

2020 Kansas Statutes

- 21-6609. House arrest program; eligibility; methods; notice to law enforcement officers; administration.** (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 K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 21-5604, and amendments thereto;
 - (C) K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 21-5602, 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 prisoner review board within the last six months. Any inmate who, while participating in the house arrest program, is denied parole by the prisoner review 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) At the time of placement of an inmate under house arrest, the court, 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 or

the court.

(j) An offender violating the provisions of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, if placed under house arrest, shall be monitored by an electronic monitoring device, which verifies the offender's location. On a second or subsequent conviction of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, an offender placed under house arrest shall serve the total number of hours of confinement mandated by that section.

(k) 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.

History: L. 2010, ch. 16, § 249; L. 2011, ch. 100, § 19; L. 2012, ch. 16, § 5; L. 2012, ch. 172, § 29; July 1.