Approved:	
Date	

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Ward Loyd at 1:30 p.m. on March 25, 2003, in Room 526-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

Jill Wolters - Revisor of Statutes Mitch Rice - Revisor of Statutes Jerry Ann Donaldson - Legislative Research Department Bev Renner - Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Others attending:

See Attached

SB 123 - Drug convictions; possessions is a level D4 classification; mandatory drug treatment; border boxes on D4 replace with probation boxes.

Discussion by the committee was opened regarding SB 123.

Ranking Minority Member Ward summarized his proposed amendment: 1) A punishment provision for those who go into treatment and get thrown out because of commitment of a person felony or by intentionally refusing treatment two times, on the third time the underlying sentence would be doubled; 2) Anyone who is convicted for the fourth time of possession would go directly to jail, no longer a treatment option; and, 3) A proviso would state that this bill would not take affect unless it is funded, no shifting of cost to local government.

Representative Kassebaum discussed the similarity of his amendment to <u>SB 123</u>. On the third conviction and the defendant has completed a certified drug treatment program or has been discharged, he will be sentenced to prison for twenty months.

Chairperson Loyd offered the additional option that enhancements not be added at this point and have those reviewed in the proposed request for an interim study by Interim Judiciary and, potentially, by the sentencing commission. Then, next January, we would have the enhancement language correct.

Barbara Tombs, Executive Director-Kansas Sentencing Commission offered the bed impacts from both amendments to <u>SB 123</u>. Under the Kassebaum amendment the bed savings would be 225 in 2004 and 525 in 2013 compared to current law. It would take approximately 51 months because of the stipulation for third conviction. Ranking Minority Member Ward's proposal would result in a savings of 207 beds in 2004 and 179 in 2013. Impact would take approximately 60 months because of the limitation of third failure of treatment.

The motion to amend SB 123 with the Ward amendment failed on a vote of 5 - 11.

Representative Kassebaum made a motion to amend **SB 123** to add the balloon he proposed. Representative Dillmore seconded the motion. The motion was approved.

Ranking Minority Member Ward made a motion to amend SB 123 to contain language that would cover individuals who come to our state from other locations with similar types of offenses. Representative Swenson seconded the motion. The motion carried.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE at 1:30 p.m. on March 25, 2003, in Room 526-S of the Capitol.

Representative Pauls made a motion to amend SB 123 to change the November 1st date to the time of sentencing rather than the date of commission. Representative Horst seconded the motion. The motion carried.

<u>Representative Pauls made a motion to pass SB 123 favorable for passage as amended. Representative Betts seconded the motion.</u>

<u>Chairperson Loyd allowed Representative O'Mally to make a motion to reconsider yesterday's motion to strike the funding provision from **SB 123.** Representative Betts seconded the motion. The vote was 8 - 7. The Chairperson voted no. The motion failed.</u>

Representative Pauls closed on her motion. The motion carried.

Representative Carter asked that his no vote be recorded.

SB 67 - Open records after a child fatality.

Chairperson Loyd distributed an amendment to <u>SB 67</u>. Clarification that in the event of a fatality or near fatality the presumption changes to open the records pursuant to the open records law. The procedures are put in place so that anyone who is concerned that any portion of the records should not be disclosed, the Secretary or any individual can file a motion with the court to request that the court prevent the disclosure of those records or a selected portion. Any privileged communication does not lose its privileged character. The records that law enforcement agencies receive would also be covered by this stipulation.

Representative Dillmore made a motion to amend SB 67 with this balloon. Representative Pauls seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Representative Dillmore offered a balloon to amend <u>SB 67 (Attachment)</u>). Extends additional protection to a child in need of care in the same manner as a fatality or near fatality regarding the open record clauses of this bill.

Representative Dillmore made a motion to amend **SB** 67 with this balloon. Representative Carlin seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Representative Goering proposed an amendment to <u>SB 67</u>, requiring Social and Rehabilitation Services, upon receiving a records request, to notify the affected individuals within 7 days of receiving the request; and, to allow affected individuals to file objections to disclosure with the court within 7 days after they receive notification from SRS. It would prohibit SRS from releasing public records until the time frame had expired.

Representative Goering made a motion to amend **SB** 67 by adoption of this balloon. Vice-Chairperson Owens seconded the motion. The motion carried.

<u>Vice-Chairperson Owens made a motion to report SB 67 out favorably as amended. Representative Goering seconded the motion. The motion carried.</u>

SB 33 - Authorizing the impoundment or immobilization of vehicles of person convicted of D.U.I. offenses.

Representative Goering offered an amendment to <u>SB 33 (Attachment</u>) to allow multiple vehicles owned by the defendant to be impounded or immobilized by the court with a time limit of one year. If the vehicle is leased and the leasing period is less than one year, the time of impoundment or immobilization will be the remaining time of the lease.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE at 1:30 p.m. on March 25, 2003, in Room 526-S of the Capitol.

Representative Goering made a motion to adopt the balloon for SB 33. Representative Swenson seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Representative Pauls proposed an amendment to <u>SB 33 (Alachner 3)</u> Regarding the use of an interlock device. Before a person could get a surrendered drivers license back, an affidavit would be signed insuring that they had not driven for a year or that they drove only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device provided by an approved interlock company.

Representative Pauls made a motion to amend SB 33 with the proposed amendment. Representative Betts seconded the motion. The motion failed with a 4 - 6 vote.

Representative Betts made a motion to pass out SB 33 favorably as amended. Representative Carter seconded the motion. The motion carried.

The Chairperson thanked the committee for their dialogue, endurance and the good work completed this year.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:40 p.m.

$\frac{\textbf{HOUSE CORRECTIONS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMITTEE}}{\textbf{GUEST LIST}}$

DATE 3/25/03

NAME	REPRESENTING
Mark Cleeson	Gudicial Branch
Kith Bradshaw	Budicial Branch
L'NOA BEAUER	SB33
John Peterson	Ks Government A Corsulton
RAchel Precessing	124 Ion Werk for Rep PAULS
Sean Harrington	Rep bordon Office
Thoreks BARTIEH	SRS/AAPS
Kager Werholtz	KDOC
Juny Man	Ks. Cath, Conference
& Therese Bargert	Ko. Cath, Conference
Michael White	KCDAA
Kaib Tombs	LSC
Diende Mainer	KSC
Debi Hatfield	KDHE
Dan Hermes	KADSPA
TVCK DUNCAN	KS Wise spints who loss less Assa
GLOTT SCHNE IDER	6,13B.A

As Amended by Senate Committee

Session of 2003

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SENATE BILL No. 67

By Senator Adkins

1 - 27

AN ACT relating to children and minors; concerning open records in the event of a child fatality; amending K.S.A. 3S-1508 and K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 38-1507 and repealing the existing sections.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 38-1507 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1507. (a) Except as otherwise provided, in order to protect the privacy of children who are the subject of a child in need of care record or report, all records and reports concerning children in need of care, including the juvenile intake and assessment report, received by the department of social and rehabilitation services, a law enforcement agency or any juvenile intake and assessment worker shall be kept confidential except: (1) To those persons or entities with a need for information that is directly related to achieving the purposes of this code, or (2) upon an order of a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to a determination by the court that disclosure of the reports and records is in the best interests of the child or are necessary for the proceedings before the court, or both, and are otherwise admissible in evidence. Such access shall be limited to in camera inspection unless the court otherwise

- issues an order specifying the terms of disclosure. (b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not prevent disclosure of information to an educational institution or to individual educators about a pupil specified in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 72-89b03 and amendments
- thereto. (c) When a report is received by the department of social and rehabilitation services, a law enforcement agency or any juvenile intake and assessment worker which indicates a child may be in need of care, the following persons and entities shall have a free exchange of information
- between and among them:
 - (1) The department of social and rehabilitation services; the commissioner of juvenile justice;
- the law enforcement agency receiving such report:
- members of a court appointed multidisciplinary team; an entity mandated by federal law or an agency of any state au-

Proposed amendment Representative Dillmore March 18, 2003

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- placement and as such information becomes available to the secretary.
 - (6) A coroner or medical examiner when such person is determining the cause of death of a child.
 - (7) The state child death review board established under K.S.A. 22a-243, and amendments thereto.
 - (8) A prospective adoptive parent prior to placing a child in their care.
 - (9) The department of health and environment or person authorized by the department of health and environment pursuant to K.S.A. 65-512, and amendments thereto, for the purpose of carrying out responsibilities relating to licensure or registration of child care providers as required by article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.
 - (10) The state protection and advocacy agency as provided by subsection (a)(10) of K.S.A. 65-5603 or subsection (a)(2)(A) and (B) of K.S.A. 74-5515, and amendments thereto.
 - (11) Any educational institution to the extent necessary to enable the educational institution to provide the safest possible environment for its pupils and employees.
 - (12) Any educator to the extent necessary to enable the educator to protect the personal safety of the educator and the educator's pupils.
 - (13) The secretary of social and rehabilitation services.
 - (14) A law enforcement agency.
 - (15) A juvenile intake and assessment worker.
 - (16) The commissioner of juvenile justice.
- (e) Information from a record or report of a child in need of care, shall be available to members of the standing house or senate committee on judiciary, house committee on appropriations, senate committee on ways and means, legislative post audit committee and joint committee on children and families, carrying out such member's or committee's official functions in accordance with K.S.A. 75-4319 and amendments thereto, in a closed or executive meeting. Except in limited conditions established by 3/3 of the members of such committee, records and reports received by the committee shall not be further disclosed. Unauthorized disclosure may subject such member to discipline or censure from the house of representatives or senate.
- (f) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to prohibit the score tary of social and rehabilitation services from summarizing the outcome of department actions regarding a child alleged to be a child in need of care to a person having made such report.
- (g) Disclosure of information from reports or records of a child in need of care to the public shall be limited to confirmation of factual details with respect to how the case was handled that do not violate the privacy of the child, if living, or the child's siblings, parents or guardians. Further,

received by the department of social and rehabilitation services, a law enforcement agency or any juvenile intake and assessment worker

Re-lettering the remaining subsections accordingly.

[As Amended by Senate Committee of the Whole]

As Amended by Senate Committee

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Session of 2003 5

SENATE BILL No. 33

By Committee on Federal and State Affairs

1 - 21

AN ACT concerning driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs; relating to penalties therefor; amending K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 8-1567 and repealing the existing section.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 8-1567 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1567. (a) No person shall operate or attempt to operate any vehicle within this state while:

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

Proposed amendment Representative Goering March 23, 2003

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- 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.
- On a second conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a class A, nonperson misdemeanor and sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$1,500. The person convicted must serve at least five consecutive days' imprisonment before the person is granted probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole or is otherwise released. The five days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto, to serve the remainder of the minimum sentence only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment. As a condition of any grant of probation, suspension of sentence or parole or of any other release, the person shall be required to enter into and complete a treatment program for alcohol and drug abuse as provided in K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto.
- (f) 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 court may 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. The 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto, to serve the remainder of the minimum sentence only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours'

imprisonment.

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- (g) On the fourth or subsequent conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a nonperson felony and sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined \$2,500. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment. The 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection 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. 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. During such postrelease supervision, the person shall be required to participate in an inpatient or outpatient program for alcohol and drug abuse, including, but not limited to, an approved aftercare plan or mental health counseling, as determined by the secretary and satisfy conditions imposed by the Kansas parole board as provided by K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto. 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 a child 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 penalty imposed for a violation of this section or an ordinance which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits. During the service of the one month enhanced penalty, the judge may order the person on house arrest, work release or other conditional release.
 - (i) The court may establish the terms and time for payment of any

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fines, fees, assessments and costs imposed pursuant to this section. Any assessment and costs shall be required to be paid not later than 90 days after imposed, and any remainder of the fine shall be paid prior to the final release of the defendant by the court.

(j) In lieu of payment of a fine imposed pursuant to this section, the court may order that the person perform community service specified by the court. The person shall receive a credit on the fine imposed in an amount equal to \$5 for each full hour spent by the person in the specified community service. The community service ordered by the court shall be required to be performed not later than one year after the fine is imposed or by an earlier date specified by the court. If by the required date the person performs an insufficient amount of community service to reduce to zero the portion of the fine required to be paid by the person, the remaining balance of the fine shall become due on that date.

(k) (1) In addition to any other penalty which may be imposed upon a person convicted of a violation of this section, the court may order that the convicted person's motor vehicle be impounded or immobilized 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 towned or driven by a person convicted of a violation of this section if

(A) the [The] motor vehicle had been stolen or converted at the time it was driven in violation of this section.

(B)—the owner of the motor vehicle did not know, and could not have been expected to know, that the person convicted of clotating this section was driving such vehicle in violation of this section; or

(C) the owner of the motor vehicle took all reasonable steps to stop the person convicted of violating this section from driving such vehicle.

(3) Prior to ordering the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle owned for driver 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 for immobilized pursuant to this subsection may be retrieved prior to or during the period of such impoundment or immobilization.

-Except as provided in paragraph (5),

or vehicles

for a period of one year

or vehicles

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.

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- (k) (l) 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.
- (1) (m) 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) any convictions occurring during a person's lifetime shall be taken into account when determining the sentence to be imposed for a first, second, third, fourth or subsequent offender;
- (4) it is irrelevant whether an offense occurred before or after conviction for a previous offense; and
- (5) a person may enter into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings for a violation of this section, and amendments thereto, or an ordinance which prohibits the acts of this section, and amendments thereto, only once during the person's lifetime.
- $\frac{\langle m \rangle}{\langle n \rangle}$ 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.
- (a) (0) (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, but. 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.

In addition, Any such ordinance or resolution shall authorize the court

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to order that the convicted person pay restitution to any victim who suffered loss due to the violation for which the person was convicted Many such ordinance or resolution may require or authorize the court to order that the convicted person's motor vehicle be impounded or immobilized 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 found or driven by a person convicted of a violation of this section is

(A) the [The] motor vehicle had been stolen or converted at the time it was driven in violation of this section.

(B) the owner of the motor vehicle did not know, and could not have been expected to know, that the person convicted of violating this section was driving such vehicle in violation of this section; or

(C) the owner of the motor vehicle took all reasonable steps to stop the person convicted of violating this section from driving such vehicle.

(3) Prior to ordering the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle owned for driven 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 for immobilized pursuant to this subsection may be retrieved prior to or during the period of such impoundment or immobilization.

(e) (p) 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.

 $\langle \mathbf{p} \rangle$ (q) 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.

- Except as provided in paragraph (5),

or vehicles

for a period of one year

or vehicles

(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.

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(q)(r) 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.

 $\langle \mathbf{r} \rangle$ (s) 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.

(s) (t) 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.

New Sec. 2. (a) If the owner of a motor vehicle which has been impounded pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, refuses to pay any towing, impoundment, storage or other fees relating to the impoundment or immobilization of such vehicle or fails to take possession of such vehicle within 30 days following the date of the expiration of the impoundment period, such vehicle shall be deemed abandoned and the vehicle may be disposed of by the person having possession of such vehicle. If the person having possession of such vehicle is a public agency, disposition of such vehicle shall be in compliance with the procedures for notice and public auction provided by paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 8-1102, and amendments thereto. If the person having possession of such vehicle is not a public agency, disposition of such vehicle shall be in compliance with K.S.A. 8-1103 through 8-1108, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 8-1567 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

or section 3

New Sec. 3. (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 immobilization of any such motor vehicle, the court shall consider the factors established in subsection (k)(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.

Renumber remaining sections accordingly.

As Amended by Senate Committee

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Session of 2003

SENATE BILL No. 33

By Committee on Federal and State Affairs

1-21

AN ACT concerning driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs; relating to penalties therefor, amending K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 8-1567 and repealing the existing section.

K.S.A. 8-1015 and

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 2002 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:

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

sections

H. Corris J.J. 3-25-03 Attachmens 3 (q) (r) 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.

(r) (s) 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.

(s) (t) 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.

New Sec. 2. (a) If the owner of a motor vehicle which has been impounded pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, refuses to pay any towing, impoundment, storage or other fees relating to the impoundment or immobilization of such vehicle or fails to take possession of such vehicle within 30 days following the date of the expiration of the impoundment period, such vehicle shall be deemed abandoned and the vehicle may be disposed of by the person having possession of such vehicle. If the person having possession of such vehicle is a public agency, disposition of such vehicle shall be in compliance with the procedures for notice and public auction provided by paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 8-1102, and amendments thereto. If the person having possession of such vehicle is not a public agency, disposition of such vehicle shall be in compliance with K.S.A. 8-1103 through 8-1108, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 8-1567 is hereby repealed

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its

42 publication in the statute book.

insert attached as Sec. 3.

are

K.S.A. 8-1015 and

Sec. . K.S.A. 8-1015 is hereby amended read as follows: 8-1015. (a) When subsection (b)(1) of K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto, requires or authorizes the division to place restrictions on a person's driving privileges, the division shall restrict the person's driving privileges to driving only under the circumstances provided by subsections (a)(1), (2), (3) and (4) of K.S.A. 8-292 and amendments thereto.

(b) In lieu of the restrictions set out in subsection (a), the division, upon request of the person whose driving privileges are to be restricted, may restrict the person's driving privileges to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device, approved by the division and obtained, installed and maintained at the person's expense.

When a person has completed the one-year suspension pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto, the division shall restrict the person's driving privileges for one year to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device, approved by the division and maintained at the person's

(d) √Upon expiration of the period of time for which restrictions are imposed pursuant to this section, the licensee may apply to the division for the return of any license previously surrendered by the licensee. If the license has expired, the person may apply to the division for a new license, which shall be issued by the division upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of the other conditions established by law, unless the person's driving privileges have been suspended or revoked prior to expiration.

or the licensee has not met the requirements of this subsection.

(2) Prior to applying to the division for the return of any license previously surrendered by the licensee pursuant to this section, the licensee shall sign an affidavit, under penalty of perjury, stating that such person did not drive any motor vehicle or was driving only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device provided by an approved interlock company following the one-year suspension pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto.