

STATE OF KANSAS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MR. CHAIRMAN:

I move to amend House Substitute for **SB 60**, (Corrected), on page 1, following line 6, by inserting the following:

"Section 1. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 12-4509 is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-4509. (a)

Whenever a person is found guilty of the violation of an ordinance, the municipal judge may:

(1) Release the person without imposition of sentence;

(2) release the person on probation after the imposition of sentence, without imprisonment or the payment of a fine or a portion thereof, subject to conditions imposed by the court as provided in subsection (e); ~~or~~

(3) impose such sentence of fine or imprisonment, or both, as authorized for the ordinance violation; or

(4) impose a sentence of house arrest as provided in section 249 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(b) In addition to or in lieu of any other sentence authorized by law, whenever a person is found guilty of the violation of an ordinance and there is evidence that the act constituting the violation of the ordinance was substantially related to the possession, use or ingestion of cereal malt beverage or alcoholic liquor by such person, the judge may order such person to attend and satisfactorily complete an alcohol or drug education or training program certified by the chief judge of the judicial district or licensed by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (d), in addition to or in lieu of any other sentence authorized by law, whenever a person is convicted of having violated, while under 21 years of age, an

ordinance prohibiting an act prohibited by K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 8-1599, 41-719 or 41-727, and amendments thereto, the municipal judge shall order such person to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation by a community-based alcohol and drug safety action program certified pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, and to pay a fee not to exceed the fee established by that statute for such evaluation. If the judge finds that the person is indigent, the fee may be waived.

(d) If the person is 18 or more years of age but less than 21 years of age and is convicted of a violation of K.S.A. 41-727, and amendments thereto, involving cereal malt beverage, the provisions of subsection (c) are permissive and not mandatory.

(e) The court may impose any conditions of probation or suspension of sentence that the court deems proper, including, but not limited to, requiring that the defendant:

- (1) Avoid such injurious or vicious habits, as directed by the court or the probation officer;
- (2) avoid such persons or places of disreputable or harmful character, as directed by the court or the probation officer;
- (3) report to the probation officer as directed;
- (4) permit the probation officer to visit the defendant at home or elsewhere;
- (5) work faithfully at suitable employment insofar as possible;
- (6) remain within the state unless the court grants permission to leave;
- (7) pay a fine or costs, applicable to the ordinance violation, in one or several sums and in the manner as directed by the court;
- (8) support the defendant's dependents;
- (9) reside in a residential facility located in the community and participate in educational counseling, work and other correctional or rehabilitative programs;
- (10) 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;

(11) perform services under a system of day fines whereby the defendant is required to satisfy fines, costs or reparation or restitution obligations by performing services for a period of days determined by the court on the basis of ability to pay, standard of living, support obligations and other factors;

(12) make reparation or restitution to the aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by the defendant's crime, in an amount and manner determined by the court and to the person specified by the court; or

(13) reimburse the city, in accordance with any order made under subsection (f), for all or a part of the reasonable expenditures by the city to provide counsel and other defense services to the defendant.

(f) In addition to or in lieu of any other sentence authorized by law, whenever a person is found guilty of the violation of an ordinance the judge may order such person to reimburse the city for all or a part of the reasonable expenditures by the city to provide counsel and other defense services to the defendant. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the court shall take account of the financial resources of the defendant and the nature of the burden that payment of such sum will impose. A defendant who has been required to pay such sum and who is not willfully in default in the payment thereof may at any time petition the court which sentenced the defendant to waive payment of such sum or of any unpaid portion thereof. If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that payment of the amount due will impose manifest hardship on the defendant or the defendant's immediate family, the court may waive payment of all or part of the amount due or modify the method of payment.";

And renumbering the remaining sections accordingly;

On page 7, following line 34, by inserting the following:

"Sec. 5. Section 249 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 249. (a) The court or the secretary of corrections may implement a house arrest program for defendants or inmates being sentenced by the court or in the custody of the secretary of corrections or as a sanction for offenders who have failed to comply with the conditions of probation, parole or postrelease supervision, except:

(1) No defendant shall be placed by the court under house arrest if found guilty of:

(A) Any crime designated as a class A or B felony in article 34 or 35 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, prior to their repeal;

(B) subsection (b) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; ~~or~~

(C) section 79 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

~~(D) any off-grid felony; or~~

~~(E) any nondrug crime ranked in severity levels 1 through 5 or any felony ranked in severity levels 1 through 3 of the drug grid, unless the offender has been sentenced to probation;~~

(2) no inmate shall be placed under house arrest if such inmate's security status is greater than minimum security; or

(3) no inmate shall be placed under house arrest who has been denied parole by the parole board within the last 6 months. Any inmate who, while participating in the house arrest program, is denied parole by the parole board shall be allowed to remain under house arrest until the completion of the sentence or until the inmate is otherwise removed from the program.

~~(b) Prior to the~~ At the time of placement of an inmate under house arrest, the court ~~or~~ secretary or house arrest staff shall provide written notification to the sheriff and district or county attorney of the county in which any person under house arrest is to be placed and to the chief law

enforcement officer of any incorporated city or town in which such person is to be placed of the placement of the person under house arrest within the county or incorporated city or town.

(c) House arrest sanctions shall be administered by the court and the secretary of corrections, respectively, through rules and regulations, and may include, but are not limited to, rehabilitative restitution in money or in kind, curfew, revocation or suspension of the driver's license, community service, deprivation of nonessential activities or privileges, or other appropriate restraints on the inmate's liberty.

(d) Upon placement in a house arrest program, the court, secretary or house arrest staff shall inform the offender, and any other people residing with such offender, of the nature and extent of such house arrest monitoring, and shall obtain the written agreement of such offender to comply with all requirements of the program.

(e) The offender shall remain within the property boundaries of the offender's residence at all times during the term of house arrest, except as provided under the house arrest agreement with such offender.

(f) The offender shall allow any law enforcement officer, community corrections officer, court services officer or duly authorized agent of the department of corrections, to enter such offender's residence at any time to verify the offender's compliance with the conditions of the house release.

(g) As a condition of house arrest, the court or secretary may require an offender placed under house arrest to pay any supervision costs associated with the house arrest program.

(h) The offender shall consent to be monitored by:

(1) An electronic monitoring device on such offender's person;

(2) an electronic monitoring device in such offender's home;

(3) a remote blood alcohol monitoring device;

(4) a home telephone verification procedure;

(5) radio frequency devices; or

(6) any combination of monitoring methods as the court, secretary or house arrest staff finds necessary.

(i) The secretary or the court may contract for independent monitoring services. Such independent monitoring service shall be able to provide monitoring 24 hours a day, every day of the year, and any other services as determined by the secretary.

(j) As used in this section:

(1) "House arrest staff" means an independent contractor or government entity, and agents thereof, utilized by the secretary or court to administer the provisions of a house arrest program;

(2) "electronic monitoring device" means:

(A) an active or passive global positioning system-enabled device capable of recording and transmitting an offender's location at all times or at designated intervals. Such monitoring device may record or transmit sound, visual images or other information regarding such offender's location, via wireless communication; or

(B) a radio frequency device capable of monitoring an offender's location; and

(3) "remote alcohol monitoring device" means a device capable of monitoring an offender's blood alcohol content via micro fuel cell or deep lung tissue sample. Such monitoring devices shall be of comparable accuracy to roadside breath alcohol testing devices utilized by law enforcement, and shall have wireless or landline telephone transmission capabilities. Such device may be used in conjunction with an alcohol and drug-sensing bracelet to monitor such offender's compliance with the terms of house arrest.

Sec. 7. Section 285 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 285. (a) The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes. The following sentencing guidelines grid shall be applicable to

nondrug felony crimes:

(b) Sentences expressed in the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes 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 the sentencing court's discretion to enter a departure sentence. 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. In the usual case it is recommended that the sentencing judge select the center of the range 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:

(A) Prison sentence;

(B) maximum potential reduction to such sentence as a result of good time; and

(C) 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:

(A) Prison sentence; and

(B) 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 as provided in subsection (q).

(g) The sentence for a violation of ~~section 48, and amendments thereto, K.S.A. 21-3415, prior to its repeal,~~ aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer committed prior to July 1, 2006, or a violation of subsection (d) of section 47 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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 as provided in subsection (q).

(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 as provided in subsection (q).

(i) (1) The sentence for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, subsection (b) (3) of section 49 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of section 109 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, section 223 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas and section 227 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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 section 288 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(2) 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 section 288 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall apply and the offender shall not be subject to the mandatory sentence as provided in section 109 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(3) 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 section 49 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of section 109 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, section 223 and section 227 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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. Prior to imposing any sentence pursuant to this subsection, the court may consider assigning the defendant to a house arrest program pursuant to section 249 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(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~~ subsection (j)(2)(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, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502, prior to its repeal, or section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; and

(ii) at the time of the conviction under ~~paragraph~~ subsection (j)(2)(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~~ subsection (j)(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) (1) 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. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence as provided in subsection (q).

(2) 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:

(A) The commission of one or more person felonies; or

(B) the commission of felony violations of K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto; and

(C) its members have a common name or common identifying sign or symbol; and

(D) its members, individually or collectively, engage in or have engaged in the commission,

attempted commission, conspiracy to commit or solicitation of two or more person felonies or felony violations of K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, or any substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction.

(l) Except as provided in subsection (o), the sentence for a violation of subsection (a)(1) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or any attempt or conspiracy, as defined in sections 33 and 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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, prior to its repeal, 21-3716, prior to its repeal, subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, or subsection (b) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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 (a)(2) of section 138 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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 as provided in subsection (q).

(n) The sentence for a violation of criminal deprivation of property, as defined in section 89 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, when such property is a motor vehicle, and when such person being sentenced has any combination of two or more prior convictions of subsection (b) of K.S.A. 21-3705, prior to its repeal, or of criminal deprivation of property, as defined in section 89 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, when such property is a motor vehicle, 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 theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter

136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or burglary as defined in subsection (a) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has no prior convictions for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3701 or 21-3715, prior to their repeal, or theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or burglary as defined in subsection (a) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; or the sentence for a felony violation of theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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, prior to their repeal, or theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or burglary or aggravated burglary as defined in section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; or the sentence for a felony violation of burglary as defined in subsection (a) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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, prior to their repeal, or theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or burglary or aggravated burglary as defined in section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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 section 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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 theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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, prior to their repeal, or theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or burglary or aggravated burglary as defined in section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas; or the sentence for a violation of burglary as defined in subsection (a) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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, prior to their repeal, or theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or burglary or aggravated burglary as defined in section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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) As used in this section, an "optional nonprison sentence" is a sentence which the court may impose, in lieu of the presumptive 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 shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(r) The sentence for a violation of subsection (c)(2) of section 48 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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.

(s) The sentence for a violation of section 76 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(t) (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 subsection (t)(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."

And renumbering the remaining sections accordingly;

Also on page 7, in line 35, after "Supp." by inserting "12-4509,"; in line 36, after "75-52,112" by inserting "and sections 249 and 285 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas";

On page 1, in the title, in line 2, after the semicolon where it appears for the second time by inserting "relating to house arrest,"; in line 3, after "Supp." by inserting "12-4509,"; in line 4, after "75-52,112" by inserting "and sections 249 and 285 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas"

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