced for a class A felony committed before July 1, 1993, including an inmate sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4618, and amendments thereto, shall be eligible for parole after serving 15 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits.

(4) An inmate sentenced to imprisonment for a violation of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3402, and amendments thereto, committed on or after July 1, 1996, but prior to July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 10 years of confinement without deduction of any good time credits.

(5) An inmate sentenced to imprisonment pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4643, and amendments thereto, committed on or after July 1, 2006, shall be eligible for parole after serving the mandatory term of imprisonment without deduction of any good time credits.

(c) (1) Except as provided in subsection (e), if an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment for more than one crime and the sentences run consecutively, the inmate shall be eligible for parole after serving the total of:

(A) The aggregate minimum sentences, as determined pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4608 and amendments thereto, less good time credits for those crimes which are not class A felonies; and

(B) an additional 15 years, without deduction of good time credits, for each crime which is a class A felony.

(2) If an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4643, and amendments thereto, for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2006, the inmate shall be eligible for parole after serving the mandatory term of imprisonment.

(d) (1) Persons sentenced for crimes, other than off-grid crimes, committed on or after July 1, 1993, or persons subject to subparagraph (G), will not be eligible for parole, but will be released to a mandatory period of postrelease supervision upon completion of the prison portion of their sentence as follows:

(A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sentenced for nondrug severity level 1 through 4 crimes and drug severity levels 1 and 2 crimes must serve 36 months, plus the amount of good time and program credit earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722, and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.

(B) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sentenced for nondrug severity levels 5 and 6 crimes and drug severity level 3 crimes must serve 24 months, plus the amount of good time and program credit earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722, and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.

(C) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sentenced for nondrug severity level 7 through 10 crimes and drug severity level 4 crimes must serve 12 months, plus the amount of good time and program credit earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722, and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.

(D) (i) The sentencing judge shall impose the postrelease supervision period provided in subparagraph (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B) or (d)(1)(C), unless the judge finds substantial and compelling reasons to impose a departure based upon a finding that the current crime of conviction was sexually motivated. In that event, departure may be imposed to extend the postrelease supervision to a period of up to 60 months.

(ii) If the sentencing judge departs from the presumptive postrelease supervision period, the judge shall state on the record at the time of sentencing the substantial and compelling reasons for the departure. Departures in this section are subject to appeal pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4721, and amendments thereto.

(iii) In determining whether substantial and compelling reasons exist, the court shall consider:

(a) Written briefs or oral arguments submitted by either the defendant or the state;

(b) any evidence received during the proceeding;

(c) the presentence report, the victim's impact statement and any psychological evaluation as ordered by the court pursuant to subsection (e) of K.S.A. 21-4714, and amendments thereto; and

(d) any other evidence the court finds trustworthy and reliable.

(iv) The sentencing judge may order that a psychological evaluation be prepared and the recommended programming be completed by the offender. The department of corrections or the parole board shall ensure that court ordered sex offender treatment be carried out.

(v) In carrying out the provisions of subparagraph (d)(1)(D), the court shall refer to K.S.A. 21-4718, and amendments thereto.

(vi) Upon petition, the parole board may provide for early discharge from the postrelease supervision period upon completion of court ordered programs and completion of the presumptive postrelease supervision period, as determined by the crime of conviction, pursuant to subparagraph (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B) or (d)(1)(C). Early discharge from postrelease supervision is at the discretion of the parole board.

(vii) Persons convicted of crimes deemed sexually violent or sexually motivated, shall be registered according to the offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901 through 22-4910, and amendments thereto.

(viii) Persons convicted of K.S.A. 21-3510 or 21-3511, and amendments thereto, shall be required to participate in a treatment program for sex offenders during the postrelease supervision period.

(E) The period of postrelease supervision provided in subparagraphs (A) and (B) may be reduced by up to 12 months and the period of post-release supervision provided in subparagraph (C) may be reduced by up to six months based on the offender's compliance with conditions of supervision and overall performance while on postrelease supervision. The reduction in the supervision period shall be on an earned basis pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of corrections.

(F) In cases where sentences for crimes from more than one severity level have been imposed, the offender shall serve the longest period of postrelease supervision as provided by this section available for any crime upon which sentence was imposed irrespective of the severity level of the crime. Supervision periods will not aggregate.

(G) Except as provided in subsection (u), persons convicted of a sexually violent crime committed on or after July 1, 2006, and who are released from prison, shall be released to a mandatory period of postrelease supervision for the duration of the person's natural life.

(2) As used in this section, "sexually violent crime" means:

(A) Rape, K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto;

(B) indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3503, and amendments thereto;

(C) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto;

(D) criminal sodomy, subsection (a)(2) and (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505, and amendments thereto;

(E) aggravated criminal sodomy, K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto;

(F) indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3510, and amendments thereto;

(G) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3511, and amendments thereto;

(H) sexual exploitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments thereto;

(I) aggravated sexual battery, K.S.A. 21-3518, and amendments thereto;

(J) aggravated incest, K.S.A. 21-3603, and amendments thereto; or

(K) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, and amendments thereto, of a sexually violent crime as defined in this section.

"Sexually motivated" means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of the defendant's sexual gratification.

(e) If an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment for a crime committed while on parole or conditional release, the inmate shall be eligible for parole as provided by subsection (c), except that the Kansas parole board may postpone the inmate's parole eligibility date by assessing a penalty not exceeding the period of time which could have been assessed if the inmate's parole or conditional release had been violated for reasons other than conviction of a crime.

(f) If a person is sentenced to prison for a crime committed on or after July 1, 1993, while on probation, parole, conditional release or in a community corrections program, for a crime committed prior to July 1, 1993, and the person is not eligible for retroactive application of the sentencing guidelines and amendments thereto pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4724, and amendments thereto, the new sentence shall not be aggregated with the old sentence, but shall begin when the person is paroled or reaches the conditional release date on the old sentence. If the offender was past the offender's conditional release date at the time the new offense was committed, the new sentence shall not be aggregated with the old sentence but shall begin when the person is ordered released by the Kansas parole board or reaches the maximum sentence expiration date on the old sentence, whichever is earlier. The new sentence shall then be served as otherwise provided by law. The period of postrelease su-

pervision shall be based on the new sentence, except that those offenders whose old sentence is a term of imprisonment for life, imposed pursuant to K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal, or an indeterminate sentence with a maximum term of life imprisonment, for which there is no conditional release or maximum sentence expiration date, shall remain on postrelease supervision for life or until discharged from supervision by the Kansas parole board.

(g) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Kansas parole board may release on parole those persons confined in institutions who are eligible for parole when: (1) The board believes that the inmate should be released for hospitalization, for deportation or to answer the warrant or other process of a court and is of the opinion that there is reasonable probability that the inmate can be released without detriment to the community or to the inmate; or (2) the secretary of corrections has reported to the board in writing that the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by any agreement entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, or any revision of such agreement, and the board believes that the inmate is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law abiding citizen and is of the opinion that there is reasonable probability that the inmate can be released without detriment to the community or to the inmate. Parole shall not be granted as an award of clemency and shall not be considered a reduction of sentence or a pardon.

(h) The Kansas parole board shall hold a parole hearing at least the month prior to the month an inmate will be eligible for parole under subsections (a), (b) and (c). At least the month preceding the parole hearing, the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was convicted shall give written notice of the time and place of the public comment sessions for the inmate to any victim of the inmate's crime who is alive and whose address is known to the county or district attorney or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is known to the county or district attorney. Except as otherwise provided, failure to notify pursuant to this section shall not be a reason to postpone a parole hearing. In the case of any inmate convicted of an off-grid felony or a class A felony the secretary of corrections shall give written notice of the time and place of the public comment session for such inmate at least one month preceding the public comment session to any victim of such inmate's crime or the victim's family pursuant to K.S.A. 74-7338, and amendments thereto. If notification is not given to such victim or such victim's family in the case of any inmate convicted of an off-grid felony or a class A felony, the board shall postpone a decision on parole of the inmate to a time at least 30 days after notification is given as provided in this section. Nothing in this section shall create a cause of action against the state or an employee of the state acting within the scope of the employee's employment as a result of the failure to notify pursuant to this section. If granted parole, the inmate may be released on parole on the date specified by the board, but not earlier than the date the inmate is eligible for parole under subsections (a), (b) and (c). At each parole hearing and, if parole is not granted, at such intervals thereafter as it determines appropriate, the Kansas parole board shall consider: (1) Whether the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by any agreement entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, or any revision of such agreement; and (2) all pertinent information regarding such inmate, including, but not limited to, the circumstances of the offense of the inmate; the presentence report; the previous social history and criminal record of the inmate; the conduct, employment, and attitude of the inmate in prison; the reports of such physical and mental examinations as have been made, including, but not limited to, risk factors revealed by any risk assessment of the inmate; comments of the victim and the victim's family including in person comments, contemporaneous comments and prerecorded comments made by any technological means; comments of the public; official comments; any recommendation by the staff of the facility where the inmate is incarcerated; proportionality of the time the inmate has served to the sentence a person would receive under the Kansas sentencing guidelines for the conduct that resulted in the inmate's incarceration; and capacity of state correctional institutions.

(i) In those cases involving inmates sentenced for a crime committed after July 1, 1993, the parole board will review the inmates proposed

release plan. The board may schedule a hearing if they desire. The board may impose any condition they deem necessary to insure public safety, aid in the reintegration of the inmate into the community, or items not completed under the agreement entered into under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto. The board may not advance or delay an inmate's release date. Every inmate while on postrelease supervision shall remain in the legal custody of the secretary of corrections and is subject to the orders of the secretary.

(j) (1) Before ordering the parole of any inmate, the Kansas parole board shall have the inmate appear ~~before~~ either in person or via a video conferencing format and shall interview the inmate unless impractical because of the inmate's physical or mental condition or absence from the institution. Every inmate while on parole shall remain in the legal custody of the secretary of corrections and is subject to the orders of the secretary. Whenever the Kansas parole board formally considers placing an inmate on parole and no agreement has been entered into with the inmate under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, the board shall notify the inmate in writing of the reasons for not granting parole. If an agreement has been entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, and the inmate has not satisfactorily completed the programs specified in the agreement, or any revision of such agreement, the board shall notify the inmate in writing of the specific programs the inmate must satisfactorily complete before parole will be granted. If parole is not granted only because of a failure to satisfactorily complete such programs, the board shall grant parole upon the secretary's certification that the inmate has successfully completed such programs. If an agreement has been entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, and the secretary of corrections has reported to the board in writing that the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by such agreement, or any revision thereof, the board shall not require further program participation. However, if the board determines that other pertinent information regarding the inmate warrants the inmate's not being released on parole, the board shall state in writing the reasons for not granting the parole. If parole is denied for an inmate sentenced for a crime other than a class A or class B felony or an off-grid felony, the board shall hold another parole hearing for the inmate not later than one year after the denial unless the parole board finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole would be granted at a hearing if held in the next three years or during the interim period of a deferral. In such case, the parole board may defer subsequent parole hearings for up to three years but any such deferral by the board shall require the board to state the basis for its findings. If parole is denied for an inmate sentenced for a class A or class B felony or an off-grid felony, the board shall hold another parole hearing for the inmate not later than three years after the denial unless the parole board finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole would be granted at a hearing if held in the next 10 years or during the interim period of a deferral. In such case, the parole board may defer subsequent parole hearings for up to 10 years but any such deferral shall require the board to state the basis for its findings.

(2) *Inmates sentenced for a class A or class B felony who have not had a parole board hearing in the five years prior to July 1, 2010, shall have such inmates' cases reviewed by the parole board on or before July 1, 2012. Such review shall begin with the inmates with the oldest deferral date and progress to the most recent. Such review shall be done utilizing existing resources unless the parole board determines that such resources are insufficient. If the parole board determines that such resources are insufficient, then the provisions of this paragraph are subject to appropriations therefor.*

(k) Parolees and persons on postrelease supervision shall be assigned, upon release, to the appropriate level of supervision pursuant to the criteria established by the secretary of corrections.

(l) The Kansas parole board shall adopt rules and regulations in accordance with K.S.A. 77-415 et seq., and amendments thereto, not inconsistent with the law and as it may deem proper or necessary, with respect to the conduct of parole hearings, postrelease supervision reviews, revocation hearings, orders of restitution, reimbursement of expenditures by the state board of indigents' defense services and other conditions to

be imposed upon parolees or releasees. Whenever an order for parole or postrelease supervision is issued it shall recite the conditions thereof.

(m) Whenever the Kansas parole board orders the parole of an inmate or establishes conditions for an inmate placed on postrelease supervision, the board:

(1) Unless it finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of payment unworkable, shall order as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision that the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision pay any transportation expenses resulting from returning the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision to this state to answer criminal charges or a warrant for a violation of a condition of probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, parole, conditional release or postrelease supervision;

(2) to the extent practicable, shall order as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision that the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision make progress towards or successfully complete the equivalent of a secondary education if the inmate has not previously completed such educational equivalent and is capable of doing so;

(3) may order that the parolee or person on postrelease supervision perform community or public service work for local governmental agencies, private corporations organized not-for-profit or charitable or social service organizations performing services for the community;

(4) may order the parolee or person on postrelease supervision to pay the administrative fee imposed pursuant to K.S.A. 22-4529, and amendments thereto, unless the board finds compelling circumstances which would render payment unworkable; and

(5) unless it finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of payment unworkable, shall order that the parolee or person on postrelease supervision reimburse the state for all or part of the expenditures by the state board of indigents' defense services to provide counsel and other defense services to the person. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the parole board shall take account of the financial resources of the person and the nature of the burden that the payment of such sum will impose. Such amount shall not exceed the amount claimed by appointed counsel on the payment voucher for indigents' defense services or the amount prescribed by the board of indigents' defense services reimbursement tables as provided in K.S.A. 22-4522, and amendments thereto, whichever is less, minus any previous payments for such services.

(n) If the court which sentenced an inmate specified at the time of sentencing the amount and the recipient of any restitution ordered as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision, the Kansas parole board shall order as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision that the inmate pay restitution in the amount and manner provided in the journal entry unless the board finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable.

(o) Whenever the Kansas parole board grants the parole of an inmate, the board, within 10 days of the date of the decision to grant parole, shall give written notice of the decision to the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was sentenced.

(p) When an inmate is to be released on postrelease supervision, the secretary, within 30 days prior to release, shall provide the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was sentenced written notice of the release date.

(q) Inmates shall be released on postrelease supervision upon the termination of the prison portion of their sentence. Time served while on postrelease supervision will vest.

(r) An inmate who is allocated regular good time credits as provided in K.S.A. 22-3725, and amendments thereto, may receive meritorious good time credits in increments of not more than 90 days per meritorious act. These credits may be awarded by the secretary of corrections when an inmate has acted in a heroic or outstanding manner in coming to the assistance of another person in a life threatening situation, preventing injury or death to a person, preventing the destruction of property or taking actions which result in a financial savings to the state.

(s) The provisions of subsections (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B), (d)(1)(C) and (d)(1)(E) shall be applied retroactively as provided in subsection (t).

(t) For offenders sentenced prior to the effective date of this act who

are eligible for modification of their postrelease supervision obligation, the department of corrections shall modify the period of postrelease supervision as provided for by this section for offenders convicted of severity level 9 and 10 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and severity level 4 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes on or before September 1, 2000; for offenders convicted of severity level 7 and 8 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes on or before November 1, 2000; and for offenders convicted of severity level 5 and 6 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and severity level 3 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes on or before January 1, 2001.

(u) An inmate sentenced to imprisonment pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4643, and amendments thereto, for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2006, shall be placed on parole for life and shall not be discharged from supervision by the Kansas parole board. When the board orders the parole of an inmate pursuant to this subsection, the board shall order as a condition of parole that the inmate be electronically monitored for the duration of the inmate's natural life.

(v) Whenever the Kansas parole board or the court orders a person to be electronically monitored, the board or court shall order the person to reimburse the state for all or part of the cost of such monitoring. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the board or court shall take account of the financial resources of the person and the nature of the burden that the payment of such sum will impose.

Sec. 8. On and after July 1, 2010, K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 22-4902, as amended by section 11 of 2010 House Bill No. 2661, is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4902. As used in the Kansas offender registration act, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Offender" means: (1) A sex offender as defined in subsection (b);
- (2) a violent offender as defined in subsection (d);
- (3) a sexually violent predator as defined in subsection (f);
- (4) any person who, on and after May 29, 1997, is convicted of any of the following crimes when the victim is less than 18 years of age:
 - (A) Kidnapping as defined in K.S.A. 21-3420 and amendments thereto, except by a parent;
 - (B) aggravated kidnapping as defined in K.S.A. 21-3421 and amendments thereto; or
 - (C) criminal restraint as defined in K.S.A. 21-3424 and amendments thereto, except by a parent;
- (5) any person convicted of any of the following criminal sexual conduct if one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age:
 - (A) Adultery as defined by K.S.A. 21-3507, and amendments thereto;
 - (B) criminal sodomy as defined by subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3505, and amendments thereto;
 - (C) promoting prostitution as defined by K.S.A. 21-3513, and amendments thereto;
 - (D) patronizing a prostitute as defined by K.S.A. 21-3515, and amendments thereto; or
 - (E) lewd and lascivious behavior as defined by K.S.A. 21-3508, and amendments thereto; ~~or~~
 - ~~(F) unlawful sexual relations as defined by K.S.A. 21-3520, and amendments thereto;~~
- (6) any person who has been required to register under any federal, military or other state's law or is otherwise required to be registered;
- (7) any person who, on or after July 1, 2006, is convicted of any person felony and the court makes a finding on the record that a deadly weapon was used in the commission of such person felony;
- (8) any person who has been convicted of an offense in effect at any time prior to May 29, 1997, that is comparable to any crime defined in subsection (4), (5), (7) or (11), or any federal, military or other state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be an offense defined in subsection (4), (5), (7) or (11);
- (9) any person who has been convicted of an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303 and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in subsection (4), (5), (7) or (10);

(10) any person who has been convicted of aggravated *human* trafficking as defined in K.S.A. 21-3447, and amendments thereto; or

(11) any person who has been convicted of: (A) Unlawful manufacture or attempting such of any controlled substance or controlled substance analog as defined by K.S.A. 65-4159, prior to its repeal or K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 21-36a03, and amendments thereto, unless the court makes a finding on the record that the manufacturing or attempting to manufacture such controlled substance was for such person's personal use;

(B) possession of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, red phosphorus, lithium metal, sodium metal, iodine, anhydrous ammonia, pressurized ammonia or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers or salts of isomers with intent to use the product to manufacture a controlled substance as defined by subsection (a) of K.S.A. 65-7006, prior to its repeal or subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 21-36a09, and amendments thereto, unless the court makes a finding on the record that the possession of such product was intended to be used to manufacture a controlled substance for such person's personal use; or

(C) K.S.A. 65-4161, prior to its repeal or subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 21-36a05, and amendments thereto. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to violations of subsections (a)(2) through (a)(6) or (b) of K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 21-36a05, and amendments thereto, which occurred on and after July 1, 2009, through the effective date of this act.

Convictions which result from or are connected with the same act, or result from crimes committed at the same time, shall be counted for the purpose of this section as one conviction. Any conviction set aside pursuant to law is not a conviction for purposes of this section. A conviction from another state shall constitute a conviction for purposes of this section.

(b) "Sex offender" includes any person who, on or after April 14, 1994, is convicted of any sexually violent crime set forth in subsection (c) or is adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an act which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a sexually violent crime set forth in subsection (c).

(c) "Sexually violent crime" means:

(1) Rape as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502 and amendments thereto;

(2) indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3503 and amendments thereto;

(3) aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3504 and amendments thereto;

(4) criminal sodomy as defined in subsection (a)(2) and (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505 and amendments thereto;

(5) aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506 and amendments thereto;

(6) indecent solicitation of a child as defined by K.S.A. 21-3510 and amendments thereto;

(7) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child as defined by K.S.A. 21-3511 and amendments thereto;

(8) sexual exploitation of a child as defined by K.S.A. 21-3516 and amendments thereto;

(9) sexual battery as defined by K.S.A. 21-3517 and amendments thereto;

(10) aggravated sexual battery as defined by K.S.A. 21-3518 and amendments thereto;

(11) aggravated incest as defined by K.S.A. 21-3603 and amendments thereto;

(12) electronic solicitation as defined by K.S.A. 21-3523, and amendments thereto, committed on ~~and~~ or after April 17, 2008;

(13) *unlawful sexual relations as defined by K.S.A. 21-3520, and amendments thereto, committed on or after July 1, 2010;*

(14) any conviction for an offense in effect at any time prior to April 29, 1993, that is comparable to a sexually violent crime as defined in subparagraphs (1) through (11), or any federal, military or other state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a sexually violent crime as defined in this section;

~~(14)~~ (15) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303 and amendments thereto, of a sexually violent crime, as defined in this section; or

~~(15)~~ (16) any act which at the time of sentencing for the offense has

been determined beyond a reasonable doubt to have been sexually motivated. As used in this subparagraph, “sexually motivated” means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of the defendant’s sexual gratification.

(d) “Violent offender” includes any person who, *on or* after May 29, 1997, is convicted of any of the following crimes:

(1) Capital murder as defined by K.S.A. 21-3439 and amendments thereto;

(2) murder in the first degree as defined by K.S.A. 21-3401 and amendments thereto;

(3) murder in the second degree as defined by K.S.A. 21-3402 and amendments thereto;

(4) voluntary manslaughter as defined by K.S.A. 21-3403 and amendments thereto;

(5) involuntary manslaughter as defined by K.S.A. 21-3404 and amendments thereto;

(6) any conviction for an offense in effect at any time prior to May 29, 1997, that is comparable to any crime defined in this subsection, or any federal, military or other state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be an offense defined in this subsection; or

(7) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303 and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in this subsection.

(e) “Law enforcement agency having jurisdiction” means the sheriff of the county in which the offender expects to reside upon the offender’s discharge, parole or release.

(f) “Sexually violent predator” means any person who, on or after July 1, 2001, is found to be a sexually violent predator pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq. and amendments thereto.

(g) “Nonresident student or worker” includes any offender who crosses into the state or county for more than 14 days, or for an aggregate period exceeding 30 days in a calendar year, for the purposes of employment, with or without compensation, or to attend school as a student.

(h) “Aggravated offenses” means engaging in sexual acts involving penetration with victims of any age through the use of force or the threat of serious violence, or engaging in sexual acts involving penetration with victims less than 14 years of age, and includes the following offenses:

(1) Rape as defined in subsection (a)(1)(A) and subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto;

(2) aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in subsection (a)(1) and subsection (a)(3)(A) of K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto; and

(3) any attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303 and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in this subsection.

(i) “Institution of higher education” means any post-secondary school under the supervision of the Kansas board of regents.

Sec. 9. K.S.A. 21-3520 and K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 12-4117, 21-3826, 21-4704, as amended by section 9 of 2010 House Bill No. 2661, 21-4704, as amended by section 19 of 2010 House Bill No. 2435, 21-4704, as amended by section 8 of 2010 Senate Bill No. 586, 22-3717, 22-4902, as amended by section 11 of 2010 House Bill No. 2661, 22-4902, as amended by section 4 of 2010 Substitute for Senate Bill No. 353, and 22-4902, as amended by section 9 of 2010 Senate Bill No. 586, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. On and after July 1, 2011, K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 21-4704, as amended by section 5, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above BILL originated in the SENATE, and passed that body

SENATE adopted
Conference Committee Report _____

President of the Senate.

Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the HOUSE
as amended _____

HOUSE adopted
Conference Committee Report _____

Speaker of the House.

Chief Clerk of the House.

APPROVED _____

Governor.