
Kansas

Department of Corrections (<http://www.doc.ks.gov/>)

A Department Internal Management Policy and Procedure dated December 19, 2018 (<http://goo.gl/U4MfOt>) deals with parole services and GPS. The document states that GPS monitoring may be utilized by Field Services staff to monitor the movement of selected offenders and house arrest offenders, or as a mechanism to provide interventions for condition violators. It may also be utilized as an intermediate intervention alternative to lend structure in lieu of other available resources. Provisions shall be made for notification to parole staff of offender GPS violations, and responses made appropriate to the risk category of the offender.

Global positioning system monitoring shall require a condition of supervision imposed by the Prisoner Review Board or a court, or as a special condition or diversion agreement imposed by the parole officer. The policy also informs that GPS monitoring shall be an appropriate supervision tool for the following offenders:

1. Offenders requiring restriction of, or monitoring of, movement; 2. Offenders who are required to be placed on electronic monitoring by their sentence or a special condition imposed by a Court or the Prison Review Board (PRB); 3. Offenders whose risk level or case circumstances indicate a need for increased structure; 4. Offenders awaiting in-patient treatment placement; and/or 5. As a sanction or intervention for condition violators.

A House Arrest Program is also available (<http://goo.gl/KMZ032>). Offenders who meet certain criteria may be transferred to house arrest to promote offender management, transitional and release planning, and risk reduction. One of those criteria is that the offender cannot have disabled or attempted to disable the monitoring device while on a previous term of electronic monitoring.

Parole and Probation

K.S.A. 74-9101. Kansas sentencing commission; establishment; duties

(a) There is hereby established the Kansas sentencing commission.

(b) The commission shall:

(15) produce official inmate population projections annually on or before six weeks following the date of receipt of the data from the department of corrections. When the commission's projections indicate that the inmate population will exceed available prison capacity within two years of the date of the projection, the commission shall identify and analyze the impact of specific options for: (A) Reducing the number of prison admissions; or (B) adjusting sentence lengths for specific groups of offenders. Options for reducing the number of prison admissions shall include, but not be limited to, possible modification of both sentencing grids to include presumptive intermediate dispositions for certain categories of offenders. Intermediate sanction dispositions shall include, but not be limited to: Intensive supervision; short-term jail sentences; halfway houses; community-based work release; electronic monitoring and house arrest; substance abuse treatment; and pre-revocation incarceration. Intermediate sanction options shall include, but not be limited to, mechanisms to explicitly target offenders that would

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otherwise be placed in prison. Analysis of each option shall include an assessment of such option's impact on the overall size of the prison population, the effect on public safety and costs. In preparing the assessment, the commission shall review the experience of other states and shall review available research regarding the effectiveness of such option. The commission's findings relative to each sentencing policy option shall be presented to the governor and the joint committee on corrections and juvenile justice oversight no later than November 1;

Laws 1989, ch. 225, § 1; Laws 1992, ch. 239, § 284; Laws 1993, ch. 291, § 246; Laws 1997, ch. 179, § 4; Laws 2006, ch. 212, § 21; Laws 2007, ch. 77, § 1, eff. July 1, 2007; Laws 2008, ch. 58, § 1, eff. July 1, 2008; Laws 2008, ch. 169, § 22, eff. July 1, 2008; Laws 2011, ch. 30, § 260, eff. July 1, 2011; Laws 2012, ch. 16, § 30, eff. July 1, 2012; Laws 2013, ch. 76, § 8, eff. July 1, 2013; Laws 2017, ch. 79, § 4, eff. July 1, 2017.

K.S.A. 22-3717. Parole or postrelease supervision; eligibility; interviews, notices and hearings; rules and regulations; conditions of parole or postrelease supervision

(u) An inmate sentenced to imprisonment pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4643, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 21-6627, and amendments thereto, for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2006, shall be placed on parole for life and shall not be discharged from supervision by the prisoner review board. When the board orders the parole of an inmate pursuant to this subsection, the board shall order as a condition of parole that the inmate be electronically monitored for the duration of the inmate's natural life.

(v) Whenever the prisoner review board orders a person to be electronically monitored pursuant to this section, or the court orders a person to be electronically monitored pursuant to subsection (r) of K.S.A. 21-6604, and amendments thereto, the board shall order the person to reimburse the state for all or part of the cost of such monitoring. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the board shall take account of the financial resources of the person and

the nature of the burden that the payment of such sum will impose.

Laws 1970, ch. 129, § 22-3717; Laws 1972, ch. 317, § 90; Laws 1973, ch. 339, § 88; Laws 1974, ch. 403, § 10; Laws 1975, ch. 203, § 1; Laws 1976, ch. 168, § 2; Laws 1978, ch. 120, § 13; Laws 1979, ch. 94, § 2; Laws 1981, ch. 156, § 1; Laws 1982, ch. 137, § 3; Laws 1982, ch. 150, § 2; Laws 1983, ch. 116, § 1; Laws 1984, ch. 131, § 1; Laws 1985, ch. 111, § 2; Laws 1986, ch. 128, § 3; Laws 1986, ch. 123, § 25; Laws 1986, ch. 136, § 3; Laws 1987, ch. 118, § 1; Laws 1988, ch. 115, § 1; Laws 1989, ch. 103, § 1; Laws 1990, ch. 99, § 13; Laws 1990, ch. 113, § 2; Laws 1991, ch. 94, § 1; Laws 1992, ch. 239, § 270; Laws 1993, ch. 253, § 11; Laws 1993, ch. 291, § 281; Laws 1994, ch. 21, § 1; Laws 1994, ch. 341, § 13; Laws 1995, ch. 121, § 4; Laws 1996, ch. 158, § 8; Laws 1996, ch. 267, § 15; Laws 1997, ch. 23, § 5; Laws 1997, ch. 181, § 20; Laws 1998, ch. 186, § 3; Laws 1999, ch. 164, § 20; Laws 2000, ch. 182, § 9; Laws 2001, ch. 200, § 15; Laws 2002, ch. 163, § 5; Laws 2004, ch. 102, § 5; Laws 2006, ch. 212, § 19; Laws 2007, ch. 197, § 4, eff. July 1, 2007; Laws 2008, ch. 116, § 1, eff. July 1, 2008; Laws 2010, ch. 147, § 7, eff. July 1, 2010; Laws 2011, ch. 30, § 136, eff. July 1, 2011; Laws 2012, ch. 70, § 2, eff. July 1, 2012; Laws 2012, ch. 150, § 43, eff. July 1, 2012; Laws 2013, ch. 120, § 27, eff. July 1, 2013; Laws 2013, ch. 133, § 13, eff. July 1, 2013; Laws 2014, ch. 114, § 8, eff. July 1, 2014; Laws 2016, ch. 100, § 1, eff. July 1, 2016; Laws 2017, ch. 62, § 10, eff. May 18, 2017; Laws 2017, ch. 100, § 10, eff. July 1, 2017; Laws 2019, ch. 59, § 11, eff. July 1, 2019.

Sex offenders

K.S.A. 22-3717. Parole or postrelease supervision; eligibility; interviews, notices and hearings; rules and regulations; conditions of parole or postrelease supervision

(u) An inmate sentenced to imprisonment pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4643, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 21-6627, and amendments thereto, for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2006, shall be placed on parole for life and shall not be discharged from supervision by the prisoner review board. When the board orders the parole of an inmate pursuant to this subsection, the board shall order as a condition of parole that the inmate be electronically monitored for the duration of the inmate's natural life.

(v) Whenever the prisoner review board orders a person to be electronically monitored pursuant to this section, or the court orders a person to be electronically monitored pursuant to K.S.A. 21-6604(r), and amendments thereto, the board shall order the person to reimburse the state for all or part of the cost of such monitoring. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the board shall take account of the financial resources of the person and the nature of the burden that the payment of such sum will impose.

Laws 1970, ch. 129, § 22-3717; Laws 1972, ch. 317, § 90; Laws 1973, ch. 339, § 88; Laws 1974, ch. 403, § 10; Laws 1975, ch. 203, § 1; Laws 1976, ch. 168, § 2; Laws 1978, ch. 120, § 13; Laws 1979, ch. 94, § 2; Laws 1981, ch. 156, § 1; Laws 1982, ch. 137, § 3; Laws 1982, ch. 150, § 2; Laws 1983, ch. 116, § 1; Laws 1984, ch. 131, § 1; Laws 1985, ch. 111, § 2; Laws 1986, ch. 128, § 3; Laws 1986, ch. 123, § 25; Laws 1986, ch. 136, § 3; Laws 1987, ch. 118, § 1; Laws 1988, ch. 115, § 1; Laws 1989, ch. 103, § 1; Laws 1990, ch. 99, § 13; Laws 1990, ch. 113, § 2; Laws 1991, ch. 94, § 1; Laws 1992, ch. 239, § 270; Laws 1993, ch. 253, § 11; Laws 1993, ch. 291, § 281; Laws 1994, ch. 21, § 1; Laws 1994, ch. 341, § 13; Laws 1995, ch. 121, § 4; Laws 1996, ch. 158, § 8; Laws 1996, ch. 267, § 15; Laws 1997, ch. 23, § 5; Laws 1997, ch. 181, § 20; Laws 1998, ch. 186, § 3; Laws 1999, ch. 164, § 20; Laws 2000, ch. 182, § 9; Laws 2001, ch. 200, § 15; Laws 2002, ch. 163, § 5; Laws 2004, ch. 102, § 5; Laws 2006, ch. 212, § 19; Laws 2007, ch. 197, § 4, eff. July 1, 2007; Laws 2008, ch. 116, § 1, eff. July 1, 2008; Laws 2010, ch. 147, § 7, eff. July 1, 2010; Laws 2011, ch. 30, § 136, eff. July 1, 2011; Laws 2012, ch. 70, § 2, eff. July 1, 2012; Laws 2012, ch. 150, § 43, eff. July 1, 2012; Laws 2013, ch. 120, § 27, eff. July 1, 2013; Laws 2013, ch. 133, § 13, eff. July 1, 2013; Laws 2014, ch. 114, § 8, eff. July 1, 2014; Laws 2016, ch. 100, § 1, eff. July 1, 2016; Laws 2017, ch. 62, § 10, eff. May 18, 2017; Laws 2017, ch. 100, § 10, eff. July 1, 2017; Laws 2019, ch. 59, § 11, eff. July 1, 2019.

K.S.A. 22-3716. Arrest for violating condition of probation, assignment to community corrections, suspension of sentence or nonprison sanction, procedure; time limitation on issuing warrant; limitations on serving sentence in department of corrections' facility or serving

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period of postrelease supervision, exceptions

(g) Offenders who have been sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-6824, and amendments thereto, and who subsequently violate a condition of the drug and alcohol abuse treatment program shall be subject to an additional nonprison sanction for any such subsequent violation. Such nonprison sanctions shall include, but not be limited to, up to 60 days in a county jail, fines, community service, intensified treatment, house arrest and electronic monitoring.

Laws 1970, ch. 129, § 22-3716; Laws 1972, ch. 317, § 89; Laws 1984, ch. 112, § 9; Laws 1986, ch. 123, § 24; Laws 1990, ch. 112, § 1; Laws 1992, ch. 239, § 301; Laws 1993, ch. 291, § 198; Laws 1994, ch. 291, § 65; Laws 2000, ch. 182, § 8; Laws 2002, ch. 177, § 1; Laws 2003, ch. 135, § 6; Laws 2008, ch. 183, § 8, eff. July 1, 2008; Laws 2009, ch. 143, § 11, eff. July 1, 2009; Laws 2011, ch. 30, § 135, eff. July 1, 2011; Laws 2013, ch. 76, § 5, eff. July 1, 2013; Laws 2014, ch. 102, § 8, eff. July 1, 2014; Laws 2016, ch. 97, § 3, eff. July 1, 2016; Laws 2017, ch. 92, § 8, eff. July 1, 2017; Laws 2018, ch. 106, § 31, eff. July 1, 2018; Laws 2019, ch. 59, § 10, eff. July 1, 2019.

Community Corrections

K.S.A. 21-6603. Definitions

As used in K.S.A. 21-6601 through 21-6616, 21-6702 through 21-6712, and 21-6801 through 21-6805, and amendments thereto:

(d) “house arrest” is an individualized program in which the freedom of an inmate is restricted within the community, home or noninstitutional residential placement and specific sanctions are imposed and enforced. “House arrest” may include:

(1) Electronic monitoring which requires a transmitter to be worn by the defendant or inmate which broadcasts an encoded signal to the receiver located in the defendant’s or inmate’s home. The receiver is connected to a central office computer and is notified of any absence of the defendant or inmate; or

(2) voice identification-encoder which consists of an encoder worn by the

defendant or inmate. A computer is programmed to randomly call the defendant or inmate and such defendant or inmate is required to provide voice identification and then insert the encoder into the verifier box, confirming identity.

Laws 2010, ch. 136, § 243, eff. July 1, 2011; Laws 2011, ch. 30, § 63, eff. July 1, 2011; Laws 2012, ch. 16, § 3, eff. July 1, 2012.

K.S.A. 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. 21-5604, and amendments thereto;

(C) K.S.A. 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;

(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.

Laws 2010, ch. 136, § 249, eff. July 1, 2011; Laws 2011, ch. 100, § 19, eff. July 1, 2011; Laws 2012, ch. 16, § 5, eff. July 1, 2012; Laws 2012, ch. 172, § 29, eff. July 1, 2012.

Juveniles

K.S.A. 38-2330. Juvenile taken into custody, when; procedure; release; detention in jail

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(a) A law enforcement officer may take a juvenile into custody when:

(5) the officer has probable cause to believe that the juvenile has violated an order for electronic monitoring as a term of probation.

NOTE: SB 367, introduced on January 26, 2016, states that community-based alternatives to detention for juveniles include (1) release to a mandatory, court-ordered community supervision program;

(2) release with mandatory participation in an electronic monitoring program with minimal restrictions on the youth's movement; or (3) release with mandatory participation in an electronic monitoring program allowing the youth to leave home only to attend school, work, court hearings or other court-approved activities.

Laws 2006, ch. 169, § 30; Laws 2016, ch. 46, § 33, eff. Jan. 1, 2017; Laws 2017, ch. 90, § 3, eff. July 1, 2017; Laws 2018, ch. 107, § 6, eff. July 1, 2018.

Tampering/Escape

K.S.A. 21-6322. Unlawfully tampering with electronic monitoring equipment

(a) Unlawfully tampering with electronic monitoring equipment is, knowingly and without authorization, removing, disabling, altering, tampering with, damaging or destroying any electronic monitoring equipment used pursuant to court ordered supervision or as a condition of post-release supervision or parole.

(b) Unlawfully tampering with electronic monitoring equipment is a severity level 6, nonperson felony.

Laws 2010, ch. 136, § 207, eff. July 1, 2011.

(B) on a second conviction a class A, nonperson misdemeanor. The person convicted shall be sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,250 nor more than \$1,750. The person convicted shall serve at least five consecutive days' imprisonment before the

person is granted probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole or is otherwise released. The five days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The person convicted, if placed into a work release program, shall serve a minimum of 120 hours of confinement. Such 120 hours of confinement shall be a period of at least 48 consecutive hours of imprisonment followed by confinement hours at the end of and continuing to the beginning of the offender's work day. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-6609, and amendments thereto, to serve the five days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment. The person convicted, if placed under house arrest, shall be monitored by an electronic monitoring device, which verifies the offender's location. The offender shall serve a minimum of 120 hours of confinement within the boundaries of the offender's residence. Any exceptions to remaining within the boundaries of the offender's residence provided for in the house arrest agreement shall not be counted as part of the 120 hours;

(C) on a third conviction a class A, nonperson misdemeanor, except as provided in subsection (b)(1)(D). The person convicted shall be sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,750 nor more than \$2,500. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment. The 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The person convicted, if placed into a work release program, shall

serve a minimum of 2,160 hours of confinement. Such 2,160 hours of confinement shall be a period of at least 48 consecutive hours of imprisonment followed by confinement hours at the end of and continuing to the beginning of the offender's work day. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-6609, and amendments thereto, to serve the 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment. The person convicted, if placed under house arrest, shall be monitored by an electronic monitoring device, which verifies the offender's location. The offender shall serve a minimum of 2,160 hours of confinement within the boundaries of the offender's residence. Any exceptions to remaining within the boundaries of the offender's residence provided for in the house arrest agreement shall not be counted as part of the 2,160 hours;

(D) on a third conviction a nonperson felony if the person has a prior conviction which occurred within the preceding 10 years, not including any period of incarceration. The person convicted shall be sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,750 nor more than \$2,500. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment. The 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The person convicted, if placed into a work release program, shall serve a minimum of 2,160 hours of confinement. Such 2,160 hours of confinement shall be a period of at least 48 consecutive hours of imprisonment followed by confinement hours at the end of and continuing to the beginning of the offender's work day. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program

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pursuant to K.S.A. 21-6609, and amendments thereto, to serve the 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment. The person convicted, if placed under house arrest, shall be monitored by an electronic monitoring device, which verifies the offender's location. The offender shall serve a minimum of 2,160 hours of confinement within the boundaries of the offender's residence. Any exceptions to remaining within the boundaries of the offender's residence provided for in the house arrest agreement shall not be counted as part of the 2,160 hours; and

(E) on a fourth or subsequent conviction a nonperson felony. The person convicted shall be sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined \$2,500. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment. The 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 72 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The person convicted, if placed into a work release program, shall serve a minimum of 2,160 hours of confinement. Such 2,160 hours of confinement shall be a period of at least 72 consecutive hours of imprisonment followed by confinement hours at the end of and continuing to the beginning of the

offender's work day. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-6609, and amendments thereto, to serve the 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection only after such person has served 72 consecutive hours' imprisonment. The person convicted, if placed under house arrest, shall be monitored by an electronic monitoring device, which verifies the offender's location. The offender shall serve a minimum of 2,160 hours of confinement within the boundaries of the offender's residence. Any exceptions to remaining within the boundaries of the offender's residence provided for in the house arrest agreement shall not be counted as part of the 2,160 hours.

Laws 1974, ch. 33, § 8-1567; Laws 1976, ch. 50, § 1; Laws 1982, ch. 144, § 5; Laws 1983, ch. 37, § 2; Laws 1984, ch. 37, § 4; Laws 1984, ch. 39, § 9; Laws 1985, ch. 48, § 9; Laws 1985, ch. 50, § 5; Laws 1988, ch. 48, § 6; Laws 1988, ch. 47, § 17; Laws 1989, ch. 92, § 16; Laws 1990, ch. 44, § 6; Laws 1990, ch. 47, § 3; Laws 1991, ch. 36, § 20; Laws 1992, ch. 298, § 1; Laws 1993, ch. 259, § 8; Laws 1993, ch. 291, § 270; Laws 1994, ch. 291, § 2; Laws 2001, ch. 200, § 14; Laws 2002, ch. 50, § 1; Laws 2002, ch. 166, § 2; Laws 2003, ch. 100, § 1; Laws 2007, ch. 181, § 9, eff. July 1, 2007; Laws 2008, ch. 170, § 4, eff. July 1, 2008; Laws 2009, ch. 107, § 5, eff. July 1, 2009; Laws 2009, ch. 143, § 3, eff. July 1, 2009; Laws 2010, ch. 153, § 3, eff. July 1, 2011; Laws 2011, ch. 105, § 19, eff. July 1, 2011; Laws 2012, ch. 172, § 20, eff. July 1, 2012; Laws 2013, ch. 122, § 6, eff. July 1, 2013; Laws 2014, ch. 115, § 3, eff. July 1, 2014; Laws 2018, ch. 7, § 7, eff. July 1, 2018; Laws 2018, ch. 106, § 13, eff. July 1, 2018.

K.S.A. 8-1013. Definitions

(d) "Ignition interlock device" means a device which uses a breath analysis mechanism to prevent a person from operating a motor vehicle if such person has consumed an alcoholic beverage.

Laws 1988, ch. 47, § 6; Laws 1993, ch. 259, § 5; Laws 2005, ch. 86, § 1; Laws 2011, ch. 105, § 13, eff. July 1, 2011; Laws 2012, ch. 172, § 15, eff. July 1, 2012; Laws 2013, ch. 122, § 3, eff. July 1, 2013; Laws 2018, ch. 7, § 5, eff. July 1, 2018; Laws 2018, ch. 106, § 9, eff. July 1, 2018.

K.S.A. 8-1015. Same; authorized restrictions of driving privileges; ignition interlock device

(a)(1) Except as provided in subsection (a)(2), whenever a person's driving privileges have been suspended for one year as provided in K.S.A. 8-1014(a), and amendments thereto, after 90 days of such suspension, such person may apply to the division for such person's driving privileges to be restricted for the remainder of the one-year suspension period to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device and only for the purposes of getting to and from: Work, school or an alcohol treatment program; and the ignition interlock provider for maintenance and downloading of data from the device.

Laws 1988, ch. 47, § 12; Laws 1989, ch. 38, § 39; Laws 1989, ch. 38, § 40; Laws 1993, ch. 259, § 7; Laws 1994, ch. 353, § 11; Laws 1996, ch. 216, § 2; Laws 2001, ch. 200, § 6; Laws 2006, ch. 173, § 4; Laws 2010, ch. 153, § 2, eff. June 3, 2010; Laws 2011, ch. 105, § 15, eff. July 1, 2011; Laws 2012, ch. 172, § 17, eff. July 1, 2012; Laws 2014, ch. 67, § 1, eff. July 1, 2014; Laws 2015, ch. 71, § 2, eff. July 1, 2015; Laws 2017, ch. 70, § 1, eff. July 1, 2017.