

HOUSE BILL No. 2060

AN ACT concerning crimes, punishment and criminal procedure; amending K.S.A. 8-1568, 21-3419, 21-4315, 21-4316, 21-4319, 21-4603d, 21-4611 and 21-4715 and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 21-3419a, 21-4704, 21-4705, 21-4714, 75-4319 and 75-5291 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 21-4603d, as amended by section 32 of 2009 House Bill No. 2236, and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 21-4704, as amended by section 33 of 2009 House Bill No. 2236, 21-4705, as amended by section 34 of 2009 House Bill No. 2236, and 21-4714, as amended by section 37 of 2009 House Bill No. 2236.

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

New Section 1. (a) There is hereby created the joint committee on parole board oversight within the legislative branch of state government.

(b) The joint committee shall be composed of six members as follows: the chairperson and the ranking minority member of the standing senate committee on judiciary; the chairperson and the ranking minority member of the standing house committee on corrections and juvenile justice; one member appointed by the chairperson of the standing senate committee on judiciary; and one member appointed by the chairperson of the standing house committee on corrections and juvenile justice. The chairperson of the standing house committee on corrections and juvenile justice shall be the chairperson of the joint committee.

(c) Documents, records and reports from the parole board concerning factors and rationale used to determine the granting or denial of parole, as specified in subsection (d), shall be available to members of the joint committee, when carrying out such committee's official functions in accordance with K.S.A. 75-4319, and amendments thereto, in a closed or executive meeting. Documents, records and reports received by the joint committee are confidential and shall not be further disclosed. Such documents, records and reports received shall have information redacted which identifies any person or location, including, but not limited to, a city or county, except this provision shall not apply to the name of the inmate whose records are being reviewed. Such documents, records and reports received shall not be subject to K.S.A. 45-221, and amendments thereto. All copies of such documents, records and reports shall be returned to the parole board prior to the open meeting resuming. Unauthorized disclosure may subject such member to discipline or censure from the house of representatives or senate.

(d) (1) The parole board shall provide documents, records and reports to the joint committee related to the following:

(A) 15 parole board cases, selected by the secretary of corrections, involving inmates with sentencing dates prior to July 1, 1993, where the person was sentenced to prison for a crime committed prior to July 1, 1993, the person was not eligible for retroactive application of the sentencing guidelines pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4724, and amendments thereto, and the person is still incarcerated; and

(B) 15 parole board cases, selected by the secretary of corrections, involving inmates with sentencing dates prior to July 1, 1993, where the person was 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, the person was not eligible for retroactive application of the sentencing guidelines pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4724, and amendments thereto, and the person is still incarcerated.

(2) The parole board shall also provide to the joint committee a summary statement of the factors and rationale used to determine the granting or denial of parole in each such case and any correspondence received by the parole board relating to such grant or denial.

(3) The secretary of corrections shall select parole board cases representative of a variety of circumstances including, but not limited to: Inmates with different custody levels at the time of such inmates' parole hearings; inmates with different types of offenses or conduct that resulted in such inmates' incarceration; and inmates incarcerated in different state correctional facilities.

(e) The provisions of the acts contained in article 12 of chapter 46 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, applicable to special committees shall apply to the joint committee to the extent that the same do not conflict with the specific provisions of this section applicable to the joint committee.

(f) Members of the joint committee shall receive compensation, travel expenses and subsistence expenses as provided in K.S.A. 75-3212,

and amendments thereto, when attending meetings of the joint committee.

(g) The staff of the office of revisor of statutes, the legislative research department and the division of legislative administrative services shall provide such assistance as may be requested by the joint committee and to the extent authorized by the legislative coordinating council.

(h) In accordance with K.S.A. 46-1204, and amendments thereto, the legislative coordinating council may provide for such professional services as may be requested by the joint committee.

(i) The joint committee shall prepare and submit a final report and recommendations to the legislature on or before January 1, 2010.

(j) The provisions of this section shall expire on January 1, 2010.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 8-1568 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1568.

(a) ~~(1) Any driver of a motor vehicle who willfully fails or refuses to bring such driver's vehicle to a stop, or who otherwise flees or attempts to elude for a pursuing police vehicle or police bicycle, when given visual or audible signal to bring the vehicle to a stop, shall be guilty as provided by subsection (c)(1), (2) or (3). The signal given by the police officer may be by hand, voice, emergency light or siren. The officer giving such signal shall be in uniform, prominently displaying such officer's badge of office, and the officer's vehicle or bicycle shall be appropriately marked showing it to be an official police vehicle or police bicycle.~~

~~(2) Any driver of a motor vehicle who willfully otherwise flees or attempts to elude a pursuing police vehicle or police bicycle, when given visual or audible signal to bring the vehicle to a stop, shall be guilty as provided by subsection (c)(1), (2) or (3).~~

~~(3) It shall be an affirmative defense to any prosecution under paragraph (1) of this subsection that the driver's conduct in violation of such paragraph was caused by such driver's reasonable belief that the vehicle or bicycle pursuing such driver's vehicle is not a police vehicle or police bicycle.~~

~~(b) Any driver who violates the provisions of subsection (a) of a motor vehicle who willfully fails or refuses to bring such driver's vehicle to a stop, or who otherwise flees or attempts to elude a pursuing police vehicle or police bicycle, when given visual or audible signal to bring the vehicle to a stop, and who: (1) Commits any of the following during a police pursuit: (A) Fails to stop for a police road block; (B) drives around tire deflating devices placed by a police officer; (C) engages in reckless driving as defined by K.S.A. 8-1566 and amendments thereto; (D) is involved in any motor vehicle accident or intentionally causes damage to property; or (E) commits five or more moving violations; or~~

~~(2) is attempting to elude capture for the commission of any felony, shall be guilty as provided in subsection (c)(4).~~

~~(c) (1) Every person convicted of violating Violation of subsection (a), upon a first conviction, shall be guilty of is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.~~

~~(2) Every person convicted of violating Violation of subsection (a), upon a second conviction of such subsection, shall be guilty of is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.~~

~~(3) Every person convicted of violating Violation of subsection (a), upon a third or subsequent conviction of such subsection, shall be guilty of is a severity level 9, person felony.~~

~~(4) Every person convicted of violating Violation of subsection (b) shall be guilty of is a severity level 9, person felony.~~

~~(d) The signal given by the police officer may be by hand, voice, emergency light or siren:~~

~~(1) If the officer giving such signal is within or upon an official police vehicle or police bicycle at the time the signal is given, the vehicle or bicycle shall be appropriately marked showing it to be an official police vehicle or police bicycle; or~~

~~(2) if the officer giving such signal is not utilizing an official police vehicle or police bicycle at the time the signal is given, the officer shall be in uniform, prominently displaying such officer's badge of office at the time the signal is given.~~

~~(d)~~ (e) For the purpose of this section:

(1) "Conviction" means a final conviction without regard whether sentence was suspended or probation granted after such conviction. For-

feiture of bail, bond or collateral deposited to secure a defendant's appearance in court, which forfeiture has not been vacated, shall be equivalent to a conviction.

(2) *“Appropriately marked” official police vehicle or police bicycle shall include, but not be limited to, any police vehicle or bicycle equipped with functional emergency lights or siren or both and which the emergency lights or siren or both have been activated for the purpose of signaling a driver to stop a motor vehicle.*

~~(e)~~ (f) The division of vehicles of the department of revenue shall promote public awareness of the provisions of this section when persons apply for or renew such person's driver's license.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 21-3419 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3419. (a) A criminal threat is any threat to:

(1) Commit violence communicated with intent to terrorize another, or to cause the evacuation, *lock down or disruption in regular, ongoing activities* of any building, place of assembly or facility of transportation, or in reckless disregard of the risk of causing such terror or evacuation, *lock down or disruption in regular, ongoing activities*;

(2) adulterate or contaminate any food, raw agricultural commodity, beverage, drug, animal feed, plant or public water supply; or

(3) expose any animal in this state to any contagious or infectious disease.

(b) A criminal threat is a severity level 9, person felony.

(c) As used in this section, “threat” includes any statement that one has committed any action described by subsection (a)(1) or (2).

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 21-3419a is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3419a. (a) Aggravated criminal threat is the commission of one or more crimes of criminal threat, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3419 and amendments thereto, when a public, commercial or industrial building, place of assembly or facility of transportation is evacuated, *locked down or disrupted as to regular, ongoing activities* as a result of the threat or threats.

(b) Aggravated criminal threat is a severity level 5, person felony.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 21-4315 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4315. (a) Unlawful conduct of dog fighting is: (1) Causing, for amusement or gain, any dog to fight with or injure another dog, (2) knowingly permitting such fighting or injuring on premises under one's ownership, charge or control, or (3) training, owning, keeping, transporting or selling any dog for the purpose or with the intent of having it fight with or injure another dog.

(b) *Unlawful possession of dog fighting paraphernalia is possession of any breaking stick, treadmill, wheel, hot walker, cat mill, cat walker, jenni, or other paraphernalia together with evidence that the paraphernalia is being used or is intended for use in the unlawful conduct of dog fighting.*

(c) *Unlawful attendance of dog fighting is entering or remaining on the premises where the unlawful conduct of dog fighting is occurring.*

~~(b)~~ (d) Unlawful conduct of dog fighting is a severity level 10, nonperson felony.

~~(e) Attending the unlawful conduct of dog fighting is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.~~

(e) *Unlawful possession of dog fighting paraphernalia is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.*

(f) *Unlawful attendance of dog fighting is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.*

~~(d)~~ (g) This section and K.S.A. 21-4316 and 21-4317, and amendments thereto, shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas criminal code.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 21-4316 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4316. (a) When a person is arrested under K.S.A. 21-4315 and amendments thereto, a law enforcement agency may take into custody any dog on the premises where the dog fight is alleged to have occurred and any dog owned or kept on the premises of any person arrested for unlawful conduct of dog fighting ~~or for, attending the unlawful conduct~~ *attendance of dog fighting; or unlawful possession of dog fighting paraphernalia* under K.S.A. 21-4315, and amendments thereto.

(b) When a law enforcement agency takes custody of a dog under

this section, such agency may place the dog in the care of a duly incorporated humane society or licensed veterinarian for boarding, treatment or other care. If it appears to a licensed veterinarian that the dog is diseased or disabled beyond recovery for any useful purpose, such dog may be humanely killed. The dog may be sedated, isolated or restrained if such officer, agent or veterinarian determines it to be in the best interest of the dog, other animals at the animal shelter or personnel of the animal shelter. If the dog is placed in the care of an animal shelter, the board of county commissioners in the county where the animal was taken into custody shall establish and approve procedures whereby the animal shelter may petition the district court to be allowed to place the dog for adoption or euthanize the dog at any time after 20 days after the dog is taken into custody, unless the owner or custodian of the dog files a renewable cash or performance bond with the county clerk of the county where the dog is being held, in an amount equal to not less than the cost of care and treatment of the dog for 30 days. Upon receiving such petition, the court shall determine whether the dog may be placed for adoption or euthanized. The board of county commissioners in the county where the animal was taken into custody shall review the cost of care and treatment being charged by the animal shelter maintaining the animal. Except as provided in subsection (c), if it appears to the licensed veterinarian by physical examination that the dog has not been trained for aggressive conduct or is a type of dog that is not commonly bred or trained for aggressive conduct, the district or county attorney shall order that the dog be returned to its owner when the dog is not needed as evidence in a case filed under K.S.A. 21-4315 or 21-4310, and amendments thereto. The owner or keeper of a dog placed for adoption or humanely killed under this subsection (b) shall not be entitled to damages unless the owner or keeper proves that such placement or killing was unwarranted.

(c) If a person is convicted of unlawful conduct of dog fighting ~~or, attending the unlawful conduct~~ *unlawful attendance of dog fighting or unlawful possession of dog fighting paraphernalia* under K.S.A. 21-4315, and amendments thereto, a dog taken into custody pursuant to subsection (a) shall not be returned to such person and the court shall order the owner or keeper to pay to the animal shelter all expenses incurred for the care, treatment and boarding of such dog, including any damages caused by such dog, prior to conviction of the owner or keeper. Disposition of such dog shall be in accordance with K.S.A. 21-4311, and amendments thereto. If no such conviction results, the dog shall be returned to the owner or keeper and the court shall order the county where the dog was taken into custody to pay to the animal shelter all expenses incurred by the shelter for the care, treatment and boarding of such dog, including any damages caused by such dog, prior to its return.

Sec. 7. K.S.A. 21-4319 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4319. (a) Unlawful conduct of cockfighting is: (1) Causing, for amusement or gain, any gamecock to fight with or injure *or kill* another gamecock; (2) knowingly permitting such fighting or injuring on premises under one's ownership, charge or control; *or* (3) training, *grooming, preparing or medicating* any gamecock for the purpose or with the intent of having it fight with or injure *or kill* another gamecock; ~~or (4) attending the unlawful conduct of cockfighting as provided in this subsection.~~

(b) ~~Unlawful conduct of cockfighting is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.~~ *possession of cockfighting paraphernalia is possession of spurs, gaffs, swords, leather training spur covers or anything worn by a gamecock during a fight to further the killing power of such gamecock.*

(c) *Unlawful attendance of cockfighting is entering or remaining on the premises where the unlawful conduct of cockfighting is occurring.*

(d) *Unlawful conduct of cockfighting is a level 10 nonperson felony.*

(e) *Unlawful possession of cockfighting paraphernalia is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.*

(f) *Unlawful attendance of cockfighting is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.*

~~(g)~~ (g) As used in this section, "gamecock" means a domesticated fowl that is ~~bred,~~ reared or trained for the purpose of fighting with other fowl.

~~(h)~~ (h) The provisions of this section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas criminal code.

Sec. 8. K.S.A. 21-4603d is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-

4603d. (a) Whenever any person has been found guilty of a crime, the court may adjudge any of the following:

(1) Commit the defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections if the current crime of conviction is a felony and the sentence presumes imprisonment, or the sentence imposed is a dispositional departure to imprisonment; or, if confinement is for a misdemeanor, to jail for the term provided by law;

(2) impose the fine applicable to the offense;

(3) release the defendant on probation if the current crime of conviction and criminal history fall within a presumptive nonprison category or through a departure for substantial and compelling reasons subject to such conditions as the court may deem appropriate. In felony cases except for violations of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, the court may include confinement in a county jail not to exceed 60 days, which need not be served consecutively, as a condition of an original probation sentence and up to 60 days in a county jail upon each revocation of the probation sentence, or community corrections placement;

(4) assign the defendant to a community correctional services program as provided in K.S.A. 75-5291, and amendments thereto, or through a departure for substantial and compelling reasons subject to such conditions as the court may deem appropriate, including orders requiring full or partial restitution;

(5) assign the defendant to a conservation camp for a period not to exceed six months as a condition of probation followed by a six-month period of follow-up through adult intensive supervision by a community correctional services program, if the offender successfully completes the conservation camp program;

(6) assign the defendant to a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b and amendments thereto;

(7) order the defendant to attend and satisfactorily complete an alcohol or drug education or training program as provided by subsection (3) of K.S.A. 21-4502, and amendments thereto;

(8) order the defendant to repay the amount of any reward paid by any crime stoppers chapter, individual, corporation or public entity which materially aided in the apprehension or conviction of the defendant; repay the amount of any costs and expenses incurred by any law enforcement agency in the apprehension of the defendant, if one of the current crimes of conviction of the defendant includes escape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3809, and amendments thereto, or aggravated escape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3810, and amendments thereto; repay expenses incurred by a fire district, fire department or fire company responding to a fire which has been determined to be arson under K.S.A. 21-3718 or 21-3719, and amendments thereto, if the defendant is convicted of such crime; repay the amount of any public funds utilized by a law enforcement agency to purchase controlled substances from the defendant during the investigation which leads to the defendant's conviction; or repay the amount of any medical costs and expenses incurred by any law enforcement agency or county. Such repayment of the amount of any such costs and expenses incurred by a county, law enforcement agency, fire district, fire department or fire company or any public funds utilized by a law enforcement agency shall be deposited and credited to the same fund from which the public funds were credited to prior to use by the county, law enforcement agency, fire district, fire department or fire company;

(9) order the defendant to pay the administrative fee authorized by K.S.A. 22-4529, and amendments thereto, unless waived by the court;

(10) order the defendant to pay a domestic violence special program fee authorized by K.S.A. 20-369, and amendments thereto;

(11) impose any appropriate combination of (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) and (10); or

(12) suspend imposition of sentence in misdemeanor cases.

(b) (1) In addition to or in lieu of any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to pay restitution, which shall include, but not be limited to, damage or loss caused by the defendant's crime, unless the court finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable. In regard to a violation of K.S.A. 21-4018, and amendments thereto, such damage or loss shall include, but not be limited to, attorney fees and costs incurred to repair the credit history or rating of the person whose personal identification documents were obtained and

used in violation of such section, and to satisfy a debt, lien or other obligation incurred by the person whose personal identification documents were obtained and used in violation of such section. If the court finds a plan of restitution unworkable, the court shall state on the record in detail the reasons therefor.

(2) If the court orders restitution, the restitution shall be a judgment against the defendant which may be collected by the court by garnishment or other execution as on judgments in civil cases. If, after 60 days from the date restitution is ordered by the court, a defendant is found to be in noncompliance with the plan established by the court for payment of restitution, and the victim to whom restitution is ordered paid has not initiated proceedings in accordance with K.S.A. 60-4301 et seq., and amendments thereto, the court shall assign an agent procured by the attorney general pursuant to K.S.A. 75-719, and amendments thereto, to collect the restitution on behalf of the victim. The administrative judge of each judicial district may assign such cases to an appropriate division of the court for the conduct of civil collection proceedings.

(c) In addition to or in lieu of any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation, and pay a fee therefor, when required by subsection (4) of K.S.A. 21-4502, and amendments thereto.

(d) In addition to any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to reimburse the county general fund for all or a part of the expenditures by the county to provide counsel and other defense services to the defendant. Any such reimbursement to the county shall be paid only after any order for restitution has been paid in full. 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 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.

(e) In imposing a fine the court may authorize the payment thereof in installments. In releasing a defendant on probation, the court shall direct that the defendant be under the supervision of a court services officer. If the court commits the defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections or to jail, the court may specify in its order the amount of restitution to be paid and the person to whom it shall be paid if restitution is later ordered as a condition of parole, conditional release or postrelease supervision.

(f) (1) When a new felony is committed while the offender is incarcerated and serving a sentence for a felony, or while the offender is on probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, parole, conditional release, or postrelease supervision for a felony, a new sentence shall be imposed pursuant to the consecutive sentencing requirements of K.S.A. 21-4608, and amendments thereto, and the court may sentence the offender to imprisonment for the new conviction, even when the new crime of conviction otherwise presumes a nonprison sentence. In this event, imposition of a prison sentence for the new crime does not constitute a departure.

(2) When a new felony is committed while the offender is incarcerated in a juvenile correctional facility pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1671 prior to its repeal or K.S.A. ~~2007~~ 2008 Supp. 38-2373, and amendments thereto, for an offense, which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony, upon conviction, the court shall sentence the offender to imprisonment for the new conviction, even when the new crime of conviction otherwise presumes a nonprison sentence. In this event, imposition of a prison sentence for the new crime does not constitute a departure. The conviction shall operate as a full and complete discharge from any obligations, except for an order of restitution, imposed on the offender arising from the offense for which the offender was committed to a juvenile correctional facility.

(3) When a new felony is committed while the offender is on release for a felony pursuant to the provisions of article 28 of chapter 22 of the

Kansas Statutes Annotated, or similar provisions of the laws of another jurisdiction, a new sentence may be imposed pursuant to the consecutive sentencing requirements of K.S.A. 21-4608, and amendments thereto, and the court may sentence the offender to imprisonment for the new conviction, even when the new crime of conviction otherwise presumes a nonprison sentence. In this event, imposition of a prison sentence for the new crime does not constitute a departure.

(g) Prior to imposing a dispositional departure for a defendant whose offense is classified in the presumptive nonprison grid block of either sentencing guideline grid, prior to sentencing a defendant to incarceration whose offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes, prior to sentencing a defendant to incarceration whose offense is classified in grid blocks 4-E or 4-F of the sentencing guideline grid for drug crimes and whose offense does not meet the requirements of K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, prior to revocation of a nonprison sanction of a defendant whose offense is classified in grid blocks 4-E or 4-F of the sentencing guideline grid for drug crimes and whose offense does not meet the requirements of K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, or prior to revocation of a nonprison sanction of a defendant whose offense is classified in the presumptive nonprison grid block of either sentencing guideline grid or grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes, the court shall consider placement of the defendant in the Labette correctional conservation camp, conservation camps established by the secretary of corrections pursuant to K.S.A. 75-52,127, and amendment thereto or a community intermediate sanction center. Pursuant to this paragraph the defendant shall not be sentenced to imprisonment if space is available in a conservation camp or a community intermediate sanction center and the defendant meets all of the conservation camp's or a community intermediate sanction center's placement criteria unless the court states on the record the reasons for not placing the defendant in a conservation camp or a community intermediate sanction center.

(h) The court in committing a defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections shall fix a term of confinement within the limits provided by law. In those cases where the law does not fix a term of confinement for the crime for which the defendant was convicted, the court shall fix the term of such confinement.

(i) In addition to any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to reimburse the state general fund for all or a part of the expenditures by the state board of indigents' defense services 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 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. The amount of attorney fees to be included in the court order for reimbursement shall be 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.

(j) This section shall not deprive the court of any authority conferred by any other Kansas statute to decree a forfeiture of property, suspend or cancel a license, remove a person from office, or impose any other civil penalty as a result of conviction of crime.

(k) An application for or acceptance of probation or assignment to a community correctional services program shall not constitute an acquiescence in the judgment for purpose of appeal, and any convicted person may appeal from such conviction, as provided by law, without regard to

whether such person has applied for probation, suspended sentence or assignment to a community correctional services program.

(l) The secretary of corrections is authorized to make direct placement to the Labette correctional conservation camp or a conservation camp established by the secretary pursuant to K.S.A. 75-52,127, and amendments thereto, of an inmate sentenced to the secretary's custody if the inmate: (1) Has been sentenced to the secretary for a probation revocation, as a departure from the presumptive nonimprisonment grid block of either sentencing grid, for an offense which is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I, or 6-G of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes, or for an offense which is classified in gridblocks 4-E or 4-F of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes and such offense does not meet the requirements of K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, and (2) otherwise meets admission criteria of the camp. If the inmate successfully completes a conservation camp program, the secretary of corrections shall report such completion to the sentencing court and the county or district attorney. The inmate shall then be assigned by the court to six months of follow-up supervision conducted by the appropriate community corrections services program. The court may also order that supervision continue thereafter for the length of time authorized by K.S.A. 21-4611 and amendments thereto.

(m) When it is provided by law that a person shall be sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628, prior to its repeal, the provisions of this section shall not apply.

(n) Except as provided by subsection (f) of K.S.A. 21-4705, and amendments thereto, in addition to any of the above, for felony violations of ~~K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162~~ *section 6 of 2009 House Bill No. 2236*, and amendments thereto, the court shall require the defendant who meets the requirements established in K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, to participate in a certified drug abuse treatment program, as provided in K.S.A. ~~2007~~ 2008 Supp. 75-52,144, and amendments thereto, including but not limited to, an approved after-care plan. If the defendant fails to participate in or has a pattern of intentional conduct that demonstrates the offender's refusal to comply with or participate in the treatment program, as established by judicial finding, the defendant shall be subject to revocation of probation and the defendant shall serve the underlying prison sentence as established in K.S.A. 21-4705, and amendments thereto. For those offenders who are convicted on or after the effective date of this act, upon completion of the underlying prison sentence, the defendant shall not be subject to a period of postrelease supervision. The amount of time spent participating in such program shall not be credited as service on the underlying prison sentence.

(o) (1) *Except as provided in paragraph (3), in addition to any other penalty or disposition imposed by law, upon a conviction for unlawful possession of a controlled substance or controlled substance analog in violation of section 6 of 2009 House Bill No. 2236, and amendments thereto, in which the trier of fact makes a finding that the unlawful possession occurred while transporting the controlled substance or controlled substance analog in any vehicle upon a highway or street, the offender's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state shall be suspended for one year.*

(2) *Upon suspension of a license pursuant to this subsection, the court shall require the person to surrender the license to the court, which shall transmit the license to the division of motor vehicles of the department of revenue, to be retained until the period of suspension expires. At that time, the licensee may apply to the division for return of the license. If the license has expired, the person may apply for a new license, which shall be issued promptly upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of other conditions established by law for obtaining a license unless another suspension or revocation of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle is in effect.*

(3) (A) *In lieu of suspending the driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state of any person as provided in paragraph (1), the judge of the court in which such person was convicted may enter an order which places conditions on such person's privilege of operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state, a certified copy of which such person shall be required to carry any time*

such person is operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state. Any such order shall prescribe the duration of the conditions imposed, which in no event shall be for a period of more than one year.

(B) Upon entering an order restricting a person's license hereunder, the judge shall require such person to surrender such person's driver's license to the judge who shall cause it to be transmitted to the division of vehicles, together with a copy of the order. Upon receipt thereof, the division of vehicles shall issue without charge a driver's license which shall indicate on its face that conditions have been imposed on such person's privilege of operating a motor vehicle and that a certified copy of the order imposing such conditions is required to be carried by the person for whom the license was issued any time such person is operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state. If the person convicted is a nonresident, the judge shall cause a copy of the order to be transmitted to the division and the division shall forward a copy of it to the motor vehicle administrator, of such person's state of residence. Such judge shall furnish to any person whose driver's license has had conditions imposed on it under this paragraph a copy of the order, which shall be recognized as a valid Kansas driver's license until such time as the division shall issue the restricted license provided for in this paragraph.

(C) Upon expiration of the period of time for which conditions are imposed pursuant to this subsection, the licensee may apply to the division for the return of the license previously surrendered by such licensee. In the event such license has expired, such person may apply to the division for a new license, which shall be issued immediately by the division upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of the other conditions established by law, unless such person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state has been suspended or revoked prior thereto. If any person shall violate any of the conditions imposed under this paragraph, such person's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state shall be revoked for a period of not less than 60 days nor more than one year by the judge of the court in which such person is convicted of violating such conditions.

(4) As used in this subsection, "highway" and "street" have the meanings provided by K.S.A. 8-1424 and 8-1473, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 9. K.S.A. 21-4611 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4611. (a) The period of suspension of sentence, probation or assignment to community corrections fixed by the court shall not exceed five years in felony cases involving crimes committed prior to July 1, 1993, or two years in misdemeanor cases, subject to renewal and extension for additional fixed periods not exceeding five years in such felony cases, nor two years in misdemeanor cases. In no event shall the total period of probation, suspension of sentence or assignment to community corrections for a felony committed prior to July 1, 1993, exceed the greatest maximum term provided by law for the crime, except that where the defendant is convicted of nonsupport of a child, the period may be continued as long as the responsibility for support continues. Probation, suspension of sentence or assignment to community corrections may be terminated by the court at any time and upon such termination or upon termination by expiration of the term of probation, suspension of sentence or assignment to community corrections, an order to this effect shall be entered by the court. The provisions of K.S.A. 75-5291, and amendments thereto, shall be applicable to any assignment to a community correctional services program pursuant to this section.

(b) The district court having jurisdiction of the offender may parole any misdemeanant sentenced to confinement in the county jail. The period of such parole shall be fixed by the court and shall not exceed two years and shall be terminated in the manner provided for termination of suspended sentence and probation.

(c) For all crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, the duration of probation in felony cases sentenced for the following severity levels on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes is as follows:

- (1) For nondrug crimes the recommended duration of probations is:
 - (A) Thirty-six months for crimes in crime severity levels 1 through 5; and
 - (B) 24 months for crimes in crime severity levels 6 and 7.

(2) For drug crimes the recommended duration of probation is 36 months for crimes in crime severity levels 1 and 2.

(3) *Except as otherwise provided*, in felony cases sentenced at severity levels 9 and 10 on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and severity level 4 on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes, if a nonprison sanction is imposed, the court shall order the defendant to serve a period of probation, ~~or assignment to a community correctional services program as provided under K.S.A. 75-5291 et seq., and amendments thereto~~, of up to 12 months in length.

(4) In felony cases sentenced at severity level 8 on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes ~~and~~ severity level 3 on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes *and felony cases sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto*, if a nonprison sanction is imposed, the court shall order the defendant to serve a period of probation, or assignment to a community correctional services program, as provided under K.S.A. 75-5291 et seq., and amendments thereto, of up to 18 months in length.

(5) If the court finds and sets forth with particularity the reasons for finding that the safety of the members of the public will be jeopardized or that the welfare of the inmate will not be served by the length of the probation terms provided in subsections (c)(3) and (c)(4), the court may impose a longer period of probation. Such an increase shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(6) Except as provided in subsections (c)(7) and (c)(8), the total period in all cases shall not exceed 60 months, or the maximum period of the prison sentence that could be imposed whichever is longer. Nonprison sentences may be terminated by the court at any time.

(7) If the defendant is convicted of nonsupport of a child, the period may be continued as long as the responsibility for support continues. If the defendant is ordered to pay full or partial restitution, the period may be continued as long as the amount of restitution ordered has not been paid.

(8) The court may modify or extend the offender's period of supervision, pursuant to a modification hearing and a judicial finding of necessity. Such extensions may be made for a maximum period of five years or the maximum period of the prison sentence that could be imposed, whichever is longer, inclusive of the original supervision term.

(d) The provisions of subsection (c), as amended by this act, shall be applied retroactively. The sentencing court shall direct that a review of all persons serving a nonprison sanction for a crime in severity levels 8, 9 or 10 of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or a crime in severity levels 3 or 4 of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes be conducted. On or before September 1, 2000, the duration of such person's probation shall be modified in conformity with the provisions of subsection (c).

Sec. 10. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 21-4704 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4704. (a) For purposes of sentencing, the following sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes shall be applied in felony cases for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993:

SENTENCING RANGE - NONDRUG OFFENSES

Category	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Severity Level	3+ Person Felonies	2 Person Felonies	1 Person & 1 Nonperson Felonies	1 Person Felony	3+ Nonperson Felonies	2 Nonperson Felonies	1 Nonperson Felony	2+ Misdemeanors	1 Misdemeanor No Record
I	653 620 592	618 586 554	285 272 258	267 253 240	246 234 221	226 214 203	203 195 184	186 176 166	165 155 147
II	493 467 442	460 438 416	216 205 194	200 190 181	184 174 165	168 160 152	154 146 138	138 131 123	123 117 109
III	247 233 221	228 216 206	107 102 96	100 94 89	92 88 82	83 79 74	77 72 68	71 66 61	61 59 55
IV	172 162 154	162 154 144	75 71 68	69 66 62	64 60 57	59 56 52	52 50 47	48 45 42	43 41 38
V	136 130 122	128 120 114	60 57 53	55 52 50	51 49 46	47 44 41	43 41 38	38 36 33	34 32 30
VI	46 43 40	41 39 37	38 36 34	36 34 32	32 30 28	29 27 25	26 24 22	21 20 19	19 18 17
VII	34 32 30	31 29 27	29 27 25	26 24 22	23 21 19	19 18 17	17 16 15	14 13 12	13 12 11
VIII	23 21 19	20 19 18	19 18 17	17 16 15	15 14 13	13 12 11	11 10 9	11 10 9	9 8 7
IX	17 16 15	15 14 13	13 12 11	13 12 11	11 10 9	10 9 8	9 8 7	8 7 6	7 6 5
X	13 12 11	12 11 10	11 10 9	10 9 8	9 8 7	8 7 6	7 6 5	7 6 5	7 6 5

LEGEND
Presumptive Probation
Presumptive Imprisonment

(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 or felony violations of ~~the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq. sections 1 through 17 of 2009 House Bill No. 2236,~~ and amendments thereto, which has a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, whose members, individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in the commission, attempted commission, conspiracy to commit or solicitation of two or more person felonies or felony violations of ~~the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq. sections 1 through 17 of 2009 House Bill No. 2236,~~ and amendments thereto, or any substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction.

(l) Except as provided in subsection (o), the sentence for a violation of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3715 and amendments thereto when such person being sentenced has a prior conviction for a violation of subsection (a) or (b) of K.S.A. 21-3715 or 21-3716 and amendments thereto shall be presumed imprisonment.

(m) The sentence for a violation of K.S.A. 22-4903 or subsection (d) of K.S.A. 21-3812, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment. If an offense under such sections is classified in grid blocks 5-E, 5-F, 5-G, 5-H or 5-I, the court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making the following findings on the record:

(1) An appropriate treatment program exists which is likely to be more effective than the presumptive prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism, such program is available and the offender can be admitted to such program within a reasonable period of time; or

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

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

(n) The sentence for a third or subsequent violation of subsection (b) of K.S.A. 21-3705, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(o) The sentence for a felony violation of K.S.A. 21-3701 or 21-3715, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has no prior

convictions for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3701 or 21-3715, and amendments thereto; or the sentence for a felony violation of K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has one or two prior felony convictions for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3701, 21-3715 or 21-3716, and amendments thereto; or the sentence for a felony violation of K.S.A. 21-3715, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has one prior felony conviction for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3701, 21-3715 or 21-3716, and amendments thereto, shall be the sentence as provided by this section, except that the court may order an optional nonprison sentence for a defendant to participate in a drug treatment program, including, but not limited to, an approved after-care plan, if the court makes the following findings on the record:

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

Sec. 11. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 21-4705 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4705. (a) For the purpose of sentencing, the following sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes shall be applied in felony cases under the uniform controlled substances act sections 1 through 17 of 2009 House Bill No. 2236, and amendments thereto, for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993:

SENTENCING RANGE - DRUG OFFENSES

Category →	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Severity Level I	3 + Person Felonies 204 194 185	2 Person Felonies 196 186 176	1 Person & 1 Nonperson Felonies 187 178 169	1 Person Felony 179 170 161	3 + Nonperson Felonies 170 162 154	2 Nonperson Felonies 167 158 150	1 Nonperson Felony 162 154 146	2+ Misdemeanors 161 150 142	1 Misdemeanor No Record 154 146 138
II	83 78 74	77 73 68	72 68 65	68 64 60	62 59 55	59 56 52	57 54 51	54 51 49	51 49 46
III	51 49 46	47 44 41	42 40 37	36 34 32	32 30 28	29 28 23	23 22 20	19 18 17	14 15 14
IV	42 40 37	36 34 32	32 30 28	26 24 23	22 20 18	18 17 16	16 15 14	14 13 12	12 11 10

LEGEND
Presumptive Probation
Order Pay
Presumptive Imprisonment

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) will apply for the purpose of sentencing violations of ~~the uniform controlled substances act sections 1 through 17 of 2009 House Bill No. 2236, and amendments thereto~~, except as otherwise provided by law. Sentences expressed in the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes in subsection (a) represent months of imprisonment.

(c) (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. The sentencing court shall not distinguish between the controlled substances cocaine base (9041L000) and cocaine hydrochloride (9041L005) when sentencing within the sentencing range of the grid block.

(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.

(d) Each grid block states the presumptive sentencing range for an offender whose crime of conviction and criminal history place 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 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-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; 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 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(e) The sentence for a second or subsequent conviction of K.S.A. 65-4159, *prior to its repeal, or section 3 of 2009 House Bill No. 2236*, and amendments thereto, manufacture of any controlled substance or controlled substance analog shall be a presumptive term of imprisonment of two times the maximum duration of the presumptive term of imprisonment. The court may impose an optional reduction in such sentence of not to exceed 50% of the mandatory increase provided by this subsection upon making a finding on the record that one or more of the mitigating factors as specified in K.S.A. 21-4716 and amendments thereto justify such a reduction in sentence. Any decision made by the court regarding the reduction in such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(f) (1) The sentence for a third or subsequent felony conviction of K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162, *prior to such section's repeal, or section 6 of 2009 House Bill No. 2236*, and amendments thereto, shall be a presumptive term of imprisonment and the defendant shall be sentenced to prison as provided by this section. *Subject to appropriations therefor*, such term of imprisonment shall be served in a facility designated by the secretary of corrections in the custody of the secretary of corrections to participate in an intensive substance abuse treatment program. *If the secretary determines that substance abuse treatment resources are otherwise available, such term of imprisonment may be served in a facility designated by the secretary of corrections in the custody of the secretary of corrections to participate in an intensive substance abuse treatment program. The secretary's determination regarding the availability of treatment resources shall not be subject to review.* 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.

(2) If the defendant has previously completed a certified drug abuse treatment program, as provided in K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 75-52,144, and amendments thereto, has been discharged or refused to participate in a certified drug abuse treatment program, as provided in K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 75-52,144, and amendments thereto, has completed an intensive substance abuse treatment program under paragraph (1) or has been discharged or refused to participate in an intensive substance abuse treatment program under paragraph (1), such defendant's term of imprisonment shall not be subject to modification under paragraph (1).

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

(g) (1) *Except as provided further, if the trier of fact makes a finding that an offender carried a firearm to commit a drug felony, or in furtherance of a drug felony, possessed a firearm, in addition to the sentence imposed pursuant to the Kansas sentencing guidelines act, the offender shall be sentenced to:*

(A) *Except as provided in subparagraph (1)(B), an additional 6 months' imprisonment; and*

(B) *if the trier of fact makes a finding that the firearm was discharged, an additional 18 months' imprisonment.*

(2) *The sentence imposed pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be presumptive imprisonment. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.*

(3) *The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to violations of section 6 or 13 of 2009 House Bill No. 2236, and amendments thereto.*

Sec. 12. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 21-4714 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4714. (a) The court shall order the preparation of the presentence investigation report by the court services officer as soon as possible after conviction of the defendant.

(b) Each presentence report prepared for an offender to be sentenced for one or more felonies committed on or after July 1, 1993, shall be limited to the following information:

(1) A summary of the factual circumstances of the crime or crimes of conviction.

(2) If the defendant desires to do so, a summary of the defendant's version of the crime.

(3) When there is an identifiable victim, a victim report. The person preparing the victim report shall submit the report to the victim and request that the information be returned to be submitted as a part of the presentence investigation. To the extent possible, the report shall include a complete listing of restitution for damages suffered by the victim.

(4) An appropriate classification of each crime of conviction on the crime severity scale.

(5) A listing of prior adult convictions or juvenile adjudications for felony or misdemeanor crimes or violations of county resolutions or city ordinances comparable to any misdemeanor defined by state law. Such listing shall include an assessment of the appropriate classification of the criminal history on the criminal history scale and the source of information regarding each listed prior conviction and any available source of journal entries or other documents through which the listed convictions may be verified. If any such journal entries or other documents are obtained by the court services officer, they shall be attached to the presentence investigation report. Any prior criminal history worksheets of the defendant shall also be attached.

(6) A proposed grid block classification for each crime, or crimes of conviction and the presumptive sentence for each crime, or crimes of conviction.

(7) If the proposed grid block classification is a grid block which presumes imprisonment, the presumptive prison term range and the presumptive duration of postprison supervision as it relates to the crime severity scale.

(8) If the proposed grid block classification does not presume prison, the presumptive prison term range and the presumptive duration of the nonprison sanction as it relates to the crime severity scale and the court services officer's professional assessment as to recommendations for conditions to be mandated as part of the nonprison sanction.

(9) For defendants who are being sentenced for a conviction of a felony violation of K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162, *prior to such section's repeal, or section 6 of 2009 House Bill No. 2236, and amendments thereto, and meet the requirements of K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, the drug abuse assessment as provided in K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto.*

(10) For defendants who are being sentenced for a third or subsequent felony conviction of a violation of K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162, *prior to such section's repeal, or section 6 of 2009 House Bill No. 2236, and amendments thereto, the drug abuse assessment as provided in K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto.*

(c) The presentence report will become part of the court record and

shall be accessible to the public, except that the official version, defendant's version and the victim's statement, any psychological reports, risk and needs assessments and drug and alcohol reports and assessments shall be accessible only to the parties, the sentencing judge, the department of corrections, and if requested, the Kansas sentencing commission. If the offender is committed to the custody of the secretary of corrections, the report shall be sent to the secretary and, in accordance with K.S.A. 75-5220 and amendments thereto to the warden of the state correctional institution to which the defendant is conveyed.

(d) The criminal history worksheet will not substitute as a presentence report.

(e) The presentence report will not include optional report components, which would be subject to the discretion of the sentencing court in each district except for psychological reports and drug and alcohol reports.

(f) *Except as provided in K.S.A. 21-4715, and amendments thereto,* the court can take judicial notice in a subsequent felony proceeding of an earlier presentence report criminal history worksheet prepared for a prior sentencing of the defendant for a felony committed on or after July 1, 1993.

(g) All presentence reports in any case in which the defendant has been convicted of a felony shall be on a form approved by the Kansas sentencing commission.

Sec. 13. K.S.A. 21-4715 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4715. (a) The offender's criminal history shall be admitted in open court by the offender or determined by a preponderance of the evidence at the sentencing hearing by the sentencing judge.

(b) Except to the extent disputed in accordance with subsection (c), the summary of the offender's criminal history prepared for the court by the state shall satisfy the state's burden of proof regarding an offender's criminal history.

(c) Upon receipt of the criminal history worksheet prepared for the court, the offender shall immediately notify the district attorney and the court with written notice of any error in the proposed criminal history worksheet. Such notice shall specify the exact nature of the alleged error. The state shall have the burden of producing further evidence to satisfy its burden of proof regarding any disputed part, or parts, of the criminal history and the sentencing judge shall allow the state reasonable time to produce such evidence to establish the disputed portion of the criminal history by a preponderance of the evidence. *If the offender later challenges such offender's criminal history, which has been previously established, the burden of proof shall shift to the offender to prove such offender's criminal history by a preponderance of the evidence.*

Sec. 14. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 75-4319 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-4319. (a) Upon formal motion made, seconded and carried, all bodies and agencies subject to the open meetings act may recess, but not adjourn, open meetings for closed or executive meetings. Any motion to recess for a closed or executive meeting shall include a statement of (1) the justification for closing the meeting, (2) the subjects to be discussed during the closed or executive meeting and (3) the time and place at which the open meeting shall resume. Such motion, including the required statement, shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting and shall be maintained as a part of the permanent records of the body or agency. Discussion during the closed or executive meeting shall be limited to those subjects stated in the motion.

(b) No subjects shall be discussed at any closed or executive meeting, except the following:

- (1) Personnel matters of nonelected personnel;
- (2) consultation with an attorney for the body or agency which would be deemed privileged in the attorney-client relationship;
- (3) matters relating to employer-employee negotiations whether or not in consultation with the representative or representatives of the body or agency;
- (4) confidential data relating to financial affairs or trade secrets of corporations, partnerships, trusts, and individual proprietorships;
- (5) matters relating to actions adversely or favorably affecting a person as a student, patient or resident of a public institution, except that

any such person shall have the right to a public hearing if requested by the person;

(6) preliminary discussions relating to the acquisition of real property;

(7) matters permitted to be discussed in a closed or executive meeting pursuant to K.S.A. 74-8804 and amendments thereto;

(8) matters permitted to be discussed in a closed or executive meeting pursuant to subsection (d)(1) of K.S.A. 38-1507 and amendments thereto or subsection (e) of K.S.A. 38-1508 and amendments thereto;

(9) matters permitted to be discussed in a closed or executive meeting pursuant to subsection (j) of K.S.A. 22a-243 and amendments thereto;

(10) matters permitted to be discussed in a closed or executive meeting pursuant to subsection (e) of K.S.A. 44-596 and amendments thereto;

(11) matters permitted to be discussed in a closed or executive meeting pursuant to subsection (g) of K.S.A. 39-7,119 and amendments thereto;

(12) matters required to be discussed in a closed or executive meeting pursuant to a tribal-state gaming compact;

(13) matters relating to security measures, if the discussion of such matters at an open meeting would jeopardize such security measures, that protect: (A) Systems, facilities or equipment used in the production, transmission or distribution of energy, water or communications services; (B) transportation and sewer or wastewater treatment systems, facilities or equipment; (C) a public body or agency, public building or facility or the information system of a public body or agency; or (D) private property or persons, if the matter is submitted to the agency for purposes of this paragraph. For purposes of this paragraph, security means measures that protect against criminal acts intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population, influence government policy by intimidation or coercion or to affect the operation of government by disruption of public services, mass destruction, assassination or kidnapping. Security measures include, but are not limited to, intelligence information, tactical plans, resource deployment and vulnerability assessments;

(14) matters permitted to be discussed in a closed or executive meeting pursuant to subsection (f) of K.S.A. 65-525, and amendments thereto; ~~and~~

(15) matters permitted to be discussed in a closed or executive meeting pursuant to K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 75-7427, and amendments thereto; ~~and~~

(16) *matters permitted to be discussed in a closed or executive meeting pursuant to section 1, and amendments thereto.*

(c) No binding action shall be taken during closed or executive recesses, and such recesses shall not be used as a subterfuge to defeat the purposes of this act.

(d) (1) Any confidential records or information relating to security measures provided or received under the provisions of subsection (b)(13), shall not be subject to subpoena, discovery or other demand in any administrative, criminal or civil action.

(2) (A) *Except as otherwise provided by law, any confidential documents, records or reports relating to the parole board provided or received under the provisions of subsection (b)(16) shall not be subject to subpoena, discovery or other demand in any administrative, criminal or civil action.*

(B) *Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any summary statement provided or received under the provisions of subsection (b)(16) shall not be subject to subpoena, discovery or other demand in any administrative, criminal or civil action.*

Sec. 15. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 75-5291 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-5291. (a) (1) The secretary of corrections may make grants to counties for the development, implementation, operation and improvement of community correctional services that address the criminogenic needs of felony offenders including, but not limited to, adult intensive supervision, substance abuse and mental health services, employment and residential services, and facilities for the detention or confinement, care or treatment of offenders as provided in this section except that no community corrections funds shall be expended by the secretary for the purpose of establishing or operating a conservation camp as provided by K.S.A. 75-52,127 and amendments thereto.

(2) Except as otherwise provided, placement of offenders in com-

munity correctional services programs by the court shall be limited to placement of adult offenders, convicted of a felony offense:

(A) Whose offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes. In addition, the court may place in a community correctional services program adult offenders, convicted of a felony offense, whose offense is classified in grid blocks 6-H, 6-I, 7-C, 7-D, 7-E, 7-F, 7-G, 7-H or 7-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes;

(B) whose severity level and criminal history score designate a presumptive prison sentence on either sentencing guidelines grid but receive a nonprison sentence as a result of departure;

(C) all offenders convicted of an offense which satisfies the definition of offender pursuant to K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, and which is classified as a severity level 7 or higher offense and who receive a nonprison sentence, regardless of the manner in which the sentence is imposed;

(D) any offender for whom a violation of conditions of release or assignment or a nonprison sanction has been established as provided in K.S.A. 22-3716, and amendments thereto, prior to revocation resulting in the offender being required to serve any time for the sentence imposed or which might originally have been imposed in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections;

(E) on and after ~~July 1, 2010~~ *January 1, 2011*, for offenders who are expected to be subject to supervision in Kansas, who are determined to be “high risk or needs, or both” by the use of a statewide, mandatory, standardized risk assessment tool or instrument which shall be specified by the Kansas sentencing commission;

(F) placed in community correctional services programs as a condition of supervision following the successful completion of a conservation camp program; or

(G) who has been sentenced to community corrections supervision pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto.

(3) ~~(A)~~ Notwithstanding any law to the contrary and subject to the availability of funding therefor, adult offenders sentenced to community supervision in Johnson county for felony crimes that occurred on or after July 1, 2002, but before ~~July 1, 2010~~ *January 1, 2011*, shall be placed under court services or community corrections supervision based upon court rules issued by the chief judge of the 10th judicial district. The provisions contained in this subsection shall not apply to offenders transferred by the assigned agency to an agency located outside of Johnson county. The provisions of this paragraph shall expire on ~~July 1, 2010~~ *January 1, 2011*.

~~(B) On or before the first day of the 2009 legislative session, the Kansas sentencing commission shall submit a written report on such offender program to the senate standing committee on judiciary and the house of representatives standing committee on judiciary.~~

(4) Nothing in this act shall prohibit a community correctional services program from providing services to juvenile offenders upon approval by the local community corrections advisory board. Grants from community corrections funds administered by the secretary of corrections shall not be expended for such services.

(5) The court may require an offender for whom a violation of conditions of release or assignment or a nonprison sanction has been established, as provided in K.S.A. 22-3716, and amendments thereto, to serve any time for the sentence imposed or which might originally have been imposed in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections without a prior assignment to a community correctional services program if the court finds and sets forth with particularity the reasons for finding that the safety of the members of the public will be jeopardized or that the welfare of the inmate will not be served by such assignment to a community correctional services program.

(b) (1) In order to establish a mechanism for community correctional services to participate in the department of corrections annual budget planning process, the secretary of corrections shall establish a community corrections advisory committee to identify new or enhanced correctional or treatment interventions designed to divert offenders from prison.

(2) The secretary shall appoint one member from the southeast com-

munity corrections region, one member from the northeast community corrections region, one member from the central community corrections region and one member from the western community corrections region. The deputy secretary of community and field services shall designate two members from the state at large. The secretary shall have final appointment approval of the members designated by the deputy secretary. The committee shall reflect the diversity of community correctional services with respect to geographical location and average daily population of offenders under supervision.

(3) Each member shall be appointed for a term of three years and such terms shall be staggered as determined by the secretary. Members shall be eligible for reappointment.

(4) The committee, in collaboration with the deputy secretary of community and field services or the deputy secretary's designee, shall routinely examine and report to the secretary on the following issues:

- (A) Efficiencies in the delivery of field supervision services;
- (B) effectiveness and enhancement of existing interventions;
- (C) identification of new interventions; and
- (D) statewide performance indicators.

(5) The committee's report concerning enhanced or new interventions shall address:

- (A) Goals and measurable objectives;
- (B) projected costs;
- (C) the impact on public safety; and
- (D) the evaluation process.

(6) The committee shall submit its report to the secretary annually on or before July 15 in order for the enhanced or new interventions to be considered for inclusion within the department of corrections budget request for community correctional services or in the department's enhanced services budget request for the subsequent fiscal year.

Sec. 16. K.S.A. 8-1568, 21-3419, 21-4315, 21-4316, 21-4319, 21-4603d, 21-4603d, as amended by section 32 of 2009 House Bill No. 2236, 21-4611 and 21-4715 and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 21-3419a, 21-4704, 21-4704, as amended by section 33 of 2009 House Bill No. 2236, 21-4705, 21-4705, as amended by section 34 of 2009 House Bill No. 2236, 21-4714, 21-4714, as amended by section 37 of 2009 House Bill No. 2236, 75-4319 and 75-5291 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 17. 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 HOUSE, and passed that body

HOUSE adopted
Conference Committee Report _____

Speaker of the House.

Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the SENATE
as amended _____

SENATE adopted
Conference Committee Report _____

President of the Senate.

Secretary of the Senate.

APPROVED _____

Governor.